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3d Takes Gotha, on Main Road to Leipzig; 9th at the Weser, 40 Miles From Hannover; Reds Seize Bratislava, Enter Vienna Suburbs

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ARMORED FORCES SPAN TWO RIVERS IN DASH FOR SEA

Americans Use Gliders to Bring Fuel, Supplies to Third Army.

GOTHA SURRENDERS

Ninth Army Plunges to Weser River, Threatens Hannover.

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, April 5. —(AP) U. S. Third army tank forces, breaking into the open Thuringian Plain, captured Kassel, Gotha and Suhl yesterday and closed in on Erfurt, 130 miles southwest of Berlin, in their swift race to split the dying Reich.

In the north, British armored forces hurdled two major river barriers, the lower Weser and Ems rivers, and plunged on toward the great German North sea ports of Bremen and Emden.

One force pushing into Lingen, 55 miles south of Emden, and sweeping onward, was only 45 miles from cutting the last Nazi escape route out of all Holland, and Canadian troops on the western flank were overrunning V-bomb sites.

NIGHT

Karlsruhe, capital of Baden on the upper Rhine, fell to the French First army at the extreme southern end of the front, a French communique announced. The adjoining U. S. 7th army pushed to Uffenheim, 34 miles northwest of Nuernberg, Nazi convention city and key road city controlling the Berlin-Brenner pass routes into Italy. The Americans and French also were threatening Stuttgart, big south German city.

Nazis Losing Heavily

All Allied armies were pounding ahead in a swelling tide that overran underground Nazi factories, vital airfields, and other war plants. The Nazis were losing more than two divisions daily in prisoners alone.

Field Marshal Montgomery's British 11th Armored division swept around Osnabrueck, where the last bitter German resisters were being slain, and crossed the Weser river, one of the last two water barriers before Berlin, in an apparent double strike aimed at Hannover and Bremen.

Although the exact point of the crossing was not divulged in a late front dispatch, it apparently occurred above Minden, which is 53 miles south of Bremen and 32 miles west of Hannover.

The British "plunged beyond against light opposition," said a dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent William Frye.

The American Third army, pacing the Allied drive in the center, ran through surrendered Gotha and moved on toward Erfurt, 11 miles beyond, astride the Frankfurt-Dresden military superhighway. The Germans said 40 Allied gliders set down troops, fuel, and munitions to aid the capture of ancient Gotha.

The American Ninth army charged up to the 240-foot Weser river, next to last barrier on the high road to Berlin, 170 miles away. Reaching the river at Bad Oeynhausen, the Americans menaced the large Prussian communications center of Hannover, 38 miles from Ninth army tanks. The naval base of Bremen lay 57 miles to the north.

The Ninth pressed down from the north on the shrinking Ruhr trap where up to 150,000 Germans faced surrender or annihilation. Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, supreme Nazi commander in the west, was in the doomed pocket, a dispatch from the Ninth army front said. Advancing infantry moved within five miles of Dortmund on two sides.

Street fighting erupted through the rubbled streets of Wuerzburg Heilbronn, Hamm and Zutphen, all of which were falling on a curving 400-mile front as the Allies ripped through hastily erected resistance nests.

The Canadians moved up to Arnhem and were less than 20 miles from the Zuder Zee in Holland. Once they reach that great body of water they will have cut off part of the 90,000 Germans originally anchored in western Holland.

Gotha Surrenders

Gotha fell without a shot being fired. Germans broke out white flags a half-hour before the U. S. Third army's Fourth Armored (break-through) division commander, Brig. Gen. William Hoge, of Lexington, Mo., was scheduled to attack.

"If you don't surrender we'll blow your houses down," Hoge had told Gotha's residents. Two thousand German troops fled during the night.

The Third army at Gotha was 140 miles southwest of Berlin and was fighting beyond Gotha to the southwest, charging down the last 55 miles to the great rail center of Plauen, the fall of which would bisect Germany.

The Russian armies on the east were at last reports 160 miles from

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Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's men.

At the nearest reported approach, the Third army was 58 miles from Czechoslovakia and 110 from Pilsen, where the great Skoda munitions works are turning out some of Hitler's last weapons.

Germans Work as We March In

The fall of Kassel at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday deprived the Germans of one of their major production centers for planes and tanks, of factories that still worked while 80th division troops cut through the city.

The last hours of battle were marked by utter confusion in which German reinforcements rolled into the city, assigned to their first combat commands. They rode into the waiting arms of the Americans and surrendered before firing a shot.

Patton's tanks had negotiated the wooded Thuringian barriers onto ideal tank country. They were hammering down the last 35 miles to Jena, where Napoleon won a great victory.

It was on this flatland and in adjacent Saxony that American and Russian armor seemed most likely to pinch the Reich in two.

Captured Suhl is 22 miles south of Gotha. The Germans said the Third army had driven even farther east—into Arnstadt, 70 miles from Leipzig and 133 from Dresden, leading cities of Saxony.

The creeping paralysis of the German army was accentuated by the surrender of at least 26,567 troops during the day, with only five of the nine attacking Allied armies reporting. The Ninth took 13,000; the First 3,771; the Third 6,796; The British 1,800 and the French 1,200.

The British Second army was sweeping so swiftly toward the North sea and its prized ports of Wilhelmshaven, Emden and Hamburg that Field Marshal Montgomery imposed a partial security blackout, but it was known that the British were 55 miles or less from Bremen.

The British would trap German army group H in Holland by reaching the sea. The original 90,000 men of Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz's command have been fleeing the threatened trap, however, for three days under a protective cloud and rain cover which kept most Allied planes in their hangars. Improving weather found Allied fighters and fighter-bombers smashing German troop and supply columns.

The Canadian First army was fashioning a trap within the larger British trap in Holland. Reaching the Zuider Zee, they would seal off the V-bomb bases and make German positions untenable in the greatest Dutch cities such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht and Haarlem.

These were the outstanding achievements of the day along the curving 400-mile front from north to south:

The Canadian First army closed up to the Rhine opposite Arnhem and reached the tributary Issel along a 20-mile front facing the Zuider Zee. Hengelo (pop.: 40,000) fell and Zutphen (21,500) was entered.

Capture Rail Center

The British Second army captured Osnabrueck (100,000), meeting place of virtually all north German rail lines leading to Holland and north from the trapped Ruhr, and fought at least six miles to the north. They reached the Ems river 45 miles to the northwest and were within 77 miles of Wilhelmshaven when the blackout was imposed. The Ems-Weser canal was crossed. One British column headed toward Hannover.

The Ninth army at the Weser menaced Hannover (472,527), and fought inside the sprawling rail yards of Hamm. (50,000). The river was reached at a point 103 miles from Hamburg, (1,682,000). The central German city of Brunswick (201,306, was 72 miles distant.

On the northern side of the Ruhr, far to the rear of the Weser, where Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's engineers already were reported at work, at least four Ninth army divisions were ploughing into the mass of pocketed Germans. One of the places taken was Ickern, 17 miles northeast of Essen. At Waldrop the 75th division seized a huge aluminum plant intact and captured 5,000 tons of ore.

The 83rd division reported stiffening resistance inside Hamm and southeast of Muenster. In one small German counter-attack most of 200 infantrymen and three self-propelled guns were destroyed.

In breaking up the last German resistance on Muenster an American sergeant shot four Germans and stabbed the fifth.

The American First army tightened its hold on the Ruhr from the south and southeast, capturing Sie-

gen (32,000 pop.), widened their bridgehead over the Sieg river to 13 miles, and advanced three miles to the north to the vicinity of Klafeld. Villages cleared included Netphen, just east of Siegen, Benfe, 10 miles northeast of Siegen, and Mudersbach, five southwest of Siegen.

Another link between the Ninth and First armies was made at Westereiden, seven miles southeast of Lippstadt, on the eastern side of the Ruhr pocket. It was at Lippstadt where the two armies first joined last Sunday.

Kellinghausen and Osteribein, 17 miles southwest of Paterborn on this eastern side of the Ruhr also were taken during the day.

Enemy Resistance Is Stiffening on Road to Berlin

BULLETIN.

PARIS (AP).—The French announced the Capture of Karlsruhe today.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 4.—British troops today reached the Ems River, 48 miles from the North Sea, in a drive to trap up to 90,000 Germans in Holland, and American 9th Army tanks pulled up to the Weser, next to last important stream on the high road to Berlin. The Elbe River is the last big natural barrier before the German capital.

A stiffening of German resistance as the Americans neared the Weser River suggested that the enemy was trying to form a line behind that barrier. There was no indication that the foe had been able to salvage the strength for a major stand.

The American 3d Army fought down the last 58 miles toward Czechoslovakia and for the city of Gotha, 140 miles southwest of Berlin. The Germans said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops had reached Arnstadt, 70 miles from Leipzig and 110 miles from the Czech city of Pilsen, where the great Skoda munitions works—Hitler's last major arsenal—are located. Arnstadt is 13 miles southeast of Gotha.

Engineers Move Up.

The 5th Armored Division of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army reached the Weser at Bad Oeynhousen, 183 miles from Berlin, 57 miles south of Bremen and 103 miles southwest of Hamburg. A battalion of engineers rode along to bridge the river.

The north German towns of Salzufien, Dienhide and Hollinde were captured on the way.

The Germans said the Canadian 1st Army had crossed the Waal Rhine, presumably at Arnhem, in a drive toward the Zuider Zee—less than 20 miles from Gen. Henry Crerar's vanguards.

(The Luxembourg radio asserted that German divisions were being shifted from the Russian to the disintegrating western front. The 9th Army was said to have encountered the SS Viking Panzer Division, which arrived without tanks.)

The French 1st Army entered Karlsruhe, capital of Baden and an important communications and industrial center of 189,000 near the upper Rhine.

The 9th Army's 2d Armored Division fought past tightly hemmed Bielefeld into Detmold, 47 miles southwest of Hannover.

The American 7th Army battled to the heart of the Bavarian city of Wuerzbach and closed to within 34 miles of Nuernberg on the front beyond the Main River. German resistance there was hardening.

Perimeter of Trap Reduced.

Combined blows by the 1st and 9th Armies closed down the perimeter of the Ruhr trap to 190 miles and Gen. Omar N. Bradley's headquarters raised the estimate on doomed German troops in the annihilation zone to between 120,000 and 150,000.

Little more than the width of Indiana separated Gen. Patton's 3d Army from Russian front lines. The forces were last reported 160 miles apart nearly a day ago.

The Canadian 1st Army, in its advance to within less than 20 miles of the Zuider Zee, cut more communications to the rocket coast of the Netherlands from which the Nazis have bombarded England.

Important cities fell; others were falling; others were imminently menaced.

The important cities taken included:

Muenster, capital of Westphalia and a burned-out old cathedral town. The communications center of 143,748 fell to the United States 17th Air-borne Division and the British 6th Guards Tank Brigade.

British Take Osnabrueck.

Osnabrueck, a communications center of 100,000 about 60 miles southwest of Bremen, toppled to the British 11th Armored Division, which drove 8 miles north of the city.

Aschaffenburg (32,000) and Fulda, German Catholic center of 27,000, fell to the American 7th and 9th Armies.

Allied troops stormed into Wuerzburg (108,617), Heilbronn (60,000), Hamm (50,000), Kassel (217,085), Gotha (48,000) and the Dutch city of Hengelo (40,000).

Bielefeld, Eisenach and all the great industrial cities of the Ruhr were by-passed and marked for conquest in detail at the decision of Gen. Eisenhower's nine armies.

The nearest British approach to the North Sea was north of captured Nordhorn. An armored division, advancing a minimum of 9 miles overnight, reached the Ems at a point 45 miles northwest of Osnabrueck.

Canadians cleared out all the area between the Maas (Meuse) River and the Waal Rhine and stood facing Arnhem across the Rhine.

Showers drenched the front, giving the Germans in Holland a third successive day in which to flee without the maximum lashing of Allied air power. The Germans were doing just that; they had massed barges on shores of the Zuider Zee, perhaps for an attempted water escape.

Bitter house fighting continued in Kassel, 165 miles southwest of Berlin, where masses of German planes and tanks and locomotives have helped power German armies for the whole war. The 80th Division of the 3d Army won most of the southern half of the city and fought down the Wilhelmoehoe, Kassel's main street, through the heart of the city from the west and east. This cut Kassel in two.

Gotha was the easternmost penetration of the 3d Army, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported. On the left, the 6th Armored Division speared to Diedorf, 15 miles north of by-passed Eisenach, 7 miles from Mulhausen and 145 miles from Berlin. The 3d Army liquidated 2,000 Elite SS troops in a pocket northeast of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, long since passed.

This was the 300th day after the first invasion boats touched the beaches of Normandy, and Gen. Eisenhower declared in another demand for German surrender:

"The end is not far off."

Menace Increasing Hourly.

British tanks were more than halfway from the Rhine to the German North Sea ports and hourly increasing the menace to such naval bases as Bremen, about 50 miles away; Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg.

A partial news blackout was again clamped on in the north by Field Marshal Montgomery, portending victorious developments.

Gen. Patton's 3d Army also encountered more resolute opposition. All the Allied armies, scores of miles beyond the Rhine, had supply problems.

The 7th Army's capture of Aschaffenburg and the entry into Wuersburg, capital of Lower Franconia, opened the path to Nuernberg.

Nazis Lose 150 Airports.

Since the Rhine crossing March 7, the Germans have lost 150 airports, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Yarbrough reported from Gen. Bardley's headquarters. The Russions have taken 80, Gen. Eisenhower's armies 70.

"German rail traffic yesterday was almost at a standstill, reflecting the cumulative results of persistent bombings of bridges, rails, locomotives and freight cars," the dispatch added.

The encircled Germans in the Ruhr are estimated at between 10 to 21 divisions, some in fairly good strength but, with few tanks. The Germans still have not concentrated anywhere on the rim of the trap for a major breakthrough attempt, Mr. Yarbrough said. The increased estimate showed that a great number of the trapped men were the ill-trained Volksturm.

Fleets of C-47 transport planes were easing the 3d Army's supply problem, now that the 3d is 215 miles inside Germany. Yesterday, for instance, the transports brought in all Gen. Patton's gasoline requirements and rations for one meal for his whole army.

One column of the 6th Armored Division pushed along the west bank of the Frieda River to Heldra, 12 miles northwest of Eisenach, important road and chemical city in Thuringia. Eisenach, 16 miles west of Gotha, was bypassed.

10-Mile Advance.

The 65th Division, identified for the first time in battles east of the Rhine, advanced 10 miles to a point 14 northwest of Eisenach. The 4th Armored (Breakthrough) Division gained 7 miles eastward to near Oberhof, 16 miles south of Gotha.

Pressure from the Germans trapped in the Ruhr eased along the 1st Army's left flank. The 9th Division advanced 2 miles northward to Oberkirchen, 7 miles southwest of Winterberg, where the enemy offered his only strong overnight attack.

While formal resistance decreased on the 1st Army sector, there was an annoying increase of sniping by civilians.

The 1st Army widened its Sieg River bridehead at the southeast corner of the Ruhr pocket to 14 miles, capturing Siegen. The troops moved 2 miles northward to Klafeld. Other villages cleared included Nepthen, Benfe and Mudersbach.

Another link was forged with the 9th Army at Westereiden, 7 miles southeast of Lippstadt. Some 3,771 prisoners surrendered to Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops in the last 24 hours.

The 75th Division of the 9th Army crossed the Dortmund-Ems Canal and reached Waltrop in the Muenster district.

Battle Through Forest.

The 9th Army's 2d Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division fought clear through the Teutoberger Wald in six places and moved toward the Weser to join the 5th Armored Division.

The French Army captured the important rail town of Bruchsal, 12 miles northeast of Karlsruhe before entering the larger city. The French took 1,200 prisoners, liberated several hundred Allied captives and destroyed 50 antitank guns in a single action.

The Americans captured Kellinghausen and Ostereiben, 17 miles southwest of Paderborn, in squeezing down the Ruhr pocket. At Blankenrode, near Paderborn, a four-man American patrol captured 84 German soldiers, mostly boys of 16 or 17 who had fought as long as any SS troops stayed to keep an eye on them.

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Reds Take Bratislava by Storm, Slash into Suburbs of Vienna

Last of Nazis Driven from Hungary as Assault Gains Momentum.

LONDON, Thursday, April 5. — (AP) The Russians took Bratislava by storm, hurled the last Germans from Hungary, and slashed into the suburbs of Vienna yesterday through the hinge of the enemy's principal defense line.

Announcing these successes in an order of the day by Premier Stalin and in the nightly communique, Moscow also disclosed that the reeling Germans were being driven back along the Mura river valley in northeastern Yugoslavia within 48 miles of Zagreb and that a great two-army pincers was clamping down on the last Nazi positions in Hitler's puppet state of Slovakia.

Premier Stalin announced the capture of Bratislava, capital of Slovakia and key Danube river stronghold of 160,000 population, less than 24 hours after Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army had laid siege to the city.

While Malinovsky's men, ashore and afloat in river gunboats, were storming the city, others of his great army group advanced eight to ten miles north and west along a 100-mile-long front in Slovakia and spread through the Little Carpathian mountains, where the Germans vainly sought to hold a redoubt, the broadcast Moscow communique disclosed.

Nazis Lose Thousands

The Germans in the little Carpathians alone lost 4,600 men captured Tuesday, Moscow announced.

Simultaneously, it announced, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian forces seized more than 30 communities south and southwest of Vienna, including Zwoelfaxing, only a mile and a half from the southern city limits and seven and a half from the 450-foot tower of historic St. Stephen's Cathedral in the very heart of the Austrian capital.

In this advance, Tolbukhin smashed straight through Himberg, a mile and a half southwest of Zwoelfaxing and the point at which previous Moscow dispatches said the Germans had anchored their strongest line of anti-tank guns.

The last-ditch defense of Vienna, which the Nazis had proclaimed, was at hand.

Free Hungary's Soil

Some 100 miles almost due south of Vienna the Russians announced they had thrust the last of the Germans off Hungarian soil and were pressing their liberating invasion of Yugoslavia with the aid of Bulgarian troops. The German high command said this Russian force already was in the area between Graz and Maribor, the latter being 36 miles inside Yugoslavia and only 78miles east of the Italian frontier.

The Moscow communique said 9,000 Germans were captured on that front Tuesday and that ten Yugoslav towns were taken Wednesday.

In northwest Slovakia, Czechoslovak forces and the Russian Fourth Ukrainian army pushed southwestward and captured more than 60 places.

This resumed offensive by Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainians was apparently the long-expected push to team up with Malinovsky's northern units and put the squeeze on the German held remainder of Slovakia.

Another more significant linkup was indicated in Malinovsky's capture of Bratislava. This laid open the traditional invasion gate to Austria and promised early union with the Tolbukhin forces that already were in Vienna's southern suburbs.

The stage was set for another Malinovsky-Tolbukhin joint operation, similar to that which captured Budapest.

Berlin, taking cognizance of the imminent consolidation of Red forces, said that advances by the Soviets made it necessary to move back the German front in Slovakia to a shortened line.

The victory was celebrated in Moscow with 20 salvos from 224 guns.

Reds Use Ships

The swift capture upset German plans to hold the strongpoint as a shield against encirclement of Vienna. Moscow reported ships and units of the Red Banner Danube flotilla participated in the victory.

Bratislava, a large river port 22 miles east of Vienna on the Danube, is a big manufacturing center that has supplied the Germans with important ammunition and chemicals.

Meanwhile, to the north new offensives seemed impending along the Neisse and Oder rivers. The Germans said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, peer of Red field commanders, was ready to roll his First White Russian army against Berlin and toward a junction with the Americans in the west. Official silence in Moscow shrouded developments in this area, but dispatches said the Russian offensive—perhaps the last of the war—was near.

Tolbukhin's push on Vienna moved to the north of Baden. His troops were attacking traffic junctions within six miles of the Austrian capital. Columns of Red tanks and motor-borne infantry fought forward over a flat plain thickly veined with railways and roads, tightly crammed with suburban villages.

Reds Six Miles From Limits of Vienna Proper

Wiener Neustadt Taken, Bratislava Closely Pressed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—Powerful Soviet tank and infantry forces, surging through the administrative district of greater Vienna, smashed today to within 6 miles of the city proper, now within easy reach of Soviet artillery.

Two massive Russian Armies already had deprived the defenders of Vienna of the great bastion of Wiener Neustadt, 22 miles to the south, and were closely pressing Bratislava, 24 miles east of the Aus-

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trian capital's city limits.

(The Stockholm newspaper Morgontidningen said civil war was reported to have broken out n Vienna.)

Wiener Neustadt, one of the biggest aircraft production centers in all Europe, fell to Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army, which drove on 16 miles to the southwest, capturing Neunkirchen and Gloggnitz. The Russians cut the Main Vienna-Venice railroad and a trans-Alpine highway connecting the war arsenals of Austria and Czechoslovakia with German troops in Italy.

137 Miles from Berchtesgaden.

At Gloggnitz the Russians were within 7 miles of the 3,215-foot Semmering Pass and were 137 miles east of Adolf Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

In the drive on Vienna another wing of Marshal Tolbukhin's army capitalized on a crossing of the Leitha River and dashed 17 miles through a web of highways and railroads, each an enemy defense line. The Russians by-passed the sulphur spa of Baden and captured Velm, within the boundaries of Vienna set by the Nazi party and only 6 miles south of the metropolitan limits.

Meanwhile, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army hurled a 20-mile siege arc around Bratislava, capital of the puppet state of Slovakia, and drove within three-quarters of a mile of the city itself with the capture of the suburb of Prjevoz. Bratislava was outflanked on the south bank of the Danube River.

11 Miles From Juncture.

Marshal Malinovsky's forces were within 11 miles of a juncture with Marshal Tolbukhin's troops as the two Soviet armies squeezed the German defenders of the Bratislava gap.

Marshal Malinovsky's units drove up the east shore of the Neusiedler See (lake) and captured Parndorf, 4 miles east of Bruck and 16 miles east of Vienna. Simultaneously, Marshal Tolbukhin's men broke across the 1,575-foot Leitha Mountains and advanced along the west shore of the Neusiedler See to positions within 8 miles southwest of Bruck, a fortress city in the Bratislava Gap.

Extending its active front to 128 miles the 2d Ukrainian Army captured Kremnica, 10 miles west of Banska Bystrica in Central Slovakia, and was threatening the key junction of Zilina, 35 miles to the north.

Moscow announced that the 2d and 3d Ukrainian Armies had captured 23,000 prisoners yesterday, boosting to 75,150 the number taken in Austria, Hungary and Slovakia in three days.

Baruch Predicts Jobs Aplenty For Veterans, Business Boom

London, *Thursday*, April 5 (AP)—Looking confidently into the future, Bernard Baruch, adviser to President Roosevelt, asserted in an interview published today that American service men would not have anything to worry about when they got home, that "there will be more work in the United States than there will be hands with which to do it."

This wave of prosperity, he told a reporter for the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, would carry over for five to seven years after the war "no matter what is done or not done."

Reluctant To Talk

The 75-year-old financier, who has held several conferences with Prime Minister Churchill, was reluctant to talk about the exact nature of his mission to London. But he spoke freely in expressing confidence in the immediate future, and added:

"What happens after those five or seven years depends on the peace the big boys are preparing for us now."

Baruch's interview was given to A. Victor Lasky, *Stars and Stripes* staff writer. As originally prepared for publication it quoted Baruch as saying at this point:

"And one reason I am over here is to hold the big stick over the big boys to make damn sure they're not going to foul up the peace.

Deindustrialize Axis

"We've got to so deindustrialize Germany and Japan—at least for a generation—so they won't go to war again. Also we've got to see that those subsidized slave labor countries do not again flood the world with their cheap products, lowering the standards of living of the United Nations."

After Lasky's version of the story had been put into type and an abstract had been transmitted by the Associated Press to the United States, where it was widely published, Baruch's secretary asked that it be withheld from publication. However, after deletion of the two foregoing paragraphs it was published by *Stars and Stripes*.

Brushes Churchill Off

Lasky said that during the interview, in Baruch's suite in the Claridge, the telephone rang and Baruch's secretary told him the Prime Minister was calling. Baruch, Lasky said, gave Churchill a mild brushoff to continue his talk with the soldier reporter.

"Hello, Winston, this is Bernie," Baruch said into the phone, according to Lasky. "Look, Winston, I'm busy this afternoon. I'll drop over later." Lasky's account of this incident also was deleted from the final version carried by *Stars and Stripes*.

In the published interview Baruch said that one thing that should be more effective than at present was the "GI bill of rights."

Should Be Told Rights

"When a veteran is discharged he should be told his rights—rights which are not charity dispensed by a beneficent community but rights which he earned," Baruch said. "He should be protected from supersalesmanship designed to sell him everything from a piece of useless property to a used car.

"He should be advised authoritatively what he can do with the money he borrows. He should have definite assurance—not some vague provision—that he can get his old job back or a better one, and he should be given enough time to make his decisions.

"These jobs must be the kind of work to give a man a decent standard of living and that means good food, clothing, housing, education, medical care and a certain amount of amusement and leisure."

Baruch added that "the President himself is checking into rehabilitation plans and hospital facilities for veterans."

During his visit here the President's adviser has talked with American soldiers to get their opinions.

in the United Nations."

Predictions of Prosperity.

Baruch predicted that there would be such a wave of prosperity in the United States after the war that no service man overseas would have to worry about a job.

"No matter what is done for the next five or seven years," he said, "after the war ceases, there will be more work in the United States than there will be minds or hands with which to do it." What happens after those five or seven years depends on the peace the big boys are preparing for us now."

Brushoff for Churchill.

During the interview, in the 75-year-old financier's suite in the Claridge, the telephone rang and Baruch's secretary told him that the Prime Minister was calling.

"Hello Winston, this is Bernie," Baruch said. "Look, Winston, I'm busy this afternoon. I'll drop over later."

Baruch had spent the morning just "chewing the fat" with some soldiers on a bench in Hyde Park. He said that when he returned to the United States, he was going to investigate charges that rehabilitation plans in hospitals for veterans were inadequate.

G. I. Bill of Rights.

"I'm going to straighten out that situation," he said. "The G. I. bill of rights has to be made more effective than it is at present. When a [illegible] is discharged, he should be told his rights — rights which aren't charity, dispensed by a beneficent community, but rights which he has earned.

"He should be protected from super-salesmanship, designed to sell him everything from a piece of useless property to a used car. He should be advised authoritatively what he can do with the money he borrows. He should have definite assurance — not some vague provision—that he can get his old job back, or a better one, and he should be given enough time to make his decisions.

"In other words, when a veteran returns to the United States, he should have at least one place to which he can go in dignity. There is too much shunting around at present. That is my hope and determination."

Baruch Wields 'Big Stick'

Says He's in London to Make Sure 'Big Boys' Don't 'Foul Up the Peace.'

London, April 4 (A. P.).—Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to President Roosevelt, said today that "one reason I'm over here is to hold the big stick over the big boys to make damn sure they're not going to foul up the peace."

Baruch, who has found a park bench—this time in Hyde Park—to hold forth with American soldiers, mildly brushed off a call from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to give an interview to a Stars and Stripes reporter. Baruch said in an interview with Victor Lasky, the Army newspaper reporter: "We've got to see that those subsidized slave-labor countries do not again flood the world with their cheap products, lowering the standard of living

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3,000 PLANES POUND REICH

Sub Yards And Airfields In North Attacked

London, April 4 (AP)—The Allies hurled 3,000 planes against the dwindling targets of shrunken Germany today, including 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators which blasted submarine building yards at Kiel and Hamburg and airfields throughout the northwestern Reich.

The American attacks were driven home despite stiff opposition from fromations of jet-propelled ME-262's. Nine bombers and four fighters were missing, but the Swedish radio said one of the bombers landed safely at Malmoe airport in Sweden.

Returning crewmen reported good results at Kiel.

Eleven Jet Planes Bagged

At least eleven of the twin-jet interceptors and four other enemy fighters were shot down by Mustangs which made up part of the 850-plane escort.

But the ME-262's, closing to short range in formations of four and eight planes, knocked down several American bombers in attacks concentrated chiefly on a force of Liberators assigned to targets at Hamburg.

Many of the American fighters carried out widespread strafing raids against German airfields which are becoming more congested daily as the enemy is forced to evacuate his fields in the west, 70 of which already have been lost.

In these sweeps at least eight planes were destroyed on the ground. One group of about 45 Mustangs encountered 12 jet planes. One was shot down; the other 11 were damaged.

Total Bag Is 42

Fighter-bombers of the United States 9th Air Force, some operating from former enemy airfields east of the Rhine, boosted the day's total of German aircraft destroyed by American pilots to at least 42. They brought down sixteen in combat and caught three bombers on the ground.

While American heavies were continuing their port-busting campaign—it was the second straight raid on Kiel, and the third on naval installations and U-boat yards in six days—the RAF sent some 750 Lancasters with Mustangs and Spitfires to attack troop concentrations at Nordhausen, 60 miles northeast of Kassel.

After flying through solid clouds the British formations found a clear patch over the target and dropped their bombs with good results. This second successive daylight assault in support of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army raised to about 3,000 tons the weight of fire bombs and high explosives rained on the German barracks and command posts.

About 500 of the 8th Air Force heavies attacked Kiel, where three submarine building yards were blasted Tuesday, while 200 more went to Hamburg, damaged heavily in a raid last Friday. It was this formation which lost several planes to attack by the jets. At both ports bombing generally was done through clouds.

Rostock Field Hit

The rest of the task force swept over a series of airfields extending east as far as Rostock, almost due north of Berlin.

More than 350 light and medium bombers of the 9th Air Force ranged over southern Germany, concentrating chiefly on an oil-storage depot at Ebrach, 24 miles east of Wuerzburg; a rail yard and barracks at Crailsheim, 46 miles northeast of Stuttgart, and a supply depot in the same general area.

Essen was one of the objectives in the Ruhr pocket hit by fighter bombers.

The day's operations followed up night-long attacks by RAF Mosquitos which hit Berlin in two separate waves 90 minutes apart, bombed the industrial city of Plauen near the Czechoslovak border, and made widespread attacks on airfields.

RAF Pounds 2 Oil Centers; Yanks Rip Kiel

London, Thursday, April 5 (AP).—A great armada of RAF heavy bombers attacked synthetic oil plants at Hamburg and Merseburg last night while Mosquitos struck again at Berlin, the Air Ministry announced today. The attacks on Hamburg and Merseburg were carried out "in very great strength"—a phrase frequently used by the Air Ministry to denote a striking force of 1,000 or more planes.

The Allies hurled 3,000 planes against the dwindling targets of shrunken Germany yesterday, including 1,000 B-17 Fortresses and B-24 Liberators which blasted submarine building yards at Kiel and Hamburg and airfields throughout the northwestern Reich.

The American attacks were driven home despite stiff opposition from formations of jet-propelled ME-262s. Nine bombers and four fighters were missing, but the Swedish radio said one of the bombers landed safely at Malmoe airport in Sweden.

Report Good Results.

Returning crewman reported good results at Kiel.

At least 11 of the twin-jet interceptors and four other enemy fighters were shot down by P-51 Mustangs which made up part of the 850-plane escort.

Many of the American fighters carried out widespread strafing raids against German airfields which are becoming more congested daily as the enemy is forced to evacuate his fields in the west, 70 of which already have been lost.

In these sweeps at least eight planes were destroyed on the ground. One group of about 45 Mustangs encountered 12 jet planes. One was shot down; the other 11 were damaged.

Bag 42 Nazi Planes.

Fighter-bombers of the U. S. 9th Air Force boosted the day's total of German aircraft destroyed by American pilots to at least 42. They brought down 16 in combat and caught three bombers on the ground.

While the American heavies were continuing their post-busting campaign—it was the second straight raid on Kiel, and the third on Naval installations and U-boat yards in six days—the RAF sent some 750 Lancasters with Mustangs and Spitfires to attack troop concentrations at Nordhausen, 60 miles northeast of Kassel.

BRITONS ON STRIKE IN 11 PLANE PLANTS

London, April 4 (A. P.).—A two-day token strike was voted today by 30,000 workers of eight Avro aircraft plants, as a series of walkouts developed in Britain's war industries. Ten thousand workers of three other aircraft

factories already were away from their jobs, seeking increased pay and bonuses.

The Avro stoppage will begin tomorrow and a mass demonstration has been set for Friday, at Manchester. Another strike left Sunderland, a city of 190,000, without bus transportation, forcing shipyard and factory employees to walk to work.

In Belgium, coal miners in the Liege district have gone on strike for higher wages, increased food rations and lower rents, a dispatch from Brussels said. The Belgian National Mines Commission sought to settle the dispute.

NAZI RADIO SAYS WEREWOLVES KILL YANKEE OFFICERS

LONDON, April 4.—(AP) German military commentators contended tonight that the Allies were overreaching themselves, while the Nazi radio boasted that the "werewolf" terrorist organization had wiped out an American headquarters and slain a number of Americans at various points behind the lines.

Radio speakers suggested that the speed and scope of the Allied advance "might have the effect of a giant sponge, soaking up the war potential of the enemy and paralyzing his offensive strength," and opined "the temptation to attempt too much is great."

The Germans acknowledged, however that "the situation is by no means stabilized."

Commentator Max K. Rull asserted: "The Wehrmacht has not been brought to its knees. The encircled Ruhr army resumed active defense yesterday in full strength."

He described the Allied strategy as a "spiderweb" system "sending out tentacles over Germany," but contended the objectives still were sufficiently distant that "the war cannot be concluded either in a fortnight or by the date of the San Francisco conference," April 25.

A German radio station calling itself the "Werewolf Sender" meanwhile appealed to German women to join the organization.

One Werewolf broadcast claimed "an American staff headquarters in Schweinheim was wiped out last night" and "all Americans, including several high officers, were killed." There are two Schweinheims, one a suburb of Aschaffenburg, the other in the Cologne area. The broadcast did not specify which it meant, but added a 16-year-old boy in Cologne had "shot down a member of the U. S. blood tribunal the night of March 25 in revenge for killing 12 of his comrades by court martial."

In Mainz, the Werewolf station said, "three drunken American officers" were killed by Werewolves after they had fired into windows "in order to tell inhabitants to put out the lights."

Thousands Quit Jobs

Despite the Germans' bold radio front, other news items indicated continuing disintegration. The Stockholm paper Morgontidningen said that "as if by silent agreement" hundreds of thousands of workers throughout Germany had stayed away from work since the Easter holiday.

Three German planes landed in Sweden during the night. All contained Germans fleeing their homeland, including six non-commissioned air force officers.

The mayor of American-captured Gotha said the German high command had fled to Hitler's Berchtesgaden headquarters on March 31.

P-38 IS REVEALED AS DROOP-SNOOTER

London, April 4 (A. P.).—After hounding the Germans with off-the-record attacks for nearly a year, the American "Droop-Snoot" bomber—a modified P-38 Lightning fighter with a bombardier's compartment added—has been taken off the secret list. Its job is leading formations of standard P-38s in fast, high altitude precision bombing assaults.

The "droop-snooter" is fitted with an aluminum alloy nose incorporating a bombardier-navigator compartment in front of the pilot's cockpit. The bombardier directs the bombing and does the navigating for the entire formation.

The planes have been used successfully by both the United States Eighth and Ninth Air Forces. It carries the regular Norden bombsight and is capable of bombing accurately at speeds at least 50 per cent faster than the operational speeds of the heavy bombers. The greater speed did away with the necessity for additional fighter protection.

Experimental models were designed by Col. Cass S. Hough, Plymouth, Mich., and Col. Don S. Ostrander, Stockbridge, Mich., armament and ordnance specialists with the Eighth Air Force.

"The Droop-snooters" received their first combat test last May in an attack led by Hough and Ostrander on a German air field in France. In normal operations each plane carries two 1,000-pound bombs.

SIGHT 4,000 NAZIS SEEKING TO SURRENDER

LONDON, April 4 — (AP) The Luxemburg radio said tonight Allied aircraft flying over the Ruhr today sighted about 4,000 Germans displaying the white flag near Hagen, 10 miles south of Dortmund inside the Ruhr resistance pocket.

SWISS FRONTIER WITH ITALY SHUT

London, April 4 (A. P.).—The Swiss-Italian frontier will be closed, beginning today, because of anticipated important events, the Paris and Brussels radios reported in almost simultaneous broadcasts.

The Brussels radio further explained that "very important events are taking shape in northern Italy and new developments must be expected in the very near future."

Heads G. I. 'School for Brides'

LONDON, April 4 (UP).—Miss Elsie Celli, a Red Cross worker from Boston, took over one of the toughest jobs in London today when she was named head of the "G. I. School for Brides" at the Red Cross Club in Piccadilly Circus. To her monthly classes some 300 British brides and brides-to-be of American servicemen will come to find out about life in the United States.

Armistice Role Held Unlikely

London, April 4 (AP)—The Paris radio today quoted Vatican circles as saying the Holy See would "take no part in any political maneuvers" in relation to any German negotiations for an armistice.

Nazi Official Shot in Copenhagen

LONDON, April 4 (AP). — The Swedish radio said tonight that Max Clausen, secretary of the German Chamber of Commerce in Copenhagen, had been shot in his apartment last night, probably by Gestapo agents, because he had arranged to escape to Sweden.

Nazis Claim Terrorists Killed AMG Official

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—Nazi Werewolf terrorists broadcast last night that they had kidnaped and slain an American military Government official and ambushed and killed American soldiers in Aachen and other occupied towns.

None of the statements had any Allied substantiation, but during the day Allied transmitters repeatedly broadcast Gen. Eisenhower's warning that any German caught attacking Allied personnel behind the lines would be "arrested, tried and shot" according to international law.

Surrender Appeal By Vatican Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—The Luxembourg radio reported yesterday that the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano had "launched an emphatic appeal to the German nation to cease this slaughter."

The broadcast quoted the Vatican paper as declaring "even the German propaganda service admitted Germany has lost the war and yet Germany continues this slaughter.

"The ultimate result will be the destruction of the nation's youth and strength. * * * From a political, humane, Christian point of view

VATICAN DECRIES NAZI WEREWOLVES

London, April 4 (A. P.).—The Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano, sees the German Werewolf terrorist organization as the war's "epilogue of hate." In an article, yesterday, Rome dispatches said, the official Vatican organ commented that the name Werewolf could not have been better chosen, because "under pathology such a name means 'a nervous disease producing the howls of a wolf.'"

The Luxembourg radio declared that the Osservatore Romano has "launched an emphatic appeal to the German nation to cease this slaughter."

King Receives Churchill

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill was received by King George VI today just before the opening of the Dominions conference. It was the third time the Prime Minister has been received by the king within a week.

30,000 Aircraft Workers In Britain Vote to Strike

Manchester 'Token' Walkout to Last for Two Days

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—Thirty thousand employees of eight Avro aircraft plants today voted a two-day "token" strike, starting tomorrow and winding up with a mass demonstration Friday in Manchester, as a series of walkouts developed in Britain's war industries.

Three other aircraft factories in northwest England remained tied up by a strike of 10,000 workers seeking increased pay and bonuses.

Another strike left Sunderland, a North Sea town of 190,000 people, without bus transportation, forcing its shipyard and engineering plant workers to walk to their jobs.

In Belgium, coal miners in the Liege district have gone on strike for higher wages, increased food rations and lower rents, a dispatch from Brussels said. The Belgian National Mines Commission sought to settle the dispute.

HOPE WON'T DOWN

London, April 4. (A. P.).—In a strictly speculators market, German Government bonds have soared to wartime peaks in brisk trading on the London Stock Exchange. German 5 per cent Dawes loan bonds, floated in 1924 and then issued to British investors under official auspices, have been the favorites. These bonds, which fell in 1939 from above $160 a $100 bond to $16, bounced up another point today to $76.

Market observers said buyers hoped Germany soon would be forced to resume interest payments on these loans. The theory was that if Germany sends timber or other commodities to Great Britain as reparations, the British treasury, after selling these products, will have sterling to meet the claims of holders of German sterling loans.

Conservative financial quarters viewed this strictly as a long shot proposition, reasoning that there would be big claims on Germany from other countries, and that for anything Great Britain gets from Germany there would be other claimants besides the bondholders.

Rosenman Back in London.

London, April 4 (A. P.).—Judge Samuel N. Rosenman, studying the non-military supply problems of western Europe, returned to London today after three weeks in France and Belgium. He expects to leave in ten days to report to President Roosevelt.

London Parley to Discuss Empire Economic Solidarity

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—Britain mustered diplomatic representatives from her dominions for an exploratory meeting opening today to weld empire solidarity—particularly on economic problems—in preparation for the San Francisco Conference.

The meeting, with no public discussions planned, will begin in an atmosphere of uncertainty over whether possible war developments may delay the April 25 world security assembly.

Talk that V-E day might come before April's end was increased by the presence here of White House advisors Bernard Baruch and Edward J. Flynn, both on secret missions. London police were known to have been placed on one-hour call for victory celebration work and an authoritative British source said "it's only common sense to realize that things may happen which will necessitate its (the world conference's) postponement."

RAF Birthplace Grows

CRANWELL, England (AP).—Cranwell, where the RAF was founded has just marked its 25th anniversary. From a small group of army huts it has grown until it covers more than 6 square miles in Lincolnshire.

Scotland-U. S. Flights On Post-War Schedule

PRESTWICK, Scotland, April 4 (AP).—Regular day and night flights between Scotland and North America are included in a post-war schedule announced tonight by Scottish Aviation, Ltd.

The night sleeper plane leaving Prestwick at 8:30 p. m. will reach New York at 2 p. m. the next day, according to the schedule, which lists the sleeper fare at $168. The day fare is $160.

SPIRIT IN GERMANY SEEN AT LOW EBB

Nazis' Effort To Spur People Rely On 'Atrocity' Stories

Mr. Anderson, an Associated Press war correspondent, was freed from a German prison camp last week.

By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON

Paris, April 4 (AP)—The greatest mystery among many surrounding Nazi Germany today is why the Germans continue to fight at all.

The fanatical *Kampfgeist*, or fighting spirit, carefully built up by the leaders, showed signs of being sadly bent in recent weeks and the crudest forms of threats are now being applied to bludgeon the war-weary populace into continuing resistance.

Again and again the propaganda edifice so painstakingly erected by Goebbels has been shattered.

Now he has to rely entirely on stories of alleged atrocities in an attempt to persuade both troops and civilians that any fate is better than falling into Allied hands.

Some Soldiers Believe Stories

Some believe such stories. I saw a wounded German soldier behind the Nazi lines, who had just had his leg amputated, being trundled away on a wheelbarrow by a Red Cross nurse at the cost of incredible suffering because no ambulance was available and he feared being taken prisoner. But such instances were increasingly rare.

During my last days in Germany any soldier behind the lines who could not produce papers showing he was attached to a local unit was immediately seized and whisked away on the first truck toward the front. If he proved to be a deserter he was taken to the nearest wall and shot without a court-martial. "Why, they even are shooting German officers—German officers," one soldier told me breathlessly.

Arnold Sees Eisenhower

PARIS, April 4 (AP).—Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, has arrived in France and conferred with Gen. Eisenhower yesterday.

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EISENHOWER SAYS END NOT FAR OFF

PARIS, April 4 — (AP) Gen. Eisenhower declared tonight "the end is not far off" in a statement broadcast to Urban residents of western Germany, warning them to flee at once from factories, mines and rail centers and hide until the Allies arrived.

The Supreme Allied commander, in another of the series of instructions being broadcast to town dwellers in western Germany, said:

"Cease working. Take refuge with your family in the safest place you can find. Factories, mines and rail centers are death traps. Act at once. Delay may mean death.

"Avoid at all costs being enrolled into the Volkssturm. Untrained and ill armed, for you the Volkssturm will mean a last minute death.

"As the Allied armies approach the area in which you have taken refuge, follow carefully the instructions in radio and leaflets of the Allied high command. After the arrival of the Allies, follow carefully the instructions of the Allied military government.

"Town dwellers: Stay out of factories, away from railroads and main highways. Hide yourselves and your families. The end is not far off."

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States had sent 258,000 tons of relief food into France, and Britain had sent almost 13,000 tons. It also outlined the measures the army had taken to improve food shipments into Paris and other large cities such as supplying trucks, gasoline and other facilities, including airplanes.

Supreme headquarters conceded Paris was underfed during the winter and that despite efforts to relieve the situation there was "hunger and privation."

The food situation in Paris remains extremely bad. There is widespread dissatisfaction in the capital, especially among the workers.

The unfounded rumors of the food shortage resulting from Allied presence were born of this unrest among the workers though generally the French have blamed their own government rather than the Allies for the situation.

HITLER PROMISES COUNTER OFFENSIVE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Adolf Hitler was quoted by a west German radio station last (Wednesday) night as promising an Army unit on the Eastern front that a Nazi "counter-offensive" was "no longer far off."

The domestic broadcast, reported by the FCC, said Hitler told his troops it was necessary to hold the attackers only until "our offensive army is ready for a counter-offensive."

The remark was made, the broadcast said, during a visit by Hitler to the Eastern front where he decorated a unit commander.

Osnabruck, first reported taken, was the scene of savage street fighting by the Sixth Airborne division which struggled to clear the vital highway, rail and water junction.

Other units swung past the city's southern edge and pushed six miles east in a thrust paralleling the armored drive above this heavily defended communications center.

The Seventh Armored division has all but eliminated bitter resistance about a mile south of Ibbenbueren where cadets of a non-commissioned officers school made a fight to hold a bridgehead across the Dortmund-Ems canal.

Another British armored division to the west was fighting in Bentheim, but cleared the woods to the north of that place and crossed the Ems river northeast of Lingen. Fighting continued in Lingen.

WUERZBURG HALF CLEARED

Other 7th Army Forces Enter Heilbronn From 2 Sides

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With U.S. 7th Army, April 4 (AP).—Wuerzburg was half cleared tonight and artillery was raining shells on the northeastern section while other American forces battled into Heilbronn from the west and north on both sides of the Neckar River.

The 42d (Rainbow) Division had cleared at least 35 city blocks in Wuerzburg by this afternoon and had knocked out some enemy armor in the process.

Fighting was stiff, but was not described as as fanatical as the Americans encountered at Aschaffenburg.

The Germans were hurling a force of SS (Elite Guard) *Panzer* Grenadiers in the path of the 12th Armored Division's advance on Nuernberg, however, and the Americans were reported involved in bitter combat around the Uffenheim-Herrnberchtein area — 34 miles from the Nazi party shrine.

Enemy Artillery Up

Although advances continued on most of the 7th Army's front, reports indicated the enemy finally has been able to bring artillery to bear on American forward positions to curtain German troops from the rampaging spearheads.

It was generally conceded tonight that heavy fighting is ahead before such cities as Nuernberg, Stuttgart and Schweinfurt are put out of the way.

Stuttgart was being menaced by French forces not more than 24 miles away in the Karlsruhe area.

100th Division At Heilbronn

The assault of Heilbronn found the 100th Division drilling in from the north and west, while the 10th Armored Division cleaned up Eisenheim and Gemmingem above the city. Farther north the 63d Infantry Division crossed the Neckar and pushed 4 miles ahead and into Stein and Kocher.

The 3d and 46th Infantry divisions and the 14th Armored Division rammed their way east and north from Aschaffenburg, crossing the Sinn and Main rivers in stride.

A recapitulation tonight showed the 45th Division had inflicted 4,600 casualties on the Germans in the fierce fighting for Aschaffenburg before it was captured yesterday.

NAZIS MAKE TANKS BENEATH BATTLE

Kassel, Germany, April 4 (A. P.).—American doughboys slugging their way through Kassel house by house yesterday were assigned to clean out vast underground tank and airplane factories which were still turning out their weapons though fighting was going on in the streets overhead.

Sergt. Helmut Wildermann of Jersey City, N. J., referring to a string of tanks that the Germans moved into the fighting direct from the assembly line, said they looked like they were out on a shakedown run, they were so new and shiny.

Although Wildermann grew up in Germany and saw the United States for the first time in 1938, he said: "I am non-Jewish and didn't have to leave Germany. I left because I wanted to and I am fighting Germans now because I want to."

His father went to the United States in 1923 and became naturalized, but his mother stayed in Stuttgart and is still a German citizen.

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'POLISH HANGMAN' CAPTURED BY REDS

LONDON, April 4—(AP) Gauleiter Arthur Greiser, whose grim rule in Poland earned for him such names "the bloody butcher of Poland" and "hangman of the Polish people," has been captured in Poznan by the Red army, it was reported today by the Soviet war news, a publication of the Russian Embassy here.

Greiser was one of the first Nazi leaders whose European activities brought on the war. President of the Senate of the free city of Danzig, Greiser organized the campaign for Danzig's Nazification. He helped terrorize the city and told the people Hitler was determined to annex it.

When the war started Greiser was appointed Polish gauleiter. Boasting "there will be no Pole in my district in five years," he proceeded to carry out the threat by mass murder, deportation and other means.

The Soviet war news said Greiser always traveled with a bodyguard. When he made official visits, the streets were roped off and traffic diverted.

The publication said the most fearful crime in which Greiser was involved was the mass execution at Zgerz in 1942.

A Polish soldier had been accused by Germans of concealing weapons. The Pole admitted it and offered to reveal the cache. The Germans sent an escort of two Nazis with him. The Pole shot both and escaped.

Greiser arrested 150 of the most eminent citizens in the Poznan district as hostages, the Soviet publication said, and later executed 100 political prisoners. The prisoners first dug their own graves. The German police shot them in the backs at close range, then the next victims buried those previously shot.

SEIZED NAZI TANK HAS 155-MM. GUN

With the United States Ninth Army, April 4 (A. P.).—Troops of the Second Armored Division, in their plunge through the Teutoburger Forest, have captured an experimental testing ground for German tanks—and its discovery may add fuel to the current controversy over the relative merits of Allied and enemy tanks. On the testing field the Ninth Army tankmen found a new Super-Tiger tank, mounting a 155-mm. rifle twenty feet long.

With tracks three feet wide, the tank is twelve feet high. The largest gun previously mounted on the behemoths of battle was the 90-mm., on the newest American tank.

The Germans fought a new type of battle just east of the Teutoburger Forest, holding up the Second Armored Division twenty-four hours. Lacking artillery, they resorted to firing anti-tank rockets in barrages of fifty or more. Though the rocket projector is highly inaccurate, it is fired easily and is formidable in cities.

GERMANS LEAVING MEN TO TRICK AMG

With American Troops in Germany, March 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—German troops fleeing before the American drive are leaving behind some Nazi party officoals they can trust, apparently in the hope that the AMG unknowingly will retain these officials in key posts. The policy had been outlined as long ago as last September in a secret order circulated by the Gauleiter of the Coblenz area, Gustave Simeon.

Simeon wrote to his district officials as follows:

"All secret documents are to be destroyed prior to the arrival of the enemy. To protect the population subsequent to occupation, suitable officials are to remain in positions of authority."

The directive stated that "Officials and civil servants who have exposed themselves through their activities in the party or in the State are not to be left behind.

"They are to be replaced," it said, "primarily by elder officials who have not especially come to the front in political respects."

The order specifically forbade any Germans other than those selected by the party to hold public office.

1st Finds Art Treasures in German Tunnel

Rembrandts and VanGoghs in Cache Unearthed by G. I.s in Raid Shelter

WITH U. S. 1ST ARMY, April 4 (AP).—Art treasures from Germany and France have been found in a dark tunnel used by German civilians near the front as an air-raid shelter.

Works of Rembrandt, Reubens, Van Gogh and Vandyke; the famous jeweled and gold sarcophagus from the Cathedral of Cologne; sculptures and other treasures from museums, cathedrals and private collections were found. They had been moved from one hiding place to another by the Germans until 1st Army soldiers in the Siegen area overran an enemy position and discovered the cache.

An inventory will be made to determine the value of the collection and to find out how much was German and how much from occupied countries.

In the fetid air of the cavern civilians slept next to a painting by the great Rembrandt or curled up beside a magnificent carved door from the Cologne Cathedral. Russian and French slave laborers made their homes hard by the bones of Charlemagne, brought to the cave from their resting place in Aachen's cathedral.

There were 500 original scores in the handwriting of the composer Beethoven, taken from his birthplace at Bonn. There were paintings by Holbein. Rembrandt's celebrated self-portrait and Reubens's self-portrait and his famous Madonna were there.

The sarcophagus from the Cologne Cathedral probably was the most valuable item of all. Virtually all the treasures of that cathedral were moved two years ago when Allied air forces began pounding Rhineland industrial cities.

The cache in the cave was under the care of an aged man who once was the curator of the Aachen Museum. His care could not save the paintings from being somewhat affected by the dampness of the underground passage.

Yank Describes Pleas To 'Movielike' Nazi Major to Surrender

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES 9th ARMY, Germany, April 4.—It was just like a movie, with all sorts of salutes, heel-clicking and heil Hitlers, but the bemedaled Nazi commandant refused to surrender Duisburg to Second Lt. Christopher M. Gooch, jr., of Tennessee.

Lt. Gooch and two Doughboys of the 79th Division rowed across the Rhine-Herne Canal Monday after a "behind-the-hand" invitation from the Germans.

French Shortage of Food Not Due to Allied Armies

PARIS, April 4—(AP) France was told today by the French government and Supreme headquarters its food shortage was not due to the presence of Allied troops.

The government issued a formal denial to spike widespread reports that Allied troops were requisitioning food to the same extent the Germans did. Allied troops are taking only fruits, vegetables and alcoholic beverages and the French army is partly provisioned by Allied food, the statement said.

Simultaneously, Supreme headquarters issued a report on the vast program of Allied aid given France, pointing out that the American army in France has imported all but two per cent of its food and that this two per cent comes from articles classed by the French government as surplus.

The Supreme headquarters report said that up to March 1 the United

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BRITISH CONTINUE ADVANCE IN NORTH

By WILLIAM FRYE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, April 4—(AP) Spearheads of the British 11th Armored division have crossed the Weser river and plunged beyond against light opposition northeast of Osnabrueck.

The exact extent of their thrust cannot be disclosed for security reasons.

(A crossing of the important Weser river, "northeast" of Osnabrueck presumably would be somewhere on a 50-mile line between Minden and Bremen and would place the British little more than 30 miles from Hannover.)

An encouraging delegation met them, blindfolded them and took them before the German commandant, a snappy major.

Lt. Gooch told the German that Duisburg and the whole Ruhr were hopelessly encircled and he might as well surrender.

"We have no other choice but to fight on in the name of our fuehrer and the fatherland," the German said.

Aided by his interpreter, Joseph Enderp of New York, who was promoted from private to sergeant for the day's efforts, Lt. Gooch spent four hours arguing with the German major.

Among other things he asked the German if he knew what a bad situation his country was in, especially the Ruhr.

"I can tell you the name of every American outfit around us and where they are," the major responded and was equally stony to all persuasion.

Finally Lt. Gooch gave up and left along with Enderp and Pvt. William C. Andrews of Gallatan, Tenn.

Lt. Gooch had been authorized to accept the surrender of any Germans.

"They were agreeable enough at company and at battalion headquarters," he said, "but at the top this character who was right off a Hollywood set wouldn't play."

Lt. Gooch and his men said the Germans who had greeted them happily when they touched shore seemed sad when they left, possibly because this was the second time surrender had been rejected.

Most were from units overrun by the German Ardennes breakthrough which began last Dec. 16. All were privates except for a handful of officers. Most of the officers were moved from Bad Orb weeks ago. The noncoms were taken to Ziegenhain recently and liberated there last week by units of Lt. Gen. George Patton's Third army.

The hungry, hollow-cheeked Americans, many of them little more than skin and bones, said their prison diet had consisted of "grass soup," whose ingredients they described as dehydrated carrots, cabbage, and sticks and stones.

Two dozen white crosses marked the graves of Yanks who had died while held at Bad Orb.

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Most Of V-Bombs Fell Short, Report

HOLDNESS

With Canadians in Holland, April 4 (AP) — Dutch citizens told Canadian troops who captured a V-bomb base at Huize Zelleuin, northeast Holaind, today that the Germans had boasted that these terroristic weapons would be launched on America soon from Japan and Holland.

But, the citizens added, in actual performance, 50 per cent of the V-1 bombs aimed at London and Allied bases on the Continent fell to the ground within a few miles of their launching sites, apparently as a result of mechanical defects.

These they said, rarely exploded, but bombs falling farther away exploded, damaging villages and killing many people.

Cleverly Camouflaged

The Canadians, driving toward the Zuider Zee, found their first V-1 depot site on a baronial estate between Hengelo and Ruurlo. The buzz bombs were secreted in hundreds of cleverly camouflaged sites along a secondary road leading to the estate, and from which civilians were barred. This depot fed launching sites just north of the Twente Canal in numerous woodlands.

One Hollander said that both V-1 and V-2 weapons were operating until last week.

"German V-bomb warfare was one of their closest guarded secrets," this informant said. "All movements were made during the night to escape detection by Allied aircraft and to hide the movements from members of the underground."

Many Freed Americans Too Weak From Hunger to Leave Bunks

By EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, April 4 — (AP) Some of the 3,400 American soldiers set free when U. S. Third Army troops broke into their prison camp near Bad Orb, northeast of Hanau, were removed to France today in C-47 transport planes which landed on a former German airfield east of the Rhine.

But many of the Americans were too weak from hunger and excitement to leave their bunks when the air evacuation began.

The captive doughboys — gaunt, emaciated and deliriously happy—had been imprisoned since the battle of the Belgian bulge. They were among 6,500 prisoners of virtually all nationalities at war with Germany, including a Russian general and his staff, who were crowded into the filthy, stinking barracks of a Stalag camp on a hill three miles outside of town.

Brutal Major Forced Germans To Hold Out at Aschaffenburg

By HOWARD COWAN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ASCHAFFENBURG, April 4.—The die-hard Nazi garrison in this German barracks city on the banks of the Main River surrendered yesterday to the 45th Infantry Division of the American 7th Army after a fierce week-long battle in which both German civilians and soldiers fought the Americans.

Shortly after 9 a.m. the ruthless German Maj. von Lambert, who had hanged two of his officers in the streets of Aschaffenburg during the peak of the fighting, led his troops in a white-flag parade from the old four-towered castle in the heart of the city.

And here, in the flaming, smoking rubble heaps of a city that once had sheltered 40,000 Germans, the GIs found an answer to the oft-repeated question, "Why do these guys keep on fighting?"

It was not, as some had guessed, those 40,000 cases of cognac and liqueurs stored in a big German Army warehouse down by the Main River. The fancy potables had been stolen from the French and some of the cases still were labeled for New York importers.

It was not because of the German Army's supply dump, with its more than 1,000,000 food rations. The Germans kept on fighting after both these prizes had fallent into American hands.

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Answer Is Found.

The real answer was found in the heart of the business district—at No. 5 Herstallstrasse, to be exact.

There in front of a wineshop hung the body of a young German lieutenant. His hands were tied, but he was not blindfolded. He swung from a rope twisted tightly around his neck, with the other end of the rope tied to a steel support for a sign.

Civilians said he was hanged on the orders of Von Lambert, who had dictated this text of a garishly painted placard tacked to the front of the wineshop:

"Cowards and traitors hang!

"Yesterday—An officer candidate from Alsace-Lorraine died a hero's death in destroying an enemy tank. He lives on.

"Today—Here hangs a coward in officer's garb because he betrayed the fuehrer and the people. He is dead forever."

Surrender Suggested.

The hanged officer had dared to suggest the prudence of surrender when the full fury of American dive-bombers and heavy artillery fell on the city.

German women who crowded before the body prevailed on some soldiers to cut it down.

All over town prisoners kept coming in by ones and twos. Pfc. Donald Garner of Denton, N. C., who took charge of two who wanted to surrender to me, said that by mistake he almost went to bed with one Monday night in a cellar but cleared out when the German complained there wasn't enough room for two sleepers.

"We took over a thousand prisoners yesterday by ourselves," said Maj. Gus Heilman of Charlottesville, Va., commanding the 2d Battalion of the 157th Regiment, "and we got another 250 today."

(Col. Walter P. O'Brien of 3133 Connecticut avenue N.W. is commanding officer of the 157th Regiment.)

"The German commandant said he hadn't surrendered sooner because he couldn't find a ladder long enough to run a white flag up on the castle," Maj. Heilman said.

Lt. Irvin Block of Cleveland said he and his platoon of 18 men had got into a fire fight in a barracks, with the Americans at one end of the building and the Germans barricaded in the other.

Girl Leads Surrender.

"There was a wounded German out in the yard near our end of the barracks," he said, "and a big blond German girl wearing a Red Cross came out of the German end of the building and asked if she could take care of him.

"We told her sure and asked if the others at the other end of the building wouldn't like to surrender.

"She started back to see, after asking us not to shoot, and in about five minutes she came out with a white flag leading 250 German soldiers. Besides that there was a cellar full of wounded, so we left her to stay and take care of them."

"A lot of the troops here were convalescent wounded in the first place," said Maj. Heilman, but this German major made them report to him for defense assignments anyway. One air force captain didn't show up and the major had him hanged."

In their defense here the Germans used two American M-4 tanks on which they had whitewashed Nazi crosses. American artillery knocked out one of them and a tank destroyer team destroyed the other.

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Yanks Take Hideout Used by Hitler

WITH THE UNITED STATES 80th DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 4.—A mountain hideout of 1,000 air-conditioned rooms, where Hitler master-minded the conquest of France and Field Marshal von Rundstedt plotted his Ardennes offensive, has been captured by the Americans.

In a class with Berchtesgaden, the rock-hewn retreat called the Alderhorst is at Zandenhim, west of the famed resort center of Bad Nauheim. Hitler spent much of his time there in 1940, accompanied by other Nazi bigwigs. The latest high-ranking occupant was Field Marshal Kesselring, who succeeded Von Rundstedt as German Western Front commander.

The rooms and their 3-mile long connecting corridors were hewn from solid rock near the top of a mountain, on which rests the remains of the ancient Siegenhain Castle. Huge power-operated steel doors in innocent-looking log cabins barred the entrance to the retreat.

Hitler's quarters and those of other Nazi leaders were built around the rim of the underground city, giving them outside exposure and rustic terraces invisible from the air or the countryside below.

Eisenhower Gets Letters From All Over World

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People Write for Autographs and Photos and Send Him Many Strange Presents.

By JULES B. GRAD,
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer for the Combined American Press.

The Supreme Commander's Headquarters, April 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower receives almost as many letters as Frank Sinatra. From every corner of the free world people write him for autographs and pictures.

One little boy asked for a "genuwine Tiger tank." Hundreds of letters pour into his headquarters every week, coming by airmail and V-mail.

Personal Attention.

Scores are rain-drenched and caked with mud from frontline troops in Germany; some are penny postcards; others are written on expensive linen stationery with engraved letterheads, but they all get the same personal attention. The Supreme Commander takes time off from the important job of running a war to answer each one, even if it means working an extra hour at night.

The General has many steady correspondents, such as Mary Louise Koehnen of 2441 Auburn avenue, Dayton, Ohio, who is one of his favorites. The little girl has been writing to him since 1942, when she made a strange request: "I read in the papers where we should adopt boys in the service. I would like to adopt you."

The General then was neck-deep in logistics. The invasion of Africa was almost set, but he took a few minutes off to write back that he was flattered. He asked his "adopted mother"—age 13—to keep writing. And so Mary wrote, first once a week, then twice weekly.

General Meets Major.

In one letter she told the General that her father was somewhere in the European theater. One February day, Major Koehnen walked into the Commander's office, Gen. Eisenhower later wrote Mary:

"Last week I met your father. He came into my headquarters and we had a nice chat. We talked a lot about you. Your father was in fine form and I am delighted that we met. I am afraid this must be a short note, as I haven't much time for myself these days."

As proud as a peacock, Mary wrote back about her school work and what she was doing in a civic salvage campaign.

Gen. Eisenhower decided that he would send autographs to any one in the armed forces who requested them, but only to civilians who were actively helping to win the war. A second lieutenant and a staff sergeant handle the mail by putting in nine-hour days, seven days a week.

Windfalls for Hospitals.

"Requests come mostly for autographs, SHAEF patches, pictures of the general and official letterheads," said Second Lieut. Kay Summersby, Gen. Eisenhower's secretary-aid. Some ask for the general's battle-jacket, a five-star cluster, his necktie, campaign ribbons and decorations (all three rows).

Former cop-and-robber youngsters who now play "Nazis-and-Americans," write for German souvenirs such as helmets, uniforms and Luger pistols, but the general replies that he cannot send such enemy material, because it's the property of the Government. The Supreme Commander, said Sergt. Sue Sarafian of Detroit, probably receives more gifts from well wishers than any general in the world.

A few weeks later hominy The packages usually contain cigars, cigarettes, gum, toothbrushes and paste and homemade gingerbread. All these articles except those of a personal nature, or from old friends, are turned over to hospitals for combat casualties.

Namesake in Egypt.

Mrs. Martha Selicki of Plainfield, N. J., regularly mails packages to the Supreme Commander, but they all go by special messenger to hospital wards with a note describing who sent it and her address.

One surprising present came from Egypt. A teacher at the Kishk secondary school, in Tefta, wrote that his latest son had been christened Dwight David Eisenhower Elashmawy.

Gen. Eisenhower still chuckles about his request for hominy. When Bing Crosbyvisited the Supreme Commander in Normandy last September, he asked the General if he'd like anything sent back from the States.

Torrents of Hominy.

"Golly, Bing," replied the General, "I sure would like some hominy for Christmas." When Crosby returned to Hollywood, he casually mentioned the request during a broadcast.

A few week a later hominy

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started raining—or whatever hominy does—on to Supreme Headquarters. It came in cigarette cartons and huge crates, in small paper boxes and wooden containers. The General and his worried staff looked around for a place to move SHAEF but the matter soon was remedied. The hospital patients never lacked hominy.

Another time the General's office started turning green. For some strange reason, people were sending him four-leaf clovers by the acre. Then there was the coin period, when a reporter noted that Gen. Eisenhower carried good-luck coins. A gold pocket piece even found its way here from an Armenian antique dealer in Mexico.

Kassel Factories Underground

KASSEL, Germany, April 4 (AP).—American doughboys slugging their way through Kassel house by house yesterday, were assigned to clean out vast underground tank and airplane factories which were still turning out their weapons though fighting was going on in the streets overhead.

modations. The Fourth Armored Division overran a huge underground airplane factory in woods two miles northeast of Gotha and found many bombers and fighters in various stages of construction.

It was reported that the homes of Goethe and Schiller were destroyed by aerial bombardment of Weimar, twenty-six miles east of Gotha.

FRANKFURT ON MAIN IS CITY OF RUBBLE

LOCHNER

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, April 4 (A. P.).—This former tourist center appears to be 80 per cent knocked out and travelers from all over the world will look in vain thereafter for some of its historic buildings. Three sights which have disappeared are the house where Germany's greatest poet, Goethe, was born in 1749 and lived throughout his youth; the home from which the Rothschild banking dynasty stemmed and St. Paul's Church, meeting place of the 1848 National Assembly which attempted vainly to set up a German republic.

The Goethe and Rothschild dwellings are unrecognizable rubble, as are whole streets, surrounding them. Of St. Paul's Protestant Church, only the walls remain. Even the cross which used to surmount the steeple hangs inverted, apparently ready to drop at any time.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral, the origins of which go back to 870 A.D., suffered heavy damage. Overgrown with grass, indicating that the bombings must have occurred at least a year ago, is the famed Roemerberg, literally the Romans' hill, a square where rejoicing crowds assembled whenever a new emperor was elected during the middle ages. He then showed himself to the multitude from the balcony of the city hall, as the fountain below began to spurt wine for everybody.

Of the city hall only the facade remains. Its sumptuous Kaisersaal (emperors' hall) has been burned out. Two other landmarks destroyed by bombings are the opera house and the palm garden, while all industry has been knocked out.

Plane and Tank Center of Kassel Taken; Gotha Falls to Americans Without a Shot

BALL — BA

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, Germany, April 4 (AP)—Kassel fell late today, depriving the Germans of one of their great plane and tank manufacturing centers. The Fourth Armored Division also cleared out Gotha, while Suhl, twenty-two miles south of Gotha, also was cleared.

The last hours of the battle for Kassel were ones of utter confusion, in which German reinforcements assigned to their first combat rolled into the city right into the arms of the waiting Americans.

Gotha, on the northern slope of the Thuringian Forest, fell without a shot being fired. After an American ultimatum, white flags appeared in the famous German publishing, insurance and manufacturing city with a peacetime population of 48,000 only half an hour before Fourth Armored Division units commanded by Brig. Gen. William Koge of Lexington, Mo., were scheduled to attack.

The acting Buergermeister disclosed in an interview that the German High Command had arranged to transfer some of its officers from Berlin to Gotha and other places, but that the Americans' quick arrival had prevented them from ever using the Gotha accom-

Schuschnigg's Police Commissioner Is Freed

With U.S. 80th Division in Germany, April 4 (AP)—The 3d Army today liberated Dr. Michael Skubl, Austrian Secretary of Interior under Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and Vienna police commissioner at the time of the 1938 *Anschluss*.

Dr. Skubl was found in the little town of Holzhausen, 8 miles south of Kassel. He said he was transferred in May, 1938, from Vienna to Kassel, where he was held under arrest until October, 1944, when he was permitted to go to Holzhausen.

Dr. Skubl said he did not know what had happened to Schuschnigg.

AIR-RAID NERVES FELL 400 GERMANS

With the United States Seventh Army, April 4 (A. P.).—Four more hospitals containing American and Allied patients were overrun in Wiesloch south of Heidelberg today and the patients were liberated. The hospitals included one of 1,500 beds which housed 400 German civilians suffering nervous disorders as a result of the repeated air raids on Mannheim.

A Russian major-general and his staff were found among the 6,538 Allied prisoners liberated yesterday by American cavalry which captured a prisoner of war camp at Bad Orb, southwest of Fulda.

Captured Nazi General Voices Hate for Hitler

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE 4th ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 2 (Delayed).—Brig. Gen. Paul Steinbach, former German military commander of two Italian provinces, was captured today and immediately professed hatred for Hitler.

Eighth Regiment infantrymen caught him in a German hospital where he was recuperating after an operation.

"I sympathize with those who have made attempts on Hitler's life," he said. "It would be better for Germany if they succeeded."

Nazis Battle To Hold Communications Link

With Canadian Troops in Holland, April 4 (AP)—The Germans in Holland are fighting desperately against advancing Canadian and British troops to hold open a communications system the Dutch themselves have refused to touch since last September.

The Nazis have had to man the roads with their own personnel and locomotives since Queen Wilhelmina issued her appeal for all Dutch railroad employés to strike against the Germans.

Red General and Staff Freed

WITH UNITED STATES 3D ARMY IN GERMANY, April 4 (AP).—A Russian major general and his staff were found among 6,538 Allied prisoners liberated yesterday by 2d Cavalry ground forces which captured a prisoner-of-war camp at Bad Orb.

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS NEW ITALIAN GOAL

HEWITT-ERLING

Allied Air Force Knocking Increasing Number of Nazi Transports.

ROME, April 4—(AP) Eighth Army troops of Lt. Gen. Sir Richard L. McCreery had a firm new anchor for the eastern flank of their Italian line today as a result of the lineup of units which landed on both sides of the narrow spit of land separating shallow Valli di Comachio lagoon from the Adriatic.

McCreery's troops had mopped up almost all the area south of the canal which connects the lagoon and the Po di Primaro river, and engineers were cleaning out the minefields in this marshy ground. At a road junction south of Smarlacca, the Germans had to be dug out of a series of fortified houses and other strongpoints.

On the rest of the front even the customary patrol actions were lighter than usual, though there was increased German artillery fire in some sectors.

The Allied Air Forces were bagging a mounting toll of German transport as the enemy pulled out of Yugoslavia in the face of frontal attack by Marshal Tito's forces and the danger of having his line of escape cut off by the advancing Russians.

The Air force described its work as a "strangle operation" in the Austrian-Yugoslav border region.

Jack Foisie of San Francisco, Stars and Stripes reporter who made one of the landings on the Valli di Commachio with the Eighth Army troops, described the lagoon as a mere wading pond and said that "the amphibious attack threatened not to be amphibious at all—the men were forced to get out and push their craft through the silt and slime."

SWISS GUARD BORDER

ROME, April 4 — (AP) Swiss charge d'affaires Pierre de Salis said today "additional precautions" to guard the Swiss-Italian frontier had been taken during the past two weeks to prevent anyone's crossing the border "by force."

FOE FLEES YUGOSLAVIA

Rome, April 4. (A. P.)—German columns are struggling to escape from nothern Yugoslavia before the Russians close the back door into Austria, and the Allied air force in Italy is destroying more enemy transport than at any time since the drive north from Rome a year ago.

In the last two days alone Mustangs and Thunderbolts have destroyed 200 motor transports and seventy horse-drawn vehicles and damaged 350 motor vehicle and fifty-three locomotives serving Nazi units which had held out against Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

A train and most of its load of motor transport were wrecked yesterday and a few miles southeast of Dravaigrad under bombing and strafing by two formations of Thunderbolts.

PRAVDA DECLARES REDS BEAT NAZIS

Moscow, April 4 (A. P.).—Saying "there is no room for jealousy here," a Pravda article by Ilya Ehrenburg declared today the "fate of Germany was decided not on the Niemen or the Rhine, but on the Volga."

"The Germans are surrendering wholesale to the Americans," Ehrenburg wrote. "Probably the Fritzies think that, as they have not visited America, the inhabitants of the State of Nevada will receive them with more hospitality than the inhabitants of Belo (White) Russia."

The writer declared that "I sincerely admire the military operations of our allies" and "surely before being able to rush through Westphalia, Hessen and Bavaria they had to break through the enemy defenses.

"I only want to recall, in these days of dazzling harvest, other stern days and sowers of victory," he added. "Our English friends who went through Dunkirk realize what an army marched on Russia in the summer of 1941. We turned the conquerors of Narvik and Crete into those whining Fritzies who implore by telephone 'please do not shoot.'

"Why do the tankmen of the First or Third American armies meet with no opposition? Where are the Germans who should be defending Darmstadt, Mannheim and Frankfurt?

"They are in Russian soil. Our Allies occupy German towns and see there women, old men and children. The young men are decaying between the Volga and the Vistula."

Lehman's Kin Freed by Reds

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP).—Captain Richard M. Rossbach, a nephew of former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, left by plane for the United States today. He had been liberated by Russian troops from a German war prisoner camp in Poland.

NAZIS FLEE BY AIR

Stockholm, April 4 (A. P.).—The newspaper Expressen said today that three German planes, all of the Fiesler Storch type used by the Nazis for reconnaissance, landed with refugees last night at Ystad, on the southern tip of Sweden. There was no question of mistaken navigation and all the pilots surrendered "willingly" to authorities, the paper said.

The Swedish Minister of Justice declared yesterday that all unwanted German subjects will be denied entry by Sweden, said today in a broadcast received here by NBC.

Plane Attacks Swedish Train

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 4 (AP)—A Swedish freight train was reported attacked by "a foreign plane" early today near Skee about ten miles from the Norwegian border. The plane fired a single burst from a machine gun, slightly wounding the fireman.

German Planes Barred by Spain

Madrid, April 4 (A. P.).—German commercial planes have been forbidden to land in Spain, effective immediately, thus severing Germany's last authorized transportation link with this neutral country, German quarters said. German Lufthansa transports had been maintaining nightly service between Berlin and Madrid.

Pillage Of Cargoes Reported Tremendous

Sydney, Australia, April 4 (AP)—Shipping company executives report a sudden and tremendous increase in claims for pillage of cargoes recently consigned from New York.

One official said today when cargoes for the armed services accumulated at one point like New York it resulted in much congestion.

Not a single ship has arrived at Sydney from anywhere overseas in the last few months and discharged its cargo intact, he said. Claims for shortages range from a few pound to thousands.

YANKS GO ASHORE ON MASBATE ISLE

MacArthur Declares Blockade of Jap Life Line Now Complete.

By JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, Thursday, April 5. — (AP) Masbate island in the Central Philippines was invaded by Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's veteran 40th Infantry division Tuesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today in a communique which proclaimed the American blockade of Japanese shipping "in complete operation."

MacArthur also reported that escorted heavy bombers scored their first concerted strike on the great shipping base at Hongkong, hitting the Kowloon and Taikoo dock areas with 126 tons of bombs. Innumerable fires and explosions dotted the target. Not a plane was lost.

Twenty-eight Japanese vessels, including a destroyer-escort, were sunk or damaged in the China sea and waters to the south.

MacArthur said the Eighth army Yanks invading Masbate, fairly

large sugar island just west of Samar, on the main shipping lane through the central Philippines, were aided by guerrilla forces, and added:

"We are rapidly securing the entire island."

Masbate is the 36th Philippine island invaded.

MacArthur, in a lengthy summary of operations in his theater, said that Monday's seizure of Tawitawi harbor at the southern end of the Sulu archipelago "severs the so-called empire lifeline to the East Indies," cutting off Japan's shipping from her conquered holdings.

He said the blockade already had sunk many hundreds of thousands of tons of enemy shipping "and now with the acquisition of the Tawitawi base, is in complete operation."

MacArthur declared the entire Dutch East Indies now are isolated from Japan "not only for exploitation, but from enemy reinforcement and supply."

American forces control more than 1,000 miles from the northern end of Luzon to the southern tip of the Sulu archipelago with the seizure of strategic Tawitawi and the establishment of blockading airfields, General MacArthur announced in his communique today.

Summarizing the effectiveness of the campaign which in less than six months has brought recapture of the greater portion of the Philippines the communique said:

"Already our blockade has sunk many hundreds of thousands of tons of enemy shipping and with the acquisition of the Tawitawi base (blockade) it is now in complete operation."

Pointing out the difficulties Japan is encountering in shipping oil, rubber or other essentials from the southwest Pacific to the mainland past the chain of Allied air bastions, MacArthur said:

"The Dutch East Indies are now isolated not only for exploitation but from enemy reinforcements and supply. It is the culmination of one phase of the campaign."

While 40th division troops were taking Masbate other Eighth army forces captured the Japanese airbase of Silay on Negros while enemy foothill positions on Cebu near Cebu City were being reduced.

On the tail of Luzon, Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th regimental combat team moving northward on the Bicol peninsula destroyed an enemy garrison at Daraga and thrust forward along the main highway.

Far to the north, on Luzon, 32nd division troops scored a ten-mile advance northeast from Rosario in the rugged Caraballo mountains.

Borneo Menaced

The black gold of Borneo—oil—and the island's crude rubber production were brought within the American sphere of operations Monday when Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent veteran troops of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st "Sunset" division on a 200-mile amphibious invasion to within 30 miles of British North Borneo. The invasion armada sailed from Zamboanga, on southwestern Mindanao island.

The Yanks suffered little loss as they seized the important Japanese naval base at Tawitawi, on the southwestern end of the Sulu archipelago of the Philippines. The Doughboys, aided by guerrillas, took the two nearby islands of Sangasanga and Bongao and their airfields.

Borneo, the world's second largest island—306,906 square miles—, was seized by the Japanese in the early months of the Pacific war. Its northern and northwestern areas were under the British flag before the war. The remainder was under the Dutch flag.

Sunset division soldiers of the Eighth army quickly seized the big naval base, harbor and the adjoining islands after warships of the Seventh fleet blasted the region in coordination with plane attacks.

Yanks Take Tawitawi, Japs' Base in Sulus, 30 Miles Off Borneo

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, April 4.—Borneo and its great petroleum and rubber resources lay only 30 miles south of jungle-wise veterans of the American 8th Army today. They won strategic control of the Japanese naval base of Tawitawi at the southern tip of the Sulu Archipelago with hardly a fight Monday.

Elements of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st (Sunset) Division, aided by guerrillas, also captured two airfields on Sangasanga Island and took possession of neighboring Bongao Island with virtually no opposition, Gen. MacArthur reported today.

Warships of the 7th Fleet, boldly coursing through waters which once provided the Japanese with a major fleet anchorage and refueling depot, laid down a heavy bombardment before the landing, while Navy planes provided close support to the landing force.

Jap Position Jeopardized.

The daring thrust carried invading Doughboys 200 miles southwest of Mindanao. Gen. MacArthur said the strike "seriously jeopardizes the enemy's main position in the Sulu Archipelago at Jolo."

American losses were reported as small.

Gen. Doe's infantrymen, veterans of Biak, Wakde, New Guinea and the rapid-moving Zamboanga campaign, lost no time in taking possession of the Sanga Sanga airfields. One runway was 4,000 feet long, suitable for fighter planes and transports.

On Luzon, 14th Corps troops cleaning out the southern part of the island captured San Pablo, provincial capital of Laguna and rich coconut trading and processing center.

With San Pablo's capture only two large Philippine cities remain in Japanese hands—Bavao on Eastern Mindanao and Baguio in North Luzon.

The 158th Regimental Combat Team, which landed at Legaspi on Bicol Peninsula Sunday, pushed patrols 15 miles north and 21 miles northwest in two concentric movements. Some machinegun and rifle fire was encountered in cleaning out a band of Japs southwest of Legaspi town.

Mopping Up Continues.

Throughout the Visayas American invasion forces were rapidly mopping up the enemy. On Cebu troops of the American division destroyed 58 pillboxes in high ground near Lahog airdrome. Gen. MacArthur claimed control of all of the island except the foothills northwest of Cebu city. Likewise all of Negros Island was claimed except the northwestern tip from Silay to Fabrica and the isolated port town of Dumaguete on the southeast coast.

The island of Panay practically was cleared of the enemy, Gen. MacArthur reported.

Fifth Air Force bombers attacking Formosa's eastern coast pounded three airdromes, hitting fuel dumps and destroying some parked planes. Fighter bombers belabored railroads, factories and power plants. Navy search planes destroyed or damaged three small freighters and a river boat in the China Sea.

Navy patrol bombers bombed and left dead in the water a Japanese destroyer escort off Southwest Formosa and sank a 10,000-ton tanker off Hong Kong. The 13th Air Force smashed anew at Borneo airfield and fired a 7,000-ton freighter in Brunei Bay.

COOK JOINS NAVY JOCKEYS HIGGINS BOAT IN ATTACK

OKINAWA, April 4—(AP) Coxswain Simon William Taukus is 38 years old. He has been in the navy 15 months. He has been to Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Saipan, Guam and Eniwetok and now he is on Okinawa.

"What did you do before you got in the navy?" I asked Simon as he jockeyed his pitching, bucking Higgins boat through a heavy sea.

"I was a cook," declared Simon with vehemence. "I've been a cook for years. I'm a damn good cook and I belong to local 325 of the Cooks and Countermen's Union

"When I join the navy they offer me a cook's job but tell me I have to go to school to learn how to cook.

"I say to hell with that stuff—I'm already a damn good cook and besides I'm too old to go to school—me go to school—can you imagine it?

"And besides, I say let's forget cooking in this war. I want to see some action. Oh brother, what action I'm seeing! All day long and half the night I slam this bathtub around—transport to beach—beach to battleship—battleship to can (destroyer)—can to beach—beach to someplace all day long and half the night. I tell you I'm going nuts.

"They tell me I'm going to see plenty of action what with Jap planes and one thing and another. All I see is two lousy Jap planes—watta war.

"Somebody asks me when I sleep. Sleep? That's laugh. I don't get no sleep."

I timidly enquired "what do you think of the Dodgers" and Simon tells me—

"Them bums—them Dodgers—watta team." He beamed.

"Oh by the way, what is your home address?" I asked.

Simon tells me—"292 Hinsdale street where I gotta wife and a couple of kids and better I should be there."

Even before I asked him I put down Brooklyn as his home town. Every place I go its Brooklyn, always Brooklyn, them characters from Brooklyn.

Army Opens Post Office On Island Of Okinawa

Okinawa, April 4 (AP)—The No. 1 morale item among combat troops—mail from home—already is coming to men of the 7th Division in the wheat, cane and vegetable fields of Okinawa. The division claims the first post office established on the Yank-invaded island.

Lieut. Robert Leiss, Lebanon, Pa., division headquarters postal officer, and members of his staff are handing out mail today from a tent pitched amid the crack and roar of big guns in the distance. Leiss had a letter himself—from his brother, Walter, of Lebanon High School. It was airmailed March 12.

"We have two bags of mail for the 17th Infantry and a half bag for the 32d," said Leiss. "We were the first post office on Leyte and also the first on Kwajelein—though I read later that an army ground force which got in three weeks later claimed the first."

Foe Harried From Ryukus

Submarine Sunk, 6 U. S. Flyers Saved by Planes from Keramas

A UNITED STATES SEAPLANE BASE, Kerama Islands, Ruykyus, April 2 (Delayed) (AP).—Establishment of this advance seaplane base in the Ryukyu Islands paid dividends before the invasion of Okinawa, and the returns are increasing rapidly.

The first week's score for the Kerama seaplane base shows a large Japanese submarine and a small cargo vessel sunk, a larger vessel damaged and si xairmen rescued from death or capture.

The base is in full-scale operation, covering daily an area equal to two-thirds that of the United Statss.

Bicol Japs Hold Out

With 158th Regimental Combat Team, Legaspi, Luzon, April 3 [*AP—Delayed*]—Japanese mortars and rockets in the hills of the Bicol peninsula have prevented American use of captured airfields so far, but Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's doughboys gradually are clearing Japanese from wooded slopes of this "Little Bataan" on the southeastern tip of Luzon.

Enemy guns make the highway between Legaspi and Daraga perilous, but they have not stopped traffic.

So far, the fighting in this area has been on a small scale, with only 61 Japanese dead counted since the American landing at Legaspi April 1.

JAP OPPOSITION IS STILL MEAGER IN OKINAWA PUSH

Lt. Gen. Buckner's Army Makes Sensational Gains on Island.

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PENINSULA OVERRUN

Japanese Civilians Giving Up by Droves as Advance Continues.

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, Thursday, April 5—(AP) Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's veteran Tenth army forces swept forward in sensational new gains over Okinawa yesterday and by nightfall of the fourth day of the virtually unopposed invasion had about 80 square miles—or one-sixth of the island—under their control.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine amphibious corps on the north flank advanced quickly to a point 3,000 to 4,000 yards north of Ishikawa and threw a defense line across the neck of Okinawa's narrowest isthmus.

This section could be defended comparatively easy by the 60,000 or more Japanese troops on the island, only 325 miles south of Japan itself, but there still was no report of an engagement in force.

On the south Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th infantry division, with other units, pushed forward against virtually negligible resistance and held a line between Uchi Tomari on the west coast, Kamiyama in the center and Nakgusuku on the east coast.

Control Harbor

The Katchin peninsula on the east coast was overrun by the Marines. This gave the Yanks control of the entire eastern shoreline of Nakagusuku harbor, former Japanese fleet anchorage which soon may be put to American use.

Troops moving down the west coast were within approximately two miles of the Machinato airfield and four miles from Naha, capital city of Okinawa anl largest in the Ryukyus with a population of 66,000. They were about four miles from another airstrip, Yonbaru, which is incompleted.

Gains from two to four miles were registered in all sectors, and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communque today said the enemy still "offered scattered resistance to the advance of all troops."

The Yanks were many days ahead of schedule.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported that towns, villages and military objectives had been reduced to rubble. Airmen were complaining they were unable to find suitable targets.

Japanese civilians were giving themselves up in droves.

A carrier task force under Rear Adm. Frederick C. Sherman, attacked Ryukyu tarkets just north of Okinawa on Tuesday, inflicting heavy damage.

The American line now measures about 15 miles from north to south. The southern end projects into Japanese pillbox positions only four miles from the capital city of Naha, largest in the Ryukyus, and its large airdrome adjacent.

The first indications of opposition were found along a west coastal road above Naha. Japanese artillery fire and land mines slowed the 77th infantry advance, but the enemy withdrew under answering Yank field guns.

A small force of enemy planes raided American positions yesterday. Four were shot down.

An American carrier task force attacked aircraft and installations in the Amami group of the southern Ryukus on Tuesday, destroying or damaging 56 enemy planes and sinking or damaging 28 small ships. Fuel dumps and buildings were left ablaze.

Aerial reconnaissance warned the 7t7h infantry division moving down the west coast and the Seventh on the east coast of a line of enemy trenches and pillboxes protecting Naha and the Machinato and Yonabaru airfields.

But the scattered and ineffectual Japanese defense since the U. S. 10th army of Doughboy and Marine divisions landed on Okinawa Sunday has enabled the Americans to exceed their invasion schedule and pile up supplies and ammunition ashore to meet expected stiffening enemy resistance.

"The critical period of landing men and supplies is over," said Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commanding general of the 10th army. "Army, Navy and Marine elements all functioned like clockwork."

While the 24th Army corps units push southward toward Naha, elements of the Third Marine amphibious corps on the northern edge of the widening American corridor across the island are thrusting north.

"We are out of the woods now," said Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the Marine force. His leathernecks captured 700-foot high Yontanzan hill from Japanese who employed only a small arms fire defense.

Clean Out Caves

The Marines cleaned minor groups of Japanese from caves as they progressed to the east coast near Ketchin peninsula.

The only important Japanese resistance early in the invasion of Okinawa, 325 miles from southern Japan, was staged in the interior by a force of about battalion strength, said Vern Haughland, Associated Press correspondent. Troops of the 24th Army corps cleaned up this pocket.

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Brig. Gen. Smith Is Confident Of Continued Jap Stupidity

By FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED PHILIPPINES AIRBASE, March 31—(Delayed)—(AP) "I have complete confidence in the stupidity of the Japanese."

That was Brig. Gen. Frederic Smith's reply when he was asked his opinion on Nippon's ability to bolster her toppling air force for the final American assault on Japan proper.

The youthful commander of the Fifth Air force fighters does not think the Japanese have either brains or ability to stage a comeback in the air.

"They have lost their potential to train personnel in the numbers needed, to build up the necessary reserve of aircraft, to fight off destruction of their aircraft factories," said Smith, a Virginia regular army man and a veteran of aerial combat in the P-51 Mustang.

"They never were very good and they're getting worse fast. When it comes to aircraft — production, organization, combat—the pace out here has been too fast for them since the tide of the war turned."

American aerial fighting tactics haven't changed much but due to lessening opposition, the high-powered fighter planes have gradually been turned to new duty—mostly close support of infantry. The "softening up" process of Corregidor ranks with the great air jobs of the Pacific, Smith thinks. In that campaign the fighter planes—with no Jap planes to shoot down—learned to launch bombs into cliff face tunnels without ramming themselves into the cliff. They also skip-bombed cliff caves with the fearsome firebombs.

There will be more Zeros from time to time and the fighters will occasionally return to their old-time job, he predicted, but he doubts that the Japanese ever again will be able to fight as furiously aloft as they did at Rabaul, Truk, Wewak or even Leyte.

"The pilots and ground crews they need are either dead or isolated back in the Gilberts, Marshalls, Carolines, Solomons and New Guinea," he said.

Smith, although a fighter pilot himself with the viewpoint of the man at the controls, hesitates to endorse the unofficial system of designating five-plane men as aces.

"It's all right, probably a valuable stimulant, up to a point, but it results in too much emphasis on the high scorers. When a man gets 18 or 20 kills he gets record conscious, abandons caution, accepts combat under unfavorable conditions, flies too many missions. The aces provoke the imagination and serve to dramatize the air war—but actually air battles have been and always will be won by the best teams. It's the squadron and group scores that really reflect true quality."

Twin American Drives Race Toward Naha, Okinawa Capital

First Major Jap Resistance Expected As Planes Spot Elaborate Defenses

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, April 4.—Twin American drives today moved swiftly southward toward Naha, capital of Okinawa, and possibly the first major resistance by the Japanese defenders since the Yanks landed four days ago.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent aboard Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner's flagship off Okinawa, said air observers reported occasional bursts of Japanese fire as well as signs of an elaborate trench system bustling with activity across the southern end of the island near Naha.

He wrote that the possible defense line ran north of Machinato airstrip, 5 miles north of Naha and Tonabaru strip, 6 miles east of the capital.

Although the Yanks believe the Japanese fight still is to be faced, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr., commander of the 10th Army said, "the crucial period of landing men and supplies is over * * * even without opposition an operation this complicated could have broken down."

Another Associated Press correspondent, James Lindsley, in the field on Okinawa with the Marine [illegible] Amphibious Corps, quoted Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, Marine commander, as saying the Okinawa operation developed so rapidly that a complete change of plans had to be made.

Naha, largest city in the Ryukyu chain with a population of 66,000, was only 6 miles from forward elements of the 77th Infantry Division moving down the west coast. Naha Airdrome is the best in the archipelago.

The advance was so swift and the situation so fluid that headquarters officers were unable to plot positions accurately on their maps. Scores of little towns were overrun in yesterday's sweeping advances all along the line, announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. The Yanks have overrun about 40 square miles.

A strong force of Gen. Geiger's Marines drove another wedge across the strategic island, 325 miles south of Japan itself, by reaching the east coast at the Katchin Peninsula, which was cut off.

(See OKINAWA, Page A-5.)

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division Doughboys, who first bisected the island Monday, moved 8 miles down the shores of Nakagusuku Bay—one time Japanese fleet anchorage—to Kuba town.

"Resistance throughout the day was negligible," Admiral Nimitz reported.

This easiest major invasion of the Pacific war was progressing "far better than our wildest dreams," the 24th Corps commander, Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, told Associated Press Correspondent Robbin Coons. He said the Japanese made the Yanks a present of South-Central Okinawa and "we are pleased to have it."

Opposition Confused.

The invasion was many days ahead of schedule. Opposition was confused because of the lightning speed of the American advance, but field officers said it was too good to last.

Observers expected that heavy fighting would begin, perhaps tomorrow, when the Japanese—there are an estimated 60,000 or more on the island—may be able to launch a counterattack.

The heaviest resistance offered yet was in the northern sector, where the 3d Marine Amphibious Corps met small-arms fire on the slopes of Yontanzan, a 700-foot height they seized in their drive to the east coast. Marine casualties were light.

Associated Press Correspondent Leif Erickson reported from Okinawa that Gen. Buckner's 10th Army "can strike with fierce weight of artillery at any position where the Japanese choose to make their first real defensive stand."

Holding Stand Expected.

He said the Japanese "soon can be expected to try a holding stand or strike with a counterattack against the fluid American front lines. The Japanese could mount a strong counterattack and might achieve a troublesome break-through."

The Okinawa Japanese commander so far has succeeded fairly well in concealing where he has concentrated his major troop strength.

Refugee centers have been established on Okinawa and Japanese civilians are pouring in by the hundreds. First fright vanishes when they receive food and treatment they say is much kinder than that they received from Japanese rulers.

Today's communique mentioned Gen. Arnold's 7th Division for the first time in the Okinawa campaign. This veteran outfit of battles from the Aleutians to the Philippines was in the bloody Leyte campaign with Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th (New York's Own), which also is on Okinawa. Gen. Arnold is an artillery specialist.

17 Jap Planes Downed.

Admiral Nimitz reported that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes in sweeps of the Ryukyus last Friday and Saturday had poor hunting—testifying to the effectiveness of their earlier attacks.

They shot down 17 planes, destroyed 5 more on the ground and damaged 19. They were able to find and put out of action 38 small ships ranging from cargo vessels to luggers. Six submarine pens at Unten Bay on Okinawa were destroyed as well as barracks, bridges and military installations on the island.

Tokyo, meantime, revised upward its claims of damage inflicted on the 1,400-ship American invasion armada off Okinawa, claiming, totally without Allied confirmation, that 177 ships had been sunk or damaged by surface and air units. The Japanese box score yesterday claimed 146 ships.

Latest B-29 Raid Hit Plane Output

Guam, April 4 (AP)—Japanese aircraft production in the Tokyo area was hit by some 300 Superfortresses from the Marianas today (Tuesday, United States time) in a low-level demolition raid that left a smoke plume rising thousands of feet above one target area.

One plane was missing, the 20th Air Force announced in Washington, from the triple-threat foray that encountered but slight fighter plane opposition and moderate ground fire.

Targets were the Shizuoka aircraft plant at Shizuoka, 85 miles north of Tokyo; the Nakajima plant at Koizuma, 20 miles north of the capital, and the Tachikawa aircraft works at Tachikawa, 20 miles west of Tokyo. The smoke column was reported in the latter area.

Heavy clouds, obscuring the targets, made instrument bombing necessary.

Radio Tokyo admitted fires were set in some areas, said they were extinguished immediately and claimed three Superfortresses were shot down over the Tokyo Bay area.

300 Super Forts Hit Tokyo and Nearby Targets on Honshu

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, April 4.—Tokyo and surrounding areas were hammered today by more than 300 Super Fortresses in the first three-way demolition raid on the island of Honshu.

Specific objectives were not identified, although headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command said that in addition to Tokyo, Shizuoka, 85 miles south of the capital city; Tachikawa, 20 miles west, and Koizumi, 20 miles north, were in target areas.

Returning crewmen who raided Shizuoka said they encountered no flak and no fighter opposition.

Bombing was done by instrument since a thick cloud layer obscured targets. Some of the raiders went down for low-level strafing attacks.

The Tokyo radio claimed three Super Forts were shot down over the Tokyo Bay area, but this was not confirmed. The enemy admitted fires had been set in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and in sections north of Tokyo, but asserted concerted action extinguished them immediately.

Chinese Report Successes

CHUNGKING, April 4 (AP).—Fresh successes against a Japanese force estimated at 80,000 troops in southwestern Honan and northern Hupeh Provinces were reported today by the Chinese high command. In Honan a Chinese counter-attack regained the town of Sichwan and killed 800 Japanese. The enemy had captured Sichwan Monday.

Thirty miles southeast of Laohokow, former American air base in Hupeh, the Chinese attacked the enemy-held town of Siangyang, on the Han River, Monday. Three Japanese strongpoints were taken and more than 200 troops killed and wounded, the Chinese report said.

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Don Bell in Chungking After Crash Off China

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 4.—Don Bell, Mutual Broadcasting System correspondent, arrived here yesterday after surviving the crash of a Philippines-based United States naval patrol bomber shot down by the Japanese off the China coast.

Mr. Bell, once interned in the Philippines by the Japanese, was traveling with a patrol and bombing mission when Japanese shellfire struck the ship. It crashed in flames into the China Sea. Six of the crew disappeared, but the other six and Mr. Bell reached safety, paddling ashore under fire in a rubber boat.

Shanghai Raids Toll 32.

Chungking, April 4 (A. P.).—Headquarters of the United States Forces in the China theater said today that results of the Fourteenth Air Force raids on Shanghai airdromes April 1 and 2 were incorrectly announced "due to errors in transmission from forward bases," and that Japanese planes destroyed totaled 32, not 92.

CHINESE TAKE TOWN

Chungking, April 4 (A. P.).—A strong Chinese bid to check further Japanese advances in Honan province was indicated last night by the High Command, which said counter-attacking Chinese troops had captured the highway town of Iyang, forty miles south of Loyang on the Lunghai railway. The Chinese were striking at several strategic points in Honan, including Lushan, one of the main enemy bases in the province.

NAVY IS BIDING TIME, JAP SAYS

Waits Hour For 'Decisive Battle,' Admiral Reports

San Francisco, April 4 (AP)—The Japanese Navy is awaiting the "true time for a decisive battle," a high Nipponese naval officer said today in cautioning his countrymen against "impatience" over American-British sea force action in Japan's home waters.

Tokyo radio, however, in a broadcast heard by the FCC, added to Nipponese impatience with a report that a big British naval force had passed through the Red Sea to mass strength in the Indian Ocean for amphibious operations against South Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

Impatience Brings Defeat

"Impatience will bring defeat," warned Vice Admiral Eijiro Kondo, retired Nipponese naval officer, in a home radio talk.

"There may be some people who will ask, 'what is the navy doing?' I would like for you to place your confidence in the bosom of the Navy Minister and wait for the true time for a decisive battle."

This appeal for "patience" and threat of a "decisive battle" at the time of the Japanese Navy's choosing has been broadcast before from Tokyo—when Americans invaded Luzon, in the Philippines, and Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

But the enemy fleet remained at home. It has not yet appeared to challenge the American and British naval operations which began March 23 in support of last Sunday's Yank invasion of Okinawa, only 325 miles southwest of the Nipponese homeland.

Tokyo Admits Crossing

Tokyo also broadcast an imperial headquarters communiqué admission that the Americans on Okinawa had cut across the island to Awashi on the east coast. This and other successful penetrations to Okinawa's eastern shore were reported in a United States communiqué yesterday.

The Japanese radio, without American confirmation, added to the Nipponese claims of United States ships sunk or damaged off Okinawa. The enemy's latest report said thirteen more vessels were sunk or hit.

The enemy broadcasters also spoke of huge Allied convoys off Okinawa "ominously lying in wait to launch sudden landing operations."

Foe's Plane Losses 32, Not 92

CHUNGKING, April 4 (AP).—Headquarters of the United States forces in the China theater said today that results of the 14th Air Force raids on Shanghai airdromes on April 1 and 2 were incorrectly announced, "due to errors in transmission from Forward bases," and that Japanese planes destroyed totaled thirty-two, not ninety-two.

Big British Fleet Moving To Orient, Japs Say

By the Associated Press.

The Tokyo radio said today a huge force of British ships had passed through the Red Sea "to mass their naval strength in the Indian Ocean" in preparation for amphibious operations against Southern Burma, Malaya and the Netherland Indies.

Quoting a military commentator of the Japanese Domei agency, the English-language broadcast declared:

"With this fleet Britain intends primarily to invade the Irrawaddy delta (in Burma) from land and sea and force a coastal operation from Burma to Southern Thailand; secondly, to attack the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a prelude to a landing on Malaya and Sumatra; thirdly, to land on the vast area of Northern Malaya to Southern Thailand, and, lastly, to invade Sumatra."

Bread From Sawdust Recommended By Nips

San Francisco, April 4 (AP)—Japan's Domei News Agency came forth today with a recipe for "delicious bread" made from sawdust—any kind of sawdust will do, although red pine "has 100 per cent nutrition value and is rich in hormones."

The broadcast said sawdust first must be placed in the sun for two or three days until it becomes crumbly.

Then it should be ground into a powder and "steamed or boiled" before it is made into bread.

Japs Admit Bisection.

San Francisco, April 4 (A. P.).—Japanese Imperial Headquarters admitted today that American forces have cut Okinawa in two. A communique, broadcast to occupied Asia and recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission, acknowledged that American troops had reached Okinawa's eastern coast south of Awashi.

In the meantime, Tokyo revised upward its claims of damage inflicted upon the 1,400-ship American invasion armada off Okinawa, claiming, totally without Allied confirmation, that 177 ships had been sunk or damaged by surface and air units. The Japanese box score yesterday claimed 146 ships.

JAPS PUSH NEW BREAD MADE FROM SAWDUST

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—(AP) Japan's Domei news agency came forth today with a recipe for "delicious bread" made from sawdust—any kind of sawdust will do, although red pine "has 100 per cent nutrition value and is rich in hormones."

The broadcast, picked up by the Federal Communications commission, said sawdust first must be placed in the sun for two or three days until it becomes crumbly.

Then it should be ground into a powder and "steamed or boiled" before it is made into bread.

WEST BURMA PORT SEIZED

British In Arakan Drive South Into Taungup

Calcutta, April 4 (AP)—A security blackout was lifted today from British operations in the Arakan sector of Burma with the announcement that an amphibious force which landed in the vicinity of Letpan March 13 now has driven south to enter Taungup, the main Japanese supply port for the west Burma coastal area.

Taungup is 125 miles down the coast from Akyab, 65 miles airline west of Prome, and only 195 miles northwest of Rangoon.

Helped By Air Support

The British landing at Letpan was opposed by infantry, but close air support helped eliminate Jap strong points and the push southward became a rout as the enemy commanders strived desperately to withdraw their forces eastward toward Prome. They are believed to have salvaged only a minimum of heavy equipment, for the Allied air forces had strafing patrols constantly over the Taungup-Prome road.

Entry of British troops into Taungup capped a successful coastal campaign which began last November with the capture of Buthidaung.

Lull In Central Burma

In central and northeast Burma, where the Japanese suffered their worst defeat in this entire sector, there was a lull in the ground fighting. Enemy survivors were trying to escape in straggling, disorganized bands and the Allied forces were regrouping to tackle enemy forces south and east of the Irrawaddy bend.

Direct and long-range air support continued in its usual pattern. In latest operations P-51's of the 2d Air Command shot up airfield installations in lower Burma.

Calcutta, April 4 (A. P.).—Fifteenth Indian Corps patrols have advanced forty-two miles south of their landing point on the west coast of Burma and entered Taungup, sixty-five miles west of the Irrawaddy River town of Prome and 195 northwest of Rangoon, the Southeast Asia Command announced today. The coastal landing was made on March 13.

In central Burma, where the battle to clear the Mandalay-Meiktila pocket of Japanese was virtually ended, Fourteenth Army troops continued to mop up remaining resistance.

7 REPRIEVED IN INDIA

Bombay, April 4 (A. P.).—A Nagpur court today ordered a stay of execution for seven prisoners whose death sentences for the 1942 riot slaying of a magistrate and policemen had created political tension resulting in a protest work stoppage here yesterday. Mohandas K. Gandhi has issued a statement deploring the scheduled hangings.

New Nazi Espionage Ring Unearthed In Montevideo

Montevideo, April 4 (AP)—Nine persons were arrested today as police announced they had discovered a new Nazi espionage ring which obtained information from United Nations sailors by using women as decoys.

The arrests were made in a series of raids by secret police and members of the Committee for Investigation of Anti-Uruguayan Activities.

Police said those arrested were Jacobo Rosenberg Korman, proprietor of a water-front bar; his wife and an employé, Enrique Naur, all Polish citizens; two brothers, Salvador Vendemia, an Argentine citizen, and Jose Vendemia, Italian; Werner Herson, German, who was a teacher at the German school in Montevideo; Irene Canepa de Halo, Uruguayan employé of the German firm of Rabe Brothers; Fritz Rabe, German, one of the partners in that firm, and Horacio Camejo Azzi, Uruguayan employed in the construction of a bridge near here.

Uruguay Jails Ten In Espionage Raids

Montevideo, Uruguay, April 4 (A. P.)—Secret police and members of a committee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities staged a series of raids today, and arrested about ten persons suspected of pro-Axis espionage. The raids followed the disclosure yesterday by police sources that co-operating Argentine police reported to them last July the landing of two Nazi agents in Argentina from a German submarine.

Buenos Aires, April 4 (A. P.).—The Argentine Supreme Court, in its first challenge to the military government which seized power in June, 1943 has declared three governmental decrees unconstitutional. In a ruling on an appeal by Federal Judge Dana Montaña of Santa Fe from a governmental decree ordering him to exchange posts with Federal Judge Luis Gonzalez of San Rafael, the court held that the transfer order violated a guaranty of immovability provided for judges in the constitution.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the government had exceeded its powers in decreeing the creation of a court of appeals in Resistencia, capital of the national territory of Chaco. In a third decision, the court declared that changes introduced in the expropriation law were illegal.

Chilean Volcano Active.

Santiago, Chile, April 4 (A. P.).—United States and Chilean Army officers who flew over the 10,000 foot Llaima Volcano 370 miles south of Santiago yesterday said that it was erupting lava, smoke and ashes from two craters. The smoke towered 1,000 feet or more and the lava was flowing into a forested and apparently uninhabited area.

No Newsprint, Cuba's No. 1 Paper Suspended

Havana, April 4 (AP)—*Diario de la Marina*, the largest newspaper in Cuba, announced it would have to suspend publication after tomorrow's edition for lack of newsprint.

The newspaper said newsprint for Cuba had been deposited more than a month ago in the port of New Orleans, but that shipment had not been made. Two other newspapers, *Prensa Libre* and *Accion*, have already suspended publication for lack of paper.

Canada's Fighting Against Japs Will Be on a Voluntary Basis

By HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, April 4 — (AP) Canada's participation in the war against Japan after the defeat of Germany will be on a voluntary basis, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today in the House of Commons.

King, whose government was nearly overthrown last November when it ordered partial conscription for the war in Europe, indicated that Canada's main role after victory over Germany would be to maintain her war industry, produce foodstuffs for the Allies and the liberated nations and work on reconstruction.

Canada's volunteer army forces in the Pacific will serve with the United States, her volunteer naval forces with the British Pacific fleet, and her air forces with the RCAF, King said.

Canadian forces taking part in the Pacific war, he declared, will be limited in size by the great distances of the Pacific theater, and the total number taking part will "necessarily be very much less" than those fighting in Europe.

The exact numbers of Canadians participating will be decided by Canadian, United Kingdom and United States officials after the end of the war in Europe in accordance with principles agreed upon at the Quebec conference, the prime minister added.

MONTREAL MAYOR DEFENDS ELECTION

MONTREAL, April 4—(AP) Legal objections raised by Mayor Camillien Houde to an action to declare his election last December invalid were dismissed today by Justice Fabre Surveyer, who directed that the Superior court case continue.

The main objection taken by Houde in the action of Leo Dore, Montreal truck driver, was that Dore did not have the funds to deposit the $1,000 with which he started proceedings and that, therefore, the money must have been provided by some other person.

Justice Surveyer ruled that the city charter provided merely that the money be deposited and did not concern itself with the origin of the funds.

3 British Food Contracts Are Signed In Canada

Ottawa, April 4 (AP)—Agriculture Minister Gardiner told the House of Commons today that three British food contracts were signed in Ottawa yesterday by Col. J. J. Llewellin, British Minister of Food.

They were:

1. A contract to take all the bacon and hams Canada can deliver in 1946. There already is an agreement covering 1945 of the same effect.

2. An agreement to take all possible beef which can be delivered in 1946. An existing agreement covering 1945 involves a minimum of 50,000,000 pounds.

3. An agreement to take eggs in quantities somewhat greater than were delivered last year.

Additional Civilians Freed in Philippines

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The War Department today released the following partial list of civilians liberated in the Philippines:

BERNARD, SISTER MARIE (EDITH PURCELL); Mother Mary Joseph, Religious Superior, Maryknoll Convent, Ossining, N. Y.

COOPER, ROSE SAVERESE; mother, Marie Savarese, 1709 East Third Street, Brooklyn.

ELIE, MRS. HYMAN; brother-in-law, Jack Cohen, 1280 Walton Avenue, New York.

GISPERT, CARMEN S. and VIRGINIA RITA; George T. Reinstein Jr., 28 Cary Road, Great Neck, L. I.

GREENBAUM, EMIL WILLIAM; brother, Edward Greenbaum, Maritime Service Company, 90 John Street, New York.

HARN, WILLIAM WALLACE; grandmother, Mrs. Carrie Harn, 62 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

HARRIS, CHARLES EZARA; mother, Mrs. E. Belle Harris, 503 Cooper road, Rochester, N. Y.

HEISE, MABEL J.; aunt, Mrs. Louise F. Harrington, 140-19 Queens Boulevard, Jamaica.

KELLY, ANNA C.; father, Patrick J. Kelly, 456 Sleatogne Avenue, Farmingdale, N. Y.

McGRATH, MRS. R. E.; Robert D. Flynn, 146 Sussex Drive, Manhasset, L. I.

REYNOLDS, MARY LOUISE; stepmother, Ermelinda D. Reynolds, 26 East Tenth Street, New York.

ST. EVARISTA, SISTER MARY OF (CECILIA MULLANY); Sister M. Presentation, Provincial Superior, Provincial Convent of the Good Shepherd, Mount St. Florence, Peekskill, N. Y.

STAGNER, ROSE P. and ROLAND C.; sister-in-law and sister, Mrs. Marcus D. Roces Ritz Tower, New York.

ZOLIN, REV. PAUL; nephew, Nicholas P. Nicholl, 845 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx.

SPAIN SAYS GERMANS HAVE SECRET WEAPONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A spanish radio station at Valladolid in a domestic broadcast last (Wednesday) night asserted that Nazi claims to possession of secret weapons capable of winning the war "cannot be doubted."

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, said existence of the weapons had been "confirmed by many signs and testimonies."

"The delay in the employment of those means," said the broadcast, "may be explained by several reasons. They have a destructive power so enormous that their employment can be justified only when there is no other way to save the life of the nation. It is a last resource and it would not be human to use it before all other means have failed. x x

"There's no reason to doubt that Germany posseses such weapons; German officials veracity cannot be doubted."

Vigilante Committee Thwarts Nazi Tactics Against Americas

By the Associated Press.

A Pan-American Vigilante Committee—really an experiment in international co-operation—has about completed its work and is looking for a new lease on life.

The committee, the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, keeps constant watch over Axis activities in this hemisphere and takes immediate steps to stop them.

It has its headquarters in Montevideo with lines stretching to every capital in the hemisphere through which it can "advise and recommend" action to block Axis maneuvers in any country.

After the war, the committee's labors no longer may be needed. But so effective has it been that a special committee of the Pan American Union has recommended that it be retained, at least in principle.

Acts for All Americas.

This was the first time that anybody with limited membership has been set up to represent and act for all the countries in this hemisphere. (Delegates from seven nations act for and represent all 21.) In the memory of international law experts here, it may be the first time in the world.

The committee was formed at the Rio conference of American Foreign Ministers held a month after Pearl Harbor with the idea of putting into

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practice the conference's political-defense policy against the Axis.

Delegates were appointed by Brazil, Chile, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela and they set to work immediately to:

1. Control dangerous aliens.
2. Prevent the abuse of citizenship.
3. Regulate the entry and exit and prevent the clandestine crossing of frontiers.
4. Prevent acts of political aggression, including sabotage and dissemination of Axis propaganda while protecting vital information through censorship controls.

Liaison Officers Named.

With this tremendous job ahead of it and with Nazi cells operating actively in practically every American country, the group organized a liaison officer in each capital and then had each government set up an interdepartmental committee through which it could operate.

Every bit of information on Axis activities in the hemisphere was sent to the committee which then compiled it and forwarded it through diplomatic channels to a liaison officer in the country where it wanted action.

Mixing politeness with firmness, the committee then visited each capital and went into a huddle with the government's interdepartmental committee. The Department of State bulletin, explaining the working of the group, says "usually at the first session the committee expressed the hope to 'get down to cases.'"

And when a national official talked in general terms on how his government was controlling Axis activities without "getting down to cases" the committee asked him to prove his assertion.

List Axis Activities.

Nor was this the end. The committee, when it got back to Montevideo, sent a "follow-up" memorandum listing those Axis activities which it felt should be stopped immediately. In each country the committee was specific and mentioned names, places and operations which it deemed dangerous to hemisphere security.

An outstanding instance of this occurred during the months of November, 1942, and January, 1943, when the group published the documents exposing a continental network of Axis agents operating from headquarters in Argentina and Chile.

The department's bulletin said the committee described in detail the key role of Axis "diplomats," named the party leaders and traced the communications system by courier and clandestine radio through which a constant two-way stream of information was moving between South America and Berlin. To top it off the committee also cited what this meant in terms of American lives and property.

Nazi Tactics Thwarted.

As the Nazis changed their tactics, so, too, did the committee. Obviously thwarted in working with their own agents and stacked embassies, the Nazis began to use native Nazi sympathizers and planned to break up the unity of the hemisphere by instigating and financing revolutions.

In December, 1943, when the Penaranda government of Bolivia was overthrown, the committee immediately recommended that no government established by force be recognized before all the governments discuss every fact surrounding the revolution.

Nineteen governments, including the United States, immediately accepted and for six months the revolutionary government of Gen. Villaroel stood before the bar until it promised and proved it would co-operate in blunting Axis activities. Since then the present Argentine government has been—and still is—isolated. But three others, Ecuador, Salvador and Guatemala, passed the examination of their sister republics.

Co-operative Principle Effective.

The committee feels it has proved the principle that, nations willing, a small group of official delegates representing all in an organization can work effectively without upsetting the principle of national sovereignty or ruffling those delicate intangibles—national pride and prestige.

Indeed, it considers it passed one of its toughest tests when, for instance, a Mexican on the committee can go to Mexico City and lay the cards on the table before his own government without arousing suspicion or resentment.

It took a lot of tact and diplomacy, the committee concedes, but the group feels it has contributed something worth while and established a principle that might well prove a precedent not only for future pan-American but world-wide international relations.

Army Food Demands To Increase 20 Pct. Over Current Orders

Grave Shortage of Pork Gives Nation Choice of Cut Now or in 1946

By the Associated Press.

The serious meat shortage may force an official decision soon on whether Americans are to have more pork now and less next year or less now and more in 1946.

The possibility that this country may have to slaughter breeding hogs in order to meet current needs was disclosed today as:

1. One Senator investigating food shortages expressed concern that any further cut in civilian supplies might spur black market operations;
2. The Army said it needs 20 per cent more food this year than last and that it will take 12 per cent of the available supply, estimated at 280,000,000,000 pounds, and
3. United Nations' representatives discussed ways of better sharing their food.

European Peace No Help.

The Army's food estimate figures were given by Undersecretary of War Patterson, who said "the possibility of early victory in Europe holds little hope" for a cut in its needs.

Mr. Patterson asserted the problem of feeding liberated and occupied areas "will increase tremendously" and that troops in Europe will require increasing quantities of such perishable foods as meats and fresh dairy products.

Taking note in his statement of Congressional criticism of Army food-buying activities and complaints of hoarding, the Undersecretary reiterated that "the Army has no stockpile of food."

It does, he said, carry "minimum working reserves, just as wholesalers and retailers do to assure a steady movement of food to the consumer."

Declaring the Army has altered its claims to avoid serious impact on civilian supplies, Mr. Patterson said it does not subscribe to the theory that "military requirements must invariably be given first priority."

Sow Slaughter Debated.

The question of diverting sows into slaughter pens to help satisfy current needs is figuring prominently in a debate within the War Food Administration over future livestock production programs.

Some officials within WFA are urging a fall pig production goal of 37,000,000 head, a 20 per cent increase over last fall's small crop. These pigs, however, would not be ready for market before the spring of 1946.

Such an increase would have an adverse effect on pork supplies this summer, because sows which otherwise could be sold for slaughter during the next few months would have to be held for breeding purposes.

Final decision on the fall pig production goal may hinge in part on the outcome of current discussions among the United Nations. These are seeking to determine whether available supplies are being so used as to meet military requirements and to provide a fair distribution among civilian groups.

High-ranking British food officials are among those taking part in the closed-door talks.

Estimates Exceed Supplies.

A major problem among the United Nations is the fact that estimates of their canned meats requirements are 15 per cent greater than proposed supplies. This situation may bring some reshuffling in the distribution of supplies originating in Canada and Argentina.

It is possible, for example, that a larger portion of Argentine canned meats may be diverted to the United Nations' military forces. British civilians then would get less Argentine canned meat but more cured and frozen meats from Canada. By thus increasing shipments to Britain, Canada would tend to bring its civilian consumption more nearly into line with this country and Great Britain.

Another question being debated within the WFA is whether the Government price support under hogs should be increased. The support price now is $12.50 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis, compared with $13.75 a year ago. WFA's Agricultural Adjustment Agency branch is urging an increase of 75 cents, contending it is essential if a further curtailment in hog production is to be averted.

Black Market Apprehension.

Senator Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska voiced the black market apprehension, particularly regarding meat, saying:

"It is obvious that the scarcer the product, the more chance for the black market."

The Nebraskan commented on testimony received by the Senate Agriculture Committee from Lt. Col. R. W. Olmstead, director of supply for the War Food Administration, that minimum lease-lend and relief food requirements cannot be met without further reduction of civilian consumption in the United States and Canada.

Col. Olmstead indicated his own concern over a possible increase in black marketing, saying the feasibility of further reductions is largely a matter of whether means can be devised for "a sufficiently equitable distribution of the reduced supply."

Senator Wherry told reporters that, as he understands Col. Olmstead's testimony, there is no certainty that civilians now are getting the amounts of meat estimated for them.

Housewives Can Judge.

As he understands the system, the Senator said, estimates are made of the total meat supply and allocations are made for civilians, the military, lease-lend and other claimants.

After these agencies buy their allocations, "only the American housewife can say whether the amount left is actually equal to the civilian allocation," Senator Wherry said. "I believe most of them would tell you it is not."

Col. Olmstead estimated that civilians received 147 pounds of meat (excluding hearts, livers and edible offal) per capita in 1944 and said the present allocation is 125.3 pounds per capita. It may fall to 115 pounds later this year, he added.

Another development yesterday was a Canadian statement that the United States had made no official request "for the importation of meat from Canada to the United States" except for dressed poultry.

Olmstead Cites Embargo.

The Canadian official who brought up the matter was G. R. Patterson, member of the United States-British-Canadian food board.

Col. Olmstead read a letter in which Mr. Paterson called "very misleading" an earlier statement by Col. Olmstead that the United States had been unable to obtain meat from Canada.

Mr. Paterson cited American protests last fall over the removal of an embargo on the shipment of live sheep and lambs to the United States.

He said also that a similar embargo on the movement of live cattle for slaughter "was originally placed at our request and in full agreement with your department, in order that we might ship as much meat as possible to the United Kingdom."

Senator Shipstead, Republican, of Minnesota asked Col. Olmstead, "Why don't you get meat from Canada?"

Col. Olmstead replied: "Mr. Paterson's letter indicates there is an embargo."

One purpose of the embargo, when it was laid down, was to protect American cattle producers from Canadian competition.

NAZI NAVAL STAFF CHIEF IS EXECUTED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Luxembourg radio quoted a Moscow broadcast today as saying that Admiral Kurt Fricke, chief of the German naval staff, had been executed because of his failure to "save the German ships lying in Danzig harbor."

The German-language broadcast, recorded by the OWI, said Fricke had been sent to Danzig by Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander-in-chief of the German navy, to save the ships, but that "the attempt failed." Danzig was captured by Russian troops last Friday.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the western front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

2d Armored—Fought clear through the Teutobergerwald in six places and moved toward the Weser to join the Fifth Armored.

4th Armored—Drove seven miles east to near Oberof, sixteen miles south of Gotha.

4th Infantry—Racing with Twelfth Armored Division for Nuernberg; last reported near Uffenheim.

5th Armored—Reached Weser at Bad Oeynhausen, 183 miles from Berlin and 103 southwest of Hamburg.

6th Armored—Pushed along west bank of Frieda River to Heldra, twelve miles north of Eisenach; reached Diedorf.

9th Infantry—Advanced two miles northward to Oberkirchen, seven miles southwest of Winterberg on the perimeter of the Ruhr trap.

10th Armored—Teamed with 100th Infantry Division inside Heilbronn on the Neckar River.

12th Armored—Racing for Nuernberg; reached Uffenheim, thirty-four miles from Nuernberg and southeast of Wuerzburg.

17th Airborne—Helped capture Muenster.

42d Infantry—Fought to the heart of Wuerzburg against flak, mortar and small arms fire described as "moderate." Troops were pouring across the Main River at Wuerzburg and at Ochenfurt, nine miles southeast, and at a point two miles north of Wuerzburg.

45th Infantry—Pressed beyond Aschaffenburg in a mop-up of the Spessart hills on the approaches to Czecho-Slovakia. They encountered mines, road blocks and some self-propelled guns.

65th Infantry—Revealed to be east of Rhine, advanced ten miles northwest of Eisenach in Third Army drive.

75th Infantry—Crossed the Dortmund-Ems Canal and reached Waltrop in the Muenster district.

80th Infantry—Captured Kassel.

100th Infantry—Teamed with Tenth Armored Division inside Heilbronn on the Neckar River.

Krug Predicts Flow Of Civilian Products Year After V-E Day

By the Associated Press.

The Capital climbed back on the reconversion bandwagon today—the one that stalled in December at Germany's Westwall.

Within a year after V-E day, the War Production Board now predicts, civilian goods will be coming out of factories at a pace reminiscent of 1939.

Every civilian product—including automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and radios, missing for three years—will be back in production. And most will have reached the market, WPB Chairman J. A. Krug predicted last night.

Not overlooking the possibility that Japan might fold quickly after her Axis partner does, Mr. Krug declared:

"I think the Government should get out of the way of industry on the day after that happens."

Tax Relief Pressure Starts.

Meanwhile, pressure on Congress developed for an immediate start on legislation to ease the postwar tax burden on business and thus encourage investments in expanded peacetime enterprises. This came in an unanimous resolution of the Civilian Advisory Panel—representing labor, management, agriculture and the public—of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Reconversion will be slower-paced, at the start, than was planned last fall. Officials then spoke of days or weeks. Now it is months and quarter-years.

Mr. Krug cautioned in outlining WPB's reconversion program that the Japanese war would have first claim on the country's resources. He said it will impose a "tremendous strain on our productive cap-

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acity" and that many shortages will continue for months in clothing, leather, lumber, chemicals and some other lines.

But two additional developments bespoke complete official confidence that this time the rush toward V-E day could not be set in reverse by any prolonged stand by the Germans. These developments were:

Reconversion Conference.

The planned departure of WPB's top command for Detroit tomorrow to confer on reconversion and war production with automobile manufacturers. The motor industry presents the biggest reconversion problem of potential unemployment and plant shutdowns during the transition period. Mr. Krug and his chief of operations, Hyland G. Bacheller, will head the WPB group.

Creation within WPB of "COP"—the alphabetical symbol for "Committee on Period 1" (Period 1 is official jargon for the days when Japan is the only enemy still fighting). COP, with 11 subcommittees, will manage a relaxation of business controls while protecting arms production for the Pacific war. Its Chairman is J. B. Small, Mr. Krug's executive officer.

The call for "equitable" tax legislation by the OWMR Advisory Board said:

"Bold decisions must be made soon by investors and businessmen if they are to develop concrete plans for the largest peacetime private payrolls in our history.

"But the extent to which expansion is justified, and risks reasonable, must be determined partly in relation to tax policies which have not yet been established. Full knowledge of such policies is needed to provide a firm base for business planning."

DOUBT LABOR BILL CAN BE REVIVED

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's request for compulsory man power controls lay buried today beneath the weight of a 46 to 29 Senate death blow. Some Senators questioned whether any man power bill now can emerge from the weeks of controversial deliberation in which the two houses have taken divergent views.

At the same time, there wasn't even a lingering prospect of fine-or-jail legislation to keep workers on war jobs. And there was little likelihood of compulsion on employers to abide by man power ceilings.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), co-author of the original work-or-jail bill following lines of a House-passed measure, attributed outcome to what he termed a lack of confidence in President Roosevelt "by his own party."

"It is difficult to see how there can be a resuscitation in view of what happened in the Senate," Mr. Brewster told a reporter, noting that only eighteen of a Democratic membership of fifty-five supported the President's appeal for passage of the compromise.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DEBT LIMIT BILL

Washington, April 4 (A. P.)—President Roosevelt has approved legislation increasing the public debt limit from $260,000,000,000 to $300,000,000,000. The White House said today that the President signed the measure yesterday.

The administration believes the $300,000,000,000 limit will be reached by about June 30, 1946. The present debt, in terms of "maturity value" (which is the basis on which the statutory limit is set) is about $243,000,000,000. This means the old limit of $260,000,000,000 would have been reached some time during the Seventh War Loan drive (May 14-June 30), if that drive proceeds anything like the $21,000,000,000 sales of the Sixth War Loan.

The present debt in terms of current redemption value, is $235,000,000,000. This is the way the debt is usually given.

Navy Halves May Draft Call; Further Reduction Due in June

Service Expects to Reach Peak Strength of 3,600,000 Men by July 1—Youths 17 Enlisting Faster Than Expected.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).The Navy has halved its May draft call and may ask for still fewer men in June. This will reduce overall selective service calls 12 per cent or more from the current rate of about 182,000 men a month. They had been scheduled to continue at that pace through June.

Halving of the Navy's requirements will put its May call at roughly 16,000 registrants.

Officials who know these things in advance of public announcements but who cannot be quoted by name added that this quota may be cut further in June and even more sharply thereafter, because the Navy expects to reach peak strength of about 3,600,000 men by July 1. After that calls will be solely on a replacement basis.

An official Navy statement disclosed the impending cut, but gave no details. It said:

"The Navy's calls on selective service have been and are being gradually reduced in order to conform to authorized strength, which is expected by July 1."

It was learned, however, that the first substantial cut is due next month. Two reasons are given for the reductions:

1. Enlistment of 17-year-olds in the Navy has been at a higher rate than expected.

2. Peak strength is being achieved more rapidly than anticipated, indicating casualties may not have been as numerous as calculated.

Although there has been some pressure on the Army to reduce its calls to salvage more men for industry, officials of that service thus far have stood firm in summoning 100,000 registrants a month through June.

Reduction of the Navy draft is expected to be reflected most in an easing of the call for men 30 through 33. Officials cautioned, however, that with enlistment of 17-year-olds apparently on the uptrend, fewer 18-year-olds are available for drafting. This means that monthly selective service quotas must be filled by dipping commensurately into the older age groups.

Selective service spokesmen are reluctant to predict how draft calls may be affected when Germany is defeated. They concede that any cut will ease the pressure first on men over 29, but they point out that the size of the draft will depend largely on the number of veterans released by the Army.

SUPPLY OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UP A BIT

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—The War Food Administration announced today that civilian allotments of butter, evaporated milk, condensed milk and cheese for the April-June quarter are about the same as for January-March.

Civilian supplies of fluid milk, cream, cottage cheese and ice cream are expected to be larger, in as much as this is the season in which milk production increases sharply.

The civilian butter supply for the three-month period will be 323,000,000 pounds compared with between 325,000,000 and 328,000,000 consumed during the first quarter.

American military and war services were allotted 152,800,000 pounds and Russia 5,000,000.

The allocation of evaporated milk for civilians remained at the first quarter figure of 435,000,000 pounds, while United States military and war services were allotted 654,000,000 pounds. Liberated areas were allotted 22,500,000 pounds.

The WFA also announced that civilians face a 30 per cent reduction in rice supplies because of urgent military and foreign relief requirements. Civilians have tentatively allocated 5,500,000 bags (100 pounds each) for 1945 compared with 7,900,000 bags consumed last year. This would average about 4.3 pounds per person compared with about 6 pounds consumed last year and with 5.7 pounds for the 1935-39 period.

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Out of Germany Into Japan; G. I. Morale In for Freshening

By ELTON C. FAY and JOHN M. HIGHTOWER.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—The Army is counting on a movie to tell the G. I.'s finished with fighting in Europe why the battle isn't over—why many of them must still shoot it out with the Japanese.

When the troops headed off for the European front they saw motion pictures, heard lectures, read pamphlets by the sackful explaining the Nazi, his ideas of conquest and how he fought. The Japanese were mentioned more or less incidentally. Now the Army must educate those soldiers going directly from Europe to the Pacific to aim their hate at a new enemy. Furthermore, it must keep their spirits up for weeks or perhaps months until they can be moved to the Pacific area.

The biggest morale problem of the whole war looms in this interlude between victory in Europe and the launching of the final offensive in the Pacific. The Army hopes it has the answer to its own problem in an elaborate program. This program embraces training for the Pacific task—and travel, education and play besides. It is tailored to fit troops. The interest of the Army, however, must extend to the home front and the men and women who make munitions.

A great enemy—Germany—is about to be defeated. Many, perhaps most, of the G. I.s who have helped defeat the Germans feel they have done their part and should come home. Yet the top Army men are planning for a Pacific war, lasting eighteen months to two years after Germany goes down.

A Difficult Task.

The business of telling the G. I.s that most of them aren't through with the Army is going to be difficult. The Army intends to move swiftly. Copies of its "reorientation" film are ready for projection machines of every troop unit in Europe, to be shown to the soldiers at the moment they cease firing. The printed word will follow in the form most familiar to the G. I.—the pocket-size pamphlet. Lectures and round-table discussions will be encouraged. (And these the G. I.s don't like, having listened to them for upward of three years.)

There is in this project, as in all the others related to re-employment, a nice matter of timing. The reorientation can't be started too soon. Commanders in Europe want to keep the attention of their men riveted on beating Germany, until that chore is done. Afterward, however, there must be no time for worry or uncertainty over the future.

Many thousands of soldiers will spend several months in Europe and then be started out directly for the Pacific theater. They won't have the lift of a furlough at home, and they won't have the tension of battle to help them forget all else. Some will have to service and repair weapons for the Pacific. The military duties of most will include only the Army's housekeeping routine and training.

So the Army has arranged what is described as an "educational and recreational program." Directing that program is Major-Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, the Army's specialist on education and morale. The men will be able to take their pick of education university subjects, trade schools, historical courses, mathematics. All will be required to study something. Stacked in warehouses here and overseas are mountains of textbooks and material. Prerequisites for specific courses are drawn up. Instructions for company and division commanders to set up courses and assign teaching personnel are ready. Theater commanders have been given the authority to put the schools in operation.

If the G. I. wants to travel, that, too, will be arranged. Tours already mapped are intended to show the soldier a deal more of the Europe he has been fighting in than what he saw from a foxhole.

Sports Equipment Ready.

Does he want recreation? (In the Army they don't always ask you—they usually tell you.) Tons of sports equipment—football, baseball, basketball—are stockpiled for shipment to Europe. Nor have checkers, chess and table tennis equipment and material for amateur craftsmen been forgotten.

The Navy's situation is different and better. It set up its principal place of business in the Pacific at the start. Generally, it has no worry about its men losing their fighting edge. The naval war in the Pacific moves on in rising tempo, nor is this pitch expected to diminish while the land Army is being redeployed.

The soldiers and Marines, as well as the Navy's sailors in the Pacific no longer will mutter about being the orphans of the war effort, getting help on a shoestring. They can feel their war is big-time and their day of triumph and peace much closer.

The psychology of the fighting man is only half the picture. The other half, here on the home front, may very well pose the more difficult problem. War leaders see home-front morale as composed of two elements, the attitude of parents, wives and sweethearts, and the attitude of war-plant workers.

With the approach of victory in Europe, the Army began hearing things like this: "My boy has been overseas two years. Let some one else carry on in that war way out there in the Pacific. I need him to help out down here on the farm." The Army thinks those are good sound arguments. It has announced that it intends to do what it can about them. Soldiers will be discharged, but not now, nor all at once, nor until after most of them have seen service in the Pacific.

Of equal concern to the High Command is the psychology of the war plant worker and his boss. Military leaders say that if the management-worker team should decide the war effort no longer needs its full service, there would be no use in the Army's redeploying its fighting men in the Pacific. The war would indeed be over before victory—a Japanese victory. These leaders want the home front to feel what President Roosevelt has said: "America must be prepared for a long and costly struggle in the Pacific."

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WFA Cuts Wheat Export Subsidy On Pacific Coast

Washington, April 4 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced today that the export subsidy on wheat shipped from Pacific Coast ports has been reduced from 30 to 26 cents a bushel.

The subsidy is designed to make American wheat competitive with foreign grain in world markets.

Hurley Expected To Visit Moscow

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Patrick T. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, probably will visit Moscow on his way back to Chungking, it waaslearned today.

Gen. Hurley has reached London on the return trip to his post after consultations in Washington.

Officials said his talks were strictly on the Far East and not connected with any political difficulties among the Allies centering on the San Francisco conference.

Byrd Asks Arms Research

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, proposed today a Research Board for National Security to develop new military weapons. The Army and Navy carry on such research in peacetime, and since the war a special National Council on Inventions has been established. Senator Byrd offered legislation to establish the research board as a permanent Government agency of up to forty members, to be appointed by the President from the Army and Navy, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and civilian technicians and engineers. "We must recognize the fact," he told the Senate, "that our national security demands that we do not permit other nations to excel us in new methods of warfare which could be used to destroy us."

Senate Sends CCC Bill to Roosevelt

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Legislation increasing the Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing power from $3,000,000,000 to $4,750,000,000 passed the Senate today and was sent to the White House. The legislature also extends the CCC's life, now due to expire June 30, to June 30, 1947, and authorizes continuation of its present subsidy programs.

9th Armored Division Likes O'Mahoney's Idea

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) received thanks from the 9th Armored Division today for his suggestion that a stamp picturing the Remagen bridge be issued to commemorate the Rhine crossing.

Capt. Charles Gillette, public relations officer, expressed the division's appreciation in a letter and proposed that the 9th's symbol be included on the stamp.

Senator O'Mahoney suggested that a picture made by William C. Allen, Associated Press photographer with the Wartime Still Picture Pool, be used as the central design for the stamp. The picture is an aerial view of the Remagen bridge after its capture.

Committee Approves Lend-lease to 1946

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved without change today a House measure extending lend-lease operations for one year from June 30.

Chairman Connally said that no amendments were offered to the measure, after assurances by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economics Administrator, that lend-lease would not be used to finance post-war rehabilitation operations in other countries.

As approved by the committee, the bill carries a House amendment barring such use of the funds provided by Congress.

Under terms of the measure, lend-lease could contract up to July 1, 1946, for deliveries of items which would have to be completed by July 1, 1949.

Reconversion Plans Stand.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—The capital climbed back on the reconversion bandwagon today—the one that stalled in December at Germany's West Wall. Within a year after V-E day, the War Production Board now predicts, civilian goods will be coming out of factories at a clip reminiscent of 1939.

Every civilian product—including automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and radios, missing for three years—will be back in production. And most will have reached the market, WPB Chairman J. A. Krug predicted last night. Not overlooking the possibility that Japan might fold quickly after her Axis partner does, Krug declared:

"I think the Government should get out of the way of industry on the day after that happens."

Pressure on Congress developed, meanwhile, for an immediate start on legislation to ease the post-war tax burden on business and thus encourage investments in expanded peacetime enterprises. This came in a unanimous resolution of the civilian advisory panel—representing labor, management, agriculture and the public—of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

JAP NAVY'S DEAD SET AT 262,000

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—The OWI today estimated Japanese Navy dead at 262,000 officers and men since Pearl Harbor. This compares with total American naval casualties of 92,819, of whom 35,750 are dead, and, contrasted with more than 3,000,000 men in this country's sea arm, the OWI said that Japan's present naval personnel afloat and ashore totals 850,000.

Because the Nipponese do not let life-saving interfere with other operations, the OWI said that it is conservative to estimate that 75 per cent of the crews of Japanese warships sunk meet death.

VINSON CONFIRMED

Washington, April 4 (. P.).—Fred M. Vinson was confirmed by the Senate today as director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, succeeding James F. Byrnes, resigned. Approval came by a voice vote without a dissent.

The Kentuckian, elevated swiftly from stabilization director to Federal loan agent to mobilization chief, had been approved unanimously for the new assignment an hour earlier by the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Senator George (D.-Ga.).

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Soldier Finds Photo Of Wife in Germany

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP).—In a bombed-out German farmhouse Captain Harry Parkin jr. found a picture of his wife, Virginia. He sent it to her here. She explained: In the 1932 Olympic games here she served as a junior hostess at a dinner for German and Norwegian athletes. The picture was taken then. One of the Germans apparently took it home with him.

9 STUDIOS FIRE ALL STRIKERS

Action Follows Meeting Of Film Producers

Hollywood, Cal., April 4 (AP)—Nine major film studios tonight mailed dismissal notices to all of their employés who have been on strike for the last 25 days.

This action, announced after a meeting of producers, came as the result of an ultimatum issued two days ago in which the approximately 14,000 studio workers were ordered to return to work today or lose their jobs.

"Picket Lines Are Firm"

Herbert K. Sorrell, president of the Conference of Studio Unions which is leading the walkout in the jurisdictional dispute between AFL unions over control of 77 set designers, declared:

"Our picket lines are firm, our members are still out. No new faces have crossed the picket lines at the studios today in reply to the producers' ultimatum."

A spokesman for the producers said Richard Walsh, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, attended the producers' meeting and promised to aid in keeping the studios going.

Notices "Pave The Way"

The producers also announced that the dismissal notices "pave the way for obtaining the necessary workers from other sources" to keep the studios producing.

The brief dismissal notices sent to strikers said: "You are hereby notified that your employment is terminated. Such action is taken because of your failure to report for work and perform services in accordance with your obligation to do so."

HARD COAL UNION ASKS WAGE BOOST

25 Per Cent Increase and Royalty Sought—Soft Coal Work Lags.

WASHINGTON, April 4 — (AP) Hard coal miners asked a 25 per cent wage hike as contract negotiations opened today. In soft coal fields, work resumed slowly and production lagged markedly.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, presenting demands for the 72,000 anthracite miners, called for a 10-cents a ton royalty just as he did for the 400,000 bituminous workers.

Severance pay for suspensions, dismissals and layoffs was included also in the 30 proposals given representatives of 190 hard coal producers in eastern Pennsylvania as conferences opened in New York for a new contract. The present one expires April 30.

The bituminous miners returned to work today in fewer numbers than had been expected after widespread work interruptions.

Lewis said before the negotiations began that the hard coal miners had received "only a 15 per cent increase since 1923" and that they now deserved "a considerable increase" because "we know industry is prosperous."

At a press conference following the first negotiations session, UMW Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy said, "we believe there is enough leeway in our demands to keep within the little steel formula."

Kennedy also said there was no way at present to estimate the over-all cost of the demanded increases to the operators because of varying pay rates among miners.

Ralph E. Taggart, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, said the operators would give "full consideration" to the demands, adding that they had received them only today and would need time to study them.

The negotiations were recessed until next Tuesday (2 p.m. E.W.T.) at which time the operators are expected to make a detailed statement.

Taggart said the anthracite miners were among the nation's highest paid workers, that they have a seven-hour basic work-day and that their average wage was $1.17 an hour.

The UMW said the royalty funds would be used to provide members with "modern medical and surgical service, hospitalization insurance, rehabilitation, and economic protection."

PRINTERS CUT ON DELIVERIES

Most Publications Affected By WPB Order

Washington, April 4 (AP) — The War Production Board today ruled that magazines and most commercial printers must take a thirteen per cent reduction in deliveries of printing paper in April, May and June.

No curtailment in the use of paper is required, but in order to use as much paper as in the past the publishers and printers will have to make up the difference out of their inventory supplies, WPB said.

The permitted deliveries will be held to 87 per cent of each firm's average quarterly consumption in 1944, but exemptions were made for smaller companies and for those with low inventories.

Some Magazines

Magazine publishers using less than 100 tons a year and others having less than twenty days' supply in inventory on April 1 may use up to 100 per cent of their 1944 average. Those whose inventories range from 21 to 32 days' supply may take delivery on quantities ranging from 99 to 88 per cent of the 1944 average.

WPB said the publishers exempted because of small usage and "dangerously low" supplies would account for only about four per cent of all paper used in the magazine industry.

The thirteen per cent cut for commercial printers will apply to all whose inventory was 32 days' supply or more on April 1, except those using 25 tons or less a quarter. Those having less than 20 days' supply, as well as those using less than 25 tons, may accept paper up to the 1944 average. The 50-day inventory ceiling also was imposed on the commercial shops, effective June 1.

Book Publishers

Book publishers were made subject to a 15 per cent cut in printing paper deliveries in the April-May-June quarter but, as in the case of magazines and commercial printers, no curtailment in usage was ordered.

The book amendment requires that all publishers who use more than 50 tons of paper annually must reduce their delivery orders to 85 per cent of the amount they accepted in the second quarter of 1944, or one-fourth per cent of their total 1944 consumption, whichever is greater.

The new action also provides that no publisher may have an inventory after June greater than his inventory on March 31.

CONFIRM WAESCHE AS FULL ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, April 4—(AP) The Senate today confirmed the promotion of Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, to the rank of full admiral.

The appointment—raising a Coast Guard officer to four-star rank for the first time was made possible under legislation recently approved by Congress.

BOARD REJECTS POTOMAC RIVER DAMS PROJECT

Army Engineers Turn Down $235,000,000 Flood-Control Plan

Washington, April 4 (AP) — The Board of Army Engineers delivered a telling and possibly fatal blow today to the proposed $235,000,000 Potomac River Basin development.

The board, in an unusually speedy decision, rejected the district engineer's recommendation for construction of fourteen dams in the Potomac and its tributaries only a day after approximately 1,000 residents of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia urged such action.

"The board . . . has decided to submit an adverse report relative to the fourteen dams proposed by the District Engineer," said Brig.

Gen. John J. Kingman, senior member of the board.

Letter To Senator Byrd

He announced the decision in a letter to Senator Byrd (D., Va.), one of the principal opponents of the plan.

Senator Byrd had asked the board to hold additional hearings in the Shenandoah Valley, where two of the project sites are located, if the plan were to be given serious consideration.

"I am pleased to inform you that it will not be necessary to hold the desired hearings," General Kingman said.

The board held in abeyance its decision on other recommendations of the district and division engineers' reports. An aide said the full report probably will be completed within a week.

Projects Not Ruled On

The recommendations on which no decision has been reached are that a local flood-control project costing $1,431,000 be adopted for Waynesboro, Va.; that the Washington project be modified at a cost of $444,000, and that the Savage River Dam in Garrett county, Maryland, be completed at a cost of $930,000.

Senator Byrd was one of eight members of Congress who led opposition to the flood-control hydroelectric power project at yesterday's hearing before the board.

Since the report of the district and division engineers' offices recommending construction of the fourteen dams was made public early this year, a storm of protest has been generated in the area north and west of Washington, where approximately 176,000 acres would be flooded.

Because of the intense agitation, an aide of the engineers board said, the seven-man body adopted what he called a "most unusual" step of announcing its decision less than 24 hours after the conclusion of the hearing.

Technically Still Alive

With such overwhelming opposition among the residents and in Congress, there seems little chance the project will be realized, although technically it is still alive.

The board's report will be turned over to the chief of engineers, who may adopt it or reverse its findings. His final conclusions will be transmitted to Congress.

All three affected states have expressed disapproval in one form or another.

Only about half a dozen persons supported the dam proposal at the hearing, but an official of the board said other support had been filed by electric co-operatives which might purchase power from the proposed dams.

The Rural Electrification Administration, however, has taken no official position.

This particular project had its inception nearly nine years ago when Congress authorized army engineers to make studies of the Potomac with a view to flood control.

The district and division engineers found that dams for flood control alone were not economically feasible, and proposed the multiple-purpose reservoirs. Eleven of the dams would generate power; six would be exclusively power projects.

The annual output was estimated at 2,291,000,000 kilowatt hours, from which engineers predicted a return of $14,345,000 from the sale of power in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and the Potomac basin.

Flood-control benefits were estimated at $253,000 of the average annual damage of $1,170,000.

Mayor to Testify In Support of Italy

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Representative Marcantonio (American Labor-N. Y.) said today that Mayor LaGuardia will appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on April 11 in support of legislation to recognize Italy as an ally and provide for the extension of lend-lease aid to Italy, which now is recognized only as a co-belligerent.

U. S. to Lift Trade Bans

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Preparing to re-establish relations with Argentina, the State Department has decided to remove its special economic restrictions against that country, it was learned today. The original date set for lifting bans imposed during the year-long estrangement was April 9, but, since Argentina signed the act of Chapultepec in Mexico today, the move may come sooner.

A U. S. tanker is going to Argentina with petroleum and will pick up linseed oil there. The ban of United States ships going to Argentina 's set to be lifted before the tanker arrives.

Spruille Braden will probably be named American Ambassador at Buenos Aires. He is now Ambassador to Cuba.

NAVY DISCOURAGES ALL-STAR COMBINES

WASHINGTON, April 4.—(AP) The Navy apparently has decided to discourage the formation of all-star service teams in this country.

Navy officials were asked today about a report that Bob Feller, former Cleveland Indian star, will not be permitted to pitch for the Great Lakes team.

The officials said they had no direct knowledge of such a ruling on Feller but that there is a general practice to "break up all-star teams and get those boys into the war."

It was added that considerable criticism had been received from men overseas of "name" players being rounded up for baseball and football games, particularly in the last gridiron season.

How far the policy of discouraging this might be extended was not immediately indicated. Other former major league players are members of various Navy teams in this country.

There was no comment from the War department on its attitude.

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Several months ago the War Shipping Administration prohibited American ships from calling at Argentine ports, giving the shipping shortage as its reason.

However, Argentina has been getting oil from Aruba and Curacao, West Indies ports, in her own boats during her diplomatic isolation.

Ban To End Soon

The ban on United States ships going to Argentina is set to be lifted before the tanker arrives.

Although straightforward sanctions were never clamped on Argentina, United States trade agencies have been giving far stricter treatment to commerce with that country than with others in the hemisphere.

Shipping licenses, export-import licenses and priorities were subject to tight controls which have been loosened up for other Latin-American states.

It was made almost impossible for Argentina to buy industrial goods or strategic materials from this country.

The new policy is to put Argentina on an equal footing with the rest of Latin America when it asks to buy something here. The sole test henceforth, it is said, will be whether the desired goods are available in sufficient quantities and whether transportation can be spared.

Normal Relations Expected

Recognition is expected in a few days, and, while the American countries are planning to act individually, it appears normal relations with Argentina will be established throughout the continent very quickly.

Spruille Braden will probably be named as American Ambassador to Buenos Aires at the same time or shortly after the United States announces it has gone back to normal in its diplomatic ties with Argentina. He is now United States Ambassador in Cuba.

The present tangle in Anglo-American negotiations with Russia, however, seems to leave Argentina only a hairline chance of getting invited to San Francisco.

The Soviet Union, which Argentina has never recognized, has a far-from-friendly attitude to that country.

Argentina Signs At Mexico City

Mexico City, April 4 (AP)—Argentina signed today the acts of the Inter-American Conference and thereby rejoined the Pan-American family.

Adolfo N. Calvo, Argentine chargé d'affaires, signed the original document in the presence of diplomats of the 21 American republics.

17 Ambassadors Watch

Mexico's Foreign Secretary, Ezequiel Padilla, and ambassadors of seventeen countries watched the ceremony.

Ambassadors from Argentina, Chile and Venezuela were missing. Both latter countries were represented by members of their embassy staffs in the temporary absence of the ambassadors from Mexico, and Calvo represented Argentina.

Among the ambassadors was George S. Messersmith, of the United States. He and others appeared pleased at the friendly termination of the long coolness between Argentina and her sister nations.

With Calvo came his military attache, Col. Luis E. Daneri, and two newly arrived attaches, Daniel H. Antokoletz and Manuel F. Duran.

United To Sign Pacts

Chile was represented by Luis Orzua Silva, first secretary, and Venezuela by Counsellor Fernando Paz Castillo.

Argentina's return to the Latin-American family was one of the main developments of the recent Inter-American Conference here.

The Argentine problem was the last item on the agenda and was to be discussed only after other matters had been disposed of.

Before and during the conference, however, informal talks and negotiations for a solution developed and it became evident early that the question could not be sidetracked.

In the fifty-ninth resolution, inviting Argentina to sign the Chapultepec agreements, she was asked to harmonize her policy with that of the other republics.

Roosevelt Signs Mexico Bills

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—President Roosevelt today signed legislation extending for two years from tomorrow the time for determination and payment of claims under a 1941 convention between the United States and Mexico. Under the convention agreements, Mexico is to pay approximately $40,000,000 in settlement of miscellaneous outstanding claims of each government against the other which arose between 1868 and 1943.

Bill To Raise Borrowing Power Of CCC Advances

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Legislation increasing the Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing power from $3,000,000,000 to $4,750,000,000 passed the Senate today and was sent to the White House.

Approval came on a 46-to-32 roll call.

Senators Taft (R., Ohio) and Tobey (R., N.H.) forced the roll call after a futile fight to hold the figure to $4,500,000,000.

The legislation also extends the CCC's life, now due to expire next June 30, to June 30, 1947, and authorizes continuation of its present subsidy programs.

Sergeant Who Sacrificed Life Gets Highest Honor

Congressional Medal Awarded for Fatal Diversion

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Jack J. Pendleton, who deliberately drew the fire of a German machine gun so that his company could advance, has received the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

The War Department, announcing the award today, said arrangements are being made to present the medal to the twenty-six-year-old soldier's mother, Mrs. Dora Pendleton, of Yakima, Wash.

Sergeant Pendleton, onetime timber worker, sacrificed his life during an attack by a company of the 120th Infantry Regiment on the German town of Bardenberg on Oct. 12.

About halfway through the town, the unit was pinned down by heavy machine-gun fire. Realizing that further attempts to advance would mean serious casualties, Sergeant Pendleton volunteered to lead his squad against a gun that had to be knocked out before the main machine-gun defenses could be seized.

365,437 Prisoners Of War Held In U.S.

Washington, April 4 (AP) — The War Department reported today that 365,437 Axis prisoners of war were held in this country as of April 1.

Included were 311,630 Germans, 50,540 Italians and 3,258 Japanese. They were held at 141 base camps and approximately 319 branch camps located near work projects.

Approximately 35,000 of the Italians are members of service units engaged in war work.

Of the remainder, more than 43,000 are working under contract and more than 150,000 at military installations.

SENATOR FLIES HOME TO AID IN PLANTING

WASHINGTON, April 4 — (AP) Senator Young (R.-N. D.) left by plane today for his 1,300-acre farm at Berlin, N. D., to help with the spring planting.

Young was seated in the Senate on March 19 after his appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Moses (D). Suddenness of the appointment left him insufficient time to arrange the affairs on his farm, the Senator said. He expects to spend about 10 days there.

Incidentally, Young believes he has a "good chance" of getting on the Senate Agriculture committee.

March Plane Output 3% Above Schedule

Washington, April 4 (AP)—March airplane production exceeded schedule by three per cent and increased twelve per cent over February.

Announcing a March production of 7,053 planes, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, today described the month's output as "consistently good" in all categories.

The month's schedule was 6,853 planes, the February output was 6,296 planes.

Bombers delivered in March totaled 2,544, two above schedule. Deliveries of other types were:

Fighters and naval reconnaissance, 3,329; schedule, 3,152; transports, 615; schedule, 620; trainers, 167, on schedule; communications and special purpose, 389; schedule, 373.

Hits Congress' Machinery

Brewster Says It's Too "Archaic" to Check On Government

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said today Congress is trying to keep tabs on a $100,000,000,000 government with "archaic and grotesque" machinery more in keeping with a billion-dollar government.

He and Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, told a joint committee considering Congressional reorganization that inadequate research assistance is the biggest handicap of the two houses.

Senator Taft suggested the Republican Senate minority conference receive additional experts to assemble factual data necessary to a better knowledge of legislation. Senator Brewster said he would put greater emphasis on more minority help of a technical level in the committees themselves.

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MINERS GOING BACK TO WORK

But Contract Talks Bring No Settlement.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Soft coal miners were reported returning to the pits in increasing numbers today as indications grew that their wage contract dispute would go to the War Labor Board for settlement.

Reversing an earlier decision to stay here, John L. Lewis, union chieftain, left the negotiations with the bituminous operators today to attend anthracite contract negotiations opening in New York. His departure was interpreted as an indication that the soft coal negotiations were still stalemated and that the operator-miner negotiators might send the whole dispute to the WLB for settlement long before the Saturday deadline given them to reach a decision.

Reports from the field, meanwhile, indicated a growing back-to-work movement among the miners after layoffs yesterday that the Solid Fuels Administration estimated cut coal production to 60 per cent of normal.

21,000 Idle in Pennsylvania.

SFA offices in Pennsylvania reported that 12,584 still were idle at forty-six mines and estimated that an additional 9,000 still had not reported for work at mines which were operating. This compares, however, with 20,338 absentees at seventy-two idle mines and 10,000 absentees at working pits yesterday.

Reports from the West Virginia fields said that 85 to 90 per cent of the workers turned out today, although one mine in McDowell county did not operate when only forty-nine workers of a pay roll of 400 reported.

In Ohio, Ford Sampson, secretary of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, estimated that 40 per cent of the State's 16,000 miners were still idle and said that five large mines were shut down. Adolph Pacifico, vice-president of U. M. W. district 6, said, however, that he believed the absenteeism was due to a slow return from the Easter and Mitchell Day holidays and predicted a full force would be at work tomorrow. Only a small part of Indiana's 4,000 idle miners were reported back at work but most of them were expected to return tomorrow.

FRENCH - SOVIET PACT WILL NOT BE SUPERSEDED

Russian Bulletin States It Won't Be Nullified at San Francisco.

BACKS SPECIAL TREATIES

Article Says Parties Will Strike the First Blow at New German Aggression.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Any French fears that the international organization to be proposed at San Francisco might nullify the French-Soviet mutual-aid treaty were termed "groundless" today by the Soviet Information Bulletin.

It was such fears, the Bulletin suggested, that led the French Government to refuse to become a co-sponsor of the April 25 United Nations meeting.

Asserting that the French-Soviet treaty provides for automatic mutual assistance by the two Powers "under certain circumstances," the publication, in an article from War and the Working Class by M. Nikolayev, said:

"No objection can be raised to the French-Soviet treaty which, with respect to its automatic operation, is identical with the Soviet-Czecho-Slovak treaty."

Partial Text of Article.

Referring also to the Anglo-Soviet treaty, the article continued:

"Indeed, what inconsistency can possibly be detected between these treaties and the contemplated basis of the future international organization, which provides for the taking of measures 'for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace?' Is this not the purpose of all the three above-mentioned treaties?

"If the Soviet Union, France, Britain and Czecho-Slovakia assume in advance a special obligation to combat German aggression irrespective of the decisions of the international organization, this can only be regarded as a special form of promotion of the organization's aims.

"The operation of the treaties by no means precludes the participation of other members of the new organization in the suppression of German aggression should they desire it, or should it be the decision of the organization. But the parties to the bilateral treaties, as it were, voluntarily obligate themselves to strike the first blow at a new act of German aggression."

Backs Bilateral Pacts.

As to an argument that bilateral treaties are superfluous, the publication said the countries involved "have suffered too much from the present war to found their security on hopes."

"They dare not neglect," it said, "any supplementary guarantees for their safety against future German aggression.

"Experience has shown that individual obligations of individual states, in respect to Allied assistance, are observed to a greater degree and more rapidly than obligations assumed under collective agreements."

If necessary, the bulletin suggested, a resolution might be moved at San Francisco "by which bilateral treaties previously concluded between countries most directly liable to the danger of German aggression will be taken cognizance of by the conference itself and considered to be consistent with the general trend of policy of the future organization."

SENATORS TOLD AMERICA WILL GET LESS SUGAR

They Also Hear Meat Won't Strike Balance Until After the War.

WORLD DEFICIT IS 15 P. C

Civilians Here May Not Have as Great a Supply of Sweets as the British.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Senate food investigators were told today that the sugar supply situation this year will be the most difficult of the war with American civilians getting possibly less than the British.

On the other hand, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Olmstead, chairman of the War Food Administration's allocations committee, estimated that world meat demand and supply may strike a balance one year after the European war ends.

He presented these figures on estimated sugar requirements for 1945:

United States—Per capita consumption of 83 pounds for civilians, a reduction of 7 per cent from 1944 and 14 per cent below 1935-39.

United Kingdom—Per capita consumption of 86 pounds, an increase of 23 per cent over 1944, but 17 per cent below 1934-38.

Canada—Per capita consumption of about 83 pounds, a reduction of 4 per cent from 1944 and 12 per cent below 1935-39.

Col. Olmstead emphasized that supply estimates are by no means firm, leaving open the question whether actual deliveries may not fall still shorter. It was brought out that the British can take from storage about half their estimated requirements and still have stocks of about pre-war level.

As to meat, Col. Olmstead testified that the present world deficit is 6,200,000,000 pounds, or 15 per cent of estimated requirements.

As to Horse Meat.

Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.), the chairman, asked the witness what possibility there was that horse meat might help ease the current meat shortage for civilians.

Col. Olmstead turned that question over to N. E. Dodd, an Agriculture Department aid, who said he thought that offered no real possibilities.

Col. Olmstead testified that the United Nations face their greatest shortage in canned meats. In many military operations, he said, it is not possible to depend on fresh meat because of lack of refrigeration facilities. And because of distribution problems, no fresh meat is sent to Russia which gets only cured or canned meats.

The total estimated requirement for canned meat this year is 7,100,000,000 pounds, he said, and the total prospective supplies amount to 4,037,000,000 pounds.

Potatoes Cooked in Pits.

"It doesn't appear anything can be done about it as canning lines are operating at capacity," he added.

Col. Olmstead related that a system now has been devised whereby surplus potatoes are buried in pits lined with steam pipes. When the potatoes are removed, he said, they have been cooked to about the proper stage for potato salad and are sold for cattle feed.

In an earlier discussion of spoilage, Col. Olmstead said that if the Atchison (Kan.) storage cave had been available at the time, it would not have been necessary to take losses on spoilage of 20,000,000 pounds of lard and millions of eggs, as happened last year.

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"It is conceivable that there may be the necessity for two peace conferences—one to settle the war in Europe and the other to settle the war in the Pacific," he told a reporter.

Noting that Russia is not now a participant in the hostilities against Japan, the Texan said he felt time might be gained in placing in operation a proposed peace-keeping league if Europe's political problems are threshed out quickly.

The fate of Russia's bid for three votes in the general assembly of that league remained in doubt meanwhile following the State Department disclosure that the United States will seek only one while supporting the Soviet request.

Predictions were made freely on Capitol Hill that the Russian claim eventually will be denied. But members of the American delegation said they felt they were morally bound by President Roosevelt's promise to Premier Stalin at Yalta to support the Soviet position.

ANSWERS TAFT NOTE ON POLES

Stettinius Is Confident of a Fair Solution.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Stettinius wrote to Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) today that he is confident "a fair solution will be reached" by a three-nation commission on composition of a provisional Polish government.

Mr. Taft had written to the Secretary urging that this Government "refuse approval to any provisional government which is predominantly under the influence of the Russian Government or is not proportionately representative of the Polish people."

"It seems to me," the Senator said in his letter, "that the test of that government can be found in its treatment of the underground army and the Polish armies fighting with the United States in Italy and elsewhere."

He said that stories now are coming out of Poland "telling of the arrest of members of the Polish underground and their shipment to Russian concentration camps." "It would be a tragic error," he stated, "for the United States to recognize any government under whose rule the existing Polish armies would be unable or afraid to return to Poland."

Calls De 'sions 'Sound.'

Replying that he shared the concern which Senator Taft had expressed about the Polish situation, Mr. Stettinius said he was satisfied that the decisions reached at the Crimea conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin were "sound." At that meeting the Big Three agreed that their representatives would work out a basis for a provisional government which would include all Democratic elements.

"This Government is doing its utmost to implement those decisions fully and promptly," the Secretary said. "Because of the complexity of the problem and the many conflicting interests involved, however, progress has not been as rapid as we had hoped for, but I am still confident that a fair solution will be reached.

"I can assure you that the American member of the commission now meeting in Moscow is consistently and steadfastly working for the re-establishment of a Polish government that will be broadly representative of the Polish people and the creation of conditions in Poland that will permit the holding of a free and fair election."

The American representative on the commission is Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Two Sessions for Peace Seen

Connally Says First Meeting Will Be Held When War Ends in Europe.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) suggested today that two peace conferences instead of one may draw the map of the future world.

Mr. Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a delegate to the San Francisco United Nations conference, said an early victory in Europe may hasten a peace meeting before the war against Japan is won.

Muzzled Dogs Face Seizure

Albany, April 4 (AP).—A muzzled dog off the leash loses its immunity from seizure in rabies-infected areas under a bill signed today by Gov. Dewey.

"Experience has shown," Dewey said, "that few dogs are properly muzzled. Moreover, muzzling of the dogs does not prevent spread of rabies. The rabid dog is apt to be unmuzzled. The muzzled, by being handicapped, is rendered defenseless to attack by the rabid dog and simply becomes an additional carrier of the disease . . ."

The bill strikes out a provision of the Public Health Law that excepted muzzled dogs from those liable to seizure and death if found at large in areas designated by the state health commissioner as infected.

Dogs actively immunized against rabies may remain at large, under prescribed conditions. If a dog is leashed or confined, immunization is not required.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ASK 25% PAY RISE

Ten Cents A Ton Royalty And Other Demands Given To Operators

New York, April 4 (AP)—The United Mine Workers today asked a 25 per cent salary increase for 72,000 workers in the hard-coal field.

The miners also demanded a royalty of 10 cents a ton, as they did in the bituminous negotiations, and asked severance pay for suspensions, dismissals and layoffs.

A set of 30 demands was presented by President John L. Lewis to the representatives of 190 hard-coal producers in eastern Pennsylvania as negotiations opened for a new contract to replace the one expiring April 30.

Lewis Calls Boost Deserving

Lewis said before the negotiations began that the miners had received "only a fifteen per cent increase since 1923" and that they now deserved "a considerable increase" because "we know industry is prosperous."

At a press conference following the first negotiations session, UMW Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy said: "We believe there is enough leeway in our demands to keep within the Little Steel formula."

Kennedy also said there was no way at present to estimate the over-all cost of the demanded increases to the operators because of varying pay rates among miners.

Operators To Consider

Ralph E. Taggart, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, said the operators would give "full consideration" to the demands, adding that they had received them only today and would need time to study them.

The negotiations were recessed until next Tuesday (2 P.M., E.W.T.) at which time the operators are expected to make a detailed statement.

Taggart said the anthracite miners were among the nation's highest paid workers, that they have a seven-hour basic work day and that their average wage was $1.17 an hour.

In the statement of demands, the miners urged elimination of the present six-day work week "when the war emergency ends," and called for time and one half or rate and one half pay for work beyond a seven-hour day and 35-hour week.

Nazi Secret Weapon Claims Impress Spain

New York, April 4 (AP)—A Spanish radio station at Valladolid in a domestic broadcast tonight asserted that Nazi claims to possession of secret weapons capable of winning the war "cannot be doubted."

The broadcast said existence of the weapons had been "confirmed by many signs and testimonies."

"The delay in the employment of those means," said the broadcast, "may be explained by several reasons. They have a destructive power so enormous that their employment can be justified only when there is no other way to save the life of the nation. It is a last resource, and it would not be human to use it before all other means have failed. . . .

"There's no reason to doubt that Germany possesses such weapons; German official veracity cannot be doubted."

AP Photographer Honored

New York, April 4 (AP)—Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer who took the picture of the Marines planting the American flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, became today an honorary member of the Art Directors Club.

Counterdrive Promise By Hitler Announced

New York, April 4 (AP)—Adolf Hitler was quoted by a West German radio station tonight as promising an army unit on the Eastern front that a Nazi "counteroffensive" was "no longer far off."

The domestic broadcast said Hitler told his troops it was necessary to hold the attackers only until "our offensive army is ready for a counteroffensive."

The remark was made, the broadcast said, during a visit by Hitler to the Eastern front, where he decorated a unit commander.

PROBE TIE-IN SALES

NEW YORK, April 4.—(AP) The Regional OPA office said today that a large part of the "flying squad of OPA poultry price investigators" had been shifted to produce markets after receipt of an industry group protest against forced tie-in-sales.

PENICILLIN DANGER RELATED TO PUBLIC

NEW YORK, April 4 — (AP) A warning against giving the public penicillin in toothpaste, lozenges, chewing gum, shaving cream, first aid bandages and suppositories and jellies was given to the Hair Fashion Council of America here tonight.

The objections were stated by Dr. Herman Goodman, New York dermatologist, who said medical reports from Great Britain are given as the basis of expecting these penicillin preparations. He added that a few manufacturers had made preliminary announcement of availability of penicillin cosmetics and drugs.

Dr. Goodman said self-administration of penicillin is dangerous, because the public will be unable to recognize for sure when it has been cured.

Medical experience with penicillin, Dr. Goodman explained, already has shown that inadequate doses of the new drug reduce the signs of an illness to the point where a person appears to be cured but really is not.

Such false cures carry two dangers. One is to create an army of disease carriers. The other is that the inadequate dosage of penicillin may result in hiding some disease, more serious than the one for which the penicillin is taken.

Natural Gas Discovered In Fuel-Starved France

New York, April 4 (AP)—Sources of natural gas have been discovered in fuel-starved France, but the nation's industrial experts need some pointers for its development and utilization.

This was disclosed today in a letter from Paris received by the American Gas Association from the general secretary of the Union Syndicale de l'Industrie du Gaz en France, which said:

"We are looking forward to the sending of a mission to the United States to resume official contact with the American Gas Association and to see developments which you have made in America both from the viewpoint of manufacturing and that of utilization.

"We should, moreover, let you know that important sources of natural gas were discovered in France, and since you have had so much experience in its distribution and use, this would be most valuable to us."

Religious Pronouncements Urge San Francisco Meeting Success

NEW YORK, April 4 — (AP) Three prominent clergymen announced today, after a study of recent religious pronouncements on world organization, that Catholic, Jewish and Protestant groups were agreed it is "imperative that the San Francisco conference succeed."

The three men, analyzing statements made by agencies of the three religious bodies, delineated areas of agreement in reference to the United Nations organization and the San Francisco conference.

The study was made by the Rev. Richard M. Fagley, secretary of the commission on a just and durable peace, Federal council of Churches; Rabbi Ahron Opher, secretary of the Committee on Peace, Synagogue Council of America, and Rev. Edward A. Conway, S. J., Social Action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Their nine recommendations for improvement of the United Nations charter called for:

1—A preamble to affirm subjection of states as well as individuals to moral principles. 2—Eventual universal membership. 3—Coficiation and development of international law. 4—Provision for "peaceful change" by providing explicit means for revising treaties and other agreements.

5—Assurance to small nations of "an adequate share" in policy-shaping. 6—Clear procedure for mutual disarmament. 7—Denial to any nation power to veto judgment in any dispute covered by international law. 8—Formulation of a world bill of human rights and establishment of implementing agencies. 9—Trusteeship commission for mandated territory and "to promote advancement of non-self-governing peoples toward economic well-being, cultural development and political responsibility."

The three men said the recommendations were based upon the following pronouncements:

"Pattern for peace," issued by Catholic, Jewish and Protestant leaders in 1943; statement of Catholic bishops in November, 1944; of Federal Council of Churches, December, 1944; of Synagogue Council in January, 1945, and of the Cleveland Church conference in the same month.

MAINTAIN BASES, FLEET, KING ASKS

Navy Chief Addresses Plea To Peace Organization

New York, April 4 (AP)—Asserting that the Pacific war so far has been "largely a battle for bases," Admiral Ernest J. King urged tonight that the United States maintain, after the war, overseas bases "implemented by an appropriate fleet ready for action."

Addressing a dinner meeting sponsored by the Academy of Political Science and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the fleet commander in chief asked:

"How long can the United States afford to continue a cycle of fighting and building and winning and giving away—only to fight and build and win and give away again?"

Marshall 'Off Record'

The other principal address, by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, was off the record.

King declared that the success of international agreements after the war "will rest on world appreciation and recognition that these decisions can be and probably will be enforced." Sea power, he said, "will be an essential means to this end."

"Of all the elements of sea power, this nation suffered most at the war's outbreak from the lack of overseas bases," King said, "and the bases we did possess were not equipped with the requisite guns and planes and men to stem the enemy's initial onslaughts.

"It is well to remember that the mere ownership of outlying bases means little if these bases are not maintained and implemented by an appropriate fleet ready for action."

Homes In Postwar Era To Cost More

New York, April 4 (AP)—A new home will cost 20 to 25 per cent more right after the war than in 1940, but when new materials and new methods are introduced, costs should gravitate toward prewar levels, Harry D. Watts, president of James Stewart & Co., contractors, said today.

"The postwar period must be divided into an era of using older ideas while developing the new, and then an era of manufacturing and using the new products," Watts said.

Antiquated building codes and jurisdictional labor disputes as to "who will do what," he said, are the biggest factors in retarding the trend toward lower-cost housing.

Preassembled Units

"If preassembly is condoned by the building trades, it will be a godsend to the American housewife, because preassembled units are more easily cared for and cost less than those assembled on the spot," he declared.

Watts said building codes can be modernized to fit postwar conditions only through action of the American people in their home towns.

As for labor disputes, he said: "For speed and economy in home building, and for the introduction of new devedopments, we should have a national arbitration board with teeth in it—within labor itself—to decide who will do what in jurisdictional disputes." He added, however, that there has been no great problem as to wages or labor conditions in the building trades.

Jurisdictional Disputes

The only difficulties lie in the jurisdictional methods which such board, with authority to act promptly and decisively, could settle to the advantage of both labor and the home-building public, he said.

The changes are necessary to the entire building program, he added, because "as now set up, the building trades could not possibly cope with the unprecedented volume of new building which will be necessary in the postwar period."

Watts said both prefabrication and preassembly of portions of homes will be important factors in speeding up building and cutting costs.

Nazi War Prisoners Had Ham for Easter

BOSTON, April 4—(AP) Many of the thousands of German prisoners of war in this area ate ham for their evening meal on Easter Sunday, the First Service command disclosed today.

The Public Relations office confirmed a Boston Traveler article to the effect that ham, which was virtually unavailable to citizens in the Boston Metropolitan area on the Sabbath, had been served in virtually all prisoner of war camps here.

The Traveler drew a comparison between the food served the German prisoners, the reputedly "starvation diets" served American prisoners held by the Germans, and that which was available to the public.

"The Germans," the Traveler said, "ate ham for Easter Sunday—a luxury denied all but few citizens. The remainder of the meal was oranges, lettuce, potatoes, bread and oleomargarine, fruit salad and coffee."

The paper added that on at least one occasion during the week closing on Easter German prisoners were served beef twice in one day.

In confirming the Traveler's assertion that ham was served, the pro said that it was done under a recently established policy which entitles the prisoners to certain prescribed fares.

The menu, Army headquarters said, was arranged at Fort Devens where a number of prisoners are held.

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Different Soldiers Have Used Same Eye

ST. JOSEPH, La., April 4 — (AP) John W. Amos' eye is doing duty in its second World War, but the eye is overseas and Amos is here.

He received a letter today from Frank Chabina of Hammond, La., a young man to whom he gave the uninjured retina of a blinded eye several years ago when the two became acquainted in a New Orleans hospital.

The letter said:

"Now, Pop, you can tell the people that your eye—I mean 'our' eye—is back in the fight again. It's remarkable, isn't it? You were in the last World war with your eye, and now I have that same eye in this war, and if luck stays with me I'm coming back with it. I hope I can visit you soon after my return to the good old U. S. A."

2 Escaped Nazis Found Asleep in Farm Truck

By the Associated Press.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4.—Two German prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Picket March 25 were apprehended by a civilian at Burkeville yesterday, the Norfolk office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported.

Joseph Hall, who apprehended the prisoners, said he found them asleep in a truck in his apple orchard.

The FBI said the prisoners were Walter Mohr and Werner Mielenz. They had been sleeping in the woods and living on food they took from the camp, the FBI said.

Cleric Plans To Revive American Church In Paris

Cincinnati, April 4 (AP)—Resigning the pastorate of Seventh Presbyterian Church here, the Rev. Dr. Clayton E. Williams said tonight he had been invited by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to re-establsh the American Church in Paris which he served for fifteen years.

Dr. Williams said he expected to leave for France late this month. His wife, daughter, and two sons will join him later.

The American Church in Paris is nondenominational. Dr. Williams said he was informed that the building was almost intact, but its congregation nonexistent. His work first, he said, would be among American soldiers in the city, expanding as American civilians return to the French capital.

In Paris when the city fell on June 14, 1940, Dr. Williams helped evacuate refugees. The following month he brought his family to this country, returned to France with relief supplies and came back here in the Summer of 1941. He became pastor of the Cincinnati church in November of that year.

Sergeant Talked Entire Nazi Garrison into Surrendering

BALTIMORE, April 4 — (AP) First Sgt. Michael J. Lynch of Baltimore, a member of the 7th armored division which spearheaded the Third army's drive into France, sold 284 Germans on the idea of surrendering and thereby won a silver star.

His citation related this story of his conduct after he and four comrades were captured near Chartres:

He demanded the best treatment for himself and his buddies. Then he led the group in singing.

When the puzzled Germans asked why the prisoners were so spirited, Lynch described an imaginary storming of the city which he said would lead to liberation.

Alarmed, the Germans offered to release the prisoners in return for a safe conduct guarantee, but Lynch refused to accept anything less than capitulation of the entire garrison.

Then the garrison commander, a colonel, offered to surrender all troops except himself. Lynch was adamant.

The American sergeant was surprised when U. S. shells fell in the town the next morning, but not too surprised to accept the commander's surrender offer.

He arranged for an American lieutenant to come to the besieged town and the entire garrison of Chartres laid down arms.

NATION IS WARNED TO CONSERVE TIRES

Akron, Ohio, April 4 (A. P.).—J. J. Newman, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, declared today that "only the most conscientious practice of all tire-conserving methods can avert a serious breakdown in delivery of essential foods and war materials" throughout the United States.

"Isolation of important war plants from their labor and material sources and partial paralysis of vital city transit services and food deliveries from farms are now definite threats," he added, predicting the next three months will be "the most critical transportation period in the 'rubber-borne' history of this nation."

He said the Office of Defense Transportation recently reported that because of unprecedented military demands, civilian heavy-duty truck tire allocations for the second quarter of 1945 would be only half the number estimated as necessary to meet essential requirements. The situation in personal transportation, he added, is acute. Surveys show, he said, that approximately 46,000,000 passenger-car tires in need of either replacement or recapping "right now, but only 18,000,000 new tires are expected to be produced in all of this year for civilian use."

To emphasize the degree to which "commercial rubber-borne vehicles are vital to personal existence in this country," he said that more than half of Chicago's butter, eggs and live poultry is trucked in; trucks bring to Los Angeles more than four-fifths of its fruits and vegetables and more than nine-tenths of its eggs. In thirty-four American cities, ranging in population from 105,000 to 1,750,000, the entire milk supply comes in by truck, he declared, adding that more than 54,000 communities with a combined population of about seven millions are entirely dependent on automotive transportation.

Stettinius Stresses Hopes Of Eliminating War Causes

CHICAGO, April 4—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius said tonight "we shall do all in our power" to convene a conference of the world's principal trading nations within the next year to consider commerce problems.

Stettinius emphasized government plans for the "removal of the political, economic and social causes of war" in a speech before the council on foreign relations.

The proposed trade conference, he said, "would also prepare the way for establishment of a permanent trade organization within the framework of the world organization, to deal with these problems on a continuing basis."

Hopeful of Conference

The secretary expressed "full confidence that we shall be able to resolve" the "temporary difficulties of a political nature that have arisen in connection with the San Francisco conference" on world organization opening April 25.

Saying he was unable to discuss the subject in detail "because the United States government is at this moment engaged in very active efforts to resolve these difficulties," he added:

"We are going right ahead with our plans for the San Francisco conference and we are resolved to make it the success that it must be. I ask you to remember: First that the United Nations have repeatedly overcome other difficulties far more serious in the past three years; second that the vital national interests of the United States and each of our Allies are bound up in maintaining and cementing in the peace our wartime partnership; third that the extent of our agreement is far wider and more fundamental than the extent of our differences."

He spoke with obvious references to recent Russian moves that have cast a shadow over the forthcoming San Francisco conference—a demand for representation for the Soviet-recognized Polish provisional government, a demand for three votes in the assembly of the world organization, and choice of ambassador to the U. S. Andrei Gromyko instead of Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov to head the Russian delegation to the meeting.

He told a news conference in Washington yesterday that he still hoped a merger could be achieved between the two Polish governments which would enable Poland to be represented at San Francisco.

The secretary said that "our foreign policy is based upon the hard facts that if we are to prevent the disaster of another war for the United States we must find the means to act effectively with other nations to prevent aggression anywhere in the world."

While he recognized the importance of present political knots in international relations, he chose to emphasize economic issues as the key to building a prosperous, peaceful world.

Stettinius said that to provide 60 million jobs, the U. S. must export at least ten billion dollars worth of goods each year. Wartime exports, apparently including lend-lease, were 14 billion last year, he said.

He put forward the administration's case for repeal of the Johnson act which bans loans to countries which defaulted on World War 1 debts, increase of the export-import bank's capital, approval of the Bretton Woods financial agreements, and amendment of the reciprocal trade agreements not to alow cuts of as much as 50 per cent in present tariffs.

"High tariffs today act as a depressing influence upon the living standard of the American people," Stettinius asserted.

"Only by calling a conference of the principal trading nations of the world," he said, can these and other problems of domestic and international economy be met. He assured that "we shall do all in our power to have such a conference convene during the next year."

Stettinius concluded with a plea to his countrymen to place the cause of a lasting peace above current problems.

"Believing in America as I do, I am confident that we will meet this greatest crisis in our modern history as we have met all the crises of our history before."

2500 Made Idle By Timken Strike

Detroit, April 4 (A. P.).—Approximately 2,500 workers in the Timken-Detroit Axle Company's main plant were sent home today following a strike of 400 repair, toolroom and maintenance men.

A company spokesman said that the strike started after the dismissal of a machine repairman for infraction of company rules. He added that the lack of repair and maintenance service probably would close the plant late today, making 5,000 employees idle.

War Output Scheduled Into '46

DETROIT, April 4 (AP).—Edward T. Gushee, chairman of the Detroit area production urgency committee, said today that the committee had approved $1,124,719,000 in war supply and facility contracts during the first quarter of 1945. This compares with $2,783,883,710 in contracts approved during all of 1944. "Much of this production is scheduled to start later in the year, and some of it extends into 1946," Mr. Gushee said. "Regardless of what happens in Europe in the next few days or weeks, it is to be assumed that much of this production will be required for the Japanese phase of the war."

Kaufmann Re-Elected Mayor Of St. Louis

St. Louis, April 4 (AP)—A. P. Kaufmann, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of St. Louis yesterday, defeating Henry F. Chadeayne, Democrat.

Total vote was smallest in 25 years. All Republican candidates except one were winners.

Kaufmann became Mayor when Mayor William Dee Becker was killed in a glider crash in August, 1943. He was elected for an unexpired mayoral term last November.

Non-Lawyer Defeated For Wisconsin Judge

Milwaukee, April 4 (AP) — Wisconsin voters yesterday for the second time in six years rejected the bid of a nonlawyer for a seat on the Supreme Court bench by giving Justice Elmer E. Barlow a plurality of nearly 75,000 votes over Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman.

With returns from 2,374 of the State's 3,109 precincts tabulated, Barlow, appointed by Gov. Julius P. Heil in 1942 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice George B. Nelson, led by 178,735 to 103,769. Peter F. Leuch, Milwaukee attorney, ran far behind with 18,260. Barlow carried all except four of the State's 71 counties.

PATTON MONUMENT

Los Angeles, April 3 (A. P.).—A movement to make a historical monument of the home where Gen. George S. Patton was reared in near by San Marino was begun today by William A. Smith, chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Smith suggested the property be purchased through popular subscription and started it with a dollar bill. The actual birthplace of the General, an adobe ranch house, which Smith wants restored, was torn down in 1910.

FILM FIRM SUED

LOS ANGELES, April 4 — (AP) The Harold Lloyd corporation filed three suits in Federal court today asking $1,700,000 damages from Universal Pictures Company, Inc., on allegations that three motion pictures recently released by Universal plagarized three earlier Lloyd comedies.

Air Line Sued on Overtime

Ebployee Suit Against Northwest Asks $1,900,200

ST. PAUL, April 4 (AP).—A suit to recover $1,900,200 from Northwest Airlines under the time-and-one-half provisions of the fair labor standards act of 1938 was filed in Federal Court today in behalf of a former employee and approximately 3,00 others.

While the complaint named David J. Jackson, of St. Paul, as the chief plaintiff, it stated the suit 'is of common and general interest to all employees and former employees of the defendant."

The complaint asked damages "in excess of $100" for Mr. Jackson, alleging that he had worked as a time clerk for Northwest and was not paid time and one-half for overtime after forty hours of duty. Mr. Jackson left the company's employ on March 28.

4 New York Men Rescued

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (AP).—Four New York men are among Navy personnel liberated in the Philippines and returning here today. They are Ensign Richard E. Tirk, son of Mrs. N. H. Tirk, 420 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City; AMM2C Harold M. Bornt, son of Mrs. Flora Bornt, Waterford; CB Edwin J. Hausman, whose wife lives at 9 Fourteenth Road, Broad Channel, Queens, and PHM1C Robert W. Kentner, son of Edward Kentner, 136 Park Ridge Avenue, Buffalo.

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LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-DR. JOSIAH OLDFIELD, BRITISH SURGEON WRITING IN THE CURRENT MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR, SAYS "I SEE NO REASON AT ALL FROM THE MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW" WHY A MAN SHOULD NOT GET ROARING DRUNK ONCE A MONTH.

HE SAID HE HAD NO "FAULT TO FIND WITH THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR PANDERING, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, TO HUMAN PLEASURES AND HUMAN SENSATIONS OF DELIGHT."

GH1054AEW

BY BARBARA WACE

LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-MRS.MARY EVATT, WIFE OF AUSTRALIA'S MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY SHE BELIEVED THAT THINGS COULD BE SETTLED EASILY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE "IF ONLY WE COULD THINK QUICKLY AND DO WITHOUT TOO MUCH RED TAPE."

BLONDE, BLUE-EYED AND ATTRACTIVE, MRS.EVATT WAS BORN IN OTTUMWA, IOWA. SHE HOPES TO STAY WITH HER AUNT, MRS.CLEMENT SUMMERS, GRAND STREET, ALAMEDA, CALIF., PART OF THE TIME DURING THE CONFERENCE.

"YOU HAVE TO HAVE GOOD WILL TO START WITH, LIKE WE HAVE IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH," SHE SAID. "WE'RE NOT TIED UP TOGETHER TOO TIGHTLY AND THAT IS WHY I THINK WE GET ALONG SO WELL WITHOUT TOO MUCH FORMALITY. IT OUGHT TO WORK WITH AMERICANS, TOO, DON'T YOU THINK? YOUNG PEOPLE IN AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA ARE VERY MUCH ALIKE."

SHE THINKS THE EXCHANGE OF BRIDES AMONG BRITAIN, THE DOMINIONS AND THE UNITED STATES IS A GOOD THING FOR FUTURE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES. SHE HAS A 23-YEAR-OLD SON SERVING IN THE PACIFIC.

SHE IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN HOUSING AND EDUCATION AND HOPES TO STUDY TEMPORARY HOUSING WHILE IN ENGLAND. SHE SAW HOUSING PROJECTS ON THE WEST COAST ON HER LAST TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

QQ245PEW

B90

LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JESSE AUTON, COVINGTON, KY., COMMANDER OF THE 65TH FIGHTER WING OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FROM GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, FOR HIS WORK IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF FIGHTER ESCORT FOR LONG-RANGE BOMBERS.

TECH.SGT.BUFORD E.GLOVER OF LONOKE, ARK., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION. GLOVER FLEW A LIBERATOR HOME FROM GERMANY AFTER THE PILOT BECAME DELIRIOUS AND THE CO-PILOT LOST CONSCIOUSNESS WHEN HIS OXYGEN MASK WAS CUT BY A FLAK SPLINTER.

QQ241PEW

APR 5 1945

B97

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X ON AIRFIELDS.

CAPT. NILES GREEN, BLACKFORD, KY., WHO WAS IN THE ATTACK OF KIEL, SAID "WE HAD A BIT OF TROUBLE WITH JETS BECAUSE OF THE LOW CLOUDS. I CAUGHT ONE AS HE WAS PLUNGING OUT OF A CLOUD AND EXPLODED HIM AT 5,000 FEET."

TWO FORMATIONS OF LIBERATORS WERE ATTACKED BY TWO GROUPS OF EIGHT JETS EACH, BUT MUSTANG SQUADRONS LED BY COL. EVERETT STEWARD, ABILENE, KAS., AND LT. COL. GEORGE CEULEERS, 4046 LOS FELIS BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CHASED THEM OFF. CEULEERS TAILED ONE ME-262 NEARLY 100 MILES BEFORE DESTROYING IT.

BOMBER CREWS REPORTED GOOD RESULTS DESPITE SCATTERING CLOUDS AT KIEL.

JR1208AEW

246

(200) LONDON APRIL 4-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES FROM BRITAIN'S DOMINIONS MET TODAY FOR "EXPLORATORY" DISCUSSIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE SAID HAD BEEN SCHEDULED "AT THE RIGHT TIME FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW."

AN ARTICLE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, DECLARED THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD "DESPITE THE THOUSANDS OF INTRIGUES AND MACHINATIONS OF THE GERMAN FASCISTS AND ADVOCATES IN THEIR DEFENSE, AND IT WILL ACCOMPLISH ITS TASK."

DAVID ZASLAVSKY, PRAVDA EDITORIAL WRITER, ASSERTED THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, LIKE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, "IS BASED ABOVE ALL ON REALISTIC CONDITIONS."

"IT IS CLEAR THAT IF THE STRONGEST STATES OF THE WORLD FIND A COMMON PLATFORM FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PEACE THERE WILL BE PEACE ON EARTH," HE SAID. "IF THIS COMMON PLATFORM IS NOT FOUND, NO CLAUSE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHATEVER WILL HELP."

THE TIMES, COMMENTING EDITORIALLY ON RUMORS THE CONFERENCE MIGHT BE POSTPONED, SAID ANY DELAY WOULD BE "HIGHLY DISCOURAGING."

THE TIMES SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT DEMAND ADDITIONAL VOTES "WILL BE GENERALLY WELCOMED AS CLEARING THE GROUND FOR UNHAMPERED CONSIDERATION OF THE RUSSIAN CLAIM, WHICH IS ADVANCED AS A SPECIAL CASE."

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE U.S.ACTED UNILATERALLY IN ITS DECISION, AND THAT IT WAS NOT DUE TO ANY WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH SUPPORT.

KK544AEW

APR 5 1945

A134

LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE BRITISH QUARTERS DISCOUNTED TODAY THE POSSIBILITY OF PORTUGAL'S IMMEDIATE ENTRY INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN BUT SAID SHE MIGHT TAKE SUCH ACTION BEORE LONG TO PROTECT HER PACIFIC INTERESTS AND HASTEN HER ADMISSION INTO THE WORLD SECURITY LEAD.

REPORTS HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT HERE THAT BOTH PORTUGAL--BRITAIN'S OLDEST ALLY--AND SPAIN ARE CONSIDERING A WAR DECLARATION.

PORTUGAL HAS AN IMPORTANT STAKE IN THE PACIFIC, WHERE THE JAPANESE OVERRAN THE EAST INDIES ISLAND OF TIMOR--HALF OF WHICH SHE CONTROLS AND HALF UNDER NETHERLANDS JURISDICTION.

FD1012AEW

FIRST LEAD PORTUGAL

LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-A TOKYO DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, POSSIBLY IN AN EFFORT TO LEARN LISBON'S INTENTIONS, SAID TODAY JAPAN HAD "NO KNOWLEDGE" OF A PORTUGUESE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THE PECULIAR COMMENT WAS BASED UPON A RUMOR ORIGINATING IN ANKARA THAT PORTUGAL HAD TAKEN SUCH ACTION.

RESPONSIBLE BRITISH QUARTERS DISCOUNTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT PORTUGAL WOULD ENTER THE WAR IMMEDIATELY, BUT SAID SHE MIGHT ACT BEFORE LONG TO PROTECT HER PACIFIC INTERESTS AND HASTEN HER ADMISSION TO THE WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE.

REPORTS HAVE ETC XXX SECOND GRAF ORIG.

GH126PEW

A21
NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (360)
BY DON DOANE
LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATORS CONTENDED TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIES WERE OVERREACHING THEMSELVES, WHILE THE NAZI RADIO BOASTED THAT THE "WEREWOLF" TERRORIST ORGANIZATION HAD WIPED OUT AN AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS AND SLAIN A NUMBER OF AMERICANS AT VARIOUS POINTS BEHIND THE LINES.
RADIO SPEAKERS SUGGESTED THAT THE SPEED AND SCOPE OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE "MIGHT HAVE THE EFFECT OF A GIANT SPONGE, SOAKING UP THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE ENEMY AND PARALYZING HIS OFFENSIVE STRENGTH," AND OPINED "THE TEMPTATION TO ATTEMPT TOO MUCH IS GREAT."
THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER THAT "THE SITUATION IS BY NO MEANS STABILIZED."
COMMENTATOR MAX KRULL ASSERTED: "THE WEHRMACHT HAS NOT BEEN BROUGHT TO ITS KNEES. THE ENCIRCLED RUHR ARMY RESUMED ACTIVE DEFENSE YESTERDAY IN FULL STRENGTH."
HE DESCRIBED THE ALLIED STRATEGY AS A "SPIDERWEB" SYSTEM "SENDING OUT TENTACLES OVER GERMANY," BUT CONTENDED THE OBJECTIVES STILL WERE SUFFICIENTLY DISTANT THAT "THE WAR CANNOT BE CONCLUDED EITHER IN A FORTNIGHT OR BY THE DATE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE," APRIL 25.
A GERMAN RADIO STATION CALLING ITSELF THE "WEREWOLF SENDER" MEANWHILE APPEALED TO GERMAN WOMEN TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION.
ONE WEREWOLF BROADCAST CLAIMED "AN AMERICAN STAFF HEADQUARTERS IN SCHWEINHEIM WAS WIPED OUT LAST NIGHT" AND "ALL AMERICANS, INCLUDING SEVERAL HIGH OFFICERS, WERE KILLED." THERE ARE TWO SCHWEINHEIMS, ONE A SUBURB OF ASCHAFFENBURG, THE OTHER IN THE COLOGNE AREA. THE BROADCAST DID NOT SPECIFY WHICH IT MEANT, BUT ADDED A 16-YEAR-OLD BOY IN COLOGNE HAD "SHOT DOWN A MEMBER OF THE U.S. BLOOD TRIBUNAL THE NIGHT OF MARCH 25 IN REVENGE FOR KILLING 12 OF HIS COMRADES BY COURT MARTIAL."
IN MAINZ, THE WEREWOLF STATION SAID, "THREE DRUNKEN AMERICAN OFFICERS" WERE KILLED BY WEREWOLVES AFTER THEY HAD FIRED INTO WINDOWS "IN ORDER TO TELL INHABITANTS TO PUT OUT THE LIGHTS."
DESPITE THE GERMANS' BOLD RADIO FRONT, OTHER NEWS ITEMS INDICATED CONTINUING DISINTEGRATION. THE STOCKHOLM PAPER MORGONTIDNINGEN SAID THAT "AS IF BY SILENT AGREEMENT" HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS THROUGHOUT GERMANY HAD STAYED AWAY FROM WORK SINCE THE EASTER HOLIDAY.
THREE GERMAN PLANES LANDED IN SWEDEN DURING THE NIGHT. ALL CONTAINED GERMANS FLEEING THEIR HOMELAND, INCLUDING SIX NON-COMMISSIONED AIR FORCE OFFICERS.
THE MAYOR OF AMERICAN-CAPTURED GOTHA SAID THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD FLED TO HITLER'S BERCHTESGADEN HEADQUARTERS ON MARCH 31.
RQ&B528PEW

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A217
U.S.THIRD ARMY--SECOND ADD KASSEL (BY EDWARD D.BALL) XXX GOTHA.
THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE KASSEL GARRISON FORMALLY SURRENDERED THE CITY TO COL.JAMES S.LUCKETT, ASHEVILLE,N.C., AT 12:30 P.M., AFTER BERLIN HAD ANNOUNCED THE FALL OF THIS MAJOR BASTION.
THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION PUSHING EASTWARD BEYOND KASSEL ADVANCED FOUR MILES TO THE VICINITY OF OBERDORLA, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF MUEHLHAUSEN.
AT ONE POINT IN THE CITY CAPT.TANDY JACKSON OF COUSHATTA,LA., SEIZED A TRUCKLOAD OF GERMAN RIFLES OUTSIDE OF A PLANT WHERE THEY HAD BEEN MANUFACTURED. THE RIFLES WERE DESTINED FOR GROUPS WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING OUT.
RQ257PEW

3o. 24— 24485

A198 (200)
BY ROBERT EUNSON
MUENSTER, GERMANY, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE NEW 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION LIQUIDATED THE LAST NAZI IN MUENSTER'S HERMANN GOERING BARRACKS TODAY AND 10,000 OR MORE CIVILIANS--ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THIS CULTURAL CENTER'S PRE-WARHPOPULATION OF 50,000--BEGAN TAKING AMERICAN ORDERS.
THE SMELL OF THE DEAD STILL WAS EVERYWHERE IN TOWN.
AROUND THE RAILROAD YARDS, ONCE ONE OF GERMANY'S GREATEST, ARE TANGLED, RUSTING RAILS AND WINDOWLESS TRAINS.
MUENSTER FOLLOWS THE SAME BOMB-BLASTED PATTERN AS ALL OTHER LARGE GERMAN CITIES WHICH ALLIED PLANES HAVE STRUCK AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE CONQUERED, AACHEN, COLOGNE, BONN, MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.
THE AMERICANS CLEARED MUENSTER EARLY THIS MORNING WHEN THE SECOND BATTALION, 513TH INFANTRY, CHARGED THE GOERING BARRACKS AND CAPTURED 76 NAZIS IN SUBTERRANEAN TUNNELS.
"WE WOULDN'T HAVE QUIT IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR YOUR AWFUL ARTILLERY."

TOUGH LITTLE GERMAN SERGEANT SAID.
ONE AMERICAN SERGEANT STOPPED A FINAL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK WHEN HE KILLED THE FIRST FOUR NAZIS ACROSS THE STREET WITH HIS CARBINE AND STABBED THE FIFTH WITH HIS KNIFE. IN THE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING THAT FOLLOWED, HE WAS HIT BY A HAND GRENADE AND SEVERELY WOUNDED.
COL. EDSON RAFF, A NEW YORKER FROM MANHATTAN, BROUGHT HIS 507TH REGIMENT ON TRUCKS TO DELIVER THE DECIDING BLOW. TWO OTHER REGIMENTS CAME IN ON BRITISH TANKS. THEY WERE THE 513TH, COMMANDED BY COL. JAMES W.COUTTS, KENNETT, MO., AND THE 194TH GLIDER REGIMENT UNDER COL. JAMES R.PIERCE, TROY, PA.
GH153PEW

APR 5 1945

A131
-95-
U.S.NINTH ARMY, GERMANY, APRIL 4-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING IS BELIEVED TRAPPED IN THE RUHR POCKET BETWEEN THE AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES.
THE MARSHAL BECAME SUPREME GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST LATE LAST MONTH, SUCCEEDING THE DEPOSED FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT. THE POCKET WAS ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN FROM 120,000 TO 150,000 GERMANS.
IF KESSELRING IS IN THE POCKET,HE MIGHT FLEE BY PLANE. THIS WOULD PROVE HAZARDOUS, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF ALLIED AIR SUPREMACY AND ALLIED GUNPOWER MOVING FORWARD ALONG THE WHOLE 190-MILE PERIMETER OF THE TRAP.
FD1007AEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY--1ST ADD COWAN'S WUERZBURG XXX FURTHER
RTH THE 63RD
NFANTRY CROSSED THE NECKAR AND PUSHED FOUR MILES INTO STEIN AND KOCHER.
THE THIRD AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND THE 14TH ARMORED RAMMED THEIR WAY EAST AND NORTH FROM ASCHAFFENBURG, CROSSING THE SINN AND MAIN RIVERS IN STRIDE.
A RECAPITULATION TONIGHT SHOWED THE 45TH DIVISION HAD INFLICTED 4,600 CASUALTIES ON THE GERMANS IN THE FIERCE FIGHTING FOR ASCHAFFENBURG BEFORE IT WAS CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

B60 (Q)

(270)

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY--FIRST ADD AMERICAN PRISONERS EVACUATED (A50) X X X AT BAD ORB.

"YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THESE GI'S THEN WE CAME INTO CAMP," SAID PFC. CLOTIS PELFREE OF BLOOMINGTON, IND., WHOSE BATTALION OF IFANTRY FROM THE 44TH DIVISION PREPARED THE AMERICANS FOR THEIR JOURNEY TO FRANCE.

"SOME OF THEM BAWLED LIKE KIDS. WE STARTED HANDING OUT CIGARETTES AND THEY NEARLY MOBBED US."

SGT. LEONARD FOOSHKILL OF BERNARDSVILLE, N.J., RECOGNIZED A RIFLEMAN FROMWHIS BEDSCOMPANYAMONG THE PRISONERS.

SGT. LEONARD FOOSHKILL OF BERNARDSVILLE, N.J., RECOGNIZED A RIFLEMAN FROM HIS OLD COMPANY AMONG THE PRISONERS.

"WHEN HE SAW ME AND RECOGNIZED THE 44TH PATCH, THE GUY JUST BROKE DOWN RIGHT THERE AND CRIED," FOOSHKILL RELATED.

TWO OTHERS FROM THE 44TH WERE FOUND AMONG THE LIBERATED PRISONERS AND THEY DINED WITH LT. COL. WALTER PETERLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. OTHERS ATE C RATIONS FOR THEIR FIRST DECENT MEAL IN MONTHS, BUT THEY FEASTED AS IF IT WERE A TURKEY DINNER.

DURING THEIR CONFINEMENT, 140 MEN WERE JAMMED IN BARRACKS 100 FEET LONG AND 20 FEET WIDE.

"WE WERE SO CROWDED THERE WASN'T EVEN ROOM FOR EVERYBODY ON THE FLOOR," ONE OF THE PRISONERS SAID. "WE HAD TO SLEEP ON TOP OF ONE ANOTHER. A LATRINE BUSTED IN OUR BARRACKS BUT NOBODY WAS ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE BUILDING FROM SUNSET TO DAWN.

"WE GOT FOUR RED CROSS PACKAGES DURING THE THREE MONTHS THAT I WAS THERE. AT FIRST THERE WAS A PACKAGE FOR EVERY FOUR MEN, THEN ONE FOR EVERY THREE MEN. THE LAST ONE HAD TO BE SPLIT UP BY 20.

"CIGARETTES COST $4 APIECE. ONE MAN TRADED A $140 WRIST WATCH FOR A PACKAGE OF AMERICAN GIARETTES. THE GUARDS DIDN'T MISTREAT US. THE ONLY WORK WE DID WAS MAINTENANCE--DIGGING LATRINES AND THE LIKE."

"I NEVER THOUGHT I'D LAND IN A JOB LIKE THIS," HE SAID. "I HAVE TO PUT OUT ORDERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIAN, SERB AND ITALIAN. YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT KIND OF JABBER THAT MIGHT COME IN FROM THE OTHER END OF THE PHONE WHEN IT RINGS."

HJ909PEW

APR 5 1945

V

(160)

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY ON THE TWENTE CANAL, HOLLAND, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE FIRST V-BOMB SITE TO FALL TO THE CANADIANS IN THEIR CURRENT OFFENSIVE IN NORTHERN HOLLAND WAS LOCATED ON AN ESTATE AT HUIZE ZELLE IN NORTH-EAST HOLLAND.

THE V-BOMBS WERE SECRETED IN HUNDREDS OF CLEVERLY CAMOUFLAGED SITES ALONG A SECONDARY ROAD LEADING BY THE ESTATE AND CIVILIANS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO USE THE ROAD. THIS DEPOT FED LAUNCHING SITES JUST NORTH OF THE TWENTE CANAL LOCATED IN NUMEROUS WOODLANDS.

AN UNDERGROUND LEADER SAID APPROXIMATELY 50 PER CENT OF THE V-1'S FELL TO THE GROUND WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE LAUNCHING SITES, APPARENTLY DUE TO MECHANICAL DEFECTS.

RQ514PEW

FOLO LONDON

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE NEXT FEW HOURS MAY DISCLOSE WHETHER MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN INTENDS TO STRIKE DIRECTLY INTO VIENNA IMMEDIATELY OR FIRST TO CUT THE SPRAWLING CITY OFF FROM COMMUNICATIONS UP THE DANUBE VALLEY.

THE MAIN ARMORED FORCE OF HIS THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY ROLLED THROUGH VIENNA'S SUBURBS TODAY. GERMAN RESISTANCE INCREASED, BUT SOVIET TANKS AND MOTORBORNE INFANTRY FOUGHT FORWARD OVER A FLAT PLAIN THICKLY VEINED WITH RAILWAYS AND ROADS. NAZI PREPARATIONS WERE REPORTED FOR A FINAL STREET FIGHT INSIDE VIENNA.

TO THE EAST DISASTROUS CONFUSION WAS REPORTED AMONG GERMAN ARMY AND VOLKSSTRUM UNITS FALLING BACK FROM OVERRUN DEFENSES IN THE BRATISLAVA GAP AS TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS AND MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY ESTABLISHED CONTACT ON THEIR FRONTS NORTH OF THE NEUSIEDLER SEE (LAKE).

BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA'S PICTURESQUE CAPITAL 24 MILES EAST OF VIENNA'S CITY LIMITS, WAS HEMMED IN ON THREE SIDES BY MALINOVSKY'S FORCES. ITS COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT WAS BELIEVED TO BE ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS. MALINOVSKY APPEARED TO BE TAKING GREAT CARE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY BATTLE DAMAGE TO THE CITY.

THE NOISE OF BATTLE WAS AUDIBLE TO THE JITTERY RESIDENTS OF VIENNA. WHETHER THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL, WHICH COVERS ABOUT 70 SQUARE MILES, WILL BE DEFENDED AS STUBBORNLY AS BUDAPEST OR BRESLAU SEEMED TO BE A QUESTION MAINLY OF GERMAN MORALE.

THE CITY HAS MANY STRONGLY CONSTRUCTED STONE BUILDINGS AND PROVIDES THOUSANDS OF POTENTIAL STRONGPOINTS.

QQ817AEW

APR 5 1945

20

ROME, APRIL 4-(AP)-IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES TO THE ETERNAL CITY, COL.CHARLES POLETTI WILL BE AWARDED TOMORROW A SPECIAL MEDAL FROM THE CITY OF ROME BY MAYOR PRINCE DORIA IN CEREMONIES TO BE ATTENDED BY PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND OTHER ALLIED ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

COL.POLETTI IS PREPARING TO ASSUME THE POST OF REGIONAL ALLIED COMMISSIONER OF MILAN WHEN THE NORTH IS LIBERATED. HE PREVIOUSLY HELD THE SAME POST IN PALERMO, NAPLES AND CENTRAL ITALY.

FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND THE 19TH CENTURY GERMAN HISTORIAN MOMMSEN ARE THE ONLY TWO PERSONS WHO EVER HAVE BEEN AWARDED A SIMILAR MEDAL BY THE CITY OF ROME.

IN A FAREWELL BROADCAST TO ROMANS TONIGHT, COL.POLETTI REVIEWED ACTIVITIES OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE CAPITAL DURING THE MONTHS FOLLOWING LIBERATION AND CONCLUDED:

"THE WAY BACK TO PROSPERITY AND STRENGTH IS LONG AND DIFFICULT. WE WHO HAVE WORKED WITH YOU WILL FOLLOW THE STAGES OF YOUR DEVELOPMENT

WITH SYMPATHY AND ARE CERTAIN THAT IF ITALIANS BELIEVE IN THEMSELVES, IF THEIR LEADERS HAVE FAITH IN THE PEOPLE AND IF EVERYBODY APPLIES HIMSELF TO THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION ITALY WILL ONCE MORE HAVE THE PLACE THAT AWAITS HER AMONG NATIONS."

ADD ROME XX FORCE

DE SALIS SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE, HOWEVER, OF REPORTS BROADCAST BY FOREIGN RADIOS THAT THE FRONTIER WOULD BE CLOSED TODAY BECAUSE OF ANTICIPATED IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTHERN ITALY. HE SAID VERY FEW VISAS TO CROSS THE BORDER HAD BEEN ISSUED LATELY TO ITALIANS.

THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ALSO SAID IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTS THE FRONTIER WOULD BE CLOSED.

APR 5 1945

RQ440PEW

.44

(130) CEUTA, SPANISH MOROCCO, APRIL 4-(AP)-A NAZI OBSERVATION POST PREPARED TO RELAY INFORMATION TO WAITING U-BOATS WAS WIPED OUT EIGHT HOURS BEFORE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SHIP PASSED THROUGH THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR HOMEWARD BOUND FROM YALTA, IT HAS BEEN LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY.

THE POST, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE IN CEUTA PERCHED ON A HIGH CLIFF OVERLOOKING THE STRAIT, WAS SAID TO have been operated by Spanish FALANGIST AGENTS IN PAY OF THE GERMANS. IT WAS RAIDED BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS WITH SPANISH ASSISTANCE. A POWERFUL RADIO TRANSMITTER AND GERMAN CODE BOOKS WERE SEIZED.

EARLIER RAIDS AGAINST SUSPECTED NAZI ESPIONAGE POSTS IN SPANISH MOROCCO, OPPOSITE GIBRALTAR, WERE SAID TO HAVE FAILED. WITH THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONVOY AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN TANGIER WENT TO TETUAN, SPANISH MOROCCO, WHERE SPANISH OFFICIALS, ALTHOUGH SKEPTICAL, AGREED TO SEND A SPANISH MILITARY OFFICER TO ESCORT THE AMERICAN RAIDING PARTY.

KK538AEW

FOLO OTTAWA

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 4-(AP)-H.M.C.S.UGANDA, THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY'S FIRST CRUISER, HAS JOINED THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET.

THE WARSHIP, COMMANDED BY CAPT.E.R.MAINGUY OF DUNCAN, B.C., IS THE FIRST UNIT OF THE CANADIAN FIGHTING SERVICES TO ENTER THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

FD1013AEW

APO Guam XX POCKET

WARSHIPS OF THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET ARE GIVING CONTINUING SUPPORT TO GROUND OPERATIONS WITH SURFACE CRAFT GUNFIRE, WHILE CARRIER PLANES HAMMER LAND TARGETS.

ONLY THREE MILES SEPARATED THE AMERICAN ARMY UNITS YESTERDAY FROM THE MACHINATO AND YONABARU AIRFIELDS WHICH FORM PART OF NAHA'S DEFENSES. MACHINATO IS ON THE WEST COAST, FIVE MILES NORTH OF NAHA, AND YONABARU IS SIX MILES EAST OF THE CITY ON THE COAST.

TOKYO RADIO ADMITTED THE YANKS BISECTED OKINAWA BUT REPORTED ONLY THE LOSS OF THE VILLAGE OF AWASHI, ON THE EAST COAST.

THE JAPANESE RADIO ALSO CONTINUED TO CLAIM MORE VESSELS OF THE 1400-SHIP AMERICAN INVASION ARMADA HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED BY NIPPONESE AIR AND SURFACE UNITS. THE ENEMY'S MOST RECENT PROPAGANDA FIGURE WAS 177 U.S. SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

NN325PCW

BY ROBBIN COONS

WITH THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, OKINAWA, APRIL 4-(AP)-A MILITARY SPOKESMAN CAUTIONED TONIGHT THAT OKINAWA CIVILIANS, DESPITE THE MANY HUNDREDS STREAMING TO REFUGEE CENTERS BEHIND AMERICAN LINES, STILL ARE ENEMY NATIONALS.

"THOSE WHO HAVE COME IN ARE OLD AND FEEBLE, BUT PERHAPS NOT ALL ARE SO DOCILE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

"WE KNOW THAT THE JAPANESE DRAFTED OKINAWAN MEN, AND BOYS AS YOUNG AS 15 YEARS, FOR LABOR BATTALIONS. SO LONG AS THESE DRAFTEES ARE BUILDING EMPLACEMENTS, DIGGIN TRENCHES, OR DOING ANY OTHER WORK FOR THE JAPANESE THEY ARE OUR ENEMIES."

CIVILIAN POPULATION OF NAHA, OKINAWA'S CAPITAL CITY, NORMALLY IS ABOUT 60,000. IT WAS LARGELY EVACUATED TO THE NORTHERN REGIONS BEFORE THE INVASION.

MM&L5PPW NM

APR 5 1945

CHUNGKING, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING THE QUESTION OF THREE VOTES FOR RUSSIA AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, BUT NO CONSULTATIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITH RUSSIA OR THE UNITED STATES ON THE SUBJECT, MINISTER OF INFORMATION DR.WANG SHIE-CHIEH SAID TODAY.

FD1012AEW

OKINAWA (310)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD ADM.TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 4-(AP)-OCCASIONAL BURSTS OF JAPANESE FIRE AND SIGNS OF AN ELABORATE TRENCH SYSTEM INDICATED AMERICAN TROOPS WHEELING SOUTH ON OKINAWA TOWARD ITS CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA MAY BE APPROACHING A STRONG DEFENSE LINE RUNNING ACROSS THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND.

AIR OBSERVERS REPORTED JAPANESE MILITARY TRUCKS MOVING BEHIND THE POSSIBLE DEFENSE LINE. THEY SPOTTED MANY FOX HOLES AND PILLBOXES ON HIGH GROUND IN GOOD DEFENSIVE POSITION.

SO FAR, THE ONLY NOTEWORTHY RESISTANCE WAS OFFERED IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND WHERE A FORCE OF JAPANESE, PERHAPS AN ENTIRE BATTALION, WAS ENCIRCLED BY THE 24TH CORPS MONDAY. IT WAS SPLIT UP AND REDUCED YESTERDAY, WHILE INFANTRYMEN AND MARINES OVERRAN ALL BUT A FEW ISOLATED AND REMOTE SECTORS OF A TEN-MILE SQUARE AREA.

THE POTENTIAL SOUTHERN DEFENSE LINE RUNS NORTH OF THE MACHINATO AND YONABARU AIR STRIPS. MACHINATO IS FIVE MILES NORTH OF NAHA AND YONABARU IS SIX MILES EAST OF THAT PORT CITY. YANK INFANTRYMEN ARE LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM EACH AIR STRIP.

IN THE FACE OF THIS POSSIBLE FIRST MEETING OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE, LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., SAID THE CRUCIAL PERIOD OF HIS TENTH ARMY'S INVASION DEFINITELY IS PAST.

"THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF LANDING MEN AND SUPPLIES IS OVER," BUCKNER SAID. "WHAT PLEASES ME IS THE WAY IT ALL WORKED LIKE A SET PIECE. ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE ELEMENTS ALL FUNCTIONED LIKE CLOCKWORK.

"EVEN WITHOUT OPPOSITION AN OPERATION THIS COMPLICATED COULD HAVE BROKEN DOWN. THERE IS A LOT OF MOVEMENT HERE AND EVERYONE KNOWS WHERE HE IS GOING."

A52FX

WHILE THE ARMY TURNED SOUTH FROM A LINE RUNNING FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST COAST, THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS TURNED NORTHWARD. SOME MARINES CROSSED TO THE EAST COAST, CUTTING OFF 2,000 YARD LONG KATSIREN PENINSULA.

THESE MARINES DROVE PAST OKINAWANS CALMLY PLOWING FIELDS AS THOUGH

NO WAR EXISTED. THE TIDE OF SURRENDERING CIVILIANS MOUNTED SWIFTLY. MARINES ALONE TOOK 3,115 INTO THEIR STOCKADES WITHIN A 14 HOUR PERIOD.

ELEVEN JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY BY SHIP'S GUNS AND PROTECTING PLANES SCREENING AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT. FOR THE MOST PART ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS UNABLE TO GET NEAR OKINAWA AND AS FAR AS THIS SHIP AND OTHERS WITHIN SIGHT ARE CONCERNED, IT HAS BEEN A PEACEFUL CRUISE WITH AN AIR ALERT USUALLY AT DUSK AND NOT MUCH BEFORE OR AFTER.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THE PRESENCE ON OKINAWA OF THE 7TH DIVISION. THE DIVISION'S 17TH AND 32D REGIMENTS HIT THE BEACHES SOUTH OF THE BISHAGAWA RIVER. THE 32D WENT ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE EAST COAST. THE 7TH'S 184TH REGIMENT LANDED LATER AND IS NOW DRIVING SOUTHWARD.

UM309APW

APR 5 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND (400)

YONTAN AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, APRIL 4-(AP)-THIS BUDDING AMERICAN AIRDROME, CAPTURED SUNDAY MORNING WHEN THE AMERICAN 10TH ARMY INVADED OKINAWA, ALREADY CONTAINS 24 SMALL YANK OBSERVATION PLANES AND THREE OPERATIONAL JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

IN ADDITION THERE IS THE WRECKAGE OF SOME 50 ENEMY AIRCRAFT CAUGHT IN THE AMERICAN NAVY'S SURFACE AND AIR PRE-INVASION BLASTS.

MEANWHILE PILOTS USING THIS FIELD SAID EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE ON OKINAWA, INCLUDING THE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA, HAS BEEN SO HARD HIT IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND A TARGET.

"EVERY SIZABLE TOWN HAS BEEN REDUCED TO RUBBLE AND ASHES AND WE ARE UNABLE TO FIND SIGNIFICANT MILITARY ACTIVITY IN ANY OF THESE BOMBED AND BURNED-OUT AREAS," SAID 1ST LT.S.L.FRASER, PONTIAC, MICH., MEMBER OF A MARINE OBSERVATION UNIT.

FRASER'S UNIT IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.JOHN F.ROGERS, 106 LOEHR AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y., AIR OFFICER FOR THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS.

FIRST AMERICAN FLIERS TO LAND ON YONTAN WERE MARINE PILOTS 1ST LTS. FRANK MILLIKEN, MCALLEN, TEX., AND LARENCE STIEN, 939 TWENTY-FOURTH AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, IN THAT ORDER, MONDAY AFTERNOON. THEY FLEW TINY CORONADO SENTINEL PLANES.

THESE LITTLE SPOTTER PLANES HAD COME FROM CARRIERS TO START OPERATIONS FROM THIS EXCELLENT AIRDROME.

"THIS IS THE BEST JAPANESE AIRFIELD I'VE EVER SEEN, AND I WAS IN ON THE LEYTE (PHILIPPINES) SHOW," SAID NAVY LT.GEORGE HALL, MADISON, WIS.

YONTAN HAS THREE RUNWAYS, THE EAST-WEST ONE 5,100 FEET LONG. THE KATENA AIRSTRIP, TWO MILES TO THE SOUTH AND LIKEWISE IN AMERICAN HANDS, HAS 4,500-FOOT RUNWAY.

HALL AND HIS ASSISTANTS HAVE BEEN GOING OVER THE WRECKED JAPANESE PLANES ON THE FIELD. THEY ALSO APPROPRIATED THE NIPPONESE PLANE WHICH LANDED ON THE FIELD AFTER AMERICANS CAPTURED IT.

HALL AND HIS CREW FOUND A DUGOUT FILLED WITH NEW TOOLS AND DIE CASTINGS WHICH HE ESTIMATED WERE WORTH $150,000.

"THEY MUST HAVE BEEN GOING TO START A FACTORY HERE," HALL SAID.

YONTAN FIELD, ATOP A PLATEAU, IS WELL SURFACED AND HAS WELL-BUILT REVETMENTS AND DUGOUTS. OFF TO ONE SIDE IS A GRAVEYARD OF WRECKED ENEMY BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND TRANSPORT PLANES.

A ROAD LEADS SOUTHWARD THROUGH RAMBLING FURUGAN VILLAGE, ACROSS A STONE BRIDGE OVER THE BISHAGAWA RIVER AND THROUGH CROWDED KATENA VILLAGE TO KATENA AIRFIELD, WHICH YANK ENGINEERS ARE BUSILY MODERNIZING.

KATENA FIELD HAS ONLY A FEW WRECKED JAPANESE PLANES, BUT IT ALSO HAS A DOZEN OR MORE FULL-SIZE DUMMY PLANES MADE OF WOVEN MATS.

OBSERVERS WHO HAVE LIVED IN THE ORIENT SAY OKINAWA'S HOUSES AND THE LARGEST CONCRETE HORSESHOE-SHAPED TOMBS PREVALENT EVERYWHERE ARE MORE SUGGESTIVE OF CHINA THAN OF JAPAN.

KX

CHUNGKING, APRIL 4-(AP)-A BOMBER OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN WING MIGHT HAVE BECOME A FUNERAL PYRE FOR THE CREW RECENTLY BUT FOR THI QUICK THINKING AND ACTION OF NAVIGATOR LT.ROBERT W.BLAKE, 24, LUBBOCK, TEX.

WHILE MAKING A PASS OVER A TRAIN THE PILOT OF THE BOMBER, A SINGLE CONTROL PLANE, WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE BULLET.

BLAKE, WHO DID NOT KNOW HOW TO FLY, QUICKLY PULLED THE PLANE OUT OF A DIVE AND, WITH THE HELP OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW, REMOVED THE PILOT'S BODY AND TOOK OVER THE UNFAMILIAR CONTROLS.

FIGHTING BAD WEATHER, BLAKE TOOK A HEADING FOR HOME BASE, KNOWING THAT HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO LAND.

OVER THE FIELD THE PILOT'S BODY WAS DROPPED BY PARACHUTE AND THEN BLAKE AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW BAILED OUT. THEY LANDED SAFELY WITH ONLY A FEW BCUISES9

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APR 5 1945

OVER THE FIELD THE PILOT'S BODY WAS DROPPED BY PARACHUTE AND THEN BLAKE AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW BAILED OUT. THEY LANDED SAFELY WITH ONLY A FEW BRUISES.

BLAKE HAS FOUR BROTHERS IN THE FIGHTING SERVICES OVERSEAS, THREE OF WHOM ARE IN THE AIR FORCES. THEIR MOTHER, MRS.MARION BLAKE, LIVES AT 605 N.E. 47TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. BLAKE ATTENDED TEXAS TECHNICAL COLLEGE BEFORE ENTERING THE SERVICE.

QQ1058AEW

A22KX

BY ROBBIN COONS

WITH 24TH U.S. ARMY CORPS, OKINAWA, APRIL 4-(AP)-AMERICAN 77TH DIVISION TROOPS MET JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE TODAY AS THEY MOVED SOUTHWARD ON OKINAWA TOWARD NAHA, THE CAPITAL, INDICATING STIFFENING ENEMY RESISTANCE.

THE 32ND REGIMENT THIS MORNING ENCOUNTERED TROUBLE GETTING OVER HILL 165, KEY TO ONE OF THE RIDGES IN THE YANK PUSH ON THE SOUTHERN

PART

YANK TROOPS WHICH HAVE ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE SINCE THV

HILL 165, KEY TO ONE OF THE RIDGES IN THE YANK PUSH ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

YANK TROOPS WHICH HAVE ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE SINCE THE INVASION LANDING EASTER SUNDAY WERE SOMEWHAT SLOWED ON THE EAST COAST ROAD TODAY BY ARTILLERY FIRE, ROAD MINES AND TANK TRAPS, BUT THE JAPANESE WITHDREW UNDER AMERICAN ARTILLERY RETURN FIRE.

THE AMERICANS EXPECT TO FIND A LITTLE FARTHER SOUTH THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE LINE FOR DEFENSE OF NAHA AND THE MACHINATO AND YONABARU AIRFIELDS.

DV430PCWNM

A126FX (LA)

BY GRANT MACDONALD

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 3-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-SGT. JAMES K. DUBOIS, ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER OF 1816 SANTA YNEZ STREET, LOS ANGELES, GOT MORE THAN A PICTURE WITH HIS MOVIE CAMERA TODAY--HE BROUGHT 250 FRIGHTENED CIVILIANS OUT OF THE HILLS.

"I WAS WANDERING AROUND ALONE," SAID DUBOIS, "WHEN I MET UP WITH PVT. JOHN WILLIAMS (NO ADDRESS AVLB). WE SAW A TOMB (A HORSEWHOE SHAPED ENCLOSURE WITH AN OPENING AT ONE END AND CONTAINING URNS WITH ASHES) AND LOOKED INSIDE. THE NEXT THINK I KNEW WILLIAMS JUMPED BACK AND POINTED HIS RIFLE AT THE ENTRANCE.

"'THERE'S JAPS IN THERE', HE CRIED. WE BOTH CREPT BACK AND LOOKED INSIDE.

"THERE WAS A WOMAN, HANDS HELD IN PRAYING POSITION, BOWING UP AND DOWN, ALMOST TO THE GROUND. BEHIND HER WERE THREE MEN AND TWO KIDS. I WENT BACK AND GOT A PATROL AND INTERPRETERS.

"A JAPANESE INTERPRETER WENT INTO THE TOMB AND TRIED TO GET THE PEOPLE TO COME OUT. HE SAID TO THE WOMAN;' LOOK, I AM JAPANESE AND I KNOW THE AMERICANS WON'T HURT YOU.' THE WOMAN TIMIDLY REACHED OUT, TILTED THE INTERPRETER'S HELMET UP AND SAW THAT HE WAS JAPANESE."

AFTER FIFTEEN MINUTES OF TALKING THE WOMAN STARTED TO COME OUT, BUT SAW DUBOIS' CAMERA AND THOUGHT IT WAS A GUN. DUBOIS POINTED THE CAMERA TO HIS OWN HEAD AND WHIRRED SOME FILM THROUGH. AS SOON AS THE WOMAN HEARD THE NOISE AND SAW THAT IT WAS NOT A GUN SHE SMILED AND CAME OUT. THEN THE REST CAME OUT.

"THEY TOLD THE INTERPRETER THEY HAD BEEN IN THE TOMBE FOR A WEEK." DUBOIS CONTINUED, "THE WOMAN SAID THERE WERE A LOT MORE CIVILIANS IN OTHER TOMBS AND CAVES, POINTING TO SOME NEARBY. BEFORE WE KNEW IT PEOPLE BEGAN STREAMING OUT ALL OVER THE PLACE. IN ONE CAVE THERE WERE TWO MEN AND A COW--THEY CAME OUT AND LEFT THE COW BEHIND. THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS GAVE CANDY AND CIGARETTES TO THE NOW SMILING PEOPLE. SOON THERE WERE 250 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. IT CERTAINLY WAS AN UNEXPECTED EXPERIENCE AND I SHOT 300 FEET OF FILM."

WW649APW NM

APR 5 1945

3o.2+— 24489

WEST PACIFIC WAR THEATERS, 13TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS HAVE HAD CONSISTENTLY LONG-RANGE MISSIONS INCLUDING SUCH TARGETS AS TRUK, WOLEAI AND PALAU IN THE CAROLINAS, THE PHILIPPINES, CELEBES AND BORNEO.

MOST OF THE BOMBER CREWS PILE UP HUNDREDS OF HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING. BUT OF ALL 13TH AIRFORCE HEAVY BOMBER PILOTS STILL FLYING, CAPT. ELMO T.BLAYCOCK, CLAYTON, OKLA., HAS THE MOST--317 HOURS IN 42 MISSIONS.

SECOND LT.LAWRENCE O.POOLE, 17 PUNHALL AVENUE, STAMFORD, CONN., COMES SECOND WITH 312 HOURS IN 46 MISSIONS, FOLLOWED BY FIRST LT.FREDERICK W.BREHEIM, 703 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SHEBOYGAN, WIS., 425 HOURS PN

GM1111ACW 0 MISSIONS. APR 5 1945

A60FX

ABOARD VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP, APRIL 3-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-CARRIER PLANEF AND OTHER UNITS OF VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S FASTK FORCE MOVED SOUTHWARD TODAY IN SUPPORT OF BRITISH ATTACKS ON THE SAKASHIMANGROUP OF ISLANDS,MM

TODAY IN SUPPORT OF BRITISH ATTACKS ON THE SAKASHIMA GROUP OF ISLANDS, MIDWAY BETWEEN FORMOSA AND THE RYUKYU CHAIN, WHERE IT IS BELIEVED JAPANES AIR RAIDS ON AMERICAN FORCES INVADING OKINAWA ARE ORIGINATING.

AIRFIELDS AND SEAPLANE NAVAL BASES WERE HIT.

MEANWHILE OTHER CARRIER PLANES CONTINUED TO LEND SUPPORT TO AMERICAN GROUND FORCES GRINDING STEADILY AHEAD ON OKINAWA.

UM349APW NM

(170)

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

AT A MARINE DIVISION COMMAND POST, OKINAWA,APRIL 3 (DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINES OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, DRIVING NORTHEASTWARD AGAINST SLIGHTLY INCREASED OPPOSITION, TODAY REACHED THE TOP OF YOTTANZAN HILL, GIVING THEM COMPLETE COMMAND OF YOTTAN AIRFIELD, ALREADY IN AMERICAN HANDS.

THE APPROACHES TO YOTTANZAN, IN THE NORTH CENTRAL PORTION OF THE YANK BEACHHEAD AREA, WAS DEFENDED WITH MORE ZEAL THAN THE JAPANESE HAVE DISPLAYED ANYWHERE ELSE IN THIS OPERATION. THE MARINE SWEPT IT ASIDE DURING TTHE MORNING AND ATTAINED THE SUMMIT OF THE 700-FOOT EMINENCE WITH ONLY LIGHT CASUALTIES, OCCASIONED CHIEFLY BY SMALL AFMS FIRE.

WHEN SOME ENEMY TROOPS APPROACHED AS IF TO ENGAGE THE LEATHERNECKS, NAVAL GUNFIRE WAS CALLED FOR AND IT DISPERSED THE JAPANESE IN DISORDER, SAID REPORTS TO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

FORCED TO FIGHT AN UPHILL BATTLE, WITH THE JAPANESE IN ADVANTAGEOUS POSITIONS, THE MARINES REACHED THE SUMMIT WITH SURPRISING EASE.

GG114PCW NM

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH AIRFORCE, PHILIPPINES, MARCH 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DISTANCE, A GREATER FORE TO AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS THAN THE JAP ACK-ACK OR INTERCEPTOR, IS BEING LICKED BY THE RAPID AMERICAN ADVANCE THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES TOWARD CHINA AND TOKYO.

THE CREWS ARE STILL FLYING GRUELING 16-HOUR FLIGHTS BUT NOT AS MANY AS THEY USED TO. NOW, THEIR BASES ARE BECOMING NEARER AND NEARER TO THE PRIME TARGETS AND THE MISSIONS SHORTER.

THERE'S NO AIR FORCE THAT HAS COVERED SUCH A WIDE RANGE OF TARGETS AS THE 13TH. FLYING IN THE CENTRAL, SOUTH AND SOUTH-

B72KX

(330)

A U.S.SEAPLANE BASE, KERAMA ISLANDS, RYUKYUS--FIRST ADD AIR BASES (TOP ON A)XXXX UNITED STATES.

THE PILOT AND CREWMEN OF A NAVY CARRIER AVENGER TORPEDO PLANE, FORCED DOWN ON OKINAWA SUNDAY, WERE SAVED SPECTACULARLY BY A SEA-PLANE RESCUE SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT.CMDR.W.B.BONVILLIAN, 245 HATHAWAY LANE, WYNNEWOOD, A SUBURB OF PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING DROPPED ITS BOMBS THE TORPEDO PLANE PILOT WAS SEEKING OTHER TARGETS FOR STRAFING WHEN JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HIT HIS ENGINE.

THE PILOT,ENS.LYLE A.ZEMANEK OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., LANDED WHEN HE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE IT TO THE OCEAN.

A FIGHTER PLANE PILOT WHO WITNESSED THE FORCED LANDING RADIOED THE WORD WHICH WAS HEARD BY BONVILLIAN, HUNTING OTHER REPORTED SURVIVORS OF EMERGENCY LANDINGS. BONVILLIAN OBTAINED PERMISSION TO ATTEMPT THE RESCUE.

ZEMANEK AND HIS CREWMEN, RADIOMAN JAMES F.THOMPSON, SEATTLE, AND AVIATION MACHINIST CHARLES PLOTCZYK, WEBSTER, MASS., CARRIED THEIR RUBBER LIFEBOAT TO THE SEASHORE AND ENERGETICALLY PADDLED AWAY.

BONVILLIAN LANDED NEARBY AND HIS CREW TOOK THE SURVIVORS ABOARD. HE SPEEDEDILY TOOK TO THE AIR AGAIN, AVOIDING A COASTAL HILL FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE FIRING SPORADICALLY. THE TORPEDO PLANE SURVIVORS WERE NOT INJURED.

COPILOTS OF THE SEAPLANE WERE ENSIGNS W.LEARY, JR., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND J.I.BAIRD, RIVER FALLS, WIS.

AN INTER-ISLAND FREIGHTER AND A LARGER SHIP WERE SUNK BY PLANES COMMANDED BY LTS.S.G.KALMARIS, 925 LARAMIE AVE., CHICAGO, AND DINO MARATI, HOLLISTER, CALIF.

TODAY BROUGHT THE RESCUE OF THREE AIRMEN WHO HAD FLOATED 13 DAYS ON A RUBBER BOAT NEAR KYUSHU. SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF JAPAN. ENGAGED

IN A LONG-RANGE SEARCH, LT.JORDAN BUSBY COLLINS, ROUTE 2, VENTURA, CALIF., SIGHTED THE RAFT. ALL THE MEN ON IT WERE SO WEAK COPILOT LT.THOMAS PROCTOR, 3728 KANAWHA ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., HAD TO LIFT THEM INTO THE PLANE.

THE SURVIVORS WERE HOSPITALIZED, ALL IN A SERIOUS CONDITION FROM PROTRACTED EXPOSURE. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT RELEASED BY NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

GG1227PCW

A59FX
(300)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY

THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, APRIL 4-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-UNEXPECTEDLY RAPID DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN HAVE MADE IT NECESSARY FOR AMERICAN FORCES TO CHANGE THEIR PLANS AND TIMETABLE, MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, SAID TODAY.

"WE ARE OUT OF THE WOODS NOW," SAID GEIGER AS THE YANKS MOVED AHEAD ON ALL FRONTS IN THE CAMPAIGN TO OCCUPY THIS STRATEGIC ISLAND AT THE THRESHHOLD OF JAPAN'S HOMELAND.

APR 5 1945

A R

CONNAISSANCE TANK PATROL RETURNED TO HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT AFTER A TREK CLEAR ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE KATSUREN PENINSULA ON THE EAST COAST THROUGH TERRITORY REGARDED AS HELD BY JAPANESE. THE PATROL ENCOUNTERED NO IMPORTANT RESISTANCE.

GEIGER REPORTED THAT IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF MARINE OPERATIONS ADVANCING LEATHERNECKS FOUND LARGE STORES OF JAPANESE SUPPLIES, BUT NO GUN EMPLACEMENTS, IN CAVES MADE TO ORDER FOR THE JAPANESE TYPE OF ISLAND WARFARE. A FEW SCATTERED NIPPONESE WERE FOUND IN SOME OF THE CAVES, BUT THEY WERE ELIMINATED WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE.

THE GENERAL BELIEVES THERE WILL BE SOME CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS AT NAHA CITY, CAPITAL OF THE ISLAND, AND EXPECTS SOME TOUGH FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE ISLAND.

THUS FAR NAHA HAS BEEN SUBJECTED ONLY TO AIR ATTACK AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, BUT IF THE JAPANESE ARE PLANNING TO MAKE A REAL GROUND STAND IN THE SOUTH THIS SEEMS TO BE AS GOOD A PLACE AS ANY TO DO IT.

GEIGER ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE MARINES IN THEIR NORTHERN OPERATIONS FO MANY AUTOMOBILES AND RUCKS BURNED IN CAVES, APPARENTLY BEC

GEIGER ALSO DISCLOSED THAT MARINES IN THEIR NORTHERN OPERATIONS FOUND MANY AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS BURNED IN CAVES, APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUEL TO OPERATE THEM.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF JAPANESE TROOPS ONHNO
(MORE)-NY630AEW

A67FX

THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS HDQS, OKINAWA-1ST ADD LINDSLEY'S TIMETABLE XXX OPERATE THEM.

MNOORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON OKINAWA WERE BETWEEN 60,000 AND 80,000, BUT UP TO LAST NIGHT ONLY 387 NIPPONESE SOLDIERS HAD BEEN KILLED.

THE MARINE COMMANDER SAID MOST AMERICAN CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN INFLICTED BY SMALL ARMS FIRE AND JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY RESISTANCE, ALWAYS STRONG IN THE PAST, HAS BEEN WEAK ON OKINAWA, THUS FAR.

UM345APW

95

MEXICO CITY,APRIL 4 (AP)-ARGENTINA SIGNED TODAY THE ACTS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AND THEREBY REJOINED THE PAN-AMERICAN FAMILY.

ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ADOLFO N.CALVO SIGNED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN THE PRESENCE OF DIPLOMATS OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

CALVO SIGNED THE DOCUMENT AT 12:20 P.M. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN SECRETARY EZEQUIEL PADILLA AND AMBASSADORS OF 17 COUNTRIES WATCHED THE CEREMONY.

AMBASSADORS FROM ARGENTINA, CHILE AND VENEZUELA WERE MISSING. BOTH LATTER COUNTRIES WERE REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THEIR EMBASSY STAFFS IN THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF THE AMBASSADORS FROM MEXICO, AND CALVO REPRESENTED ARGENTINA.

GG145PCW NM

NASSAU,BAHAMAS,APRIL 4(CP CABLE) The Duke of Windsor,governor of the Bahamas in a farewell address to both houses of the legislature last night characterized his administration as one of "helping the Bahamas" To solve the problem of reconciling your local interest with the changing conditions which hostilities impose".

He met both houses to sign bills passes passed during the session just ended.

"My successor's task will be the exact opposite to mine in that his will be the responsibility of directing the conversion from war to more mormal conditions," said the Duke.

Later the house of assembly appointed a committee to prepare an address of appreciation for presentation to the Duke before leaving the colony. Many members,representing all phases of political thought,expressed their appreciation of the Duke's work,the principle theme being his unflagging interest in the under-privileged.

X 1256P GAT

APR 5 1945

A107 (220)

WINDSOR, ONT., APRIL 4-(AP)-TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON, A PLAN TO ALLOW MALE WORKERS IN WINDSOR TO COMMUTE TO DETROIT FOR HIGH PRIORITY WAR EMPLOYMENT NOW IS IN ITS FINAL STAGES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS HERE SAID NO DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOW THE PLAN WILL OPERATE HAS YET BEEN RECEIVED AND THAT INSTRUCTIONS ARE BEING AWAITED FROM OTTAWA.

EDWARD L.CUSHMAN, MICHIGAN DIRECTOR OF THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, SAID THE PLAN WAS FIRST CONCEIVED IN FEBRUARY AND THAT CONFERENCES ON THE MATTER HAVE BEEN HELD SINCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF N.S.S. AND AMERICAN IMMIGRATION SERVICES.

THE NEW PROPOSAL FOLLOWS COLLAPSE OF A SHORT-LIVED PLAN TO RECRUIT EXPERT TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS FROM WINDSOR TO WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND WAR AGENCIES IN DETROIT. THE PLAN FAILED BECAUSE THERE WERE NO UNEMPLOYED QUALIFIED TYPISTS OR STENOGRAPHERS IN WINDSOR.

UNDER THE NEW PLAN SKILLED, SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS FROM WINDSOR ARE SOUGHT TO WORK IN DETROIT ON TANK, HEAVY TRUCK, RADAR AND ROCKET PROGRAMS.

CUSHMAN SAID THERE WERE 4,813 HIGH PRIORITY JOBS UNFILLED IN DETROIT FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 29.

THE NEW PROGRAM HAS YET TO BE APPROVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

JS1047PEW

A48
(280)
BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA APRIL 4-(AP)-THE ROLE TO BE PLAYED BY CANADA IN THE PACIFIC WAR GREW CLEARER TODAY WITH DISCLOSURE THAT THE DOMINION INTENDS TO SEND TWO CRUISERS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND A NUMBER OF DESTROYERS AND FRIGATES AGAINST JAPAN AFTER THE WAR WITH GERMANY HAS ENDED.

THE CANADIAN UNITS WILL COMPRISE "A GOOD DEAL MORE THAN A MERE TOKEN FORCE," NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT IN OUTLINING THE PLANS.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING WAS REPORTED READY TO ANNOUNCE LATE TODAY NEW DETAILS REGARDING CANADA'S AIR AND ARMY PARTICIPATION IN THE PACIFIC WAR, A SUBJECT RECEIVING INCREASING ATTENTION IN THE DOMINION AS THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY DRAWS TO A CLOSE.

CANADIANS GENERALLY FEEL THEY HAVE A STAKE IN THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH PACIFIC AND THE DOMINION HAS A GRUDGE TO SETTLE AGAINST JAPAN FOR THE WIPING OUT OF SOME 2,000 CANADIANS IN THE HONGKONG GARRISON AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

A FEW FRENCH CANADIANS ARE OPPOSED TO CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, HOWEVER, AND THERE ARE EVEN LARGER NUMBERS, INCLUDING SOME ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADIANS, WHO ARE OPPOSED TO ANY FIGHTING WHICH THEY MIGHT REGARD AS MORE CONCERNED WITH RECOVERING COLONIES FOR BRITAIN THAN WITH DEFEATING JAPAN.

NAVY MINISTER MACDONALD, PROVIDING THE MOST DEFINITE INFORMATION TO DATE ON WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED OF CANADA IN NAVAL WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC, DISCLOSED THAT THE DOMINION'S ONLY CRUISER, THE UGANDA, WHICH WAS OBTAINED FROM BRITAIN, ALREADY WAS IN THE PACIFIC.

THE UGANDA WILL BE JOINED, HE SAID, BY THE CRUISER ONTARIO, BEING BUILT AT BELFAST AND TO BE COMMISSIONED "WITHIN A SHORT TIME."

IN ADDITION TO THESE TWO VESSELS, MACDONALD SAID, "WE INTEND TO SEND INTO THE PACIFIC TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS IF THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR ACQUISITION CAN BE MADE," AND OTHER SHIPS.

MACDONALD SPOKE IN THE COURSE OF DEBATE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S TWO BILLION DOLLAR WAR APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE TO COVER THE NEXT FIVE MONTHS, AT THE END OF WHICH TIME A NEW PARLIAMENT WILL HAVE TAKEN OVER.

APR 5 1945

KK551AEW

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD LIGHT ... CANADIAN ARMY X X X MINISTER ADDED.

THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO WILL SEEK TO BE RETURNED TO OFFICE IN A GENERAL ELECTION THIS SUMMER, CAN HARDLY HAVE OVERLOOKED THE EFFECT HIS ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD HAVE IN ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST FRENCH CANADA, WHERE HIS LIBERAL PARTY TRADITIONALLY HAS HAD POWERFUL SUPPORT.

THE CANADIAN FORCES TAKING PART IN THE PACIFIC WAR, ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, WILL BE FORMED PARTLY FROM PERSONNEL NOW SERVING ABROAD AND PARTLY FROM PERSONNEL NOW TRAINING IN CANADA, KING SAID.

"IT IS NOT INTENDED TO DETAIL MEN FOR SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC," KING SAID. "THIS APPLIES TO GENERAL SERVICE PERSONNEL AS WELL AS TO ALL OTHERS.

"THE MEN TO MAKE UP WHATEVER MILITARYFORCE IS TO BE EMPLOYED AGAINST JAPAN WILL BE CHOSEN FROM THOSE WHO ELECT TO SERVE IN THE PACIFIC THEATER."

KING, WHOSE COMPROMISE CONSCRIPTION POLICY FOR THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY WAS ATTACKED BOTH BY FRENCH CANADA AND FROM ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTIONISTS CENTERED IN THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, DREW FIRE IMMEDIATELY TODAY FROM THE LATTER GROUP.

GORDON GRAYDON, HOUSE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION, ASKED, "THERE WILL BE NO COMPULSION?"

"THERE WILL BE NO COMPULSION," KING REPLIED. "ONLY THOSE ELECTING TO SERVE WILL GO."

GRAYSON THEN PROTESTED THAT THIS SYSTEM WOULD PLACE AN UNFAIR BURDEN ON MEN WHO HAD ALREADY BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

KING DECLARED THAT CANADA WOULD BE "APPROPRIATELY REPRESENTED" IN THE ALLIED ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN EUROPE, BUT DID NOT ANSWER AN OPPOSITION QUESTION AS TO WHETHER ONLY VOLUNTEERS WOULD SERVE IN THIS FORCE.

IT APPEARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PLATFORM FOR THE COMING ELECTION WOULD HAVE AS ONE OF ITS MAIN PLANKS THE POLICY OF VOLUNTEERS ONLY FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

CANADA'S PART IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION WILL BE "MODEST," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

"IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN NORTHWEST EUROPE, PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBERS OF OUR SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN OVERSEAS WILL COMMENCE," KING CONTINUED.

CANADIAN NAVY ACTIVITIES, WHICH THROUGHOUT THE WAR HAVE BEEN PRINCIPALLY IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, WILL CONTINUE TO BE REQUIRED THERE "FOR SOME TIME AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WITH GERMANY," HE SAID.

HJ837PEW

30.24— 24491

APL 126 PBC PSS ASSD Rec'd 5/4/45

INFORMATIVELY YOU ASKED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO WHETHER CONCESSION GIVEN LEO CHERTOK BY ETHEOPIAN MINISTER TO LONDON IN 1933 WAS STILL VALID. CHECKED ETHEOPIAN LEGATION REPEATEDLY AND THEY CLAIMED ASKED ADDIS ABABA BUT BECOMING INCREASINGLY OBVIOUS THEY UNINTEND GIVE US INFORMATION

1905/5

APR 5 1945

A141
UNDATED VIENNA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER MORGONTIDNINGEN SAID TODAY THAT CIVIL WAR WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BROKEN OUT IN VIENNA.

"NATIVE WORKERS, TOGETHER WITH FOREIGN WORKERS AND DESERTERS, HAVE STARTED ACTION AND FIGHTS ARE TAKING PLACE BOTH IN CENTRAL VIENNA AND IN THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS ON WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE ADVANCING," SAID THE DISPATCH AS REPORTED TO OWI.

BARRICADES ARE BEING HURRIEDLY BUILT BY THE GERMANS IN THE CITY'S STREETS, IT ADDED, BUT THEY ARE "PROBABLY TOO LATE."

FD1020AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).

WESTERN FRONT: 133 MILES (FROM EAST OF GOTHU).

ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

UNDATED BRITISH FLEET (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY A HUGE FORCE OF BRITISH SHIPS HAD PASSED THROUGH THE RED SEA "TO MASS THEIR NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN" IN PREPARATION FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS AGAINST SOUTHERN BURMA, MALAYA, AND THE NETHERLAND INDIES.
QUOTING A MILITARY COMMENTATOR OF THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY, THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DECLARED:
"WITH THIS FLEET BRITAIN INTENDS PRIMARILY TO INVADE THE IRRAWADDY DELTA (IN BURMA) FROM LAND AND SEA AND FORCE A COASTAL OPERATION FROM BURMA TO SOUTHERN THAILAND; SECONDLY, TO ATTACK THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS AS A PRELUDE TO A LANDING ON MALAYA AND SUMATRA; THIRDLY, TO LAND ON THE VAST AREA OF NORTHERN MALAYA TO SOUTHERN THAILAND, AND, LASTLY, TO INVADE SUMATRA."
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE F C C.
FD919AEW

UNDATED SECRET WEAPONS

APR 5 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A SPANISH RADIO STATION AT VALLADOLID IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT ASSERTED THAT NAZI CLAIMS TO POSSESSION OF SECRET WEAPONS CAPABLE OF WINNING THE WAR "CANNOT BE DOUBTED."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID EXISTENCE OF THE WEAPONS HAD BEEN "CONFIRMED BY MANY SIGNS AND TESTIMONIES."

"THE DELAY IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THOSE MEANS," SAID THE BROADCAST, "MAY BE EXPLAINED BY SEVERAL REASONS. THEY HAVE A DESTRUCTIVE POWER SO ENORMOUS THAT THEIR EMPLOYMENT CAN BE JUSTIFIED ONLY WHEN THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THE NATION. IT IS A LAST RESOURCE AND IT WOULD NOT BE HUMAN TO USE IT BEFORE ALL OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED. X X X

"THERE'S NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT GERMANY POSSES SUCH WEAPONS; GERMAN OFFICIAL VERACITY CANNOT BE DOUBTED."

JS1009PEW

UNDATED FRICKE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO QUOTED A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY AS SAYING THAT ADMIRAL KURT FRICKE, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVAL STAFF, HAD BEEN EXECUTED BECAUSE OF HIS FAILURE TO "SAVE THE G MAN SHIPS LYING IN DANZIG HARBOR.
THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OWI, SAID FRICKE HAD BEEN SENT TO DANZIG BY ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, TO SAVE THE SHIPS, BUT THAT "THE ATTEMPT FAILED." DANZIG WAS CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS LAST FRIDAY.
RQ601PEW

UNDATED HITLER

APR 5 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER WAS QUOTED BY A WEST GERMAN RADIO STATION LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT AS PROMISING AN ARMY UNIT ON THE EASTERN FRONT THAT A NAZI "COUNTER-OFFENSIVE" WAS "NO LONGER FAR OFF."

THE DOMESTIC BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID HITLER TOLD HIS TROOPS IT WAS NECESSARY TO HOLD THE ATTACKERS ONLY UNTIL "OUR OFFENSIVE ARMY IS READY FOR A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE."

THE REMARK WAS MADE, THE BROADCAST SAID, DURING A VISIT BY HITLER TO THE EASTERN FRONT WHERE HE DECORATED A UNIT COMMANDER.

JS1007PEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (300)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (WED) NIGHT:
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS PRESSED CLOSER TO ZUIDER ZEE IN DRIVE TO TRAP GERMANS IN HOLLAND; BRITISH REACHED THE EMS RIVER, DROVE AHEAD UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT TOWARD NORTH SEA; OSNABRUECK STORMED; U.S. NINTH ARMY THREATENED HANNOVER.
12TH ARMY GROUP: U.S. FIRST ARMY COMPRESSED RUHR TRAP ON ESTIMATED 120,000 TO 150,000 GERMANS; U.S. THIRD BROKE INTO OPEN THURINGIAN PLAIN LEADING TO HEART OF GERMANY, RACED AHEAD ON BOTH SIDES OF GOTHA; CAPTURED KASSEL; SUHL, GOTHA CLEARED.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY BROKE INTO THE HEART OF WUERZBURG, MENACED NUERNBURG, SWEPT BEYOND CAPTURED ASCHAFFENBURG; FRENCH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT ITS FIRST ARMY CAPTURED KARLSRUHE.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: DROVE CLOSER TO ZUIDER ZEE IN ATTEMPT TO TRAP GERMANS IN HOLLAND.
BRITISH SECOND: REACHED EMS RIVER, MOVED AHEAD UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT TOWARD NORTH SEA; STORMED OSNABRUECK, 60 MILES FROM BREMEN; OTER UNITS CROSSED WE

BREMEN; OTHER UNITS CROSSED WESER RIVER IN FLANKING MOVEMENT ON BREMEN.
U.S. NINTH: REACHED WESER RIVER, THREATENING HANNOVER.
U.S. FIRST: COMPRESSED RUHR TRAP ON ESTIMATED 120,000 TO 150,000 NAZIS.
U.S. THIRD: DROVE AHEAD ON OPEN THURINGIAN PLAIN TO HEART OF REICH; ADVANCED ON BOTH SIDES OF GOTHA; CAPTURED KASSEL, SUHL, GOTHA.
U.S. SEVENTH: SPEARED TO THE HEART OF WUERZBURG; MENACED NUERNBERG; SWEPT BEYOND CAPTURED ASCHAFFENBURG.
FRENCH FIRST: CAPTURED KARLSRUHE, ACCORDING TO FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: THRUST PAST BIELEFELD, MENACING HANNOVER.
FOURTH ARMORED: PLUNGED AHEAD BEYOND GOTHA; CLEARED GOTHA.
FOURTH INFANTRY: MENACED NUERNBERG.
FIFTH ARMORED: REACHED WESER RIVER.
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED NORTHWEST OF EISENACH.

NINTH INFANTRY: COMPRESSED RUHR TRAP.
TENTH ARMORED: FOUGHT ALONG NECKAR RIVER.
11TH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
12TH ARMORED: MENACED NUERNBERG.
17TH AIRBORNE: MOPPED UP MUENSTER.
42ND INFANTRY: DROVE TO HEART OF WUERZBURG.
45TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED BEYOND CAPTURED ASCHAFFENBURG.
65TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTHWEST OF EISENACH.
75TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN MUENSTER AREA.
83RD INFANTRY: FOUGHT INSIDE HAMM AND SOUTHEAST OF MUENSTER.
100TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT ALONG NECKAR RIVER.
HJ1048PEW

30.24— 24693

APR 6 1945

Russia Voids Japan Pact, Tokyo Cabinet Falls; MacArthur, Nimitz to Lead U.S. War on Japan; Patton Gains on Leipzig, Dresden and Berlin

MOVE BY RUSSIANS CLEARS WAY FOR ENTRY INTO WAR

Koiso Government Falls in Midst of Great Allied Victories.

PACT LOSES 'MEANING'

Soviet Declaration Charges Japs with Giving Aid to Germany.

KHG

LONDON, April 5—(AP) Russia denounced her neutrality pact with Tokyo today, bluntly accusing Japan of helping Germany and possibly clearing the way for eventual Soviet entry into the Pacific war.

In a strongly-worded note Moscow linked the European and Pacific wars for the first time by declaring Japan had aided Germany and, "in addition Japan is fighting against [illegible] NIGHT and Great Britain, which are Allies of the Soviet Union." Moscow broadcast the announcement of its action to the world.

Question of War Unanswered

The question whether Russia will go to war against Japan was left unanswered. The denounced five-year neutrality pact does not expire until April 25, 1946—more than a year from now. But the note which Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov handed Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato this afternoon in Moscow placed Japan squarely in the enemy's camp and stated Soviet Russia's opinion that Japan had violated the pact.

Shortly before Moscow acted, the government of Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso in Tokyo fell in the midst of a political and military crisis, and Emperor Hirohito summoned Adm. Baron Kantaro Suzuki, 77-year-old president of the privy council, to form a new government. Suzuki has been regarded as a moderate—aloof from previous military cliques ruling Japan—and his selection raised the possibility a Japanese "peace cabinet" might be installed.

The Japanese crisis was precipitated by the American invasion of Okinawa and perhaps also by strong prior indications of the ominous Soviet diplomatic blow.

Moscow's announcement said that Molotov told the Japanese ambassador that the neutrality agreement had "lost its meaning and continuance of this pact has become impossible."

Russia ratified the pact April 25, 1941, and it was to have been continued for another five years unless denounced a year before its expiration.

The note given Sato was reminiscent of the same line taken by Russia last September when Russia went to war against Bulgaria, accusing that Axis satellite of aiding Germany against Russia and declaring Bulgaria actually has been in a state of war with the Soviet Union for a long time."

Animosity has marked Soviet-Japanese relations for 50 years, and both countries have strong armies massed on the Soviet-Manchurian frontier, where border "skirmishes" amounting to large-scale battles were fought and largely overlooked by the rest of the world during the opening days of World War II in Europe.

Russia Given Free Hand

The repudiation of the pact gave Russia a free hand for joining in any joint action the United Nations might decide to take against Japan at the San Francisco conference opening April 25.

The main purpose of this meeting is to lay the foundation for an international security organization against aggressors — and Premier Stalin already has publicly branded Japan "a typical aggressor nation" — equally guilty with Germany.

British official circles here were silent on the possible implications of Russia's latest move, but the first comment from the British Press association's diplomatic correspondent said "it seems something more than coincidence that the resignation of the Japanese government should precede so shortly the Soviet announcement."

The first official reaction came from H. V. Evatt, Australian foreign minister here for a dominions conference, who said that the Molotov declaration "demonstrates that Russia will play a notable part in the future security and welfare of the peoples of the Pacific."

Describing the Moscow announcement as "characteristically direct and forthright," Evatt said "it shows that the Soviet despite its gigantic war effort in the west spurns the arch aggressor of the east."

Evatt said the denunciation of the treaty would be "hailed with the greatest satisfaction throughout the whole Pacific area."

APR 6 1945

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MOSCOW SAYS JAPS HAVE HELPED NAZIS

Molotov Tells Sato Continued Neutrality Has Lost Its Meaning Since War With Britain and U. S. Began.

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London, April 5 (A. P.).—Russia denounced its neutrality pact with Japan today, accusing Tokyo of helping Germany to fight Russia.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov informed the Japanese Ambassador that continuance of the compact was impossible, since Japan was fighting Russia's allies, the United States and Great Britain.

"In such a situation, the pact of neutrality between Japan and the U. S. S. R. has lost its meaning," Commissar Molotov said.

The note was handed to the Japanese Ambassador today at 3 P. M. in the midst of a new Japanese Cabinet crisis.

The treaty ordinarily would have run until April 1946. The denouncement becomes effective on April 13, just twelve days before the opening of the San Francisco conference.

[Russia's denunciation today may not free her immediately to join the fight against the Mikado's empire. If both parties stick to the letter of the compact they must maintain neutrality toward each other until the expiration of the treaty's five-year term on April 25, 1946. The pact, signed in Moscow on April 13, 1941, and ratified twelve days later, binds the two parties "to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between them" and "to observe neutrality throughout the duration" of any conflict in which either might be engaged with another power. However, the effect of denunciation must be to weaken the force of the obligation of neutrality on both sides. It remains to be seen whether both can keep the letter of the pact during the tense period ushered in by Moscow's action.]

Text of Announcement.

The text of the Moscow announcement follows:

"At 3 o'clock this afternoon the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., Molotov, received the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sato, and in the name of the Soviet Government, made the following statement to him:

"'The pact of neutrality between the Soviet Union and Japan was concluded on April 13, 1941—that is, before the attack by Germany on the U. S. S. R. and before the outbreak of the war between Japan, on the one hand and Great Britain and the United States of America on the other.

"'Since that time the situation has radically changed. Germany attacked the U. S. S. R. and Japan—Germany's ally—helped the latter in her war against the U. S. S. R.

"'In addition, Japan is fighting against the U. S. A. and Great Britain, which are the Allies of the Soviet Union. In such a situation, the pact of neutrality between Japan and the U. S. S. R. has lost its meaning and the continuance of this pact has become impossible.

"'On the strength of the aforesaid, and in accordance with Article III of the pact mentioned, which envisages the right of denunciation one year before the expiration of the five-year period of validity of the pact, the Soviet Government, by the present statement, announces to the Japanese Government its desire to denounce the pact of April 13, 1941.'

"The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sato, promised to bring the declaration of the Soviet Government to the attention of the Japanese Government."

There was no indication in the Moscow announcement of Russia's intentions in future relations with Japan. However Premier Marshal Stalin has publicly described Japan as "an aggressive nation."

Move Not Unexpected.

Many have expected Russia all along to denounce the treaty if for no other reason than to gain a free hand in the San Francisco conference discussions of any problems concerning the Pacific war.

Up until the Crimea conference, however, Premier Stalin maintained extreme caution in making any move that would tend to antagonize the Japanese. In the previous meeting of the Big Three at Tehran Japanese phases were excluded and Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt held a prior meeting with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo. At Yalta, however, Stalin agreed to sit with the Chinese delegates at the forthcoming Golden Gate meeting—something he had sidestepped in all previous conferences when the Pacific was up for discussion.

The pact with Japan was the second neutrality treaty that the Soviet has repudiated in recent days. In previously terminating the pact with Turkey, however, Russia indicated willingness to negotiate a new relationship. The note to Tokyo made it clear Stalin has no such intention toward the Japanese.

The neutrality pact was signed at the Kremlin four years ago by Molotov and Yosuke Matsuoka, then Japanese Foreign Minister.

Provision for Extension.

Article III provided that the instrument was to remain valid five years and: "In case neither of the contracting parties denounces the pact one year before expiration of the term, it will be considered automatically prolonged for the next five years."

The friendship and neutrality agreement was phrased in these words:

"Article I. Both contracting parties undertake to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between them and mutually respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the other contracting party.

"Article II. Should one of the contracting parties become the object of hostilities on the part of one or several third Powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality throughout the conflict."

Border disputes and disagreement over fishing rights had preceded the negotiations.

JAPAN TO GET NEW CABINET

Admiral Suzuki, A Moderate, Succeeds Koiso As Premier

San Francisco, April 5 (AP) — Racked by military defeats and a rising storm of criticism at home, Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet resigned en masse today and Emperor Hirohito called on an elder statesman, Admiral Baron Kanaro Suzuki, to form Japan's third wartime Government.

In facing the "gravity of the situation" which Tokyo said forced Koiso and his Ministers to step down, Japan turned to a 77-year-old veteran of public service who had been considered a "moderate" in prewar years. Suzuki, president of the Privy Council, has been looked upon as an opponent of the extreme army clique's program of conquest.

Military disasters in the field and on the seas which have harassed Koiso since he took over the reigns of Government from Premier General Hideki Tojo nearly nine months ago made certain his downfall was not far off. Close students of Japan predicted the succeeding Government would be a "moderate" one that might project peace feelers to the United States and her Allies.

Suzuki, who had been in semi-retirement since being wounded in the revolt by young Japanese Army officers in 1936, may fit into this picture as the "front man for a Japanese peace offensive," in the opinion of Glen Babb, who spent many years as a correspondent in Japan.

Beyond accepting the office of president of the Privy Council last August, Babb added, "Suzuki has given no public intimation of sympathy with the army extremists who have dominated the Government virtually ever since the 1936 attempt on his life."

"Wait For Full Cabinet"

Until the complexion of the Suzuki cabinet is known, however, Babb cautioned, "it may be too early to conclude that the shift presages a peace offensive." He continued:

"There remains the chance, of course, that Suzuki may fail to form a government, but the likelihood is that possibilities were thoroughly canvassed before he received the imperial nomination.

"If his cabinet includes several of his own kind, elders who were prominent before the Tojo era, the evidence would be strong that a new phase in Japan's war effort had begun. This would be a period of peace gestures and peace propaganda, calculated to strike at American determination to see the Japanese war through during the vulnerable period just after the collapse of Germany."

Victory Ministry Failed

Collapse of the Koiso regime had been staved off for a time by his promise, fulfilled only last week, of forming a new "sure victory" political party that would include leading figures from all of Japan. Koiso's downfall came at a time when Nippon is faced with the most critical war situation it has known.

Fall of Koiso was announced by the Japanese Board of Information "with earnest hopes for the materialization of an even more powerful Cabinet in view of the gravity of the war situation," said the Tokyo home broadcast recorded by FCC.

Marquis Koici Kido, lord keeper of the Privy Seal, recommended Suzuki to the Emperor as a new premier after a conference of senior statesmen. Shortly thereafter, the Emperor summond Suzuki "and commanded him to organize a Cabinet," said a Japanese broadcast.

Less than twelve hours elapsed between Koiso's resignation and the command of Suzuki.

KOISO CABINET FORCED OUT IN JAP CRISIS

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Suzuki Chosen by Mikado to Take Over as Tokyo Premier.

LONG KNOWN AS MODERATE

His Selection Linked to Possible Peace Moves—Predecessor in Office Since July.

London, April 5 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso fell today in the midst of the empire's grave military crisis and Emperor Hirohito called on Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, 77-year-old president of the privy council, to form a new cabinet, Tokyo broadcasts announced.

Koiso and all his ministers stepped down, a communique said, "because of the gravity of the situation," a reference to the mounting series of disasters during their eight months in office which have reached a climax in the American invasion of Okinawa, on the doorstep of the homeland.

Although the resignation of Koiso was announced several hours before it was disclosed that Moscow had moved to discard the pact with Japan, the possibility remained that Tokyo had had advance information and that the two developments were connected.

The communique, broadcast by Domei Agency, said that "a far more powerful administration will be formed" and the choice fell on the aged Suzuki after the Emperor had consulted the elder statesmen of the empire.

Suzuki, has remained aloof from the previous military cliques ruling Japan in her career of conquest, and if he succeeds in forming a cabinet of like mind his elevation raises the possibility that Japanese peace feelers may be forthcoming shortly.

Suzuki had been in semi-retirement for eight years prior to his appointment as president of the Privy Council last August 10.

In pre-war years Admiral Suzuki was considered one of Japan's moderate statesmen and an opponent of the extreme Army clique's aggressive adventures. He was seriously wounded in the Tokyo Army revolt of February 26, 1936, when he held the post of Lord Chamberlain. The young officers who led that revolt held Suzuki was counseling moderation on the Emperor. Several invaded his home and he received several sword cuts, so severe that for a time his life was despaired of.

The German news agency DNB broke a routine transmission to flash news of the Japanese cabinet's resignation, indicating its importance within Germany.

Popularly known as "the Tiger," Koiso succeeded Hidaki Tojo as premier last July, when United Nations successes forced the saber-rattling war chieftain out.

Koiso was the strong, tough man of the Japanese Army's Kwantung clique as early as 1932, several years before Tojo—"The Razor"—rose to prominence in the same group. As chief of staff of the Kwantung army in 1932 Koiso played a prominent role in the conquest of Manchuria in defiance of the League of Nations and the Western Powers. Later he was identified with agitation for Japanese expansion in the South Seas, a program which led to war with Britain and the United States.

Koiso pledged a united national effort to bring a successful conclusion to the war when he was called to the premiership from the post of Governor-General at Korea. Growing success of the Allied military drive toward the homeland and increasing B-29 raids on Japan proper brought criticism in ever increasing volume from powerful forces within Nippon until last week a new totalitarian political party was formed to bring "sure victory." Koiso had meanwhile reshuffled his Cabinet at least four times, replacing and shifting some members and adding new persons to an advisory board.

Headed by Gen. Minami.

The new political party is headed by Gen. Jiro Minami and Koiso professed to give it his support. Gen. Minami, however, declared his group would not "hesitate to criticize the government" and he accused Koiso's regime with having failed to "make the fullest preparations for all eventualities vis-a-vis the foreign enemy."

Among better known cabinet members going out with Koiso were Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama, minister of war; Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, minister of the navy, and Mamoru Shigemitsu,

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minister of foreign affairs and greater east Asia affairs. There were eleven members in the cabinet.

Japs and Russians Have Had Half Century of Animosities

By Associated Press.

Animosity has marked Russo-Japanese relations for fifty years. Russia's natural interest in an outlet on the Pacific via the seas of Okhotsk and Japan led her Czarist rulers to a head-on collision with Japanese imperialists which resulted in the war of 1904-1905.

Defeated, Imperial Russia had to cede to Japan her port rights at Dairen, and the important north-south railway in Manchuria. Fighting off revolution at home, the Czarist Government never made a comeback; had to watch Japan annex Korea and begin building an empire in Manchuria.

After the Soviet revolution Japanese troops intervened in Siberia along with American and British expeditionary forces. The Japanese did not leave Vladivostok until 1923.

Japs Take Manchuria.

In 1931 the Japanese took over Manchuria and soon set up the puppet State of Manchoukuo. The powerful Japanese garrison force, the Kwantung army, laid active plans for the invasion and conquest of eastern Siberia. But Tokyo hesitated. Hundreds of incidents occurred along the long and ill-defined Manchurian border.

Two incidents developed into serious fighting. At Changkufeng, on the eastern Manchurian-Korean-Siberian border, in 1938, hostilities went on for weeks. The following year at Nomonhan, on the western Manchurian-Outer Mongolian border, a serious engagement took place. The announced Japanese casualties were nearly 20,000 in an extended battle involving large forces of tanks and planes. After this incident, in which the Japanese took an impressive beating, relations were cool but correct.

Both Nations Had Troubles

Both nations had other things to think about. Stymied in China, Japan was toying with the idea of grabbing the rest of Asia while the western world was preoccupied with Germany. Premier Stalin of Russia was rushing preparations to meet the expected Nazi onslaught.

The result was the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact of April, 1941. Realistically shelving their mutual dislikes and fears, the Russians and Japanese agreed to remain neutral toward each other for five years regardless of what wars either Power got mixed up in.

When Germany assaulted Russia in June, the Soviet Union was thus able to meet the shock without having to watch Japan over her shoulder. Japan began plotting actively for Pearl Harbor.

Fighting for their national existence in Europe, the Russians said nothing which might provoke Japan to attack Siberia. The Russian press made two things plain from the first, however—that Russians considered Japan the aggressor in the Pacific and believed that Japan would lose the war. But the Russians had had to draw on Siberian reserves, altering their long-standing plan for an independent defense of Siberia manned and equipped by Siberians.

Turned to Siberia Defense.

After the Russian winter offensive of 1943 and heavy Anglo-American bombing of the Nazi war machine, it became apparent that Germany could not win. Russia was able to turn her attention once again to the defense of Siberia. The Kwantung Army, best and most fanatical of Japan's troops, still stood along the Manchurian border, eyeing the riches of Siberia and the strategic port of Vladivostok.

The Russians began to tighten up. They made the Japanese pay more for the annual renewal of fishing concessions in Soviet waters. They actually got the Japanese, in March, 1944, to hand back their oil and coal concessions on the Russian half of Sakhalim Island—and do it twenty-six years sooner than scheduled. The Russian press began to criticize Japanese strategy in the Pacific and to draw conclusions about Japan's chances of winning which galled the proud war lords of Tokyo.

The Soviet radio at Khabarovsk, Siberia, remarked casually—without mentioning the Japanese—that there were lots of rivers in eastern Asia and that Soviet troops there should learn how to force such water obstacles. Ghabarovsk is situated across the Amur River from Japan's once touchy, one trigger-happy Kwantung army. These former saber rattlers chose not to be listening.

Called Japan Aggressor.

Then, last November, Premier Stalin made official in a speech what Soviet papers had been saying all along—that Russia considered Japan the aggressor in East Asia. Tokyo reacted immediately. It explained that Stalin's remark really changed nothing in Soviet policy, that there was no danger of Russia's entering the Far Eastern war.

Early this year, as Russian might surged through Poland and drove Nazi armies back upon Berlin, fear grew in Japan that her turn might be next. Japan sent new, experienced diplomats to Moscow. A secret Diet session heard a special report on the situation from Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

Japanese papers speculated guardedly upon Russia's intentions in the Far East, particularly with reference to the approaching date (April 24) for renewal or denunciation of the neutrality pact and its possible relationship to the April 25 date for the first United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Such speculation was handled like a basket of eggs in Tokyo. More outspoken was the propaganda station at Singapore, farthest removed from Tokyo and least likely to be picked up by Soviet monitors. It said that it "seemed' that there would be no change in Russia's neutrality, but admitted that "there is undoubtedly an element of danger in the situation."

Manchuria contains some of Japan's best war industry and is garrisoned by some of Japan's finest troops. They face well developed Siberian forces of equal if not superior strength. While the Russians enjoy strategic advantages in the air, Vladivostok and the Siberian maritime provinces are exposed to quick Japanese thrusts which might isolate them.

SUZUKI IS SEEN IN PEACE ROLE

Admiral May Be Front for Japanese Tenders.

By GLENN BABB.

Associated Press Foreign News Editor.

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki may be the front man for a Japanese peace offensive. With military disasters mounting rapidly, to the climax of the Okinawa invasion, it has been apparent for some weeks that the Cabinet of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso was doomed.

Close students of Japanese affairs have believed that the new Government would be one of "moderate or liberal" guise which the Japanese might hope could gain a hearing for peace tenders to America and her allies. Admiral Suzuki, on the basis of his pre-war record, would fit into that picture. Though an active naval officer for nearly forty years, he was not identified with the cliques which led Japan into a program of conquest and war against the United States. In fact, he was marked as an enemy by those elements.

On February 26, 1936, army units of the Tokyo garrison, led by extreme nationalist young officers, revolted and attacked several of Japan's highest leaders, whom they called "the Emperor's evil counselors"—that is, men who advised Hirohito against aggressive military policies. Admiral Suzuki, then retired from active naval service, held the post of Grand Chamberlain, one of the officials nearest the throne.

He was attacked before dawn, in his Tokyo home, by a group of army officers and received wounds of such severity that for a time his death was expected. In the same series of assassination attempts, two former Premiers, Admiral Viscount Saito and Korekiyo Takahashi, were slain and the incumbent Premier, Admiral Okada, escaped only because the assassins slew his brother-in-law instead, mistaking their victim for Admiral Okada.

Admiral Suzuki lived in semi-retirement for eight years after that episode. He returned to public office only last August 10, when he became President of the Privy Council on the death of Dr. Yoshimichi Hara. Beyond acceptance of this high office, usually allotted to elder statesmen outside the main current of politics, Admiral Suzuki has given no public intimation of sympathy with the army extremists who have dominated the Government since the 1936 attempt on his life.

Certainly he has not been considered of the same stripe as the ruthless militarists who have been Japan's last two Premiers, Gen. Hideki Tojo, who took over in October, 1941, and led the empire into war against America, and Gen. Koiso, who supplanted Gen. Tojo last July 22, after the disastrous loss of Saipan. Until the make-up of the Suzuki Cabinet is known, it may be too early to conclude that the shift presages a peace offensive.

There remains the chance, of course, that Admiral Suzuki may fail to form a Government, but the likelihood is that possibilities were thoroughly canvassed before he received the imperial nomination. If his cabinet includes several of his own kind, elders who were prominent before the Tojo era, the evidence would be strong that a new phase in Japan's war effort had begun.

This would be a period of peace gestures and peace propaganda, calculated to strike at American determination to see the Japanese war through during the vulnerable period just after the collapse of Germany. It is possible that Russia's denunciation of her neutrality pact with Japan—an action which coincided very closely with Gen. Koiso's resignation—hastened the crisis.

Admiral Suzuki, now 77, was born on December 24, 1867, in Osaka. His naval career, begun in 1887, led him to the chief command of the fleet before his retirement.

TWO RED ARMIES SEEN PREPARED TO POUNCE ON JAPS

WASHINGTON, April 5 — (AP) If Russia goes to war with Japan, at least two Red armies, equipped with the finest modern military material, will be ready to join combat immediately in the Far East.

Behind them will be a string of brand-new air strips, swarming with fleets of fast, hard-hitting bombers and fighters.

U. S., British to Cooperate

With them will be large, well-organized United States and British military missions, prepared to cooperate with the Russians to whatever extent they permit in prosecution of their part of the campaign.

These are the highlights of the little that is known about the world's most mystery-shrouded military theater. The secrets of the Red army's Far Eastern military establishment have been so closely guarded that, in comparison, the Russian forces in Europe are wide open.

So tightly are those secrets held that even the identity of the Soviet commander in the Far East is not known. The former commander, General Apanasenko, was moved west and killed in the battle of Kursk in June, 1943.

Before Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, the Russians had three Red-bannered armies in the Far East, one more than the usual standing force of two armies in that area.

One of those armies was reported unofficially but authoritatively to have been moved west during the battle of Moscow in 1941.

By now, it has probably returned to its old stamping ground, but in any case, the two original armies are in the field. Their quality has been attested by brief dispatches, reporting that they have paraded through Khabarovsk, showing the best in tanks, motorized troops, artillery and automatic arms.

A strong indication that even more than the First and Second Red-bannered armies are ready for action in the Far East can be seen from the fact that Siberian forces have not been reported prominently in action since the battle of Stalingrad in 1942.

During the battle of Moscow in 1941, the Siberians — Russians by race, most of them, who had pioneered or been brought up in the rugged Soviet east—played an important part in the last-ditch defense that threw the Wehrmacht back for the first time.

Again in the battle of Stalingrad, a year later, the Siberians figured prominently in the Soviet accounts of defense and counter-attack that crushed the German Sixth army and turned the course of the war in Europe.

Since then, the Siberians have dropped out of the picture—probably in preparation for today's denunciation by the Soviet Union of its neutrality pact with Japan.

Air Forces Secret

The aviation forces and facilities in the Soviet Far East are as secret as the ground forces. It is known, however, that new air bases have been built along the line from Alaska that Russian fliers use to bring Lend-Lease aircraft from the United States.

Soviet naval forces in the Far East are believed to be almost negligible, although Vladivostok once served as a base for some 80 submarines and a number of light ships, and large ship-building centers have been developed at Komsomolsk and other Far-Eastern cities.

Although the secrets of the Far East have not been unlocked generally for Americans, the United States maintains a consulate-general at Vladivostok, headed by a veteran in Far-Eastern affairs, white-bearded Angus Ward. Individual U. S. Naval officers have been permitted visits to the region.

The United States military mission in Moscow, under Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, has been built up in numbers, in preparation for possible expansion in the Far East. It has Army, Navy and Air sections.

It is no secret that the American air-bases set up last year in the Ukraine were more important as training-grounds for the future than for their immediate use in shuttle-bombing from Britain and Italy.

The Russians, too, have had their training in the Far East. Marshal Gregory Zhukov, leading the First White Russian army opposite Berlin, had his first test of tank battle at Khalkin Gol in 1939, when he dealt a stinging defeat to the Japanese, on the Manchurian border.

He must be looking back over his shoulder, now, at the Japanese again.

RED DENUNCIATION OF JAPANESE SEEN SPEEDING VICTORY

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) Russia's denunciation of her neutrality pact with Japan sent a wave of jubilation through this capital today in the belief that it probably spells much swifter victory in the Pacific.

On all sides, the action was interpreted as a long step toward

Russian participation in the war against the Japanese, who would thus be caught in a gigantic squeeze and go down to their doom at a greatly reduced cost to the Allies.

Some More Restrained

Some were inclined to restrain their elation, on the ground that only time will tell whether Russia actually intends to strike in the near future. But the general opinion was that the diplomatic move was a forerunner to eventual hostilities.

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military committee, saw the development as certainly meaning "the eventual entry of Russia into the war with Japan."

Senator Connally (D-Tex.) foreign relations chairman, said "Japan and Germany are in an embrace of death; they chose that course and the stars will bring both to their doom."

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), foreign relations committeeman and a minority leader in that field, said the Russian move is "undoubtedly a preview of vitally important things to come."

Most house spokesmen on foreign and military matters were out of town with that branch taking an informal holiday, but Rep. Eaton (R-N.J.) ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs committee, said the development "ought to strengthen the peace movement throughout the world and hasten the end of this destructive war both in Europe and in Asia."

In response to inquiries the state department issued this comment: "The United States government, of course, welcomes this development."

If the diplomatic step proves to be a prelude to hostilities, the Pacific enemy will be completely surrounded by belligerent forces of overwhelming power. Her doom, already apparent to the rest of the world, may then become apparent to the Japanese people themselves.

Japs Change Cabinet

Perhaps it was anticipation of this situation as well as the steady American pounding to the south and east by sea and air and hand to hand fighting on Okinawa which prompted Tokyo's Premier Koiso to turn in the resignation of his entire cabinet today.

A Tokyo communique spoke of a formation of "a far more powerful administration," but official Washington saw no chance that any such changing of the guards could save any part of the empire.

Assuming the accuracy of the general interpretation given the Russian step, here is the situation in which Japan finds herself:

From the south she is threatened by advance American positions on the islands of Okinawa and Iwo Jima. Both offer a direct menace to the Tokyo area. In addition Okinawa seems to offer a forward base from which to operate ships and planes against the enemy's supply lines with Asia.

On the east Japan lies wide open to the sea for attack or invasion.

To the north her Kuriles island chain lies vulnerably open to assault from American forces in the Aleutians. She has lost all except a trickle of supplies from the Indies to the south and only in China are her armed forces still occasionally successful.

The one area where the Japanese have been free of active, organized fighting has been Manchuria-Korea.

It is the Manchurian sector which would burst into flaming warfare if the implications of Russia's denunciation of the neutrality pact are read accurately here. In event of hostilities in that section the United States airforce presumably would be afforded bases for raiding Japan from the north in the vicinity of the Russian port of Vladivostok.

Another tremendous advantage to the Allies already fighting Japan would be that the main Japanese armies in Asia would be immediately engaged.

MacArthur Named to Head Army In Pacific, Nimitz Leads Nav.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur drew the assignment today to command all American army forces in the final cleanup of Japan.

The joint chiefs of staff settled the much-discussed point by reassigning commands in the whole Pacific area, with MacArthur in charge on land and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz directing the United States drive at sea.

The new assignments were disclosed even as Japan reeled under the double blows of Russia's denunciation of a neutrality pact and the fall of the Japanese cabinet.

It was the close approach of American forces that toppled the Japanese politicos from power, and it was this same factor that made the realignment of American Army-Navy leadership necessary.

Heretofore the commands had been geographically separated, with sea forces in MacArthur's Southwest Pacific area coming under his command and land forces in Nimitz' Pacific ocean areas taking orders from the Admiral.

There had been much unofficial discussion whether MacArthur would go on with the job, or stop in the Philippines where he is now established, and leave the Japan and China campaigns to others.

MacArthur's forces, driving north and west to the Philippines, had been bending the geographical line. The Iwo Jima invasion was an all-Navy show, involving only Marines on land. But the more recent drive onto Okinawa, at Japan's doorstep and involving army forces, pointed up the need for realignment.

Nimitz has been in technical command at Okinawa. That sort of arrangement can be continued under the joint chiefs' provision that either of the top commanders might be assigned specific responsibility for a particular operation, with the other furnishing necessary aid.

MacArthur already had over-all command of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, including British Empire troops.

In effect, Nimitz had had much the same authority at sea, since the British Naval units recently assigned there had operated under his command.

What the shifts today might signify in the way of a permanent over-all Allied command was not officially indicated, but all along it has been largely taken for granted that the Pacific is an American show.

MacArthur and Nimitz will operate under the American joint chiefs of staff, as will General H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air forces and commander of the B-29s which have been plastering Japan as units of the 20th Air Force.

The announcement said the joint chiefs of staff will continue to exercise strategic direction of the entire Pacific theater and will charge either General MacArthur or Admiral Nimitz with the over-all responsibility for conducting specific operations or campaigns.

Under this arrangement General MacArthur will be charged with the conduct of land campaigns and Admiral Nimitz with the conduct of sea campaigns.

The announcement said the joint chiefs of staff made modification in the command organization for the war against Japan "with a view to giving full effect to the application of our forces against the Japanese including the large forces to be redeployed from Europe, taking into account the changed conditions resulting from our progress in both the Southwest Pacific and the Pacific ocean areas."

The joint chiefs of staff is an all-United States group of high Army and Navy officials. It is differentiated from the combined chiefs of staff, a British-American strategic high command.

The new Pacific arrangement permits either commander in chief (MacArthur or Nimitz) to conduct operations or campaigns in any part of the entire theater as directed by the joint chiefs of staff.

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PATTON STRIKES WITHIN 63 MILES OF DIVIDING REICH

Canadians Advance 12 Miles into Uelsen, Drive Toward North Sea.

NAZIS FLEE IN DISORDER

Two Yank Armies Compress Ruhr Pocket, Enemy Masses Tanks.

BERLIN BEAT

PARIS, Friday, April 6. — (AP) The U. S. Ninth army broke across the Weser river 157 miles west of Berlin yesterday and the British Second army in a 30-mile lunge swept up 39 miles south of the great shipbuilding city of Bremen as the enemy fled east along the north German plain.

Without losing a man, the Ninth army crossed the Weser with troops and tanks south of Hamelin, 23 miles southwest of Hannover.

Simultaneously, the U. S. Third army struck across Thuringia's hills 130 miles southwest of Berlin in a fanning push that lacked 63 miles of cutting the Reich in half, and the enemy was reported falling back south for the expected last stand in Bavaria's mountain fastnesses.

Allies Enter Uelsen

The Canadian First army shook loose an armored column on a 12-mile tear that ripped back into the German peninsula and into Uelsen, on the highway to Bremen and within 53 miles of an arm of the North sea.

This drive, sweeping northward parallel to the British armored push, increased the threat to two German armies, now in retreat toward the Elbe river.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Canadian and British forces were battling north on a 100 mile front, and by capturing Stolzenau on the Weser river 39 miles from Bremen the British vanguards had traveled 120 miles from the Rhine. Minden also was seized.

One column on the west was also 40 miles from Bremen after fighting up within less than three miles of Diepholtz.

The battle of annihilation in the Ruhr basin rose in fury as both the U. S. First and Ninth armies pressed the assault on possibly 150,000 German troops, reported trapped there with Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of all enemy armies on the Western front.

The Ninth army was knocking in the roof of the trap, advancing up to nine miles both east and west of pivotal Hamm, and was five miles from the Ruhr city of Dortmund. One robot bomb factory had been overrun.

Pilots said the enemy was massing tanks and self-propelled guns on the east side of the pocket, apparently to attempt a breakout.

On the southern end of the front, the U. S. Seventh army scored gains of 14 miles, battled into Kitzingen beyond the river Main, and severed the highway between toppling Wuerzburg and the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg, only 34 miles ahead of advanced American forces.

Smash Toward Stuttgart

The French First army farther south fought nearly two miles south of the captured city of Karlsruhe and the Paris radio said one column now was but 12 1-2 miles from the south German city of Stuttgart.

The U. S. Third army was striking across Thuringia's hills and was closest to the capital. One tank column roared due east to within 170 miles of a junction with the Russians and 66 miles from Plauen, while another was 63 miles from Czechoslovakia.

The fall of Plauen also would cut Germany in two, since it controls the last good highways and railways leading into Bavaria, and pilots said already considerable movement of enemy forces had been spotted moving southward along that route.

The Germans also were in flight toward the Elbe river—last river barrier 50 miles west of Berlin—after the U. S. Ninth army wound up a day of dazzling 28-mile gains by hurling troops and tanks across the Weser river without a single casualty.

The Second Armored and the 30th Infantry divisions crossed south of Folklore's Pied Piper city of Hamelin, 23 miles southwest of Hannover, and began pounding up the Hannover highway.

The British Second army after a 25-mile advance likewise reached the Weser, and the two armies held 48 miles of the west bank; with embattled Minden roughly in the center.

There was every indication the Germans had written off the Weser river line and were retreating as much as 120 miles eastward to the broader Elbe, which, while no Rhine, is a much more formidable military barrier than the Weser.

The fleeing convoys were hammered by hundreds of Allied warplanes defying the indifferent weather.

The U. S. Ninth army, under Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's command since the Ardennes breakthrough, was back under the command of Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who thus became the first warrior in American history to command four field armies—a force of at least 1,000,000 fighting men.

26,000 More Prisoners Taken

Allied armies, capturing at least 26,600 additional prisoners Wednesday, were driving for the knockout all along the front.

The Germans said parachute troops were being rained down by Allied planes in the path of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army, which was pounding across Thuringia in a daring bid to cut Germany in two at the waist and balk any large-scale final stand in the Bavarian mountains.

The Sixth Armored division captured Muehlhausen, with a population of 36,000, and then roared on eight miles northeast to near Schlotheim, which is 132 miles southwest of Berlin.

Here the Third army was 72 miles from the great transit city of Leipzig and 170 miles from the Russian lines.

The Fourth Armored division to the south pushed four miles to the vicintiy of Muehlberg, 68 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia and about 175 miles from the Russian lines.

The Eleventh Armored division on the south flank overran 10 small arms factories as it speared within 63 miles of the Czech border, and pilots reported considerable southward enemy movement toward that Nazi-occupied country.

Sent reeling beyond the Weser by the furious American and British blows, the Germans blew all the bridges in the sector around Minden. The Ninth promptly brought up heavy pontoons, bridged the river near Tundern, and kept right on going.

British Shell Minden

The Ninth army was negotiating for the surrender of Minden, which would have given the Americans one bridge, when British tanks suddenly appeared on the north and began shelling the city.

Whereupon negotiations were terminated and the startled garrison sent the bridge tumbling into the Weser.

In the rush to the Weser, the converging British and American columns cut off the German 84th division and a number of smaller units in a pocket seven miles wide and 15 miles long, and veteran U. S. infantrymen hurried up to begin the mop-up.

The 30th Infantry division, following the hurrying treads of the Ninth army's tanks, drove the last Germans from the Tutobergerwald passes, through which the Ninth army burst to the Weser.

It was the Second Armored division that racked up 24-hour gains of 28 miles in hurtling through the mountains to the Weser opposite Hamelin, south of where the Fifth Armored division reached the stream Wednesday.

Using Hamm as a pivot, the Germans were believed forming a crescent-shaped defense line for the 21 divisions hopelessly cut off in the 3,700-square mile Ruhr pocket.

Ninth army troops battering to cave in the roof of this box ran into heavy fire inside Hamm, the eastern end of the pocket.

If Kesselring himself is caught in this steel trap, he will have a hard time getting out, for Allied warplanes rule the skies and the guns of two U. S. armies command all ground routes.

4-Mile 1st Army Gains

The United States 1st Army—hammering in from the east and south—slugged ahead as much as 4 miles during the day, driving back enemy foot soldiers and tanks.

Biggest gains came from the base of a 1st Army corridor which cuts off the Ruhr from the rest of the Reich. Here an American infantry column backed by tanks fought through light resistance to near Latrop, in the vicinity of

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Berleburg, which is 55 miles southeast of Hamm.

Driving 3 miles northwest of Berleburg, the infantry ran into strongly manned road blocks, but smashed through them.

Two-mile gains were scored by other American columns which drove into Almert and Winkhausen, 9 miles northwest of Berleburg.

The British 2d Army, joining forces with the 9th at Minden, seized control of 15 miles of the western bank of the Weser River from that city northward after capturing three bridges over the Weser-Ems Canal.

Osnabrueck Falls

The British 11th Armored and the 6th Airborne divisions broke through in a 25-mile dash to reach the Weser.

The big communication center of Osnabrueck, 38 miles to the rear, was captured by British Commandos. More than 800 prisoners were taken in savage street fighting.

In its thrust from Osnabrueck, the 11th captured a battalion of enemy troops rushed down from Denmark so hurriedly that it had not yet been given arms when it was overwhelmed.

Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's northward thrust toward the North Sea still was checked at Lingen, where heavy fighting raged as the British strove to clear the enemy from this road and railway junction 50 miles from the sea.

No Holland Evacuation

On the east flank of this salient, thrust deep across escape routes from northern Holland, a bridgehead was enlarged over the Dortmund-Ems Canal northeast of the fallen enemy airbase at Rheine.

On the northwestern end of the front, the Canadian 1st Army in a 5-mile advance captured Almelo, 35 miles from the Zuider Zee, where it cut one of the main supply routes to the enemy V-bomb sites along the Dutch coast.

A senior officer squelched reports that there was any wholesale German evacuation of Holland, declaring that withdrawals were mainly garrison troops and operators of the V-bomb sites.

It was still possible the Germans would put up a hard fight in Holland, thus blighting hopes of the Dutch for the early liberation of their big cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

132 From Berlin

Paris, April 5 (AP)—The 3d Army advanced to within 132 miles of Berlin today in the Schlotheim area while other Allies closed up to the Weser River on a wide front 23 miles from Hannover. The Germans were retreating pellmell toward the Elbe, which flows within 50 miles of the capital.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 4th Armored Division captured the ancient Thuringian town of Muehlhausen and then moved 8 miles northeast the Schlotheim area, closest approach to Berlin.

The Germans appeared to be evacuating Hannover.

Ten Arms Plants Captured

At Schlotheim, the 3d Army was 72 miles from Leipzig and 170 miles from Russian siege lines and within 17 of the great German supply center of Nordhausen, frequently bombed in recent days.

Ten small arms factories were captured in 3d Army gains along a 100-mile front. One column reached Muehlberg, 7 miles southeast of Gotha, in a drive toward Czechoslovakia that would cut Germany in two. Considerable enemy traffic was seen moving toward the Czech border.

Ninth Army tanks and infantry crossed the Weser River today in the vicinity of Tuendern, south of Hamelin, and poked out onto the roads leading to Hannover.

9th Gains 28 Miles

The Weser was reached on a 48-mile front from 15 miles north of Minden to the Pied Piper town of Hamelin by four divisions of the American 9th and British 2d armies.

First Army troops opened fresh attacks to destroy up to 150,000 trapped Germans in the Ruhr, advancing 4 miles northwest from the eastern end of the encirclement.

Ninth Army divisions northeast of the Ruhr advanced as much as 28 miles and captured Hereford, Detmold, Bad Oeynhausen and Neheim and completely cleared the difficult Teutoburger passes near bypassed Bielefeld. Eleven hospitals were taken; one contained a general and the military administrator of Muenster, being treated for "mental fatigue."

Allied planes struck through rain at road-jamming columns of Nazis, in flight east to the Elbe, the last river before Berlin.

Hannover Threatened

Hannover itself, a rail and industrial center, was imminently threatened. The Germans, still too badly staggered to form an effective line along the 240-foot-wide Weser, were filling secondary roads particularly in their run for the Elbe, which flows into the North Sea above Hamburg, on the west side of the Danish peninsula.

Flyers said the traffic was heavy all the way from the Weser to well beyond Hannover and that the columns were streaming east.

The 7th Army was striking through hard resistance down the last 34 miles to Nuernberg, where the war-minded Reich transformed its toy shops into arsenals. The French were 20 miles from Stuttgart and curling around the Black Forest and that last intact section of the Siegfried Line.

The Two Big Allied Drives

While the clampdown upon the Ruhr continued, the eastward Allied onslaught was shaping into two mighty drives. One was toward Hannover, Brunswick and Berlin.

The other was across Thuringia toward Leipzig and a probable link-up with the Russians.

Both drives had terrific mobile strength. Already 55 divisions have been identified east of the Rhine and 19 of these are armored with up to 4,750 tanks.

Neither drive had encountered anything like enough resistance to block the momentum.

Minden Mishap

Against the Weser line, the British 2d and United States 9th had 55,000 men shoulder to shoulder, with more coming up. The Germans blew up all bridges in the American sector, one after the Nazi garrison at Minden had been offered a chance to surrender. While negotiations were under way, British tanks appeared and attacked the city from the north.

Shells from Churchill tanks whamming into the town disrupted arrangements for peaceful occupation of the town and the bridge site. The startled Germans blew up the last span and left American tanks and British Tommies high and dry on the Weser's west bank.

Mopup Above Muenster

Veteran 9th Army infantrymen behind the Weser vanguards began cleaning out a pocket from Muenster north and east to Osnabrueck where the German 84th Division and several smaller units were believed trapped by the American-British junction at Minden. The pocket was about 7 miles wide and 15 long.

Four armored divisions of the 3d Army were fingering out into the Thuringian plain after capturing Kassel, Gotha, Suhl and Zella-Mehlis.

Five of the nine attacking Allied armies took 29,938 prisoners yesterday—more than two divisions—increasing the toll for fifteen days to more than 300,000.

Armored spearheads of the American 3d Army beat down the last 55 miles toward the Saxony rail center of Plauen, near Czechoslovakia, in a drive to bisect Germany and join the Russian.

British Go 25 Miles In Day

The British, in the western outskirts of Minden, were 90 miles southwest of Hamburg and 47 south of the naval base of Bremen. They had made another breakthrough and swept 25 miles past Osnabrueck in a single day to reach the Weser.

[The British 7th Armored Division is within 38 miles of Bremen, a Reuter dispatch said.]

The 9th Army, sending four of its infantry divisions into a side campaign to crush in the northern side of the Ruhr box, fought into Soest and battled the last defend-

...mm. They moved a bare 5 ...om Dortmund on two sides. ...he last Germans were being beaten out of Wuerzburg and Heilbronn by the 7th Army, which fought less than 34 miles from Nuernberg. The French fought beyond captured Karlsruhe to within 20 miles of Stuttgart.

Hard Fight At Lingen

The British 52d Lowland Division fought heavily to clear the Ems River town of Lingen, 48 miles from an inlet of the North Sea. It appeared probable that much of German Army Group H in Holland had escaped the closing trap during the last four days, most of them too inclement for much flying.

The Canadian 1st Army imminently menaced the Dutch city of Arnhem and pressed on a broad front toward the Zuider Zee, to cut across supply routes to the V-bomb launching platforms between The Hague and Rotterdam.

Third Consolidating Gains

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's red hot 3d Army, more than 215 miles inside Germany, spent much of its energy consolidating gains of the past fourteen days, in which it has taken 63,406 prisoners.

The 4th Armored (Breakthrough) Division turned south from its latest conquest at Gotha, an airplane producing center, and cleared Ohrdruf, 7 miles below the city. The 6th Armored Division stabbed north into Muehlhausen, 38 miles northwest of Weimar. One column of the 6th drove 22 miles east to enter Muehlhausen from the north; another jabbed 4 miles northeast and entered the town from the other side. Both columns encountered only scattered resistance.

Altengottern Reached

The 65th Division, mopping up behind the tanks, pushed to Altengottern, five miles southeast of Muehlhausen. Other infantrymen gained 15 miles east to a point beyond Mihla, nine miles south of Muehlhausen.

One column of the 90th Division advanced 12 miles and entered Barchfeld, 11 south of Eisenach, and another spearhead fought into Echardthausen, four south of Eisenach. Eisenach itself—on the superhighway to Leipzig—was bypassed several days ago by armored divisions and entered only today by infantrymen who advanced three miles.

26th Goes 16 Miles

The 26th (Yankee) Division advanced up to 16 miles reaching the area 17 miles southwest of Gotha. The 80th (Blue Ridge) Division repulsed two counter-attacks and drove 6 miles northeast to reach a point 7 miles east of the fallen tank and aircraft manufacturing city of Kassel. Cavalry entered Meimbressen, 7 miles northwest of Kassel.

Bradley Directs Four Armies

Paris, April 5 (AP)—For current activities, operational control of the United States 9th Army and the 29th Tactical Air Command have been returned respectively to the United States 12th Army Group and the United States 9th Air Force, supreme headquarters announced today.

In addition to the 9th, Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group includes the United States 1st, 3d and 15th armies, making Bradley the first general in American history to command four field armies in one group.

His command consists of considerably more than 1,000,000 men.

Split At Ardennes

Control of the 12th Army Group was split at the time of the Germans' Ardennes offensive last December, when the 9th and part of the 1st were switched to Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group.

When the Ardennes bulge was flattened, Bradley got back the 1st Army elements, but the 9th was kept under Montgomery because it was to be used with his troops in the pincer cleanup west of the Rhine, and the initial thrust across the river.

Now the 9th Army is linked up with the 1st in throttling the Ruhr.

Report Of SS Murder Of Negro GI's Probed

With U.S. 3d Army, April 5 (AP)—The 3d Army is investigating a 5th Infantry Division report that several Negro members of an ordnance ammunition company were murdered by SS troops who captured their position.

A single bullet hole was found in the head of each of the Negroes. One witness said two SS guards forced a Negro to run through a field an dthen shot him.

The 3d Army also is investigating a report that the same SS men fired on the ambulances of a field hospital, killing a medical major and at least two aid men.

SNIPING RIFE IN WUERZBURG

42d Division's Squads Head For Prison Hospital

Wuerzburg, Germany, April 4 [AP—Delayed]—Picked squads of two 42d (Rainbow) Division regiments fought their way through the rubble of Wuerzburg tonight against continuous sniper fire.

Officers in headquarters on the west bank of the Main, spurred by the hope of freeing several hundred American and British prisoners reported in the Luitpold Hospital on a mountain east of the city, said the fight was going well.

Three battalions of the 222d Regiment started crossing the river in assault boats at 4.30 A.M. yesterday.

Rainbow Rangers from the 232d Regiment moved in this morning and the work of cleaning out snipers, building by building, continued through the day. Prisoners were brought to the quayside in batches of 50 and shunted across the river to prisoner cages.

Ghostly Ruins

This afternoon, tanks of the 12th Armored Division, which had led the dash up to Marienberg and Hoechberg, west-bank suburbs of Wuerzburg, rolled across a bridge built by Company A of the 119th Engineers.

Most of the area back from the quayside was a ghostly pile of ruins through which men stalked cautiously.

"They tell us the air force did all this in a twenty-minute raid," a soldier said.

The surprise of the crossing must have been complete. Around the corner leading off from a street running back from the river, Germans' bodies lay in contorted positions. One had been lighting a cigarette when a bullet caught him. Another had been looking at his paybook by candlelight.

'The Fuhrer Lives'

Testifying to the viciousness of the fighting, 100 yards farther east lay the body of an American medical sergeant, his garb clearly marked by a Red Cross, with a bullet through his back.

Ancient Wuerzburg, with a peacetime population of more than 100,000, was one of the most complete examples of baroque architecture. Tonight its serrated silhouette told of what air power can do to centuries of building.

Across the river on a height rising up from Marienberg stands the ruins of Marienberg fortress. Prisoners lined up on the quay could see a huge "Heil Hitler" sign painted on its walls as they turned to be marched off across a bridge on which were chalked the words, "believe, fight, win—the Führer lives—at Wuerzburg a stand will be made."

MUENSTER BISHOP IS SAFE IN SUBURB

Muenster, April 5 (A. P.).—Count Clemens von Galen, bishop of Muenster, world-renowned churchman who defied Nazi doctrines from the day Adolf Hitler became Chancellor, is safe in a suburb of Muenster, now well behind the Allied lines.

"When there is peace again, then I will speak," he said yesterday in an interview in which he reflected the spiritual quality which has placed him high above the war which flowed past him. Thoroughly German, for all his defiance of the Nazis, the Bishop barred any direct quotation

Allies But 23 Miles Out Of Hannover,

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except the statement that he would speak out again when the fighting stops.

He was hopeful that the restraint of Allied soldiers toward the German people would form a basis on which the Germans could rebuild a self-respecting political life. A priest who acted as interpreter suggested that the bishop had been concerned lest the Allies build a hate-fostering resentment by rape, plundering or drunkenness.

The Bishop indicated that he was anxious to return to bomb-flattened Muenster. His palace, like everything else in Muenster, is a heap of rubble and the ancient cathedral of Saint Paul, dating from the thirteenth century, is almost a total loss.

Freed Nazi Slaves Problem To Yanks

By Don Whitehead

With the U.S. 1st Army, April 5 (AP)—The first of Europe's scrambled millions to be liberated from the Nazi yoke have become a major problem for the advancing Americans.

The problem is growing daily as men, women and children who had been taken prisoner or forced from their homes in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other over-run lands and made to work as slaves begin the long road back.

Along the roads to the front you see them—walking across fields or in ditches or by the roadside, making their way toward rear areas and away from the Germans who held them captive. They plod along in small groups bound for home—or what once was home.

Live Off Country

Most of them wear uniforms given them by the Germans or worn all during their imprisonment. They carry only small bundles, and live off the countryside, remarkably little damaged by war.

Somewhere along the line they are taken into camps for displaced persons and processe dfor the return to their homelands. It is a strange and tragic procession along these roads winding through the hills of Westphalia, of wanderers trying to make their way back to families and friends and familiar scenes which they may never know again as they once knew them.

Sleep In Barns, Haystacks

They sleep in barns or in haystacks along the roads. Often doughboys toss them cans of C rations from passing trucks.

On the surface there is little evidence of hatred for the Germans but stories are beginning to be told of old hatreds flaring into violence. In one village which had several factories an owner lived in baronial splendor in an abode overlooking the town. He had more than 200 slave laborers working under him.

"They lived like pigs in little huts around the village," said Lieut. Ervin Hanse, of Lincoln, Nab. "It reminded you of stories of medieval times."

Factory Owner's Throat Cut

Fnally came the day when Americans entered the village and seized these factories producing war materiel for the *Wehrmacht*. The slave laborers were freed.

Next morning the factory owner was found with his throat slashed from ear to ear. Some say that a Russian finally got his revenge.

The first-hand observations of slave laborers living unwillingly behind the enemy lines can sometimes be turned to good account.

Maria From Ukraine

There was Maria from the Ukraine, with her straight, stringy, light-brown hair and molded features. She came to the American command post with Nicolai, who had been taken prisoner by the Germans in Latvia. Nicolai bared his shoulder to show an ugly scar where he had been hit by a piece of shrapnel. It almost had torn off his shoulder.

Maria was taken from Kiev by the Germans three years ago and sent back into Germany, where she became a maid for a farm family

Nazis Steal Keepsakes, From 10 Finery Captured Army Nurses

WITH THE U. S. FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, April 5—(AP) Getting ambushed was not what bothered the ten American nurses so much—it was losing their keepsakes and their Paris finery.

The score they have to settle is not so much with the Germans as with those American soldiers who passed uncomplimentary remarks about their kitchen policing during the nine hours they were in German custody.

It all happened this way:

The nurses were members of a hospital unit overrun and cut off by German SS troops in a column 25 miles north of Frankfurt last Sunday. Their outfit attached to the Fourth Armored Division, was held by the Germans until it was liberated at 6:30 p. m. the same day by American tanks.

"The first thing we knew there was a lot of shooting and we hit the ditch," said Lt. Helen Cosma, Toledo, Ohio. "It was the first time any of us had to do that, but we did not lose any time."

"After a while," said Lt. Lillian Clark, Mineral Wells, Tex., "I asked my driver if it was O. K. to get up. He looked around and said, 'Yes, it's all over now. The Germans got us.' The Germans then proceeded to take everything we had. What made me the maddest was the loss of a new nightgown I'd bought in Paris and never worn."

Lt. Marie Janes, South Boston, Mass., said she lost not only the things she bought in Paris, but also her prized wedding pictures. She was married in France to Capt. Ralph Janes of Albert Lea, Minn., who now is an Air Corps instructor at Stockton Field, Calif.

"Those Germans scattered everything from hell to here," added the pint-sized and fiery Lt. Janes.

Lt. Dorothy Pratt of Salem, Mass., brushed aside the German who poked a gun in her face, and retrieved her musette bag—the only such possession salvaged by any of the nurses.

"I pointed businesslike at my Red Cross brassard and told him he couldn't do that to me," she related.

"They got everything but my silk map—you know—the kind the paratroopers use, which is my prize war trophy," said Lt. Mildred Barnett, Galveston, Tex. "I saved it by stuffing it in my bosom."

The Germans told the nurses they were not captives, but were being held in custody until a tactical situation cleared, said Lt. Rosalou Freeland, Washington, adding, "but that didn't sound very convincing."

"What really burned us up," declared Lt. Lula Howard, Hollis, Okla., with a laugh, "was the way the GI's who were captured with us snickered and passed snide remarks at our kitchen policing. Our kitchen staff was cut off and somebody had to cook, so we turned to."

The voluntary kitchen help included Lt. Lola Dickenson, and Lt. Marjorie Rice, who peeled potatoes and made soup for everybody.

The most chagrined individual in the entire column was Lt. Col. Harold Cohen of Spartanburg, S. C., who is half of the Fourth Armored's famous spearheading team of Abrams and Cohen.

"I'd been to the rear for treatment of a minor ailment and was riding in the column after nine months of raising hell at the front in tanks and reconnaissance cars," Cohen said. "They knew who they had. When the German general commanding the SS outfit came up he said, 'ah, how glad we are to see you.' I gulped and said to myself, 'Cohen, you've had it.' Then he asked, 'How's your friend, Abrams, doing?' I told him Abrams, (West Newton, Mass.) was doing all right. I thought to myself the Germans knew better than me how he was doing.

"I don't know why they didn't shoot me on the spot, but at that, nobody knew just who was capturing whom, and I guess they just didn't think of it."

Riding with Cohen was Maj. Thomas Patinge, Atlantic City, N. J., medico. After marching the hospital staff 2 1-2 miles to the next town, the Germans permitted the Americans to set up a hospital at which both American and German wounded were treated.

Lt. Col. J. D. Hancock, Louisville, Ky., was taken before a German SS general, who wore a smoked glass monocle and had a duelling scar on his left cheek. The general told the Americans they could minister to all the wounded "except the American blacks." Hancock turned down the proposition.

Lt. Col. Luke A. Mulligan, Leonia, N. J., commander of the hospital of which the ambushed unit is a part, said the stay in German hands was ended as a result of a heroic dash through the German lines by Lt. Harms, a medical administrative officer from Sibley, Iowa; Cpl. George Flaherty, St. John's place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pfc. Frank C. Digman, Baileyville, Ill. The lieutenant and two enlisted men rode through German positions in an ambulance and guided tanks to their rescue.

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Captured German Diplomat Says Reich Won't Surrender

With U.S. 1st Army in Germany, April 5 (AP)—A captured member of the German Foreign Office said flatly today that "there will be no capitulation—you will have to occupy every town in Germany."

The German official, whose name was withheld, declared "you can't imagine or understand the German people. They are living in a completely different world, one of heroism and romanticism. The fact they have no manufacturing centers remaining doesn't make any difference to them."

The German, a handsome, dark-haired young man who left Berlin when Russian troops appeared likely to take it quickly, was taken into protective custody by Lieuts. Herbert C. Marcum, Mayfield, Ky., and Eric L. Weil, Westwood, N.J., when American troops entered the town in which the official was staying.

Eastern Threat Worst

"The threat from the east has been considered much worse than the threat from the west and as many troops as possible have been committed against it," the German said.

He added that the present "big four" of German politics and foreign policy is made up of Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, Paul Joseph Goebbels and Martin Bormann, who succeeded Rudolph Hess as the active leader of the Nazi party. He described Bormann as "extremely anti-Christian and a small man."

Himmler he pictured as a "true lover of the Führer despite his own growing importance and his power as leader of the SS (Elite Guard) and police organizations."

No Peace Feelers

Propaganda Minister Goebbels he dismissed as a "brain truster and adviser to Hitler, but without power himself."

"No one except this group could make a separate peace," the German official declared, "and this group has no intention of making peace offers. There is no other prospect except fighting to the last. These four men have no conception of compromise."

He insisted there was no doubt that when the German armies are defeated in the field the war would go underground, with the recently organized "Wefewolf" organization and German SS youths carrying on the fighting. And, he added, unless Germany's food supply and employment problems are quickly solved after the Reich's collapse, its armies and these underground organizations, "and communism," will be widely propagated.

Wonders He Is Living

The young Foreign Office official said the group represented by the "big four" had "lost its influence completely as compared to what it enjoyed in 1933, or the Summer of 1940-41, and many people feel it made an enormous mistake in following Hitlerism."

Somewhat critical of the Nazis—since his capture, at least—the German said the biggest difficulty facing Germany was the fact its bourgeoisie has become helpless because in the last twelve years leaders of the middle class and nobility who opposed Hitlerism had been killed.

"Life doesn't mean a thing. You are shot right away or hanged. The organization surpasses imagination. I wonder myself that I am living," he said.

"Hitler's group admires the East and now particularly Russia's efficiency. They would ask for peace immediately if Stalin would guarantee Hitler's regime. But it isn't feasible now. Too much blood has been shed. It would be a terrible thing, anyway, because it would mean the destruction of the whole German life."

Life Under The Earth

Questioned on Hess' flight to Britain, he said it was a prepared attempt "by a certain group" in Germany to come to an understanding with the West.

"Hess was afraid of the Russian campaign and tried to come to an agreement with some influential friends in England."

He painted a dark picture of existence in Berlin under Allied bombing attacks, saying the city had suffered inestimable damage with most ministries destroyed, whole quarters of the city wiped out and thousands forced to live in cellars and underground shelters.

"Life under the earth," he said with grim restraint, "is very difficult."

RUSSIAN FORCES THROW SIEGE ARC AROUND VIENNA

Tank-led Shock Troops Reach Southern City Limits of Austrian Capital.

SLASH SUPPLY LINES

Reds Advance in Carpathian Mountains, Smash Toward Zagreb.

LONDON, Friday, April 6—(AP) Tank-led Russian shock troops battled to the southern city limits of Vienna yesterday while other Red army veterans launched a drive to encircle the Austrian capital after slashing across two of its vital supply links with the war arsenals of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Assault forces braille across two rivers, a canal and a network of suburban railroads and highways constituting a highly-fortified defense belt and captured the suburban towns of Ober-Laa and Unter-Laa, four and a half miles southeast of famed St. Stephen's church in mid-city, Moscow revealed.

Gain in Czechoslovakia

Simultaneously, other Soviet troops were rolling up a German bulge in Czechoslovakia's Carpathian mountains, captured industrial Zywiec in southwest Poland and battled closer to the Croatian puppet capital of Zagreb in northern Yugoslavia.

Capturing 6,500 prisoners in Yugoslavia, the Russians jumped to 63,500 the number of enemy troops taken in that sector and in southwestern Hungary in the past five days, while in the far north, Red army men hurled enemy remnants back into Danzig bay in a clean-up of coastal territory north of captured Gydnia.

While three Russian armies surged forward along a blazing 350-mile front stretching across Yugoslavia, Austria, Slovakia and Poland, Berlin said that a giant Red army offensive on the Oder river before the Reich capital was expect the next few days."

Two mighty armies were involved in the battle for Vienna. Southeast of the city, they were believed to have linked after the capture of the Bratislava gap fortress of Bruck, and together they extended a siege arc around the city of 83 miles. The arms of a developing pincer southwest and northeast of the city were 46 miles apart.

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Reds Drive Into Greater Vienna

Nazis Rush Fresh Forces—Big Tank Battles Rage in Outskirts—2 Armies Close In.

EASISOHFG

London, April 6 (A. P.).—The Russians have fought into Greater Vienna, the Germans reported today, and Moscow dispatches said Russian forces were pouring over the Danube between captured Bratislava and the Austrian capital to join in the assault.

South of Vienna, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army battled to the city line in the face of violent Nazi artillery fire from the capital's parks and captured Ober-Laa and Unter-Laa, adjacent to the municipal boundary in a three-mile gain.

To take these points, Tolbukhin's troops broke across the Schwechat river, hurdled a highway and railroad defense line, crossed the Neustadter canal, and another railroad, and then smashed over the Liesing river. The entire defense position was fortified with concrete pillboxes and crisscross fire.

Enter Aircraft Center

While the Russians battled in the outskirts of industrial Schwechat, site of a big aircraft plant, four miles southeast other forces captured Rauchenwarth, one mile from the highway over which enemy troops were fleeing fallen Bruck.

Six miles south of Vienna, Tolbukhin's tankmen captured Laxenburg, site of the old imperial Austrian castle and one mile south of the big suburban town of Modling. In the same area, Guntramsdorf and Gumpolskirchen, seven and eight miles south of the capital, were taken.

Southwest of the city, Tolbukhin's men thrust a two to three-mile-wide wedge through the Vienna woods in a sweep around the capital that cut across the high-speed highway linking Vienna with Linz, 89 miles to the west, and with Munich.

Gaining five to six miles, the tank wedge swept up the villages of Breitenfurth and Hochrotherd, six and seven miles southwest of Vienna, and hammered to within three miles of the Vienna-Linz railroad running through St. Polten, 23 miles west of the advancing Russians.

These forces were within 13 miles south of the Danube town of Tulln, 10 miles northwest of Vienna, which, if captured, would sever all Vienna's westward communications along the south bank of the Danube and also the main railroad from Vienna to Prague.

Drive Along Danube

Southeast, east and northeast of Vienna Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army surged forward in gains of seven miles along the south and north banks of the Danube river.

Premier Stalin announced that Malinovsky's men had toppled the key defense bastion of Bruck, 12 miles southeast of Vienna, after hurdling the Leitha river and smashing completely the defenses of the Bratislava gap. Capturing Bruck, Malinovsky's forces linked with Tolbukhin's men north of the Neusiedler See and together the two armies pounded through enemy fortifications.

Stalin revealed also that Malinovsky's tankmen and Cossacks had overcome the small Carpathian mountains north of captured Bratislava and had swept into the Morava river valley to take Malacky, 27 miles northeast of Vienna.

Taking Malacky they severed the main railroad running along the east bank of the Morava, linking Vienna with Moravska-Ostrava in northern Czechoslovakia and indirectly with Dresden in Saxony.

They also were within six miles of the Morava river, protecting the northern approaches to Vienna, and had smashed downhill into the flat tank country which leads over a web of rivers, canals and railroads to the northern suburbs of the city.

At the same time, Malinovsky's army, in conjunction with the 4th Ukrainian army, was rapidly flattening a German bulge that had extended deep into eastern Slovakia.

Malinovsky's mountain fighters captured Banovce, 87 miles northeast of Vienna, and advanced up the Nitra River valley to take Previdza, 105 miles northeast of Vienna.

The 4th Ukrainian Army also was fighting its way across the northern ranges of the Carpathians under a new commander. Marshal Stalin revealed that Gen. Ivan I. Petrov had been succeeded by Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, former commander of the 2d Baltic Army which last was reported operating in Latvia.

Rail Junction Captured

Yeremenko's troops captured the mountain road and rail junction of Ruzomberok, in the Vah River valley dividing the High and Little Tatra mountain ranges, and which lies on a supply railroad linking Bratislava with Lwow in Poland.

Yeremenko's troops were 25 miles north of Malinovsky's units at Banska Bystrica in the Hron River valley.

The Germans admitted that their troops were withdrawing from Slovakia under pressure.

Coliberator Of Riga

Yeremenko is regarded as one of the outstanding Red Army commanders. He helped direct the breakout from Stalingrad and participated in the Russian assault on Rostov. In the Baltic battles, he was a coliberator of Riga.

Stalin did not reveal where Petrov had been transferred, but he had won high distinction for his advances through the difficult mountainous terrain of Czechoslovakia during the past year.

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southeast of the city, was under fire.

Big Tank Battles Rage.

Great tank battles were being fought in the suburbs of the city of 1,900,000, Moscow said. The famous Tiergarten, had been converted by the Germans into an artillery position from which heavy barrages fell upon Russian ranks.

Although one Moscow newspaper said high Nazis were

The Russians were battling to encircle the capital of Austria, which Hitler incorporated into Germany in 1938. While some forces fought to draw lines to the northeast of the capital, others battled to cross the maze of rivers and railways and attack from the southwest.

DAY

Already, Moscow dispatches said, they had captured two secondary airfields, one a few miles east of Baden, and the Schwechat field just south of Vienna, while a third, Zwoelfaxing field, just

evacuating the city, most Soviet advices indicated that the Germans were determined to fight in Vienna as they fought in Budapest. King Tiger tanks and numerous types of self-propelled weapons were being rushed into the battle against the Russians, Moscow reported.

Already across the Wierbach River, southeast of Vienna, the Second and Third Ukrainian Armies of Marshals Rodion Malinovsky and Feodor Tolbukhin fought shoulder to shoulder against the German line along the Liesing River, which runs from west to east through the city's suburbs swinging just south of the beautiful deer park.

Tank fights were taking place in suburban Laae, Erlaa, Rodaun and Enzersdorf, four miles from the center of Vienna. A heavy struggle was in full swing in another suburb, Purchtoldsdorf, south of the Liesing, a junction vital to the defense of southern Vienna.

If Marshal Tolbukhin succeeded in forcing the Reiche River, which falls into the Liesing, just south of the Tiergarten, and then crossed the Liesing, he would be in position to launch an attack upon Vienna from the west, as well as the south and east.

The Germans said that the Russians were striking for St. Poelten, thirty miles due west of Vienna and sixty-two miles east of Linz, munitions center in northwestern Austria. The Paris radio said that the Russians already had succeeded in cutting the Vienna-Linz railway, but this was not confirmed either in Berlin or Moscow.

Bruck Is Taken.

East of Vienna, Marshal Joseph V. Stalin announced, in an order of the day, that the Russians captured Bruck, railway center twenty miles east of the Austrian capital in the eighteen-mile-wide Bratislava Gap, between Neusiedler Lake and the Danube. Northwest of Bratislava and north of the Danube, Marshal Malinovsky's men also captured Malacky, thirty miles northeast of Vienna.

Pressure on Vienna from the east was intensified by the fall of Bratislava, capital of puppet Slovakia, on the northern bank of the Danube, thirty miles east of the Austrian city.

The Russians who had swarmed

ito Bratislava seized that city of 160,000 so quickly that there were indications that they may have won intact the bridge over the Danube there. The Russians had poured through the mountains north of Bratislava into the Morava (March) Valley and were streaming across both the Morava and Danube.

The fact that they were using boats at many places, Moscow dispatches said, may indicate that the traffic was too heavy for any bridges left standing. The Morava, which joins the Danube between Bratislava and Vienna, forms the boundary between northeastern Austria and Slovakia, and between Slovakia and the German protectorate of Moravia-Bohemia—the rump part of Czecho-Slovakia.

The Russians had reached the west of Bratislava, on the Danube side, before that city fell. North of Bratislava, Marshal Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army, also swung into action yesterday, capturing sixty places in conjunction with Czecho-Slovak units in northwestern Slovakia, the last corner of the puppet State under German control.

These units were moving rapidly west of the Polish border city of Zakopane toward Turciansky Svaety Martin, on the Turic River, sixty miles southeast of Moravska-Ostrava. These forces and Marshal Malinovsky's men in

the Morava Valley were rapidly developing a threat to the rear door of the Morava Gap, already threatened by Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army around Batibor, in Silesia.

South of Vienna, the Germans said, Russian forces reached the Mura River, in the northern tip of Yugoslavia, apparently at a port about fifty-five miles north of Zagreb, capital of Croatia, Germany's last puppet State in southeastern Europe, and about 100 miles due east of the Italian border.

Striking from the south, Tolbukhin's army seized more than thirty communities in the vicinity of Vienna, including Zwoelfaxing, just seven and a half miles from the center of the capital. Tolbukhin smashed through the town of Himberg, collapsing strong anti-tank defenses and mounted an attack which seemed to support the Nazi admission that the last ditch defense of Vienna was at hand.

Hungary Cleared of Foe.

Almost 100 miles due south of Vienna, other Russian troops fighting shoulder to shoulder with Bulgarian units drove the last Germans off Hungarian soil and fought in the area between Graz and Maribor, thirty-six miles inside Yugoslavia and seventy-eight miles east of the Italian frontier. The Moscow communique said ten towns were taken yesterday in this drive, and 9,000 Germans were captured Tuesday.

Meanwhile, to the north the Berlin radio said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army was about to launch a powerful assault from Oder and Neisse River bases toward a junction with American forces striking at Berlin from the west. Official silence in Moscow shrouded developments in this area fronting on Berlin, but field dispatches said the big Russian offensive was near at hand.

5,000 PLANES RAID REICH

Attacks Pave Way For 3d And 7th Armies In South

CLAIM BERLIN

London, April 5 (AP)—United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators spilled 3,500 tons of explosives today on German targets along the likely routes of the United States 3d and 7th armies' drives eastward, rounding out a day in which nearly 5,000 Allied planes from Britain battered the Reich.

An American force of 1,800 planes—1,200 heavies and 600 fighters—struck at the Nazi "zero zone," the area of central Germany now being compressed by the Russians from the east and the Americans from the west. The attacks served the double purpose of supporting both fronts.

Nuernberg Attacked

NIGHT

The targets were located on a line forming a huge arc around the western part of Czechoslovakia. Striking ahead of American 7th Army spearheads, the bombers blasted the choked rail traffic at Nuernberg and an airfield at Unterschlauersbach, just to the southwest, believed to be a jet-plane base.

Other bombers wheeled southward and smashed at an ordnance depot at Inglostadt, between Nuernberg and Munich. Still others swung northeast ahead of 3d Army spearheads. These planes pounded rail bottlenecks at Bayreuth and at Plauen, near the Czechoslovak border, and hit an ordnance center at Grafenwohr.

Ack-Ack Intense

In the Nuernberg area, some formations met intense anti-aircraft fire and a few isolated attacks by enemy jet-propelled fighters. One jet plane was shot down by a Thunderbolt escort pilot. Seven parked two-engine fighters were destroyed in a strafing attack on an enemy airfield.

Figures on the American losses were not complete.

The Italy based United States 15th Air Force sent out Fortresses which showered fragmentation bombs on parked enemy aircraft on the Campoformido airfield near Udine, a fighter base, and Liberators attacked rail yards at Brewica and the Dravograd rail bridge in Yugoslavia.

American Lightnings dive-bombed a rail bridge 40 miles south of Klagenfurt, Austria, on the Zagreb-Villach rail line, a main German escape route from Yugoslavia.

In Germany 2d Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers knocked out 300 enemy vehicles in 450 sorties flown by late afternoon in operations limited by rain.

The U. S. strikes followed a night raid by 1,000 RAF heavies—the greatest force to be sent aloft at night since the start of the cross-Rhine offensive — on three oil plants.

Mosquito bombers gave Berlin another pummelling.

The Air ministry said 18 RAF bombers were missing.

Allies Tighten Bohemia Vise

London, April 5 (AP).—American and Soviet armies today were only a few miles from Bohemia-Moravia, the German protectorate in central Europe that was carved out of Czechoslovakia after Munich.

Marshal Stalin in an order of the day announced the capture of Prievidza, important railway center on the Nitra River 32 miles from Moravia.

Western front reports said the Americans were 58 miles from Bohemia. East to west, the protectorate is about 250 miles wide.

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Bombers Blast Nuernberg Area

1200 Heavy Planes in Attacks—Also Hit Targets in Munich Zone.

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London, April 5 (A. P.).—More than 1,200 Fortresses and Liberators attacked two large German ordnance depots, rail targets and airfields in the Munich and Neurnberg areas of southern Germany today.

The two ordnance depots were at Ingolstadt, forty miles northeast of Munich, and Grafenwohr, forty miles northeast of Nuernberg. Rail targets at Nuernberg, at Bayreuth, forty miles northeast of Nuernberg, and Plauen, near the Czecho-Slovak border, also were attacked and an airfield at Unterschlaudersbach, just southwest of Nuernberg, was hit.

The heavy bombers were accompanied by 600 Mustangs and Thunderbolts. The attacks followed the biggest night raids in over a month by more than 1,000 R. A. F. bombers striking in four waves.

Mosquitoes hit Berlin with two-ton bombs for the forty-eighth time in forty-four nights and strong forces of Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed three of Germany's most important synthetic oil plants and refineries near Leipzig and Hamburg.

The Air Ministry said incessant raids already had reduced the enemy's output of gasoline to a mere 10 per cent of the total of a year ago and the output of all oil products to about 18 per cent.

Last night's targets were the Lutzkendorf and Leuna plants at Merseberg, fifteen miles west of Leipzig and the Rhenania refinery at Harburg, just across the river from Hamburg. The Leuna works, one of the two largest German synthetic oil production centers, have been battered often before by both British and American planes, but through in forced labor the Nazis had managed to get them partly in operation again.

In all operations yesterday and last night the R. A. F. and American Eighth Air Force sent more than 3,250 bombers over Germany. Total Allied losses, including tactical aircraft, were twenty-seven bombers and eighteen fighters. The Eighth Air Force lost eight [illegible] heavy bombers and four fighters. Some of its groups were attacked by jet propelled Messerschmitt in packs of four to eight planes each. Altogether yesterday seventy German aircraft were destroyed by Allied fighters—thirty-seven in the air and thirty-three on the ground.

Eisenhower Sees Battle To Destroy Nazi Guerrillas

WASHINGTON, April 5 — (AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, convinced that "a clean cut military surrender" of Germany is not in the cards, foresees a bitter-end fight to wipe out bands of Nazi guerrillas.

"A very large number of troops" will be needed to run down and destroy them, he wrote President Roosevelt in a letter released by the White House today.

"Should Be Prepared"

"We should be prepared," he said, mentioning moves already planned to prevent bands of Nazis from slipping away to the mountains of southern Germany in a desperate determination to string out the agony of war.

Thus, to the Supreme Allied commander, there is no prospect of massed legions of the foe laying down their arms, nor of sudden quiet along the Western Front like that of the armistice in 1918.

His letter, dated March 31, said:

"The further this campaign progresses, the more probable it appears that there will never be a clean cut military surrender of the forces on the Western Front.

"Our experience to date is that when formations as small as a division are disrupted, their fragments continue to fight until surrounded."

Force or the threat of force, he said, will have to be applied particularly to Nazi paratroopers, panzer men and the swaggering storm troopers whom Adolf Hitler has fondly called his elite guard.

What the cost in American and Allied lives will be in cleaning them all out, or how long it will take, Eisenhower did not attempt to estimate.

"I am hopeful," he wrote, "of launching operations at the proper time that should partially prevent a guerrilla control of any large area, such as the southern mountain area."

These operations may be developing even now, in the drive to join Allied and Russian troops in the lower belt of the fighting across Germany.

Eisenhower spoke of the preventive moves after saying that he had appealed to the better sense of the German people. He said "our local propaganda stations are constantly pointing out to the Germans that they ought to be planting crops for next winter's food instead of fighting."

He mentioned only as secondary possibilities that a German government might surrender and that there suddenly might be in Germany a life-saving "upsurge of popular resentment against the war."

Eisenhower himself probably will be the man who decides when organized German resistance is at an end and V-E day has come, the White House said.

Come By Proclamation

The general did not say this on his own part, merely mentioning as most likely that "V-E day will come about only by a proclamation on our part."

So long as any of the "Hitler gang" can make any showing of political power, Eisenhower thinks, "the effort will be to continue resistance not only throughout Germany, but in all the outlying areas, including the Western port areas of France and Denmark and Norway."

This sentence brought up an often-overlooked fact—that there still are Germans in French ports. They were by-passed in the sweep across France.

Should there be any form of a national surrender — Eisenhower held out the bare possibility of some group taking over political control—"then all armed bodies remaining in the field would, in my opinion, occupy the status of brigands or pirates."

In such a position, the general said, "it is my conviction that, except for extreme fanatics, they would largely surrender."

These extremists could only expect the treatment historically given to pirates—or retribution in kind for the treatment the Nazis handed out to innocent people who could not defend themselves.

SMUTS DECLARES ALLIES LACKING IN SPIRIT OF PEACE

DO AHUE

LONDON, April 5—(AP) A warning that there are "serious" indications the Allies are lacking in the spirit necessary to make a successful peace organization was given the British Commonwealth conference by prime minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa.

Smuts predicted, in an address to the opening session of the conference yesterday but not released for publication until tonight, there would be a "colossal" Allied military victory soon, but added:

"There is a possibility there may not be cohesion which is absolutely necessary if we want to make a success of this further and greater task of peace that lies before us.

"There are many indications—some of them perhaps passing, some more serious—which show that there is not that spirit among the Allies which should make San Francisco as great and definite a certainty as victory in the war itself."

Touching on the ticklish question of the position of smaller nations in the international peace framework, Smuts said "some very considerable sacrifices will have to be made by some of the lesser powers."

"On the Big Five will rest a terrible responsibility for peace," he declared. "If they cannot keep together the position of the smaller nations who cannot defend themselves will be hopeless."

In that respect, he said, the Dumbarton Oaks plan "corresponds more to the realities of the situation" than did the League of Nations.

"We now have seen that they who wield the power must also carry a special responsibility. That is why the council now becomes something very different from the old council of the league. It no longer is a body for gate-crashing by smaller powers x x x and the great powers on it have heavy and special duties thrown on them such as they never had under the old league."

At the outset of the conference, called to lay plans for the San Francisco World Security conference and attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, Lord Cranborne, dominions secretary, stressed "the purpose of these talks is not to gang up against other nations or to obtain any sectional advantages for ourselves."

Canadian and Australian representatives joined in declaring their intention of proceeding independently at San Francisco without being bound by Empire policies.

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bachter observed that "news from the western front, studded with the names of well known German towns dear to our hearts, is spreading alarm in Germany . . . but an alarm that we feel must result in every one's being at his post and organizing resistance."

"The situation is serious, very much so," said the home radio, "yet we simply must withstand the enemy. Determination and guts must win through. . . . Every German now casts an anxious eye on the map of Germany and is very much worried, but we cannot let ourselves be beaten by these enemies, either by words or by sword.

"Let us all bear in mind right now that it does not matter about this town or that German region; what we must and will stop is the enemy's devilish determination to break our will to resist."

German Workers Desert Jobs

Hundreds of Thousands Fail to Return to Work After Easter Holidays.

London, April 5 (A. P.).—Swedish news dispatches, reporting a continuing disintegration of Germany's war industries, said today that hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the Reich had stayed away from work since the Easter holidays.

The workers absented themselves from their benches "as if by silent agreement," the Stockholm newspaper Morgontidningen said.

Commenting on the "Werewolf" terrorist organization, which the Nazi radio boasted had wiped out an American headquarters and slain a number of Americans at various points behind the lines, the Swedish newspaper Handels-Och Sjoefartstidning of Goeteborg said: "It was only to be expected that the Nazis' 1,000-year Reich would develop into a grotesque witches' Sabbath."

A German radio station calling itself the "werewolf sender" broadcast a series of claims of terrorist successes and appealed to German women to join the organization.

Plea for Resistance.

Nazi Radio Commentator Max Krull contended that the Allies' objectives still were sufficiently distant so that "the war cannot be concluded either in a fortnight or by the date of the San Francisco (World Security) conference," April 25.

The German radio said today "the situation is serious . . . our hate-filled enemy simply must be stopped from rolling around our country." The Reich press joined the clamor for stiffened resistance.

Hitler's own Voelkischer Beo-

Jean Sibelius Reported Facing Slow Starvation

London, April 5 (AP)—The Finnish composer, Jean Sibelius, who will be 80 next December, is slowly starving in his rustic home a few miles outside Helsinki, Walter Legge, founder of the Sibelius Society here, said today.

"Sibelius received a Finnish state pension equivalent to $1,200 a year," said Legge, "but with the devaluation of Finnish money that is now practically valueless even if the food were there," said Legge.

GERMAN CONVOY HIT

London, April 5 (A. P.).—A British destroyer force patrolling the Norwegian coast early yesterday torpedoed and sank one supply ship of a seven-ship German convoy and scored shell hits on a second supply ship and an escort vessel, the Admiralty announced today. A third supply ship was probably hit by a torpedo.

GERMAN CITIES 'BOMBED' INTO INFERNAL MESS

LONDON, April 5—(AP) One of Britain's top-ranking war chiefs said today that Allied aerial attacks had made an "infernal mess" of 63 German industrial cities and left transportation within the Reich in a "frightful" condition.

The statement of the official who declined use of his name came as the RAF bomber command reported that it alone had dropped 121,360 tons of bombs on 14 principal towns of the industrial Ruhr, making this area the most heavily bombed in the world.

Don Juan Reaches London

London, April 5 (AP)—Don Juan, claimant of the throne of Spain, who recently urged Generalissimo Francisco Franco to sweep away his Falangist regime in favor of a constitutional monarchy, arrived in London today.

Nazi Press Official Joins the Army

London, April 5 (A. P.).—Helmuth Suendermann has resigned as Reich deputy press chief and is going to the front as a soldier, the German transocean propaganda news agency announced today.

16 Fascist Aides To Die

London, April 5 (AP)—Sixteen persons were sentenced to death as Fascist collaborators last night after trials by a Bulgarian People's Court, the Sofia radio reported. Seventy others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to life.

Nazi Troops Seek Word of Kin

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—The German radio, which formerly tried to trace Nazi soldiers for anxious relatives, has done an about face. With the war well inside the Reich, Berlin broadcasts are now helping Nazi soldiers seeking word from their families, many of whom have moved hurriedly from the war zone or have been evacuated.

Pope Thanks Eire For Gift

Dublin, April 5 (AP)—Prime Minister De Valera has received from Pope Pius XII a message thanking the Government and the people of Eire for a recent gift of about $400,000 to relieve distress in Italy. The Pontiff said the needs of the Italian people were unprecedented.

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National Economy Head Resigns Post In France

Paris, April 5 (AP)—President de Gaulle accepted the resignation of Pierre Mendes-France, Minister of National Economy, today, and announced that the post had been given to Rene Pleven, who will continue to hold his portfolio as Finance Minister.

Mendes-France has disagreed with the rigid new tax program imposed by Pleven and with other governmental measures.

Control Of French Army Reported Transferred

Paris, April 5 (AP)—A severance, in part, of the French 1st Army from control of the 6th Army Group and supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary forces appeared today to have developed within the last few days.

It was reported unofficially that an order had been sent through the French War Ministry to Lieut. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French commander, directing him to resume his reports through army group channels.

Since the French made their own crossing of the Rhine, the general apparently has been reporting directly and perhaps only to the French War Ministry.

PLOT IN PARIS IS MINIMIZED

Credited To Nazis In Attempt To Oust French State

Paris, April 5 (AP)—A reputed big-scale plot organized on German orders to overthrow the French state was widely and diversely reported tonight but the magistrate in charge of a judicial investigation of the case asserted the affair merely was a minor clean-up of collaborationist elements.

Reports of the alleged conspiracy, characterized by the magistrate as exaggerations, came from official as well as journalistic sources. The Ministry of Interior in a communiqué late today said an attempt by some former members of the pro-Nazi French Popular party to reorganize in France on an underground basis had been under investigation for several months.

17 Arrests Made

First arrests were made several weeks ago and it now is possible to state that almost all the leaders of this organization have been arrested.

Seventeen arrests have been effected in Paris and the provinces. The Interior Ministry said the inquiry was continuing in an effort to discover ramifications perhaps still existing in the provinces, and to learn of the means by which members of the alleged conspiracy had contact, or sought to have contact abroad.

Those arrested were being investigated for an attempt on the exterior security of the state, the Interior Ministry said.

Accounts Are Lurid

Late editions of afternoon papers, especially Leftist organs, carried more lurid accounts. One placed the number of arrests as high as 70, saying the conspirators had ramifications throughout France, clandestine radio transmitters and an arsenal. Other reports in Paris said their activities included plans to assassinate members of the Government.

Magistrate Goletty, in charge of the judicial investigation, told the Associated Press he believed not more than three of those arrested would be held for prosecution. He said they were former members of the Popular party, of no political prominence, who had sought to get in contact with other party members who fled into Germany.

The party's leader, Jacques Doriot, left for Germany in September and since has been reported killed in a Berlin air raid.

Arrests Crush Plot Against France

Paris, April 5 (AP)—Police announced today that a plot against the security of the state had been crushed by the arrest of seventeen leaders of an underground establishment of the pro-Nazi French Popular party.

The party was headed by Jacques Doriot, who collaborated with the Germans under the Vichy regime but who fled to Germany and reportedly met death from an Allied bombing of Berlin.

Members remaining behind were in contact with the Marshal Pétain's entourage at Sigmaringen in Germany and planned assassination of members of the de Gaulle Government as well as sabotage, police said.

Tells Her Story

Maria never learned to speak German, but she was observant, and as the Americans drew near the farm she noticed that fifteen or twenty soldiers would come to the farm house each day, stay overnight and then leave wearing civilian clothes.

The farm wife told her that when the Americans came and asked if there had been any German soldiers there she must say "no." But Maria, at the first opportunity, escaped with Nicolai and came straight to the Americans to tell them what was happening at this farm house.

PRISONERS MEET DEATH IN BOXCAR

Eisenhower Orders Inquiry Into Nazis' Suffocation

Paris, April 5 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has ordered an immediate investigation into the death of an undisclosed number of German prisoners of war during their movement by rail in the American zone of operations March 15 and 16.

An official SHAEF statement today disclosed the deaths, which occurred during movement from the forward area to prisoner-of-war camps in the rear, and said Eisenhower had informed the German high command of the incident and of steps taken to insure a proper investigation.

The Swiss Government as the protecting power for German interests has been invited by the supreme commander to designate an official to participate in the investigation.

Hot Weather Blamed

"The interim report which has now been rendered," the SHAEF statement said, "indicated the deaths were caused by suffocation resulting from insufficient ventilation in some of the new American type of boxcars used, aggravated by the higher temperatures prevailing at that date.

"Prior to this a large number of prisoners of war had been transported in the same type of cars without ill effects."

The statement said steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence and that "proper disciplinary action will be taken with respect to those responsible for the deaths."

8TH ARMY DRIVES FOR KEY HARBOR

in a place south of Paderborn. She worked hard for them, but never forgot that she was a slave to these people, who gave her food and a place to sleep in return for long hours of labor in the house and in the fields.

Resistance Fiercer In Italy As Germans Dig In

Rome, April 5 (AP)—Royal Marines and other 8th Army forces stabbed northward today along a narrow isthmus between the Valli di Commacchio Lagoon and the Adriatic to threaten Porto Garibaldi, key harbor for the Po Valley industrial center of Ferrara.

Resistance became fiercer as the Germans dug in on terrain dried out by the recent good weather. A Nazi communiqué acknowledged German positions had been withdrawn north of the Canale Valetta, almost on the outskirts of Porto Garibaldi.

Rail Yards Attacked

Inland to the west, American artillery pounded enemy ammunition dumps and strong points opposite the 5th Army. Otherwise the rest of the front was limited to the usual patrolling.

[The DNB German news agency reported that United States 5th Army troops had attacked along the Ligurian coast early this morning after an artillery barrage lasting several hours.]

Flying Fortresses of the 15th Air Force showered fragmentation bombs on the Campo Formido airdrome near Udine, while Liberators attacked the Brescia railroad yards and the Dravograd rail bridge in Yugoslavia.

At the same time Lightnings dive-bombed the Radovljiva rail bridge, 40 miles south of Klagenfurt on the line from Zagreb to Villach in Austria—main escape route for German troops remaining in Yugoslavia.

Enemy coastal guns south of the La Spezia west coast naval base were bombed by United States 12th Air Force B-25's. Other B-25 formations attacked the Brenner Line railroad bridge at Matrei, south of Innsbruck, and other rail targets.

Allies In Italy Consolidate

Rome, April 5 (AP)—Eighth Army troops have consolidated positions in the narrow Italian coastal strip between Valli di Comacchio and the Adriatic and have stabbed northward close to Porto Garibaldi, Allied headquarters announced today.

The exact extent of the northward drive was not disclosed, but it was indicated that troops were already in the vicinity of Porto Garibaldi, which is nearly four miles north of last-reported positions on the Canale Valletta.

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Enemy opposition increased as Allied troops crossed the canal near where 8th Army forces had made twin landings Monday and pushed northward.

Elsewhere on the front action was limited to patrolling.

United States 12th Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers struck in great strength at enemy road and rail movements in northern Italy, fuel and ammunition dumps, a factory and a number of battle area targets. Medium bombers concentrated most of their efforts against the Brenner Pass rail line bridges.

American 15th Air Force fighters strafed rail lines in the area of Munich, Regensberl, Pilsen and Linz, slashing at enemy communications back of the lines facing the Russians. Five enemy aircraft, and 25 locomotives were destroyed.

Baltimorean Helps Make Air History

Rome, April 5 (AP)—A United States 12th Air Force Mitchell bomber wing commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert D. Knapp, of Auburn, Ala., flew its 50,000th sortie in the Mediterranean theater today with an attack on the Merano synthetic fuel plant in the Italian Alps, northwest of Bolzano.

Lieut. Robert B. Thorpe, of Muncie, Ind., was the pilot of the B-25, which made Sortie No. 50,000. It was Thorpe's fifty-eighth mission.

Baltimorean Aboard

Members of Thorpe's crew were Lieut. Oscar A. Sipple, of 1413 West Thirty-seventh street, Baltimore, and Sergts. Joseph Lundy, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; William McLaurten, of Durham, N.C., and Arthur Cornwell, of Biddeford, Maine.

A large part of the Merano plant was burned by the attack and fires started by bombs threw columns of orange smoke and flame 5,000 feet in the air.

Pope Receives Taylor

Vatican City, April 5 (AP)—Pope Pius received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, for a 45-minute private audience today. The subject of the interview was not disclosed.

Pope Omits Offering Hand To Be Kissed

Vatican City, April 5 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, still showing signs of his recent illness, has omitted the practice of offering his hand to be kissed by Allied troops during general audiences, it was announced today.

Thousands of soldiers have attended the audiences since the Allied liberation of Rome.

Another measure to ease the strain on the Pontiff was announced. The audiences now will be held in the Clementine Hall, which is smaller than the hall formerly used and near to the Pope's private apartments.

The present practice is for the American attaché to the Vatican secretariat, Msgr. Walter Carroll, to speak the introductory words to the troops, telling them of the Pontiff's wish to bestow his blessing, not only upon those present, but also upon their homes and families. Thus the Pope is required only to perform the blessing and to say a few words in English.

GENERAL MISSING ON ITALIAN FRONT

With the Fifth Army in Italy, March 19 (Delayed by Censor) (A.P.).—Brig.-Gen. Gustav J. Braun, assistant division commander of the veteran Thirty-fourth Infantry Division, has been missing in action since being shot down in a small observation plane over the mountainous no-man's land south of Bologna on March 17. He was on an inspection flight over the front lines at the time.

The veteran of some thirty-five years in the Army and his pilot were flying at about 400 feet altitude when doughboys in the foxholes saw enemy anti-aircraft guns open up. Suddenly the small two-seated plane headed downward between the lines and some saw smoke pouring out.

Braun, who is 50 years old, had been assistant commander of the Thirty-fourth Division only a few months, and only recently was promoted to brigadier-general. A native of Buffalo, N. Y., the General listed Berkley, Cal., as his home. He has a wife and three children who live in Rochester, N. Y. Two other sons, Gustav Jr., 111, and Julius H., are second lieutenants in the Army overseas.

Pravda Assails Hoover As Foe Of Long Peace

Moscow, April 5 (AP)—A *Pravda* editorial writer contended today that Herbert Hoover "not only fears but does not desire a long peace."

Jacob Viktorov, in an article discussing plans for world security, called Hoover an enemy of the Soviet Union and said the former President's suggestions regarding the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the forthcoming San Francisco world security conference were "among the most suspicious."

"Hoover calls for no haste in the formation of a security organization," Viktorov wrote, and he quoted the former President's articles as saying: "We must have time in order to cool off from the emotions of wartime. We cannot have simultaneously both peace and retribution."

"To Save War Criminals"

"His thoughts are clear," the *Pravda* editorial said. "Hoover does not need peace, but he needs rejection of retribution in order to save war criminals from punishment."

In New York, Hoover declined comment on the editorial. "I don't think I want to get into a controversy with them," he said.

Viktorov's article began:

"Among the security projects are many which undoubtedly are dictated by the desire to render auxiliary help to the United Nations. No few, however, are altogether suspicious prescriptions for strengthening 'peace and security.' Among the most suspicious, it is necessary to mention the projects advanced by Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States of America and a leading figure in the Republican party.

"The political physiognomy of Herbert Hoover is sufficiently well known. He heads the most reactionary wing of the Republican party. He spoke sharply against participation of the U.S.A. in the struggle against Hitler's banditry and imperialism. Hoover considered the invasion of the Continent unattainable and assured that the U.S.A. needed no less than ten years to prepare for war.

Criticism Of Oaks Plan

"Hoover now is appearing in the role of defender of the United Nations and protector of all powers. In four lengthy articles published in the New York *Times* he criticizes the projects worked out at Dumbarton Oaks and proposes to amend the Dumbarton Oaks decisions with

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additions in order thereby appreciably to strengthen the charter of peace.'

"What kind of 'spirit' does Hoover want to breathe into the Dumbarton Oaks project? His proposal presents itself despite all the author's efforts as if a badly camouflaged mine were inserted under the future security organization.

"Hoover not only fears but does not desire a long peace. He pours out tears because Poland, Finland and the Soviet Baltic republics were snatched from the chains of German imperialism. He, 'of course' does not think about war for 'securing their freedom.'

"Action Aims"

"Such are some of the aims of Hoover in perspective. But he pursues aims which are more actual, and one of them is to disrupt the possibility of quickly halting aggression in the case of its appearance.

"For this reason he opposes the idea that the U.S.A. delegation in the security council should have the right, in the name of the U.S.A., to enter into war. He proposes giving this right to the President of the United States, but with reservation. The President must receive in the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees a majority of votes on the question whether the decision must be adopted by all members of Congress."

British in Sweden Deny Meeting Nazi

Stockholm, April 5 (A. P.).—The British Legation today officially denied published rumors that Karl Schnurre, German economic negotiator who arrived in Stockholm a week ago, had either direct or indirect contact with the British here. Schnurre is in a Stockholm hospital recovering from an attack of bronchitis.

Himmler Paper Admits End Near

Stockholm, April 5 (AP) — *Das Schwarze Korps*, Nazi organ run by the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, said frankly today that Germany now is "only days or perhaps weeks from absolute collapse."

A Berlin dispatch to *Dagens Nyheter*, quoting one of the gloomiest predictions yet made by a top-ranking Nazi publication, said *Das Schwarze Korps* declared editorially that the German people were "in the remarkable situation of being forced to acknowledge it may be possible to defeat us militarily."

Under the title "People, Hear the Signals," the article declared our belief in the rightness of our cause hasn't changed by a single letter," *Das Schwarze Korps* insisted the Germans would fight on even if their military chances were even more decreased.

Yanks Advance on Okinawa, Casualties Extremely Low

U.S. Forces Meet Increasing Resistance in Drive Toward Naha.

GUAM, Friday, April 6 — (AP) Incredibly low American casualties for the first four days of the Okinawa invasion were reported by the Navy today in announcing a sweeping advance on the north end of the Tenth army line and increasing resistance in the south near the capital city of Naha.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said 175 U. S. soldiers and Marines had been killed and 798 wounded up to midnight Wednesday. This reflected the lightness of the opposition. He gave no figures for Naval casualties. A fleet of 1,400 ships aided the momentous invasion of the Ryukyu island only 325 miles south of Japan proper.

Jap Losses Higher

No Japanese casualty figures were announced, although they are considerably higher.

Marines at the north scored gains up to four and one-half miles along the narrow Ishikawa isthmus, still finding "ineffective" opposition, but 24th corps infantrymen moving on Naha, a city of 66,000 population, ran into increasingly stiff resistance among fixed defensive positions.

Their advance, previously measured in miles, was only about 3,000 yards. It appeared possible that the first big action of the campaign was building up.

Associated Press Correspondent Robbin Coons told how the Americans on the south end of the line could look ahead to rolling hills with sharp gullies and caves—ideal terrain for the Japanese type of defense.

Sixty-five planes were destroyed out of Japanese air fleets raiding American positions and shipping in the first five days, Nimitz reported.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine amphibious corps secured the Ishikawa isthmus, narrowest of the 65-mile-long island — an area which could have been defended comparatively easily by the Japanese but was not.

Move Toward Naha

Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th division, moving down the west coast upon the capital city of Naha and its nearby airdrome, advanced about 3,000 yards into areas which Admiral Nimitz described as "organized for defense by the enemy."

"By nightfall," Nimitz reported, "resistance to the advance was increasing."

The Yanks were closely supported by Naval gunfire and carrier aircraft.

Allied military government for Okinawa has been established and Nimitz said it was functioning satisfactorily. About 9,000 Japanese civilians have surrendered so far. Considerable stocks of enemy foodstuffs have been captured.

The delay in Yank progress promised to be brief, however, for the hanks on Okinawa have the most powerful artillery support force ever available in their Pacific operations. Aside from land field pieces there are the big guns of U. S. Fifth fleet warships and the fire power of hundreds of carrier planes.

The Japanese apparently have a strong line north of Naha to defend the city and its neighboring airfields.

But 77th division troops on the west coast had pushed to within 3,000 yards of Machinato airfield, four miles north of Naha, yesterday while the 7th division on the east coast were driving for the Yonabaru area.

STIFFENING JAP OPPOSITION SLOWS ARMY ON OKINAWA

Marines Advance on North Shore of Island Still Is Virtually Unopposed.

Guam, April 5 (A. P.).—United States Army units driving toward the Okinawa island capital of Naha, have been slowed by stiffening Japanese resistance, while Marines, on the northern side of the American wedge, worked forward from three to five miles virtually unopposed. Heavy artillery and mortar fire, from well-organized Japanese units, put the brakes yesterday on the Twenty-fourth Army Corps drive toward Naha, limited gains on the southwestern coast to 2,000 yards, and stopped the Seventh Infantry Division's push on the southeastern coast, after an advance of only 500 yards.

The Twenty-fourth Corps units were within 3,000 yards of Machinato airstrip, and four miles from Naha. The southeastern drive reached the vicinity of Nakagusuku, after overrunning several entrenchments and fortified points.

Marine Third Amphibious Corps forces continued rapid extension of their northern lines for distance of from three and five miles, then took a brief respite to avoid an overextension of communications and supplies. American forces control more than eighty square miles, or one sixth of the island, and the operational timetable has had to be revised completely, Major-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, Marine field commander, said today.

Stiffer Fighting Foreseen.

He envisioned stiffer fighting when Army units meet Japanese forces in the southern line before Naha and the airdrome, largest in the Ryukyu chain. Wherever the Japanese choose to stand, they can be hit with the greatest American artillery force ever employed in a Pacific operation.

Indeed, today's communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that concentrations of Japanese troops and vehicles in the southern end of Okinawa had been shelled by warships and bombed by carrier planes. This was the first official report of observation of Japanese troops in any strength since the campaign began on Easter morning.

The American advance is so rapid that ships have had little supporting firing to do, and occasionally the Yanks walk into an ambush. Near Sobe Village, a Marine chaplain, Capt. James Burke of 1729 49th street, Brooklyn, was preparing to bury five Marines when the squad was ambushed.

The Thirty-second Infantry Regiment of Major-Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry Division had difficulty taking a 165-foot hill in a ridge line north of Naha. The Japanese opened artillery shelling of roads on both the eastern and western coasts while their ground troops withdrew under answering American artillery fire.

Lieut-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's veteran Tenth Army troops already have secured valuable Nakagusuku harbor, on the eastern coast. That one-time anchorage for portions of the Japanese fleet soon may be put to American use.

Its inner harbor, near the captured town of Awashi, can be employed for expediting the unloading of supplies. A narrow gauge rail line, with horse-drawn cars, runs both north and south of Awashi.

In swift advances yesterday, still against only scattered opposition for the most part, Gen. Geiger's Marines threw a line across Okinawa's narrowest isthmus. Field commanders said this two-mile neck of land might prove ideal for the Japanese to defend, but there was no report of an engagement.

The Katchin peninsula, on the eastern coast, was overrun by the Marines, thus giving the Americans control of the entire inner shoreline of Nakagusuku harbor. All sectors saw gains of from two to four miles, in this speediest major invasion of the Pacific war—a mystifyingly swift invasion, considering Okinawa's extreme importance to the defence of the homeland.

HONG KONG RIPPED BY YANK BOMBERS

Start Huge Fires in Waterfront Area, Sink Nine Merchant Ships.

MANILA, Friday, April 6.—(AP) Philippines-based heavy bombers attacked the vital waterfront area of Hong Kong across the China sea on Wednesday, dropping 168 tons of bombs which set huge fires and sank nine merchant ships. Two other merchantmen and a destroyer were damaged.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing this second successive strike at Hong Kong in his communique today, reported that the 1,000-pound bombs raked shipyards and waterfront installations as well as shipping in the vast harbor.

Oil Tanks Set Afire

Oil storage tanks were left burning, with smoke rising 7,000 feet.

Japanese fighters sought to intercept the American formation but were driven off after a running aerial battle. All the attacking planes returned.

Other American bombers blockading the China sea wrecked six small freighters from French Indo-China to Formosa and also bombed Indo-China coastal targets at the cost of one plane.

Liberators pounded Borneo, now only 30 miles away from MacArthur's latest invasion spot in the Sulu archipelago. Borneo's Miri airdrome was hit and fires were started in the Tarakan oil storage area.

Yanks continued their advance on all fronts in the Philippines, while Fifth Air force planes gave close support to ground operations.

American engineers were engaged in extensive reconstruction of Cebu City and other areas devastated by the enemy.

Accomplishment of one of the "primary strategic objectives" of the Southwest Pacific and Philippines campaigns—the isolation of the Japanese-held Dutch East Indies — was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his Thursday communique.

East Indies Isolated

The communique declared: "The entire Dutch East Indies are now isolated not only for exploitation (of their rubber and oil) but from enemy reinforcement and supply.

"It is the culmination of one phase of the campaign which started from Milne bay (New Guinea) in June, 1943."

MacArthur said the South China sea now was blockaded by Philippine-based bombers in 1,000-mile depth from northern Luzon to newly-invaded Tawitawi, only 30 miles from Borneo.

Other Allied bases, the communique pointed out, extended another 1,000 miles to New Guinea and, with the Philippine bases, "cover the waters necessary for communication from Japan to Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas and all the other islands in the southwest Pacific."

The communique also disclosed that Philippine-based bombers had extended their blockade patrols north of daily-raided Formosa to the East China sea and Shanghai.

Eight Japanese freighters were sunk or "wrecked" in the latest patrol strikes and, in "the first concerted strike" at Hong Kong shipping, 126 tons of bombs were dropped on the Kowloon and Taikoo docks.

American troops of Maj. Gen. Rapp Bush's 40th division Tuesday invaded sugar-rich Masbate in the Central Philippines and quickly occupied the capital, Masbate city.

It was the 36th of the Philippines invaded by the liberating Americans.

The communique reported advances on other islands, including the destruction of the Japanese garrison at Daraga by the 158th regimental team which landed at Legaspi on southeastern Luzon Sunday.

36th Philippine Isle Invaded By Yanks

Manila, April 5 (AP)—Masbate, sugar-rich little central Philippine Island, was overrun Tuesday by elements of Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Division and its capital quickly liberated. At the same time Philippine-based bombers ravaged Japanese-occupied Hong Kong, across the China Sea.

Both actions were announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who declared Japan's lifeline to the East Indies was completely severed by a chain of American air bases stretching more than 1,000 miles from Luzon in the north to recently invaded Tawitawi, at the southern tip of the Sulu archipelago, only 30 miles from Borneo.

After seizing Masbate City, doughboys with the help of guerrilla forces moved rapidly to secure the entire island, the communiqué said. They met negligible opposition.

Thirty-Sixth Island

Masbate, strategically located in the inland sea, guards the western approach to San Bernardino Strait, between Luzon and Samar. It is the 36th island invaded in the archipelago.

Heavy bombers escorted by fighters spanned the China Sea to smash at the great shipping base at Hong Kong. Primary targets were identified as the Kowloon and Taikoo docks, where 126 tons of bombs left innumerable fires and large explosions.

Dutch Indies Isolated

Commenting on the aerial blockade of China Sea lanes as a result of liberation of the Philippines, General MacArthur said:

"For many weeks it has been difficult for Japan to ship oil, rubber or other essential military commodities from the Southwest Pacific to the homeland. As the air

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pressure of our blockade reaches its peak such traffic will become practically impossible.

"The entire Dutch East Indies are now isolated."

Eighth Army troops captured Silay airdrome on Negros. On Cebu, more Japanese strongholds in the hills were reduced.

The 158th Regimental Combat Team, which landed at Legaspi on the southeastern Luzon Sunday, destroyed the enemy garrison at Daraga. Field dispatches indicated the Japs were still troublesome in thickly wooded ridges, and were denying Americans the use of an airfield which was captured shortly after the landing.

Bombers pounded three Formosa targets, including an alcohol plant near Taiwan and the Kirun docks.

JAPS BAYONETED 300 IN PHILIPPINES

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, April 5 (A. P.).—First Cavalry Division troops clearing rear areas in a drive through southern Luzon found in one small village the bayonetted, mutilated bodies of more than 300 women and children who had been murdered by fleeing Jap soldiers.

Filipino survivors, many of whom were mutilated, told officers the wholesale slaughter arose over disagreements between the Japanese and civilians over distribution of food and labor. They said the Japs were furious because residents of the village failed to contribute enough workers to maintain occupation troops.

B-29S STRUCK 3 PLANE SHOPS

Jap Objectives, Not Raided Before, Blasted.

Guam, April 5 (A. P.).—Three important Japanese aircraft plants, never before attacked, were hit heavily by B-29s in their low-level demolition strikes before dawn yesterday, the Bomber Command headquarters reported today. Included were the second largest airframe and assembly plant in the Japanese empire, the Nakajima works at Koizumi, fifteen miles west of Tokyo; the Tachikawa assembly plant, also in suburban Tokyo, and the new, important Mitsubishi engine plant at Shizuoka, some eighty miles southeast of Tokyo. Saipan-based crews also blasted Tokyo itself, and suburban Kawasaki, which lies between Tokyo and Yokohama.

Tokyo was a secondary target, as was Kawasaki. Both were blasted only by planes which found regular targets obscured by intermittent dense cloudiness. Others, such as Lieut. Charles Speith, airplane commander, of 4064 Bronx Boulevard, New York city, who hit Tachikawa, said, "Our element got a clear view of the aircraft factory. We saw our bombs hit the target."

Lieut. Speith was nicknamed the Neon Kid recently when all his plane lights went on when wiring was struck during a night attack on Nagoya. As the crews of other planes marveled at the target Lieut. Speith presented, he and his men tried to get the lights out. Unsuccessful, Lieut. Speith pulled his plane out of formation and circled alone, so the other ships would not be endangered. Finally, however, the lights were put out and the plane returned safely to its base.

Tunney Says Drugs Avert Tropic Fever

Canberra, April 5 (A. P.).—Commander Gene Tunney said in an interview here today that 100,000 cases of malaria and Dengue fever could have been averted if American forces in the Solomons Islands had had the preventive medicine and spray powders used later at Saipan. The former world's heavyweight boxing champion was here to report on the effectiveness of the United States Navy's physical fitness program in China and India.

Major Roosevelt In Chungking

Chungking, April 5 (AP)—Major Quentin Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, arrived here today for service with headquarters of United States forces in the China theater.

China Sees Jap Discontent In Shakeup

Chungking, April 5 (AP)—Chinese spokesmen here said today the resignation of Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso reflected the discontent and dissatisfaction of the Japanese with the conduct of the war.

There was speculation here that Japanese peace overtures might follow the resignation, but most thought here was that the time is not yet ripe for such a move.

May Strike Toward Sian

The overthrow of the enemy's Cabinet came amid reports that the Japanese were bolstering their positions west of their Peiping-Hankow rail corridor through China, with the intention of invading Shensi province and striking toward the vital Chinese bastion of Sian.

But at the same time the enemy was reported further strengthening his defenses on the East China coast in readiness for an American invasion. Chinese press dispatches said contingents of the Japanese crack Kwantung Army had arrived at Hangchow, southwest of Shanghai, and that the defenses of Amoy, Swatow and other occupied ports were being built up.

Shensi Province Threatened

Meanwhile, the fluid battle continued on the wide battlefront west of the Canton-Hankow railroad. The high command indirectly disclosed that the real threat of this drive of the Japanese was to Shensi province, deep in China's hinterland.

The disclosure was in the high command's report that Japanese remnants in an area 6 to 9 miles northwest of Sichwan had been cleared. Sichwan is in southwest Honan, only 37 miles from Shensi province.

PLANES POUND BURMA LINES

Fighter-Bombers Report 11 Bridges Destroyed In Day

Calcutta, April 5 (AP)—Fighter-bomber pilots of the 1st Air Commandos, striking after three days of inactivity because of weather conditions, have destroyed eleven bridges along Japanese lines of communication in lower Burma and western Thailand in the last 24 hours.

They also leveled a group of ten buildings believed to house an important Japanese base at Toungoo, midway between Meiktila and Rangoon.

Ground columns advancing from Allied positions at Meiktila took two villages in the area of Kandaung, 6 miles to the southeast, and were engaged in clearing the enemy from Bunkers, southward toward Pyawbe. To the west, African troops advancing down the west bank of the Irrawaddy entered Seikpyu.

Still farther west and southward, on the Bay of Bengal, British units fighting their way down from Akyab were reported straddling the coastal road 2 miles north of Taungup, with the city's fall believed imminent.

The Japanese were reported established in the wild, broken country east of Taungup with the evident intention of defending the all-weather road inland to the Irrawaddy River town of Prome, more than 150 miles south of Seikpyu.

ENEMY PREDICTS LANDING ON JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5—(AP) Tokyo found time today, between news and comment on the Japanese cabinet turnover and Russia's neutrality break, to predict that Okinawa is a "curtain raiser" for American invasion of the main home islands.

The prediction by Domei news agency, whose American-aimed dispatch was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted a spokesman for the naval press section of the Japanese Imperial headquarters.

He was further quoted as predicting "confidently" that "the day of annihilation of the joint Anglo-American invasion forces at the hands of the Japanese armed forces is near."

Domei said in another dispatch, beamed to the Orient, that the Okinawa battle lines Thursday "showed very little change from the night before." It made unconfirmed claim of one American transport set afire.

An unconfirmed dispatch, intended for America, claimed Japanese "special attack" surface units Tuesday night attacked U. S. warships off Okinawa and sank a destroyer, "instantaneously."

Tokyo radio told the homefolk that "it can be judged that the enemy is pouring his entire might into the current operation." The broadcast reported that Okinawa weather was "bad" Thursday and "attacks by the enemy's carrier planes, therefore, didn't amount to much."

Japs See Little Change.

San Francisco, April 5 (A. P.).—The Japanese Domei news agency asserted today that there was "very little change" in battle lines on Okinawa. Nipponese propagandists asserted that "the decisive battles of the Okinawas are becoming increasingly furious." They said that an American transport and destroyer were sunk by Japanese aircraft—two more ships in a long list of unconfirmed naval claims.

The Tokyo radio noted that the weather around Okinawa was bad and therefore that American carrier plane attacks "did not amount to much." Tokyo reported a shifting of American air power from the Philippines and the central Pacific to the Ryukyu Islands and the China Sea "in a frantic attempt to gain control of the air."

All the broadcasts were recorded by the FCC.

Latin Laborite D[illegible] D.C.

Mexico City, April [illegible] (AP)—Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin American Confederation of Labor, said today he planned to go to Washington to meet other labor leaders who attended the recent London Labor Congress before proceeding to the World Security Conference in San Francisco.

DUEL CALLED OFF

BUENOS AIRES, April 5—(AP) A duel between 74-year-old Cesar Ameghino, Argentine finance minister and acting foreign minister, and Matias Rodriguez, robust young army colonel, was called off today.

Ameghino's seconds accepted Rodriguez' apologies after the reserve officer withdrew charges that Ameghino, as a lawyer, has trafficked on his influence as a cabinet member.

Less than a fortnight ago Ameghino drew a similar apology from Mario Amadeo after the latter attacked his anti-Axis policies.

Argentine Minister Challenges Rodriguez

Buenos Aires, April 5 (AP)—Cesar Ameghino, Argentine Finance Minister and acting foreign minister, challenged Col. Matias Rodriguez to a duel today and temporarily resigned both his posts.

Ameghino hanged in his resignation to avoid complications because dueling is illegal.

He took umbrage to public charges made by Rodriguez that Ameghino, as a lawyer, had trafficked on the influence accumulated during his tenure.

Rodriguez withdrew the charges last night. Whether the duel actually takes place is now up to the seconds.

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Belt Will Head Cuban Delegation

Havana, April 5 (A. P.).—The Govedrment announced today that Guillermo Belt, Ambassador to Washington, will head the Cuban delegation to the San Francisco world security conference.

The delegation also will include Ramiro Guerra, director of the newspaper Diario de la Marina; Ernest Dihigo, a professor at the University of Havana, and Francisco Aguirre, a labor leader.

The Government gave no explanation for the absence from the delegation of Foreign Minister Gustavo Cuerva Rubio, who headed the Cuban group at the recent Inter-American conference at Mexico City.

Eskimos Attend Army Services

Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Canada, April 5 (AP)—Every Sunday a small group of parka-covered Esquimos travel 10 miles to hear a sermon read by an officer of the AAF Air Transport Command here.

There is no chaplain permanently quartered at this isolated base off the far northeast coast of Canada. To keep Sunday holy and aid morale of the men stationed here, officers read a weekly sermon written and forwarded by Chaplain (Major) William V. Morgan, stationed at Manchester, N.H.

Eskimos rarely miss these Sunday services. Most of them don't understand a word but have learned the Lord's Prayer and fundamental religion from missionaries.

U.S. LANDING CRAFT IS LOST OFF IWO

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) The landing craft gunboat 474 has been lost at Iwo Jima as a result of enemy action, the Navy announced today.

The announcement raised to 279 the total naval craft of all types lost from all causes since the start of the war. It was the second vessel announced lost in the Iwo Jima area. Loss of the escort carrier Bismarck was announced last week.

The Navy said the landing craft received a number of direct hits from shore-based batteries and was sunk by our own forces after she was determined to be a total loss and after all personnel surviving the gunfire had been removed.

The total casualties were not announced but the Navy said next of kin of all had been informed.

Skipper of the vessel, Lt. (J.G.) Matthew J. Reichel, 3250 Springfield avenue, Milwaukee, Wisc., was reported a survivor.

The LCI (G) 474 was built by the New Jersey Shipbuilding corporation, Barber, N. J., and commissioned October 5, 1943. She displaced 393 tons.

Normal complement of a vessel of the type was approximately 30.

STIMSON ACCLAIMS OKINAWA LANDINGS

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson declared today that American landings on Okinawa gave Japan "most unpleasant and incontrovertible proof" of American power. At his news conference, the Secretary attributed the light opposition encountered on Okinawa to the effectiveness of the preliminary softening up blows, the comparatively low state of Japanese air power and surprise in the choice of the landing spot.

"Also," he said, "Japanese generalship and the mobility of Japanese troops seem to be notably deficient."

Discussions To Be Held On Philippine Problems

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The problems of Philippine independence and rehabilitation will be discussed soon at a conference of Sergio Osmena, Commonwealth President, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Ickes disclosed plans for the meeting at a news conference today.

In a prepared statement, Ickes said earlier in the day:

"There is need for a definitely favorable settlement of future trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. There are many factors involved, and these must be harmonized, somehow, with the prospective political relationships between the United States and the Philippines, and with general United States trade policy."

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The Philippines Independence Act, as it is now on the books, calls for complete removal of United States sovereignty from the islands by July 4, 1946.

Legion Asks "Men, Materials Now"

Washington, April 5 (AP)—An industry demand for "some men and materials now" to start readying 55,000,000 postwar jobs was voiced today at the opening of the American Legion's Employment Conference.

More than 60 representatives of Government, the armed forces, business and labor were called together by the Legion's National Employment Committee to plot a course toward jobs for all, with emphasis on veterans.

George T. Trundle, Jr., president of the Trundle Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, representative of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers, said business must be relieved of Government controls to do its part.

Expresses Confidence

He expressed confidence the Legion's 55,000,000 job goal can be attained, but said that in order to do it "we have to have some men and materials now."

Gustav Peck, of the War Production Board, rejoined:

"When you talk about Government getting off your backs, you must remember that the war production goal has to come first, and even after Germany surrenders there will have to be a waiting period until the armed forces decide what they need."

"But we know there are surpluses of material and manpower," Trundle insisted. "Let us take inventory to see if we can get a few things started now."

Arthur W. Page Named

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The War Department announced today the appointment of Arthur W. Page, industrialist and financier, as "temporary special consultant to the Secretary of War." It was understood Mr. Page, recently returned from the European theater of operations would assist the department in presenting to the public the picture of the war as the emphasis shifts from Europe to the Pacific.

Miniature Jeeps Prizes In War-Loan Campaign

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Miniature jeeps will be given as prizes for the sale of bonds in the 7th War Loan drive.

The plan was announced today by the Veterans Administration.

The jeeps are being made by veterans in the Veterans Administration Facility at Kecoughtan, Va., and by soldiers recovering from wounds or illness in six army convalescent centers.

They will produce 3,500 jeeps for prizes to those selling the most bonds in the nation's 3,383 counties. The bond drive runs from May 14 through June 30.

Free Training for Veterans

ROCHESTER, April 5 (AP).—Establishment of a free six-week course in small business administration for war veterans was announced today by Ernest W. Veigel jr., president of Rochester Business Institute. Class lectures will be given by business men of the Rochester area on a volunteer basis, and the first class, limited to thirty veterans, will meet on April 25.

Much Early Turkey Set Aside For Yanks

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The Government today ordered a large portion of early turkey marketings set aside for service men's year-end holiday dinners.

As a result, civilian supplies of turkey meat will be reduced sharply until late fall.

All turkeys marketed after April 7 in 21 major producing states in the mid-West and Far West and in five counties in Virginia and four in West Virginia must be held for the military services.

Military needs have been estimated at about 120,000,000 pounds. Production this year is expected to total about 515,000,000 pounds.

More Shoes Coming

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The War Production Board moved today to increase production of non-rationed shoes in order to meet essential civilian needs.

The agency announced a special program designed to increase the output of shoe gabardine to partially offset decreased supplies of leather for civilian shoes during the remainder of the year.

The board's Office of Civilian Requirements hopes to obtain the manufacture of about 150,000,000 pairs of non-leather shoes.

DULLES TO BE ADVISOR TO SECURITY PARLEY

WASHINGTON, April 5 — (AP) John Foster Dulles, who counselled Thomas E. Dewey on international affairs during the presidential campaign, will be an official advisor to

the United States delegation at San Francisco.

The State department released today a letter from Dulles accepting the appointment which, Dulles said, was "concurred in by the President."

Dulles, who was head of the committee on a just and durable peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, has made numerous speeches on the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world organization.

He has advocated the rights of small powers and principles of equality.

May 22 Is Designated National Maritime Day

Washington, April 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt called upon the American people today to observe May 22 as National Maritime Day.

The date commemorates the sailing from the United States in 1819 of the Savannah, which made the first successful trans-Atlantic trip by steam power.

ARMY REVEALS NEW THUNDERBOLT PLANE

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP) The Army disclosed today that a new Thunderbolt plane, with a combat radius of more than 1,900 miles and a speed in excess of 450 miles per hour, it now in production.

Just 56 days from the drawing board, the P-47N is designed primarily as an offensive fighter but can be used also as a fighter-bomber or as an escort plane on long-range bombing missions.

It is powered with a Pratt and Whitney engine. Armament includes eight .50 caliber machine guns, ten 5-inch high velocity rockets and two 500 pound bombs. The new model was developed by Republic Aviation Corporation and the Air Technical Service Command.

Public Members Of WLB Doubled

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt increased the number of public members of the War Labor Board today from four to eight, but did not change its voting line-up.

The President provided in an Executive order that no more than four public members should vote on any one matter. This preserves the voting ratio of four labor, four industry and four public members. Mr. Roosevelt made the change by giving four alternate public members the status of full public members. They are Edwin E. Witte, Dexter M. Keezer, Nathan P. Feinsinger and Lewis M. Gill.

The White House said the alternates had been doing virtually a full-time job with the WLB for some time.

Jap-American Attack Called 'Outrageous'

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson today denounced an attack on a Japanese-American soldier of the United States Army as "a dastardly outrage."

The Secretary was asked at a news conference about a published report that five shots had been fired at a home in Madera, Cal., where Corporal Y. A. Kawamoto was visiting his brother-in-law, a discharged service veteran.

"I have not seen the news report to which you refer," Stimson said, "but I will say this:

"Any attack at any time on a peaceable citizen is bad enough; but if such an attack as you mention was directed because of his ancestry against an American soldier who, like millions of others of many different racial backgrounds, has demonstrated his loyalty to his country, it was an inexcusable and dastardly outrage."

Seek Post-War Data in Europe

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Representatives Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, and Eugene Worley, Democrat, of Texas, are on their way to Europe to inspect war equipment and supplies for a special House Post-War Planning and Policy Committee studying surplus property disposal problems. Named as a subcommittee for the trip, Representatives Walter and Worley expect to visit England, France, Italy and perhaps Germany.

INDUSTRY MAPS PLANS FOR POSTWAR JOBS

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP) An industry demand for "some men and materials now" to start readying 55,000,000 postwar jobs was voiced today at the opening of the American Legion's employment conference.

More than 60 representatives of government, the armed forces, business and labor were called together by the Legion's National Employment committee to plot a course toward jobs for all, with emphasis on veterans.

George T. Trundle, Jr., president of the Trundle Engineering company of Cleveland, Ohio, representative of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers, said business must be relieved of government controls to do its part.

He expressed confidence the Legion's 55,000,000 job goal can be attained, but said that in order to do it "we have to have some men and materials now."

U.S., Cuba Reach Pact On 1945 Sugar Crop

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The State Department announced today an agreement to purchase the bulk of Cuba's 1945 sugar crop at 3.10 cents per pound, f.o.b. Cuban ports.

The agreement was reached by the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute and the Commodity Credit Corporation. The purchases will be handled by the corporation.

Cuba will make available to the CCC all its 1945 sugar in excess of 400,000 tons, of which 150,000 are reserved for exporting to other countries, mostly American republics, and 250,000 for local use in Cuba.

In addition, the State Department said the Foreign Economic Administration had concluded an agreement for purchase of 70,000,000 gallons of black strap molasses at 13.6 cents f.o.b. Cuban ports for production of industrial alcohol.

Meat Points $6 A Thousand In N.Y., Wheeler Reports

Washington, April 5 (AP)—A report that red ration points are being sold freely in New York city for $6 a thousand was relayed to Senate food investigators today by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.).

The Montanan said he had received information to this effect but did not give its source. He told the Agriculture Committee he had turned his data over to OPA.

In New York, Regional OPA Administrator Daniel P. Woolley denied that any red points being sold were obtained from OPA, which, he said, is pressing a campaign against "a gang of mobsters who have gone into counterfeiting red points on a large scale."

Reported Previously

Another OPA spokesman said the agency disclosed last February 21 that several butchers had admitted purchasing counterfeit points for $6 to $6.50 a thousand.

"What has apparetly reached the Senator," Woolley said, "is a garbled version of the drive OPA has made and is continuing to make against the mobsters."

Earlier in the current hearings, Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) said he had received reports that 90 per cent of the meat sold in New York is black market. House food investigators already have announced plans for an on-the-scene investigation of similar reports.

Maldistribution Cited

Expressing belief that maldistribution is the biggest difficulty as far as meat is concerned, Wheeler declared:

"The reason housewives who try to live up to the rules are not getting meat is because of the tremendous black market."

SOME DEAD SOLDIERS MAY BE BURIED IN REICH

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) Some American soldiers killed in Germany may lie in Reich soil until the war is over.

This was made known at the War department today in response to inquiries about the burial of Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, commander of the Third Armored division, in an American military cemetery at Ittenbach, Germany.

Dispatches from the Western front, prior to the all-out assault along the Rhine, had said that no American would be buried in Germany. However, because of the deep penetration of Allied forces in-

to the Reich, it has been impracticable to follow such a policy.

Under present plans, the dead will be buried temporarily in carefully marked cemeteries. Later, when transportation and operations permit, the bodies will be removed to permanent or semi-permanent cemeteries in France and Belgium.

A similar procedure was followed in North Africa where, at one time, American dead lay in 57 cemeteries. Now, they have been removed to 14 semi-permanent plots.

U.S. War Losses Mount To 892,909

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Army and navy casualties since the beginning of the war have reached 892,909.

Secretary of War Stimson today reported army losses of 798,383, while the Navy listed its casualties at 94,526. The total represented an increase of 20,047 since last week's announcement.

Stimson said the army casualties represented individual names com-

piled here through March 27 and reflected fighting up to the early part of March.

A breakdown on army casualties and figures for last week:

Killed, 156,471 and 153,791.
Wounded, 486,929 and 473,669.
Missing, 88,755 and 86,855.
Prisoners, 66,228 and 66,228.
Similar figures for the Navy:
Killed, 36,649 and 35,750.
Wounded, 42,988 and 42,202.
Missing, 10,623 and 10,500.
Prisoners, 4,266 and 4,267.

Stimson also estimated Japanese casualties in the Philippines at more than 311,000, including 187,799 counted dead, against total United States casualties of 36,981, including 8,138 killed.

Medal Honors Dead Clubber Of Japs

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to a paratrooper who singlehandedly charged a Japanese position, taunted the enemy to "get up and fight" and clubbed four to death. He died in the action.

The War Department, announcing the award to Sergt. Ray E. Eubanks, of La Grange, N.C., said today the medal will be presented tomorrow at Fort Bragg, N.C., to Eubanks' father, Ezekiel Eubanks.

Won Medal In July

The 23-year-old soldier won the decoration last July 23 during an assault against a Japanese-held ridge on Noemfoor Island, Dutch New Guinea. One attack already had been thrown back when Eubanks's squad was ordered to advance with the first platoon.

Enemy fire pinned the platoon down 30 yards from the Japanese position. After scouting the area, Eubanks ordered most of his squad to remain in position and divert the enemy's attention while he and two scouts tried to close around the flank.

He And Rifle Hit

The Japanese, however, discovered the trio and opened fire. Eubanks told the scouts to stay where they were while he crawled forward to try to toss a grenade. He got within 15 yards, despite occasional bursts of enemy fire, and opened up with an automatic rifle. A Japanese bullet hit him and his rifle, breaking it.

Disregarding his wound, Eubanks got up and charged the Japanese, yelling, "Come on, get up. Get up and fight." Swinging the useless rifle as a club, he smashed four Japanese heads before he was killed.

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His Men Carry On

"Sergeant Eubanks' heroic action, courage and example in leadership," the citation said, "so inspired his men that their advance was successful. They killed 45 of the enemy and drove the remainder from the position. . . ."

Eubanks was a native of Snow Hill, Greene county, N.C., and enlisted in the Army in June, 1939. He first served with a field artillery battalion at Fort Bragg and then volunteered for the parachute infantry. He went to the Pacific in December, 1942.

UNRRA CHARTS REPATRIATIONS

12 Million To Be Returned To Native Soil, Lehman Reveals

New York, April 5 (AP)—The program for the repatriation of twelve to fifteen million prisoners of war and labor conscripts emerging from under the Nazi heel is described in the May issue of the *American* magazine.

Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, writes that the UNRRA, in collaboration with supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and many European governments has worked out plans for repatriating the uprooted, as soon as the word is given by the military and the governments involved.

Reciprocal Arrangement

Multilateral agreements provide a reciprocal arrangement under which each government pledges itself to take care of the nationals of other governments found within its borders.

Lehman also announces an agreement with Allied headquarters under which UNRRA will provide 4,000 trained persons to operate 400 assembly centers for displaced civilians and refugees.

In the assembly centers the displaced persons will be registered, given physical examinations and freed of vermin.

They will be screened to weed out spies, saboteurs and others in the services of possible Nazi underground movements.

Transportation Included

For the stateless wayfarers more permanent quarters will be established. For others transportation will be provided as soon as possible by their own governments or by Allied armies.

Lehman sees it probable that prisoners of war will be cleared first, with skilled labor and professional men next, if their nations need their services, although women and children or mothers with babies might be removed first.

Picturing the vast problem, Lehman says:

"With the collapse of Germany, a migration of uprooted persons unprecedented in history will surge in several directions across Europe. . . . From Germany alone some 11,000,000 United Nations nationals, freed from factories, farms and barbed-wire compounds, will strike out for freedom. . . .

Half Present Problem

"Of the 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons who have been displaced from their homelands, half, it is probable, will be comparatively easily repatriated.

"The rest probably will present more or less difficult individual problems because of disease, lack of identification, loss of family and home.

"There has been some criticism of the UNRRA staff maintained in Europe before the cessation of hostilities. But it must be there, standing by, to meet the emergency when it comes."

IKE' FORESEES NO SURRENDER

Predicts Bitter Fight To Wipe Out Nazi Guerrillas

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, convinced that "a clean-cut military surrender" of Germany is not in the cards, foresees a bitter-end fight to wipe out bands of Nazi guerrillas.

"A very large number of troops" will be needed to run down and destroy them, he wrote President Roosevelt in a letter released by the White House today.

"We should be prepared," he said, mentioning moves already planned to prevent bands of Nazis from slipping away to the mountains of southern Germany in a desperate determination to string out the agony of war.

No Mass Surrender Seen

Thus, to the supreme Allied commander, there is no prospect of massed legions of the foe laying down their arms, nor of sudden quiet along the Western front like that of the armistice in 1918.

His letter, dated March 31, said:

"The further this campaign progresses, the more probable it appears that there will never be a clean-cut military surrender of the forces on the Western front.

"Our experience to date is that when formations as small as a division are disrupted, their fragments continue to fight until surrounded."

Force or the threat of force, he said, will have to be applied particularly to Nazi paratroopers, *Panzer* men and the swaggering Storm Troopers whom Adolf Hitler has fondly called his Elite Guard.

Hopes To Avert Guerrilla War

What the cost in lives will be in cleaning them all out, or how long it will take, Eisenhower did not attempt to estimate.

"I am hopeful," he wrote, "of launching operations at the proper time that should partially prevent a guerrilla control of any large area, such as the southern mountain area."

These operations may be developing even now, in the drive to join Allied and Russian troops in the lower belt of the fighting across Germany.

Eisenhower spoke of the preventive moves after saying that he had appealed to the better sense of the German people. He said "our local propaganda stations are constantly pointing out to the Germans that they ought to be planting crops for next winter's food instead of fighting."

Eisenhower To Name Day

He mentioned only as secondary possibilities that a German government might surrender and that there suddenly might be in Germany a life-saving "upsurge of popular resentment against the war."

Eisenhower himself probably will be the man who decides when organized German resistance is at an end and V-E day has come, the White House said.

The General did not say this on his own part, merely mentioning as most likely that "V-E day will come about only by a proclamation on our part."

So long as any of the "Hitler gang" can make any showing of political power, Eisenhower thinks, "the effort will be to continue resistance not only throughout Germany, but in all the outlying areas, including the western port areas of France and Denmark and Norway."

Brigands Or Pirates

Should there be any form of a national surrender — Eisenhower held out the bare possibility of some group taking over political control—"then all armed bodies remaining in the field would, in my opinion, occupy the status of brigands or pirates."

In such a position, the General said, "it is my conviction that, except for extreme fanatics, they would largely surrender."

These extremists could only expect the treatment historically given to pirates—or retribution in kind for the treatment the Nazis handed out to innocent people who could not defend themselves.

Roosevelt to Address Jefferson Day Dinners

Broadcast April 13 To Go to 350 Party Gatherings

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Democratic National Committee announced today that President Roosevelt will broadcast an address the night of April 13 to 350 Jefferson Day dinners throughout the country.

The dinners are being held to raise funds for the Congressional election campaign of 1946.

Mr. Roosevelt's message will conclude a thirty-minute program starting at 9:30 p. m. The program will begin on the National Broadcasting Company, with other networks to join in later for Mr. Roosevelt's talk. Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, said the Chief Executive's schedule would not allow him to attend the principal dinner in Washington. Also on the radio program will be addresses by Vice-President Harry S. Truman and James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

"The keynote of our party's Jefferson Day dinners this year," Mr. Hannegan said, "will be one of hope and confidence in the work that now is going forward for a lasting peace."

He said "the importance of the 1946 elections stresses the necessity" for the policy of devoting dinner proceeds to the Congressional campaign.

Additional speakers at the dinner here will include Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, Governor Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts, and Fannie Hurst, author and playwright. Comedian Milton Berle also will be on the program.

Co-chairmen of the Washington dinner are Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. William H. Davis, wife of the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Navy Orders Star Athletes Sent Abroad After Normal Tour of Duty or Training

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Navy formally ordered today that its all-star athletic teams in this country be broken up for morale purposes with more emphasis on games in battle areas.

This new policy apparently means that some star players will be transferred to the Pacific area to give service men an opportunity to see first class baseball this summer and other sports later.

The order applies to all forms of athletics and rubs out a promising season for the Great Lakes team, coached by Bob Feller, Cleveland Indian pitching star. It also puts an end to such brilliant football successes as scored by the Bainbridge, Md., Training Station eleven.

The Navy said that it does not favor "deliberate concentration of professional or publicly known athletes within the continental United States for the purpose of exploiting their specialties in athletic team competition."

It added that the morale of the Navy will be enhanced by dispersal of well-known athletes in routine service with active units, and that "their concentration within continental limits is detrimental to general morale and incurs adverse criticism" from service people as well as civilians.

"In order to break up aggregations now formed it is directed that no person, either officer or enlisted, shall be retained beyond his normal period of duty or training in a particular command or locality and be permitted to coach, play or concern himself with competitive athletics."

Anti-Royalty Bill Referendum

Washington, April 5 (AP) — The United States Chamber of Commerce today asked its membership whether it wants to support pending legislation to outlaw royalty payments to unions.

A resolution adopted by the chamber's board of directors was put to a referendum vote.

It cited what it termed the "startling instance" of James C. Petrillo's recent successful demand for a 5-cent-a-record royalty payment to his AFL musicians union and John L. Lewis's pending request for a 10-cent-a-ton payment on coal.

Termed Extras

It added:

"These exactions are not wages" but extras going to union leaders or into union treasuries or trusts and not going to the employes direct or subject to their direct control.

"By the same logic the principle of royalty exaction could be applied to an infinite number of service or commodity units in other lines of activity, all at the expense of the consuming public and with possible disaster to our national economy.

"Such exactions, if tolerated, would represent in effect a scheme of private taxation—a scheme in which 'taxes' would be levied, collected and used not by Government but by private individuals."

Bailey Bill Indorsed

The resolution, which indorsed a bill by Senator Bailey (D., N.C.) to forbid royalty payments to unions, said "an emergency now exists that will not brook delay."

The chamber's members have twenty days to vote.

Vandenberg's Security Plans Gaining Support

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg's proposal that a projected new peace-keeping league have power to review wartime boundary and similar decisions appeared headed today for official American approval.

The Michigan Republican and other American delegates to San Francisco will start daily sessions Monday in search of a policy agreement on controversial questions likely to come before the United Nations conference April 25.

Along with amendments proposed by other nations to the Dumbarton Oaks formula for world security, the delegation is expected to take up suggestions filed with the State Department by Vandenberg.

Would Include Treaties

Among these he has suggested that the projected security council be authorized to investigate any dispute which may lead to international friction and, where it finds injustices, to recommend adjustments. These could include revision of treaties and prior decisions.

Discussion of this proposal has developed an apparent Administration willingness to accept at least a modified version of the Vandenberg plan. Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reportedly, is prepared to back the principle within the delegation.

The delegates in the next two weeks probably will attempt to reach an American position on the small-nation complaints, as set forth in a memorandum from the Netherlands Government.

Russian Questions

Also before them will be questions raised by the Russian Government, although their stand on the Soviet proposal for multiple voting apparently was foreclosed by President Roosevelt's promise of support at Yalta.

Delegates generally believe the demand raised by Russia for a conference seat for the Lublin-Warsaw Polish Government may have been killed by British and American rejection.

Their feeling is that neither the Soviet-supported Warsaw Poles nor the London exile government will be represented at San Francisco unless unexpected progress is made by a three-nation commission at Moscow in forming a coalition provisional regime.

McMahon Has Proposal

In this connection, Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) wrote Secretary of State Stettinius today proposing that delegations from both the London and Warsaw governments be seated at the conference.

"I make this suggestion," the Connecticut Senator said, "in the hope that these two delegations having, for the first time, the opportunity to sit down at a conference table, could satisfactorily resolve this pressing and vital problem."

There were indications, meanwhile, that this Government might take some action soon in an effort to break the virtual deadlock in the Moscow Polish commission. It has been in session since shortly after the Yalta Big Three meeting.

Foresees Fair Solution

Stettinius said in a letter to Senator Taft (R., Ohio) yesterday that "progress has not been as rapid as we had hoped for, but I am still confident that a fair solution will be reached."

Taft had written the Secretary urging that the American representative on the commission, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, be instructed to refuse approval of any provisional government "which is predominantly under the influence of the Russian Government or is not proportionately representative of the Polish people."

Addressing the Council on Foreign Relations in Chicago last

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night, Stettinius voiced "full con fidence that we shall be able t resolve" the "temporary difficultie of a political nature that have arisen in connection with the San Francisco conference."

BLACK MARKETS CUT SUPPLIES OF MEAT FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) Senators heard testimony today that black markets in the United States and a drought in Australia were hampering efforts to stock up meat for the Army.

So far, however, there has been an ample flow of supplies, Maj. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg of the Quartermaster corps told the Agriculture committee.

Hardigg said dry weather in both Australia and New Zealand had made it much more difficult to get meat there. He told Chairman Thomas (D-Okla.) that this would mean the Army would need more meat from the United States.

He agreed with Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) that black market operators in this country had contributed to Quartermaster corps troubles in stocking up as much meat as it desired.

(The War department has said that it does not have a stockpile of meat in the usual sense, but does try to keep sufficient reserves to keep supply lines flowing.)

General Hardigg said that the Army stopped feeding meat to liberated people three months ago because of the shortage in this country, and is now giving them cereals, beans dried eggs and sugar principally.

The Senate committee and a special House group both are at work to learn whether the civilian shortage is necessary.

Senators Wheeler and Thomas especially have blamed illegal sales, the latter commenting that "everywhere we turn we run into a black market."

Wheeler said today that he had heard red ration points for meat were being sold in New York for $6 a thousand. In New York regional officials of the Office of Price Administration commented that several butchers had admitted purchasing counterfeit points for $6 to $6.50 a thousand.

Mal-Distribution Seen

What most students of the meat situation agree on is that there has been a mal-distribution of meat—in other words, that some people are getting more than the average persons' share.

This point was brought up in a protest by Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island that people in his state last year averaged but 109 pounds per ration book holder and recently averaged, on a yearly basis, only 80 pounds. These figures compare with war food administration estimates that the national per capita meat consumption last year was 147 pounds and now is at the rate of about 125 pounds.

WFA officials said this did not necessarily mean the national estimates are wrong they conceded that consumers in midwestern cattle producing areas last year had meat far in excess of the national average.

OPA now is developing a system designed to set a limit on the amount of livestock which may be handled by all slaughterers, the idea being to prevent unfair distribution among various areas of the country. John J. Madigan, formerly of Armour and company, Chicago, has been selected to manage it.

For the third year, the government set aside today a large part of early turkey marketings for the military services, thereby cutting the civilian supplies again.

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List Budget Chief for Loan Job

High Officials Backing Harold Smith to Succeed Vinson as Administrator.

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—Harold Smith, who has budgeted more billions of spending than any man in history, may become the new Federal Loan Administrator. Officials high in the Government are backing him for the job which Fred M. Vinson vacated to become Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, succeeding James F. Byrnes.

Names of half a dozen other men have figured in the conjectures about a successor to Vinson. One of the first to bob up was that of Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator. Others mentioned have included Edwin W. Pauley of California, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia and Emil Schram, former head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and now president of the New York Stock Exchange.

But supporters of Smith pointed to these qualifications for their man:

For six years he has culled over all Government plans for spending hundreds of billions of dollars. He has learned how to say "no" to requests for money which he considers unsound.

However, since Smith has had no banking experience, there was a distinct possibility he might prefer to remain as budget director.

Another barrier to his appointment as Loan Administrator would be the difficulty of finding some one else to run the budget bureau. Some officials suggested that if President Roosevelt wanted to promote some one on the bureau's staff, he might pick J. Weldon Jones, who has been Smith's assistant.

Smith has been a budgetary expert for fifteen years: Immediately before coming to Washington he was handling the same kind of chores for the State of Michigan. A chunky, bespectacled individual with sandy hair and mustache, Smith is nearly 47. He smokes a pipe most of the time.

STUDY SERIOUS TO VETERANS

University Finds Battle-Tested Scorn 'Joe College' Spirit

Bloomington, Ind., April 5 (AP)—Battle-tested veterans returning to school scorn the "Joe College" spirit of peacetime years.

That's the discovery of Indiana University, which has 350 veterans or eight per cent of the total student enrollment, now on its campus.

Wendell W. Wright, director of the office of veterans affairs, has made a thorough study of veterans who have come back. He says:

"Veterans regard certain traditional customs in organized houses (fraternity groups) as being infantile and naive. Those in private houses and university dormitories, on the other hand, are more satisfied with their surroundings."

Home Object To Segregation

Some veterans, Wright said, object to segregation and want to fit into the school system without undue attention.

"These individuals," he explained, "are the veterans who have really seen action.

"But we also find the exhibitionist type, the ones who call attention to the veterans as a group, who tend to segregate themselves and in the majority of cases have really not had military or naval experience comparable to the other type."

The average age of returned veterans is 23, compared with 20 for men students enrolled in the 1941-42 period. "This average age," Wright said, "will tend to increase for the next three years."

Veterans Shaky About Return

"The average veteran is very shaky about his ability to get back in the study habit," Wright continued. "He feels that he is at a great disadvantage with the student fresh out of high school."

The minimum time for a veteran to adapt himself to study is six weeks, although some may require a full semester to get their academic feet on the ground.

Wright said the scholastic record of veterans at Indiana is "very encouraging." During the third semester of 1943-44, veterans had a five per cent higher average than the general university average.

One of the biggest obstacles in handling of veterans is the reluctance of the Veterans Administration to release medical histories Wright said.

Volunteered Data Misleading

Veterans often volunteer information about themselves, Wright said, "but it cannot be considered as authentic. For example, one boy insisted that a parachute jump caused his nervousness, and it turned out to be incipient epilepsy.

"Another boy, who claimed an asthmatic condition, turned out to be a dementia praecox case.

"Veterans are very likely to run into difficult financial circumstances before the arrival of their benefit checks and they should be made aware of this fact before they undertake enrollment," he said.

Wright recommends that universities set up unsecured loan funds to help veterans over the hump.

He also suggests veterans carry a minimum scholastic load during their first semester back in college, and that physical examinations be required of all veterans entering or returning to college.

Courses for veterans, Wright emphasizes, also should include programs which have a definite therapeutic value.

WLB Warns Lewis Mine Strike Must End

Told Government Will Seize Those Properties Affected Unless He Acts Promptly

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The War Labor Board tonight warned John L. Lewis that unless work stoppages in approximately 200 bituminous coal mines ends promptly "the Government will have no alternative but to seize and operate the mines on strike."

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor addressed a telegram to Lewis as president of the United Mine Workers, and John J. O'Leary, UMWA vice president, saying mine strikes are interfering with production of steel and other war materials.

Steel Furnaces Closed

"The board calls upon the United Mine Workers of America at this critical stage of the war to take every step necessary to bring about the immediate termination of these work stoppages and the resumption of the production of coal," Dr. Taylor's telegram to Lewis said.

Taylor said that blast furnaces of some steel mills have been forced to close and that others probably would close down within the next 24 hours unless full bituminous production is resumed.

Soft coal operators and mine representatives have been bargaining here, so far without success, for a new contract to replace one that expired last Saturday. Lewis agreed to extend the contract 30 days, but nevertheless wildcat strikes have been widespread this week.

Ickes Urged Seizure

This morning Harold L. Ickes, [illegible] Interior, urged Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] quick Government seizure of the mines to head off "a serious interruption in the production of steel."

Ickes wanted such action today, but there were indications that it would be delayed at least until later in the week.

Text of Chairman Taylor's message to Lewis and O'Leary follows:

"Work stoppages in approximately 200 bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky have occurred despite the extension of the contracts between the United Mine Workers of America and the national bituminous coal operators.

Metallurgical Coal Needed

"These work stoppages are interfering with the production of coal, particularly metallurgical coal which is essential to the continued operation of the steel industry. Blast furnaces of some of the steel mills have been forced to close for lack of metallurgical coal and reports indicate that other blast furnaces will also be compelled to close within the next 24 hours unless the production of coal is resumed.

"The board calls upon the United Mine Workers of America at this critical stage of the war to take every step necessary to bring about the immediate termination of these work stoppages and the resumption of the production of coal.

Seizure Only Alternative

"Unless these work stoppages are terminated promptly the Government will have no alternative but to seize and operate the mines on strike.

(Signed) George W. Taylor, chairman National War Labor Board."

Operators negotiating with the union sought an opportunity today to report lack of progress to the War Labor Board. But the board turned the plan down, pointing out that a report on the status of negotiations already had been set for Saturday.

Trying To Get Miners Back

With Lewis reported en route back from Washington to New York, O'Leary said when advised of the board's telegram that "I can't see how we can do any more than we are doing" to get the idle miners back to work.

O'Leary said district UMWA officials in western Pennsylvania decided at a meeting today to make fresh attempts to get miners in their area back to the pits. O'Leary renewed his statement that superintendents in some Southern mines are preventing men from returning to work in order to avoid payment of any retroactive wage increase.

Another Session Due Today

Another negotiations session is to be held tomorrow morning.

Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the operators, said there had been "no progress in the last several days" and the operators wanted to know about "future procedure if no accord is reached here tomorrow."

John O'Leary, United Mine Workers vice president, said the miners "still have hopes of making an agreement."

The WLB had asked for a report by Saturday on the status of negotiations.

The whereabouts of John L. Lewis, UMW president, was uncertain here. He had left anthracite conferences in New York presumably to resume the soft-coal dealings here.

Ickes, solid fuels administrator for war, told his news conference that thirteen United States Steel Corporation blast furnaces have shut down and noon tomorrow will see twenty more cooling off.

Meanwhile, more bituminous miners in some areas heeded Lewis's call for work under an extension of the old wage contract, but others dropped their tools. Reports from the coal fields indicated at least 40,000 still idle.

Captive Mines Affected

The main increase in idleness was reported from Pennsylvania, where tabulations showed about 28,900 bituminous miners off the job, compared with 21,000 yesterday.

Principally affected were captive mines serving steel mills, with nine pits of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, United States Steel subsidiary, reported idle and the other two only partially active. Four Jones & Laughlin Steel Company mines and three of Republic Steel were idle.

West Virgina coal digging was called nearly normal, more than 50 per cent better than yesterday's record.

Ohio operations were reported virtually unchanged with about 40 per cent of the miners idle. One additional mine opened up but another shut down.

In Alabama about 8,000 of 20,000 miners were on the job, compared with 4,000 yesterday. Three steel plant mines went back in produc-

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tion, the first since last week. William Mitch, district UMW president, predicted an end to "all misunderstandings" this week and full production next week.

Plans for Transferring Armies From Europe to East Revealed

V-E Day Will See Start of Biggest Moving Job in History—Most Troops Will Pass Through This Country.

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—The United States Army will begin history's biggest single moving job on V-E day. It will be bigger than the task of getting Eisenhower to Berlin. It will take months longer than the year required to move the A. E. F. home from Europe after world war I.

The Army in Europe is not just coming home. Most of it is going on, 13,000 miles from the battlefields of Germany, to finish up the war with Japan. It is not too much to say that the final round of the Japanese war will begin in Germany.

This is the core of what the American High Command calls its re-deployment problems, and at this point the problem ceases to be simple. Men and supplies cannot begin to leave Europe until Germany is completely defeated, and they cannot begin arriving in the Philippines (or wherever else they will go out there) until bases and camps are ready to receive them.

When the generals started making plans to close out business in Europe they came up against this still unanswered question: When and how will the war with Germany end?

War May Drag On.

A German surrender would give us a clean break in Europe. We would not need to leave men to mop up Nazi guerrillas. But the war may drag on through weary months of lessening enemy resistance. If this happens, the Allied Powers will have to decide somehow when they have won the war and proclaim that a certain day is V-E day.

At that time the American High Command will order into effect one of the various detailed plans for reorganizing its divisions in Europe and transporting them out of the theater, except those to be left in Germany.

Simultaneously, the generals and admirals will have to take into account the state of the war against Japan. If the Island of Luzon, in the Philippines, is the largest mass of land we then hold out there, most or all of the troops from Europe will go to Luzon. But if Japan or China has been invaded by then they might go more directly to those battle areas.

The routes by which they will go and the general time schedules can be told now:

The first troops out of Europe will be for the most part service units—men to build camps and airfields, roads, docks and the like. The first equipment will be the stuff they need to do these jobs.

No Furlough for First Troops.

Most of these troops will go directly from the ports of northern and western France, and of Belgium and Holland, across the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal and into the Pacific. It will be a long, tough trip, and it will mean that the men chosen for this assignment will not get a furlough home between wars.

Some early units will leave from Marseille and other Mediterranean ports and voyage east by way of the Suez Canal. Depending on where they are needed, some Air Force units will fly to India and points beyond by way of the Middle East. Gen. Arnold says that most of the Air Force will go directly to the Pacific.

After these first movements of service units, with possibly a few combat units included, the great stream of American soldiers in Europe will begin to flow across the Atlantic to New York and other big East coast ports.

Those coming home that way will include both men to be demobilized and men to be furloughed.

Here Are the Plans.

This is what will happen according to present plans:

1. From the ports where they disembark the men of both classes will be routed by train to a score of big Army "personnel centers" throughout the country. These are the camps used also for inducting men into the Army. Returning veterans will go to the camps nearest their homes, traveling in groups set up on a geographical basis. If a man is to be discharged, he will get his final papers there and transportation home. If he is to be furloughed, he will get transportation.

2. Each man on furlough will have about a month's leave. He must report back to the personnel center.

3. After further training, the veteran will be sent to Army ports destined for the Pacific. The probability is that he will have to go out to San Francisco or some other West Coast port. By this time those ports become too crowded, Atlantic or Gulf outlets will be used in addition.

Three Months to Move Man.

Under this system it will take about three months to move a man from Europe to the United States, give him leave, get him equipped and back into a combat unit and put him on board a ship.

How many men will be demobilized and how many will get furloughs? No competent authority in the War Department here would venture an on-the-record estimate. All who were asked said that too much depends on what is happening in the Pacific.

But it is possible to report why it will take so long to bring these men home.

It took two years to build up Britain the Army which invaded western Europe during much of that time was full of Atlantic ports and the North African and Italian campaigns pulled heavily on shipping.

Those conditions will not exist during re-deployment, but on the other hand everything will have to start from deep inside France, Belgium, Holland, Germany or Italy. The railroad systems of all those countries are inadequate. Port facilities are still sharply limited. Shipping must be used also to transport civilian supplies to liberated Europe and to feed the Pacific war at an ever mounting rate. Present plans call for making full use of both British shipping and captured German vessels as well as all available ships of other countries.

A Measurement for the Problem.

One way of measuring the problem is this:

It takes seventy-five trains, totaling 2,700 passenger and freight cars, to move a full armored division with its 10,000 men and 3,700 tanks, trucks, jeeps, &c. It takes twenty-nine passenger trains and four freight trains to move the 15,000 men of an infantry division and their equipment. (At least sixty-four divisions are known to be in Europe today.

It takes fifteen Liberty ships to transport overseas just the equipment of an armored division. A big liner like the Queen Mary may carry 15,000 men a trip, but the average troop transport can haul only 3,000 to 4,000. One of the jobs will be to convert some cargo carriers to troop ships.

Coming out of Europe, men and equipment will not move at the same rate. A few troops will start coming over the first month after V-E day. The trickle of men will swell into a heavy stream by the end of the third month, but much equipment will have to be reconditioned in Europe.

Eight Months to Peak.

Many of the more delicate instruments of war will have to be specially packaged against the Pacific climate. The peak flow of materials to the Pacific, therefore, will not start from Europe until six to eight months after V-E day.

Hauling the troops in this country will put a heavy new strain on American railroads. However, Army transportation authorities estimate at the moment that it will not be greater than it was at the peak period of transportation to East coast ports when preparations were under way for the invasion of Europe.

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2 LABOR LEADERS GET UP TO 16 YEARS

Fay And Bove Sentenced For Conspiracy And Extortion

New York, April 5 (AP)—Labor Leaders Joseph S. Fay and James Bove were sentenced today to serve from eight and a half to sixteen years each in prison for conspiracy and extortion.

A special jury March 15 found the defendants, AFL building trades union executives, guilty of charges of extorting $62,000 and conspiracy to extort $280,000 from contractors on New York city's $300,000,000 Delaware water project.

Called Grasping Thieves

In opposing defense counsel pleas for leniency, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, who prosecuted the case, told the court:

"Well over $1,000,000 was paid on that aqueduct job. Both men are ruthless and grasping thieves, and their long conspiracy from 1936 to 1943 is a record full of overt acts."

Justice William H. Munson, who pronounced sentence, during the thirteen-day trial termed the defendants two of the nation's most powerful labor leaders.

The original indictment accused Fay and Bove of conspiring to extort $703,000 from the aqueduct contractors and extorting $62,000 from the Walsh Construction Company. They were acquitted of five counts alleging extortion.

Both Labor Leaders

Fay, 53, of Newark, N.J., is vice president of the International Union of Operating Engineers while Bove, 45, of Long Island City, N.Y., is former vice president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union.

John W. McGeehan, attorney for Fay, indicated an appeal would be taken in behalf of his client. Moses Polakoff, counsel for Bove, has said Bove would appeal.

President Urges Spiritual Revival

New York, April 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt called for a revival of the spirit of religion to solve the nation's problems in a message made public tonight at the centenary dinner of Congregation Emanu-El.

The President's message read:

"The gravity of the times which mark the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Congregation Emanu-El quickens in the hearts and souls of thinking men and women an appreciation of their dependence on the strength that can be found only in the everlasting reality of religion.

Would Rekindle Faith

"It seems, therefore, fitting that I should again declare that no greater thing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion — a revival that would stir the hearts of men and women of all faiths to a reassertion of their belief in God. I doubt if there is any problem that would not melt away before the fire of such a spiritual awakening.

"The great majority of Americans find religious unity in a common Biblical heritage—the heritage of the Old Testament. Whether our allegiance is to the tenets of Christian revelation or to the ancient teaching of Israel, we all hold to the inspiration of the Old Testament and accept the Ten Commandments as the fundamental law of God.

"It is well for us, therefore, in the face of global war and world upheaval, to emphasize the many essential things in which we, as a nation, can find unity as we seek solution of the momentous problems before us."

Greiser's Capture Denied

New York, April 5 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast tonight quoted "competent German quarters" as denying reports that Arthur Greiser, former gauleiter of Poland, had been captured by Soviet troops and also "the many reports concerning Reichsmarshal Goering." The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Rail Coal Crisis Denied By Bituminous Institute

New York, April 5 (AP)—Harry M. Vawter, director of the Bituminous Coal Institute, said tonight a majority of the nation's railroads were operating with less than a fifteen-day coal supply, but that it "would be an unusual situation" if any of them were down to a one-day reserve.

Vawter's statement was made after an unnamed railroad official in Cincinnati said American railroads were operating on little more than a day-to-day fuel basis.

YANK FORCES RESCUE 14 POLISH GENERALS

NEW YORK, April 5 — (AP) Fourteen Polish generals, including a former chief-of-staff and the commander who defended Warsaw in 1939, have been rescued by the American Ninth armored division at Dossel, near Kassel, the Polish telegraph agency reported in a Paris dispatch today.

The generals were among 2,400 Polish officers freed from the German prison camp. The rescued former Polish chief-of-staff is Gen. Tadeusz Piskor, and liberated with him was Gen. Walerian Czuma who opposed the Germans when they besieged Warsaw. Also freed was Gen. Leon Barbecki, former inspector general of the Polish army.

The prisoners were all suffering from malnutrition, and there were 60 cases of tuberculosis.

Planes To Use Billion Gallons Of Gas Yearly

New York, April 5 (AP)—Commercial and private aircraft will use gasoline at the rate of 2,000 gallons a minute—or more than one billion gallons yearly—after the war, G. K. Brower of American Airlines, Incorporated, predicted today.

Brower told an aeronautical meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers that air transport operators alone probably would pay more than $70,000,000 annually for fuels and lubricants by 1954. Each penny change in fuel prices, he said, would make a total cost difference of about $5,000,000 yearly.

Brower added that airlines probably will be less interested in super-fuels after the war than in a limited number of grades of gasoline which will satisfy varying operating needs economically.

Army Aid to Wounded Praised

BUFFALO, April 5 (AP).—The life of a wounded American soldier is "practically guaranteed if he reaches a hospital," Milton D. Cohn, of Buffalo, national commander of Disabled American Veterans, said today. Mr. Cohn, just returned from a survey of handling of wounded men in the European area, said in an interview that American soldiers are receiving the best medical care "ever offered by any army."

STATE TO SHARE SNOW EXPENSES

Albany, April 5 (A. P.).—A State appropriation of $5,000,000 to be distributed to localities for extraordinary snow expenses was

authorized today in a bill signed by Gov. Dewey.

The statute permits counties, cities, towns and villages to file with the State Superintendent of Public Works statements of their snow removal costs from last November 15 to April 15 and for the same period from 1939 through 1944. The municipalities then will be reimbursed the amount which the 1944-45 cost exceeded the average for the six-year period.

Gov. Dewey vetoed a bill which would have increased from 50 to 75 per cent the State's contribution toward local expenditures for snow removal and would have removed the maximum limit of $75 per mile.

Another bill signed by Gov. Dewey authorizes the public works superintendent or employees or contractors designated by him to enter lands to keep waters of streams within a channel to prevent encroachment on highways. They also would be permitted to remove any fence or obstruction which caused snow drifts and to erect fences to prevent snow drifts.

Earlier, he signed a bill authorizing the State Comptroller to receive payment from the Federal Government for municipalities' claims for repairing roads and bridges damaged by a Federal agency or contractor in connection with prosecution of the war or national defense.

Cornell Professor to China

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5 (AP).—Cornell University officials announced today that Knight Biggerstaff, associate professor of Chinese history, will leave soon for China on a special one-year assignment by the State Department. He will be assigned to the American Embassy in Chungking with the title of attache. Professor Biggerstaff has been on leave from Cornell for the last six months as a China specialist in the planning and research unit of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department. Mrs. Biggerstaff will remain in Washington to continue her work as regional specialist in the China section of the Office of War Information.

SAYS JAPS SEEK CHINESE PEACE

Hamilton, N. Y., April 5 (A. P.).—T. Z. Koo, adviser to China's delegation to the World Security Conference at San Francisco on April 25, said today that "Japan has been flooding Chungking with emissaries in an effort to patch up a peace with China." Speaking at a Colgate University weekly assembly, Koo, an honorary alumnus, declared that the Japanese had lost much of their arrogance in recent years.

He described his contacts with the Japanese after his capture December 7, 1941, when they bombed Hongkong and destroyed the plane on which he was to fly to America. He escaped to Shanghai, where he became a superintendent of a maternity hospital. While there during 1942 and 1943, he said, the Japanese sent peace emissaries to see him.

"The first two who came," he related, "tried to intimidate me in an effort to compel me to cast my weight behind a 'co-prosperity circle' to be created by China and Japan. When I said there was no basis for such co-operation, they asked me what they could do to build a basis. I replied: 'Stop the war.' They said they would if they could withdraw into Mancuria, but I pointed out that that would be insufficient."

Koo said that another emissary, "whose name would be known to most Americans," visited him in 1944 but that "there was no arrogance this time."

"He admitted," said Koo, "that the war in the Pacific had reached a very critical stage for Japan and that Japan would like to unite with China for a 'co-prosperity circle.' I replied that the Chinese have never thought of peace in all those years we were fighting alone and there was no reason to stop now when we are getting help from the United Nations. . . . Since then Japan has been flooding Chungking with emissaries in an effort to patch up a peace with China."

Postwar Peril Seen In Nazi Cartels

Reading, Pa., April 5 (AP)—Nazi Germany, through its cartel agreements with many strategic American businesses, threatens to be the nation's No. 1 postwar troublemaker, according to Norman M. Littell, former Assistant United States Attorney General.

Speaking to the Kiwanis Club here last night, he said cartel agreements between German and American firms "almost defeated us in this war. We won't know exactly how close until the history of these eventful years is written."

3d Service Command's Sale

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP).—Bids for 1,500,000 items of surplus property were opened today by the Army 3d Service Command. More than 1,000 wholesalers and retailers placed sealed bids earlier this week after viewing the items, but only twenty watched their opening

Halifax Urges Co-Operation

Harrisburg, April 5 (AP) — The Earl of Halifax pleaded tonight that there be no quitters on the United Nations' peace-keeping team no matter how "sore" individual nations may become.

No nation, he said, is going to be "able to dictate to the world."

In a speech before the Engineers Society of Pennsylvania, the British Ambassador said peace can be maintained in the future only by "the driving force of a common sentiment."

Prays For Conference

He reiterated Britain's pledge to see the Pacific war through to a victorious finish, and prayed for success of the San Francisco conference, on whose course, he said, "the future peace of the world will largely hang."

"This time we must not fail," he asserted.

Halifax insisted that economic co-operation must go hand in hand with political co-operation if world peace is to be insured.

Mistakes Expected

Economically, there must not be "a disorderly and selfish scramble," he added.

"Future war, if it comes, will spring . . . from some profound clash of ideas, which will be fighting desperately for survival."

He said there are bound to be mistakes made in the largely uncharted seas of international co-operation, "but none of these mistakes will be fatal provided we avoid the biggest mistake of all, of losing patience with the job and trying to pull out of it.

"We shall have our differences with each other; but we shall hold these in place if we remember that in a large and complicated partnership like ours no single partner is going always to have his own way about everything."

Not One To Dictate

"Not one," he continued, "not you, nor Russia, nor the British Commonwealth nor anyone else will be able to dictate to the world, and a settlement of a controversial question will generally be in the nature of a compromise. We may not always like it. We may not think it the best solution.

"We may even feel sore that our point of view has not received more consideration.

"But all this will not matter too much so long as we do not let such differences poison our relations with each other, or lead us into questioning . . . motives or integrity."

The Beachbuster Tank In Production for Year

Borg-Warner Aid Describes Weapon Used at Okinawa

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP).—The Beachbuster, amphibious tank used in the Okinawa landings, has been produced in volume by Borg-Warner Corporation for almost a year, the company announced today.

R. C. Ingersoll, Borg-Warner vice-president and head of its Ingersoll Steel & Disc Division, revealed some details of production at the Ingersoll plant in Kalamazoo, Mich., after the Navy disclosed the Beachbusters were used on Okinawa. The Beachbuster is known officially as the LVT-3, and was designed especially to crack enemy shore defenses.

One of its outstanding features is a ramp door at the rear which permits quick unloading of men and supplies when it draws ashore. The rear ramp lessens the hazard from direct enemy small arms fire in landing operations.

Improvement Planned For Artificial Limbs

Chicago, April 5 (AP)—A committee "to incorporate new advances" into the making of artificial limbs and to bring about as much prosthetic standardization as possible was ready to begin its work today.

Formation of the committee was announced by the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, which said the group had been requested by the Army's surgeon general, the National Academy of Science and the National Research Council.

Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, professor of applied science at Northwestern University, has been named chairman. Headquarters will be at the university.

Joseph Grew Taken Ill Playing Golf In Florida

Boca Raton, Fla., April 5 (AP)—Joseph G. Grew, Under Secretary of State, was taken ill while playing golf here last Monday and taken to the Army Air Forces Hospital, The Army revealed today.

Lieut. Col. Cleo M. Miller, of Nashville, Tenn., base surgeon, described Grew's condition as "rapidly improving" and said he would be discharged in a "day or two."

Ft. McClellan Under Polio Quarantine

Fort McClellan, Ala., April 5 (AP). Army authorities today placed a limited quarantine on the Fort McClellan post in an attempt to check an outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).

The action was taken at the request of the State Health Department after sixteen cases—three of them fatal—developed on the reservation. The first case appeared March 22. Three developed yesterday.

All but one of the persons affected are soldiers.

The quarantine affects children up to 14 years old. Those on the post may not leave it and none may enter from the outside.

Officials said about "two busloads" of children live on the post and attend schools near by.

There are no other cases in the county.

Polio epidemics usually occur in the summer and fall. Last summer saw the most serious outbreak ever recorded in the United States, but it did not reach epidemic proportion in Alabama.

LEGION OF MERIT WON BY NEGRO SOLDIER

ATLANTA, April 5—(AP) First Sgt. Jerry B. Davis, 36, of Macon, Ga., today became the first Negro in the country to win the Legion of Merit—fourth highest Army decoration.

The medal was presented to Davis at a special ceremony here at Lawson General hospital, where he is a patient. Brig. Gen. William L. Sheep, commanding officer of the hospital, pinned the decoration on the soldier's blouse.

Davis led the best section in the 92nd all Negro division in Italy and was wounded bringing rations to his gun crews during a heavy enemy barrage at the battle of the Arno river.

3 Timken Plants Shut In Maintenance Strike

6,000 Idle in Detroit After Union Steward Is Laid Off

DETROIT, April 5 (AP). — The strike of maintenance workers of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company closed three of its plants today, making more than 6,000 workers idle.

The strike, involving 400 maintenance workers, began Tuesday after a union steward of Local 174, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, had been laid off for one week. The company charged he had checked into the plant on a morning shift and immediately slipped out with an outgoing group of workers.

NELSON TO HELP RECONVERSION OF AUTO INDUSTRY

DETROIT, April 5—(AP) The appointment of Henry P. Nelson to aid in the reconversion of the automotive industry to peacetime production was announced today by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production board.

Nelson, who has been director of WPB's aircraft division, will retain that office, Krug said.

Krug came to Detroit today to consult with automotive men on the industry's reconversion problems and following an all afternoon session said, "we did not talk about automobile production at all. No new cars will be approved until the collapse of Germany and maybe for some time after that."

The WPB chairman said some time was spent in consideration of the various preliminaries, such as machine tool equipment, plant rearrangement and other technical questions that must be disposed of before automobile production can be resumed.

He said that a story, given considerable circulation today, to the effect that passenger automobiles would be in production next fall with the authorization of the WPB "is not true."

"We are using all the materials and manpower the country has to keep the war going and until that situation eases, it will not be possible to think of civilian car production," Krug said.

In announcing the appointment of the 37-year-old Nelson, Krug emphasized that his job would be that of coordinating the reconversion preliminaries. "He is in no sense to be a 'czar'," Krug said.

Krug is a dollar-a-year man on leave to WPB from the International Harvester company where he was manager of schedules and production for the company's 19 plants.

Top-ranking officials of the automotive industry attending the meeting at which Nelson's appointment was announced were the group including:

K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler corporation; Henry Ford II, executive vice president of Ford Motor company; C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors corporation; Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker corporation; George T. Christopher, president of Packard Motor Car company; Ward M. Canaday, chairman of Willys-Overland; George M. Mason, president of Nash Kelvinator and a score of other car manufacturers, as well as representatives of the War Manpower commission and the armed services.

McNutt Favors Wiping Out Of All Japanese

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5 (AP). Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission declared here today he was in favor of the "extermination of the Japanese—in toto."

He made the remark in a departure from his prepared text at a luncheon meeting of business, labor and civic leaders. Asked later by a reporter if he meant extermination of the Japanese Army or the people, he replied he referred to "the people."

"I know the Japanese people," he added.

McNutt expressed the opinion America would be able to meet the current labor shortage in her war factories "because our people want to see this thing through."

Oath Requirement Changed

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5 (AP). — Japanese - Americans are no long required to forswear allegiance to the emperor when being inducted into the United States Armed Forces, the national offices of the Japanese-American Citizens' League have announced. The oath administered now is exactly the same as for all other inductees. Alien Japanese, now acceptable in the Army as volunteers, must still forswear allegiance to Hirohito, the organization said.

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Know Eisenhower's APO? If So, Tell Union

San Francisco, April 5 (AP)—Anybody know General Eisenhower's army postoffice number?

Delegates to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union convention addressed a cable to the General care of "Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces." The longshoremen wanted to tell the General they would continue their no-strike policy.

The cable was returned marked "insufficient address."

Japs to Drop Radio to Philippines

San Francisco, April 5 (A. P.). — Effective tomorrow, the Japanese radio will drop its Spanish language broadcasts to the Philippines. Spanish language programs to Latin America will continue.

LONDON, &-048) 5-(AP)-HALIFAX BOMBERS OF THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND BEFORE DAWN TODAY ROUNDED OUT 250 ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY BLOWING UP A MEDIUM-SIZED MERCHANT VESSEL AND SETTING ANOTHER AFIRE IN THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT SEAS.

BY LIGHT OF FLARES THEY SPOTTED THE FREIGHTERS MOVING THROUGH THE CALM SEAS TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN NORWAY COAST AND PRESSED HOME THEIR ATTACKS THROUGH FLAK BARRAGES THROWN UP BY THREE ESCORT VESSELS.

SN653PEW

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE VETERAN 389TH LIBERATOR BOMBARDMENT GROUP OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, COMMANDED BY COL.JOHN HERBOTH, JR., OF GLENELLYN, ILL., HAS COMPLETED 300 MISSIONS.

DURING THE COURSE OF THESE ASSAULTS IT HAS BOMBED IN ADVANCE OF THREE INVASIONS--SICILY, ITALY AND NORMANDY. IT TOOK PART IN A LOW LEVEL ATTACK ON PLOESTI OILFIELDS AND EARNED THE DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. ITS LATEST LOW LEVEL MISSION WAS PARACHUTING SUPPLIES TO THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY LANDING ACROSS THE RHINE.

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THE HEAVY ATTACK WAS A FOLLOW-UP TO WEDNESDAY'S PLASTERING BY THE U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE OF KIEL AND HAMBURG AND AIRFIELDS IN NORTHWEST GERMANY BY NEARLY 2,000 PLANES. EIGHT BOMBERS AND FOUR FIGHTERS WERE LISTED AS MISSING FROM THAT OPERATION.

EXCEPT FOR THE ISOLATED JET PLANE ATTACKS, MOST OF THE U.S.BOMBERS WERE UNOPPOSED IN THE AIR TODAY. FLAK WAS MODERATE EXCEPT IN THE NUERNBERG AREA. AT NUERNBERG SOME CREWMEN REPORTED FLAK WITH A PURPLE FLASH INSTEAD OF THE USUAL RED.

THE ORDNANCE DEPOT AT INGOLSTADT WAS DESCRIBED BY AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE STAFF OFFICER AS "PROBABLY THE MOST ACTIVE CENTER IN SOUTHERN GERMANY."

DURING THE MORNING U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE PILOTS SWEEPING AHEAD OF AMERICAN BATTLEFRONT ARMIES, DESTROYED EIGHT GERMAN PLANES AND DAMAGED 29 OTHERS IN AN ATTACK ON NAZI AIRFIELDS NEAR WEIMAR. PILOTS FLYING OVER THE HANNOVER AREA REPORTED LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF NAZI VEHICLES ON SECONDARY ROADS HEADING EASTWARD FROM THE WESER RIVER AREA. SOME 500 SORTIES WERE FLOWN.

RQ440PEW

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY "THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS X X X OUR HATE-FILLED ENEMY SIMPLY MUST BE STOPPED FROM ROLLING AROUND OUR COUNTRY."

THE REICH PRESS JOINED THE CLAMOR FOR STIFFENED RESISTANCE.

HITLER'S OWN VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER OBSERVED THAT "NEWS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT, STUDDED WITH THE NAMES OF WELL-KNOWN GERMAN TOWNS DEAR TO OUR HEARTS, IS SPREADING ALARM IN GERMANY, X X X BUT AN ALARM THAT WE FEEL MUST RESULT IN EVERYONE'S BEING AT HIS POST AND ORGANIZING RESISTANCE."

"THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS, VERY MUCH SO," SAID THE HOME RADIO, "YET WE SIMPLY MUST WITHSTAND THE ENEMY. DETERMINATION AND GUTS MUST WIN THROUGH. X X X EVERY GERMAN NOW CASTS AN ANXIOUS EYE ON THE MAP OF GERMANY AND IS VERY MUCH WORRIED, BUT WE CANNOT LET OURSELVES BE BEATEN BY THESE ENEMIES, EITHER BY WORDS OR BY SWORD.

"LET US ALL BEAR IN MIND RIGHT NOW THAT IT DOES NOT MATTER ABOUT THIS TOWN OR THAT GERMAN REGION; WHAT WE MUST AND WILL STOP IS THE ENEMY'S DEVILISH DETERMINATION TO BREAK OUR WILL TO RESIST."

BZ941AEW

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-DUTCH CITIZENS WERE QUOTED IN WESTERN FRONT DISPATCHES TODAY AS SAYING THAT 50 PER CENT OF THE V-1 FLYING BOMBS AIMED AT LONDON AND ALLIED CONTINENTAL BASES FELL TO THE GROUND WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THEIR LAUNCHING SITES, APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL DEFECTS.

CANADIAN TROOPS WHO CAPTURED A V-BOMB BASE AT HUIZE ZELLE IN NORTHEASTERN HOLLAND WERE TOLD THE GERMANS HAD BOASTED THAT THESE WEAPONS SOON WOULD BE LAUNCHED ON AMERICA FROM JAPAN AND THE NETHERLANDS.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

APR 6 1945

BZ1021AEW

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MARSHAL TITO AND FOREIGN MINISTER IVAN SUBASIC OF YUGOSLAVIA HAD ARRIVED IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

MT223PEW

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY THE SOVIET DENUNCIATION OF THE MOSCOW-TOKYO NEUTRALITY PACT "DEMONSTRATES THAT RUSSIA WILL PLAY A NOTABLE PART IN THE FUTURE SECURITY AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE PACIFIC." HE DESCRIBED THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT AS "CHARACTERISTICALLY DIRECT AND FORTHRIGHT."

RQ322PEW

GERMAN (150)

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-SWEDISH NEWS DISPATCHES, REPORTING A CONTINUING DISINTEGRATION OF GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRIES, SAID TODAY THAT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE REICH HAD STAYED AWAY FROM WORK SINCE THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE WORKERS ABSENTED THEMSELVES FROM THEIR BENCHES "AS IF BY SILENT AGREEMENT," THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER MORGONTIDNINGEN SAID.

COMMENTING ON THE "WEREWOLF" TERRORIST ORGANIZATION, WHICH THE NAZI RADIO BOASTED HAD WIPED OUT AN AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS AND SLAIN A NUMBER OF AMERICANS AT VARIOUS POINTS BEHIND THE LINES, THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER HANDELS-OCH SJOEFARTSTIDNING OF GOETEBORG SAID:

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"IT WAS ONLY TO BE EXPECTED THAT THE NAZIS' 1,000-YEAR REICH WOULD DEVELOP INTO A GROTESQUE WITCHES' SABBATH."

A GERMAN RADIO STATION CALLING ITSELF THE "WEREWOLF SENDER" BROADCAST A SERIES OF CLAIMS OF TERRORIST SUCCESSES AND APPEALED TO GERMAN WOMEN TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION.

NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR MAX KRULL CONTENDED THAT THE ALLIES' OBJECTIVES STILL WERE SUFFICIENTLY DISTANT SO THAT "THE WAR CANNOT BE CONCLUDED EITHER IN A FORTNIGHT OR BY THE DATE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO (WORLD SECURITY) CONFERENCE," APRIL 25.

BZ934AEW

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED TODAY IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY THAT THE RUSSIANS IN NORTHERN SLOVAKIA HAD CAPTURED RUZOMBEROK, 66 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MORAVSKA OSTRAVA.

THE ORDER, ADDRESSED TO GEN.ANDREI YEREMENKO, FORMERLY COMMANDER OF THE SECOND BALTIC ARMY IN LATVIA, INDICATED THAT YEREMENKO HAD SUCCEEDED COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV AS COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY.

CAPTURE OF RUZOMBEROK NARROWED TO 24 MILES A MOUNTAIN BACKBONE OF SLOVAKIA HELD BY THE GERMANS BETWEEN THE FOURTH AND SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMIES.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN)

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MT328PEW

RUSSO-JAP (150)

LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS HAILED RUSSIA'S DENUNCIATION OF HER NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH JAPAN AS FORESHADOWING SOVIET MILITARY AID WHICH MIGHT PUT AN EARLY CLINCHER ON THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID EDITORIALLY THE DEVELOPMENT "MAY QUICKLY PROVE TO BE A MORTAL BLOW FOR JAPAN" AND "THE LOGICAL SEQUEL IS A DECLARATION OF WAR BY RUSSIA ON JAPAN UNLESS AN EARLIER JAPANESE SURRENDER MAKES THIS UNNECESSARY."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID "RUSSIA'S MILITARY AID AGAINST JAPAN IF FORTHCOMING IN THE NEAR FUTURE WILL GREATLY HASTEN THE END OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC."

"IT WILL ALSO REVOLUTIONIZE LAND OPERATIONS PLANNED TO TAKE PLACE ON CHINESE SOIL," THE NEWS CHRONICLE CONTINUED.

"THE WORLD OUTLAWRY OF JAPAN IS NOW COMPLETE," A DAILY SKETCH EDITORIAL SAID. "SHE IS LEFT PRACTICALLY WITHOUT CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD. WAR HAS COME TO HER DOORSTEP."

ALL LINKED THE DENUNCIATION WITH THE RESIGNATION OF THE JAP CABINET.

SN1006PEW

AS THE GERMANS UNDER SS COL.GEN SEPP DIETRICH VOWED TO SACRIFICE VIENNA STREET BY STREET IF NECESSARY, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION IN FRONT REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN GUNS HAD BEGUN TO SHELL THE GREAT CULTURAL CENTER OF EUROPE.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, WERE USING PARKS AS ARTILLERY POSITIONS, HURLING VOLLEYS AT THE SOVIETS MOVING THROUGH THE ENEMY'S PIERCED DEFENSE ZONE. THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THREE AIRDROMES SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL AND WERE STORMING ANOTHER AT SCHWECHAT, ON THE SOUTHEASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY, DISPATCHES SAID.

THE GERMANS RUSHED IN DOZENS OF FRESH, STRONG UNITS OF VETERAN INFANTRYMEN AND STORMTROOPERS AND POUNDED ADVANCING RUSSIAN TANKS WITH ARTILLERY, MACHINE GUNS AND EVERYTHING THEY HAD. MORTAR FIRE WAS DESCRIBED AS HEAVY AS ANYTHING EXPERIENCED ALMOST SINCE STALINGRAD.

ALTHOUGH THE RED ARMY HAD GOTTEN THROUGH THE FIRST DEFENSE RING BEFORE VIENNA, A GREAT BELT OF STRONGPOINTS IN WHICH MACHINE

GUNS BRISTLE, BACKED UP BY ALL KINDS OF ARTILLERY AND ANTI-TANK WEAPONS, STILL WAS NOT YET BROKEN.

BERLIN GAVE ATTENTION TO THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SECTORS OF THE EASTERN FRONT, AND TRANSOCEAN'S WALTER PLATO SAID "THERE ARE MANY SIGNS THAT THE RUSSIAN COMMAND MAY LAUNCH A NEW MASS ASSAULT ON A BROAD FRONT IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS."

"THE BREAKTHROUGH ATTEMPT TO VIENNA MAY BE THE PRELUDE TO THIS MAJOR OPERATION. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN HOW FAR THIS OFFENSIVE IS SYCHRONIZED WITH PLANS IN THE WEST," HE SAID.

PLATO SAID THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY PREPARATIONS ALONG THE MIDDLE ODER RIVER DUE EAST OF BERLIN HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND ADDED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT ANOTHER OFFENSIVE ALSO WOULD BE LAUNCHED ALONG THE NEISSE RIVER.

ME&SN435PEW

EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER BASE, ENGLAND, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS AWARDED TODAY TO THE 339TH MUSTANG GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. JOHN HENRY, JR., OF (627 WINNIPEG ST.,) SAN ANTONIO, TEX., FOR EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE LUFTWAFFE IN THE MUNICH AREA.

THE GROUP DESTROYED 43 GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND IN THE FIRST OF TWO MISSIONS FOR WHICH IT WAS CITED, AND DAMAGED 43 OTHERS. SEVERE BOMBER LOSSES ON THE SECOND MISSION WERE AVERTED WHEN PILOTS OF THE 339TH SHOT DOWN 15 PLANES WHILE DISPERSING SOME 100 ME 109S WHICH WERE TRYING TO MAKE ATTACKS ON BOMBER FORMATIONS.

JR1215AEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, APRIL 5-(AP)-TWO MUSTANG PILOTS ON A ROUTINE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE MISSION DROPPED TO 1,000 FEET OVER GERMANY TODAY AND SPOTTED AN AIRDROME.

THEY BROUGHT BACK PICTURES CONFIRMING THAT THEY SHOT UP EIGHT OUT OF 12 PARKED PLANES.

THE FLIERS WERE CAPT.GORDON COMPTON, (1035 WINNETKA AVENUE,) DALLAS, TEX., AND HIS WINGMAN, LT.THOMAS PROYOR, (485 COURT AVE.,) CEDARHURST, L.I.

"WE WERE ON THE WAY BACK FROM ESCORTING BOMBERS IN THE NUERNBERG AREA AND DROPPED IN ON THE FIELD AT WEIDEN FOR RECONNAISSANCE," SAID COMPTON. "IT SEEMED 'FLAKLESS' SO WE MADE FIVE PASSES APIECE OVER IT, USING UP ALL OUR AMMUNITION."

GUN CAMERAS SHOWED COMPTON DESTROYED FOUR PLANES AND PROYOR DESTROYED THREE AND BADLY DAMAGED ANOTHER.

MQ127AEW

FARTHER SOUTHWEST, WHERE THE CANADIANS ARE ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE ZUIDER ZEE IN THE DEVENTER-ZUTPHEN AREA, INFANTRY ALREADY WAS BATTLING INTO ONE V-WEAPON AREA WHERE NUMEROUS ROBOT BOMB AND ONE OR MORE ROCKET-BOMB LAUNCHING SITES ARE LOCATED.

THE BREAK ACROSS THE TWENTHE CANAL AT ALMELO AND THE DRIVE TO THE ISSEL RIVER AT ZUTPHEN THREATENED TO CUT OFF ANY ENEMY RETREAT THROUGH THE ZUIDER ZEE GAP.

THE CANADIANS KEPT THE ENEMY ON AN UNEASY ALERT ALL ALONG THE FRONT BY SENDING PATROLS IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH ACROSS THE NEDER RHINE INTO ARNHEM.

A25

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED ALONG A 36-MILE SECTOR WHERE THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HAS RAMMED A SPEARHEAD

30.24-24514

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WITHIN 34 MILES WEST OF THE NAZI PARTY RALLYING CITY OF NUERNBERG.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS REINFORCED, AND MORE THAN 30 ENEMY PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED THE AMERICAN LINES, PARTICULARLY BETWEEN THE FALLING CITY OF WUERZBURG AND OCHSENFURT, ON THE RIVER MAIN 11 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

CAPTURE OF WUERZBURG, ON THE MAIN'S WEST BANK, WOULD PUT THE SEVENTH ARMY 25 MILES FROM SCHWEINFURT, IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CENTER.

ALREADY IN THE SEVENTH ARMY'S GRASP WAS ONE MILITARY PRIZE, THE HUGE BALL BEARING MANUFACTURING PLANT AT KIRSCHEIM.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY TO THE SOUTHWEST WAS REPORTED BY THE PARIS RADIO TO BE WITHIN 20 MILES OF STUTTGART IN A POWERFUL DRIVE ITHAT WAS CUTTING IN BEHIND THE BLACK FOREST.

RESISTANCE STIFFENED ON THE ROAD TO STUTTGART, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID, ALTHOUGH 1,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY.

THE FRENCH WERE MORE THAN 30 MILES BEYOND THE RHINE ON THEIR NORTH FLANK AND HAD REACHED THE NECKAR RIVER.

SN528PEW

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(250) WUERZBURG--FIRST ADD STREET-FIGHTING (A150) XXX BE MADE."

A RAINBOW RANGER DETACHMENT LED BY SGT.JOHN PETRO, (233 NORTH KEYSTONE AVE.) BURBANK, CALIF., CLEARNED SNIPERS FROM THE 18TH CENTURY DOM BASILICA AND MOPPED UP IN BUILDINGS AROUND IT. THE MEN KILLED 15 GERMANS AND CAPTURED 15 OTHERS IN THE BASILICA.

"THREE OLD WOMEN WERE FOUND IN A HOUSE WITH SNIPERS," SAID LT. JOHN KILLORAN, APPLETON, WIS. "WE DON'T KNOW WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN SNIPING THEMSELVES. THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN CARRYING AMMUNITION. ANYWAY, WE BROUGHT THEM OUT."

KILLORAN SAID THAT UP TO 6 P.M. ONLY TWO CASUALTIES HAD BEEN REPORTED IN HIS BATTALION AS THE MEN MOVED WARILY FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

DEWEY GAMBLE OF PINEVILLE, KY., RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION FOR HIS RIFLE AT A CRITICAL MOMENT AND USED A CAPTURED GERMAN PISTOL TO SHOOT HIS WAY OUT OF A TIGHT SPOT.

"WE FOUND A LOT OF OLD GUYS OF 50 TO 60 IN HOUSES WITH SOME SS (ELITE GUARD) MEN OF ABOUT 20," SAID PFC CHARLES FERRANTI, (2501 WILLIAMSON ST.) DEARBORN, MICH. "WE WERE PINNED DOWN AT ONE PLACE, BUT I CHECKED THE TRACERS AND THEN WE WENT IN AND CLEANED UP."

PFC. WILLIAM BONLEY, (193 COTTERS GROVE RD.) BLOOMFIELD, CONN., WHO HAD MADE HIS WAY AS FAR AS THE WOODED STRIP AROUND THE CITY SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO FIND A PLACE WITH A ROOF ON IT.

ANOTHER RAINBOW OUTFIT HEADED BY SGT.WILLIAM WISE, (618 ALABAMA AVE.) SELMA, ALA., MOPPED UP ALONGSIDE OF PETRO'S. IN HIS GROUP WAS RANGER PLATOON SGT. WOODROW LANDRY, (601 SPAIN ST.) BATON ROUGE, LA.

UP THROUGH THE RUBBLED STREETS WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES PRINGLE MOVED PFC.FELIX TIERNEY, (8814 WEST 143 ST.) JAMAICA VILLAGE, N.Y., HIS GUN HELD READY. TIERNEY FORMERLY WAS WITH THE NEW YORK CITY NEWS SERVICE.

IN THE LITTER ON THE QUAY PFC. JOHN RICHEAUX, GOLDEN MEADOW, LA., PICKED OUT A TUNE ON A PIANO ABANDONED IN A GERMAN TRAILER. PVT. WILLIAM COPLAND, (39 LINDEN ST.) FALL RIVER, MASS., HUNG A MIRROW ON THE SIDE OF A TANK AND SHAVED.

WD1157AEW

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY, APRIL 5-(AP)-A ROCKET BOMB FACTORY IN THE WOODS NEAR BIELEFELD WAS CAPTURED TODAY BY NINTH ARMY DOUGHBOYS.

SK936PEW

JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, APRIL 5-(AP)-THERE IS AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO HAS MORE GERMAN SOLDIERS UNDER HIS COMMAND NOW THAN FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, NAZI COMMANDER ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

HE IS FREDERICK A.MOULTON, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR DIVISION, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

UNDER HIS CONTROL THE LATEST TALLY SHOWS, ARE SOME 725,000 PRISONERS ON THE CONTINENT AND IN ENGLAND. THE NUMBER IS GROWING STEADILY--190,000 CAME IN FROM FRONTLINE PENS IN THE LAST 10 DAYS.

AND THE TROUBLE IS, NOBODY WANTS THEM--THAT IS, NOBODY BUT KESSELRING.

THERE ARE 350,000 IN ENCLOSURES. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND HAVE BEEN PUT TO LABOR. TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND ARE IN HOSPITALS. AND THERE ARE SOME 125,000 IN TRANSIT.

THAT DOESN'T COUNT PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH, FRENCH OR OTHERS. IT DOESN'T COUNT ABOUT 1,500 WHO HAVE DIED, OR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SHIPPED OUT OF THIS THEATER.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND HAVE BEEN SENT TO CAMPS IN ENGLAND OR TO LABOR THERE. NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS FOR DELIVERING MORE, BUT A PROBLEM HAS ARISEN. ALTHOUGH ENGLAND NEEDS THE LABOR, HER SPACE AND FACILITIES ALREADY ARE STRAINED.

THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN GIVEN ABOUT 5,000, BUT TURNING THEM OVER TO THE FRENCH DOESN'T EASE THE PROBLEM. THE UNITED STATES ARMY STILL HAS TO PROVIDE ARMS AND EQUIPMENT TO GUARD THEM AND FOOD TO FEED THEM.

MOST OF THOSE TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK DIGGING COAL AND HELPING GET IN SPRING CROPS.

ABOUT 100,000 HAVE BEEN SENT FROM HERE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND THERE WILL BE MORE WHEN SHIPPING SPACE IS PROVIDED.

NATIONALS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES ARE SORTED OUT FROM PRISONERS AND TURNED BACK TO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AS FAST AS POSSIBLE. RUSSIANS FREED AFTER BEING USED BY GERMANS AS FORCED LABOR OR AS CONSCRIPT TROOPS ARE LODGED SEPARATELY UNDER TERMS OF THE YALTA AGREEMENT AS "LIBERATED SOVIET CITIZENS" AND ARE ACCORDED BETTER TREATMENT AND BETTER FACILITIES THAN PRISONERS.

JS1102PEW

MANNHEIM, GERMANY, APRIL 5--(AP)--THE BULK OF THE ENTIRE MALE POPULATION OF STDIE, FRANCE, WAS SHELTERED TONIGHT IN THE KAISER WILHELM BARRACKS OF THIS BOMB BLASTED CITY WHERE THEY HAD TOILED IN NAZI WAR PLANTS FOR FIVE MONTHS UNDER TRIGGER-HAPPY GESTAPO SLAVE MASTERS.

THEY WERE KIDNAPED LAST NOVEMBER ON THE EVE OF THE CITY'S

LIBERATIO" BY THE AMERICA" SEVE"TH ARMY--MORE THA" 3,000 OF THEM--

EVERY MA" A"D BOY FROM 15 TO 60 YEARS OLD.

THE FLEEI"G NAZIS DESERTED THEM LAST WEEK WHE" THE SAME SEVE"TH ARMY STORMED I"TO MA""HEIM BUT IT WAS O"LY I" THE LAST 48 HOURS THAT THEY HAD COME TREEKI"G I" FROM WOODS A"D HILLS WHERE THEY HAD TAKE" COVER.

AMERICA" MILITARY GOVER"ME"T AUTHORITIES BEGA" FEEDI"G THEM I" ~~REREKAGEDZRER~~ THE DISPLACED PERSO"S' CAMP WHICH BY TO"IGHT WAS JAMMED WITH 6,000 FRE"CH,RUSSIA"S, POLES,GREEKS A"D SERBS--ALL PART OF THE HUMA" BOOTY THE GERMA" ARMY ~~HER~~ SIEZED I" ITS HEY DAY.

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~~RHE PCA GOMAN9 12034 JP550PEW~~

OFFENBACH, GERMANY, APRIL 5-(AP)-TOWNSFOLK REPORTED A GERMAN MILITARY DETACHMENT OF UNDETERMINED SIZE APPEARED SUDDENLY TONIGHT IN NEARBY HAUSEN WITH GUNS BLAZING.

BUT MAJ. F. E. ~~BHEEN~~ SHEEHAN, PORTSMOUTH, O., MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER, WASN'T EXCITED. HE DISPATCHED CAPT. ANDREW QUAM, FORMER FARGO, N. D., POLICEMAN, AND FOUR MEN, AND QUAM RETURNED A FEW HOURS LATER REPORTING THE SITUATION IN HAND.

FOUR FOREIGN WORKERS FROM A NEARBY DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP, QUAM REPORTED, HAD BEEN FORAGING HAUSEN FOR SOMETHING TO DRINK--AND FOUND PLENTY. THEY MADE SO MUCH NOISE THAT HAUSEN'S BURGOMASTER THOUGHT A REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT. THE REPORTED GUNFIRE, IT ~~DEVELOR~~ developed WAS THE SOUND OF ~~BB~~ CORK-POPPING CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

QUAM ROUNDED UP THE REVELLERS AND TOLD THE BURGOMASTER, WHO ~~BHEBHE~~ HAD FLED TO A PRIEST'S ~~HBHB~~ HOME FOR SANCTUARY, THAT IT WAS SAFE TO COME OUT.

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"FARGO, N. D., WAS NEVER LIKE THIS," QUAM SAID.

QUAM, 56, ~~BHH~~ A WORLD WAR 1 VETERAN WHO REENLISTED IN 1942, REMARKED, HOWEVER, THAT "I NEVER GET TIRED OF ARMY LIFE; I STILL LIKE IT."

WERNERS 1550 MK JSS840PEW

ON THE WESER RIVER, GERMANY, APR. 5-(AP)--THE FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE ~~REH~~ WESER RIVER WAS BUILT TODAY UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. JAMES MCADAMS OF 1340 42ND ST., BELVIEW, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WITH CAPT. ~~BHH~~ GRETZOLON HAZEN OF DODGE CITY, KANS., DIRECTING THE ASSEMBLY OF FLOATS.

BB 315P.... Gallaghers 3rd 1515

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BY WES GALLAGHER

ON THE WESER RIVER, GERMANY, APRIL 5-(AP)-DESPITE BLOWN UP BRIDGES, THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY'S SECOND ARMORED DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION CROSSED THIS NEXT-TO-THE-LAST RIVER BARRIER ON THE ROAD TO BERLIN TODAY WITHOUT A SINGLE CASUALTY.

THE SECOND ARMORED COMBAT COMMAND UNDER BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.COLLIER, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., DASHED 30 MILES BY ROAD YESTERDAY AND REACHED THE RIVER NEAR HAMELIN LAST NIGHT BUT FOUND THE BRIDGES BLOWN.

EARLY THIS MORNING THE 30TH INFANTRY, WITHOUT WAITING FOR ASSAULT BOATS, USED HEAVY PONTOONS OF THE 17TH ARMORED ENGINEERS TO PULL THEMSELVES ACROSS AND ATTACKED TOWARD HIGH GROUND SOUTH OF HAMELIN. THEY DID NOT EVEN ENCOUNTER MORTAR SHOT.

A BATTALION UNDER LT.COL.HAL D.MCCOWN, RUSTON, LA., TOOK 110 PRISONERS INCLUDING NINE OFFICERS, WHO GAVE UP WITHOUT A STRUGGLE AND WITHOUT CASUALTIES.

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HAMELIN, SUPPOSED TO HAVE A CONSIDERABLE GERMAN GARRISON, OVERLOOKED THE OPERATION, BUT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT ENGINEERS OF THE 17TH QUICKLY THREW TOGETHER A 300-FOOT SPAN.

THE PRISONERS WERE THE BOTTOM OF ADOLF HITLER'S MANPOWER BARREL. ONE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER HAD ONLY ONE LEG. THE REST WERE A NONDESCRIPT BUNCH FROM A DOZEN DIFFERENT UNITS WITHOUT ANY FIGHT LEFT.

A COMIC TOUCH WAS ADDED WHEN 160 SMARTLY DRESSED HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS UNDER A SECOND LIEUTENANT WERE FOUND HIDING IN A SMALL VILLAGE WEST OF THE RIVER. THE WHOLE BUNCH ALONG WITH 31 GERMANS, INCLUDING A CAPTAIN, WERE TAKEN PRISONER BY FOUR ENGINEERS ARMED WITH RIFLES.

"WE JUST TOOK THEIR GUNS AWAY AND TOLD THEM TO GET MOVING," SAID T/5 AARON RASHKIN, (911 SUTTER ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y. T/5 ELDON KRAUTER, OSSIAN, IND., WAS ANOTHER ONE OF THE GROUP OF ENGINEERS.

THE HUNGARIANS MARCHED OFF PROTESTING THEY ONLY HAD GUNS FOR "GUARD DUTY." THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT HAD A WIFE ALONG WITH HIM. HE WANTED TO BRING HER ALONG WITH TWO HORSES TO THE PRISONER OF WAR CAGE. ANOTHER WOMAN IN THE PARTY HAD TO BE PREVENTED FROM ACCOMPANYING THE HUNGARIANS, WHO ALSO WANTED TO BRING THEIR BICYCLES AND OTHER JUNK. THEIR ANTICS BROUGHT SMILES EVEN TO THE DOUR GERMAN FACES.

THE SWIFT ADVANCE HAS BEEN CATCHING INCREASING NUMBERS OF HITLER'S FOLLOWERS. CAPT.PHILLIP GROSS, (119 RUSSELL) NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, REPORTED PICKING UP [illegible] LOCAL PARTY LEADERS WHO WERE [illegible] ALLIED BLACKLIST.

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JS1110PEW

ROME, APRIL 5-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, DECORATED SEVEN AMERICAN BRIGADIER GENERALS WITH THE MEDAL OF COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN A CEREMONY AT FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

NINE OTHER AMERICAN OFFICERS RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF OFFICER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

TWO OF THE GENERALS HONORED--BRIG.GEN.RALPH H.TATE OF OWOSSO, MICH., AND BRIG.GEN.DONALD W.BRANS OF RUSHVILLE,IND.--ARE ATTACHED TO FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS.

FIVE OTHERS WHO ARE WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ARE: BRIG.GENS.THOMAS E. LEWIS OF 89 PARKSIDE DRIVE, SANANTONIO, TEX.; RICHARD B.MORAN OF ALEXANDRIA,VA., JOSEPH P.SULLIVAN OF MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., FRANK O. BOWMAN OF CHARLOTTESVILLE,VA., AND EDWIN B.HOWARD OF LEXINGTON, KY.

COLONELS DECORATED WITH OFFICER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDALS WERE TYREE R.HORN OF HADDON HEIGHTS,N.J., EDWARD J.O'NEILL OF ST.ALBANS, VT., HARRY O.PAXSON OF CHICAGO, JAMES H.WORKMAN OF LAKEWOOD, OHIO, AND CHARLES DORSA OF WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

THREE LIEUTENANT COLONELS--WALTER L.ELAM OF GADSDEN, ALA., RALPH A.CAMARDELLA OF MALVERN,N.Y., AND IRVING W.FINBERG OF BROOKLYN, N.Y. AND MAJ.ROBERT H.ROBERTSON OF PADUCAH,KY., OF THE FIFTH ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, ALSO RECEIVED THE OFFICER MEDAL.

LF944PEW

ROME, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY DESCRIBED AS "UTTERLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION" A REPORT SWITZERLAND HAD INFORMED ITALY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI WOULD BE GIVEN ASYLUM IF HE SOUGHT TO ENTER THE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH.

JS1122PEW

ROME, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE BIGGEST BAND OF HIJACKERS APPREHENDED SINCE THE LIBERATION OF ITALY WAS SMASHED TODAY WITH THE ARREST OF NINE MEN, INCLUDING THE LEADER, AN ITALIAN AIRFORCE COLONEL, ACCUSED OF STEALING HUNDREDS OF TONS OF ALLIED FOODSTUFFS AND CHANNELING THEM INTO THE ROME BLACK MARKET.

THE CARABINIERI COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT THE ORGANIZED BAND INCLUDED A RAILROAD BRAKEMAN WHO WAS BRIBED WITH 300,000 LIRE AND TWO MEN DRESSED IN COLORFUL CARABINIERI UNIFORMS WHO ACTED AS "GUARDS" AS TONS OF FOOD WERE UNLOADED FROM FREIGHT CARS AND TRANSPORTED TO THE GANG'S WAREHOUSES.

SN655PEW

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER OSSERVATORE ROMANO URGED TODAY THAT VIENNA BE SPARED FROM DESTRUCTIVE WARFARE, SAYING THE ARTISTICALLY IMPORTANT SECTION OF THE CITY, BUILT UP OFF SHORE IN A SHALLOW LAGOON, WAS SEPARATED BY AT LEAST THREE MILES FROM ANY POSSIBLE EVENTUAL BATTLEGROUND.

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RC603PEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 5-(AP)-FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSAR MOLOTOV WAS HOST AT A DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION FOR MRS.WINSTON CHURCHILL TODAY. THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE IS VISITING HERE AS HEAD OF HER OWN RELIEF FUND FOR RUSSIA.

JS1121PEW

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WITH LONDON RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED RUSHING IN FRESH UNITS OF VETERAN TROOPS TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEM RUSSIAN TANKS, TOMMYGUNNERS AND LIGHT ARTILLERY DRIVING INTO THE FRINGES OF VIENNA.

ALTHOUGH THE RED ARMY HAD PUSHED THROUGH THE FIRST ACTUAL DEFENSES OF THE CITY A GREAT BELT OF STRONGPOINTS, BRISTLING MACHINEGUNS

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AND BACKED UP BY ALL KINDS OF ARTILLERY AND ANTI-TANK WEAPONS, REMAINED TO BE CRACKED, SOVIET FIELD DISPATCHES SAID.

THE NAZIS HAVE GREAT STRENGTH IN THE HILLS TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL. WHEN THE BATTLE GETS INTO THE CITY PROPER, THEY WILL BE IN AN ADVANTAGEIOUS POSITION TO POUND THE ADVANCING SOVIET UNITS.

EVERY INDICATION POINTS TO THE SHARPEST KIND OF RESISTANCE IN DEFENSE OF VIENNA--GATEWAY TO SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY.

THE RUSSIANS SAY THEY ALREADY ARE EXPERIENCING MORTAR FIRE AS HEAVY AS ANY THEY HAVE UNDERGONE SINCE THE DAYS OF STALINGRAD.

M518AEW

NIGHT LEAD

CHUNGKING, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DEVELOPED A NEW MENACE TODAY DEEP IN CHINA'S HINTERLAND--A DOUBLE-PRONGED DRIVE AIMED AT SHENSI PROVINCE, WHICH GUARDS THE NORTHERN APPROACHES TO THIS WAR-TIME CAPITAL.

INVASION OF SHENSI WOULD IMPERIL EITHER THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF SIAN, OR CHUNGKING ITSELF, 350 MILES SOUTH OF SIAN.

PRIVATE REPORTS SAID THE JAPANESE WERE MASSING TROOPS IN NORTHERN HONAN PROVINCE, POSSIBLY FOR ANOTHER THRUST INTO SHENSI, AND HIGH FOREIGN CHINESE QUARTERS SAID THIS WAS THE REAL DANGER AND REQUIRED WATCHING.

CHINESE LOCAL SUCCESSES WERE CLAIMED FARTHER SOUTHEAST WHERE THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TROOPS HAD LAUNCHED A "SPEEDY DRIVE" A FEW DAYS AGO EAST OF THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD.

IN HUPEH PROVINCE, THE CHINESE SAID ENEMY ATTACKS WERE CONTAINED AGAINST LAOHOKOW, WHICH THE HIGH COMMAND SAID STILL WAS IN CHINESE HANDS.

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JS1125PEW

CHUNGKING, APRIL 5-(AP)-SWEDEN SIGNED A TREATY K WITH CHINA TODAY RELINQUISHING EXTRATERRITORIAL AND OTHER SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN THIS COUNTRY.

MT151PEW

MANILA,APRIL 5-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR SOUTHERN LUZON'S DRAGON-TAIL BICOL PENINSULA HAS ASSUMED THE FAMILIAR PHILIPPINES PATTERN OF A BATTLE FOR THE HILLS, ACCORDING TO FRONT DISPATCHES

BRIG.GEN.HANFORD MACNIDER'S 158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM PRESSED YESTERDAY AGAINST JAPANESE DEFENDERS IN HEAVILY WOODED RIDGES LABELED "LITTLE BATAAN." DUG-IN ENEMY TROOPS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO KEEP A YANK OCCUPIED AIRSTRIP INOPERATIVE BY MORTAR, ROCKET AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DIRECTED FROM THESE RIDGES.

ONLY 61 DEAD JAPANESE HAVE BEEN COUNTED TO DATE. AMERICAN CASUALTIES ARE MUCH SMALLER.

ONE COMPANY UNDER CAPT.LAWRENCE R.BOUREGEOIS, JEANETTE,LA., FOUND ITSELF SURROUNDED BY JAPANESE 24 HOURS AFTER PASSING DARAGA AND SWINGING INTO THE HILLS SUNDAY, FIRST DAY, OF THE LEGASPI LANDING. THE OUTFIT FINALLY WAS EVACUATED UNDER COVER OF SMOKE AFTER ANOTHER COMPANY OF DOUGHBOYS ADVANCED CLOSE TO THEIR POSITION.

ALAMO SCOUTS LED BY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E.NELLIST, EUREKA,CAL., MET MACNIDER'S INVASION TEAM WHEN THEY STEPPED ASHORE FIVE DAYS AGO. WITH HIM WERE PFC.GALE N.KITTLESON, SAINT ANSGAR,IA., CORPORALS WEBER T.WISMER, 8100 FLAMINGO ST., CLEVELAND,O., ANDY SMITH LOUISVILLE,ILL. THEY HAD BEEN IN THE AREA CHECKING THE JAPANESE STRENGTH AFTER LANDING BY PLANE IN MID-FEBRUARY.

FJ417ACW

BY ROBBIN COONS (160)

WITH 24TH CORPS, OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL. 5-(AP)-FIGHTING IN CRISP WEATHER REMINISCENT OF SOME EARLY SPRING DAYS ON THE AMERICAN WEST COAST, THE U.S. 24TH CORPS CONTINUED ITS SOUTHWARD DRIVE TODAY AGAINST STIFFENING JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

THERE COULD BE A MAJOR BATTLE SHAPING UP IN THE HILL COUNTRY AHEAD WHICH THE ENEMY MAY HAVE CHOSEN FOR ITS FIRST DEFENSE LINE SINCE THE LANDINGS EASTER SUNDAY. THE AREA IS FULL OF SHARP GULLIES, CAVES AND DOMINATING ELEVATIONS.

IT IS EXCELLENT DEFENSE COUNTRY, THOUGH NO BETTER THAN THAT FACING THE LANDING BEACHES WHERE THE JAPANESE SHOWED NO DESIRE TO FIGHT.

THE HILLS ARE DOTTED WITH LOW, SPREADING PINES--THE KIND SEEN IN MANY JAPANESE PRINTS. THIS IS THE FIRST CAMPAIGN SINCE ATTU THAT THE 7TH DIVISION HAS BEEN FIGHTING WITHOUT THE EVER-PRESENT PALM TREES OF THE TROPICS.

THE WEATHER, TOO, IS AN ABRUPT CHANGE FROM TROPICAL LEYTE AND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS--BUT STILL FAR FROM THE BLEAK ALEUTIAN CLIMATE.

LAST NIGHT THE BEACHING AREA WAS LIGHTED--AND THIS LESS THAN 400 MILES FROM JAPAN--WHILE LOADING PROGRESSED.

WW-JP741APW

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BY ROBBIN COONS

WITH THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, OKINAWA, APRIL 5-(APRIL 5-(AP)-GI'S SITTING AROUND A MESS TENT IN THE FIELD TACKLING C AND K RATIONS WITH HOT COFFEE TO WASH IT DOWN, GUNS BOOMING NOT TOO FAR AWAY BUT STILL NOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO INTERRUPT, STILL HAVE WOMEN AS ONE OF THEIR FAVORITE CONVERSATIONAL TOPICS.

"I SAW A BLONDE OKINAWAN," ONE HAIRY CHESTED SERGEANT SAID.

"AW, YOU SAY THAT ON EVERY ISLAND WE HIT," A PAL REMARKED WITH A GRIN. "YOU SAID IT ON KWAJALEIN, YOU SAID IT ON LEYTE, YOU SAID IT AT ATTU -- BLONDE NATIVES YOU SEE EVERYWHERE."

ANOTHER GI BROKE UP THE CONVERSATION WITH:

"YEAH, -- IT'S JUST LIKE ATTU. NO TREES -- AND A BLONDE BEHIND EVERY TREE."

AT A NEARBY TENT ANOTHER FAVORITE TOPIC -- FOOD -- WAS DISCUSSED.

"WE'RE NOT K-P'S," PFC.STEPHEN PAWLAK, RFD 2, WILKES BARRE,PA., EXPLAINS SCRAPING PANS IN THE MESS KITCHEN TENT. "WE'RE THE GENERAL'S ORDERLIES. WE EAT HERE AND DO DISHES."

ANOTHER ORDERLY WAS PFC.WILLIAM C.LYNN, ROUTE 1, DONALDSONVILLE, LA., AND HELPING WAS CORP.LEON G.H.FAY, 6636 KERCHEVALE, DETROIT, MICH., A CHINESE-AMERICAN GI.

FAY SMILINGLY EXPLAINED HE WAS NEVER MISTAKEN FOR A JAPANESE. "I STAY CLOSE BY OTHER AMERICANS," HE SAID. "I NEVER TAKE A CHANCE ON WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN AT A DISTANCE."

THE GENERAL'S CHEF, STAFF SGT.DALE G.LUNDQUIST, 5900 N. VIRGINIA ST., CHICAGO, ENTERED CARRYING A TIN RATION -- THE GENERAL'S SUPPER.

"I WAS A BUTCHER BEFORE THE WAR AND I SURE LIKE FRESH MEAT TO CARVE. PIGS? THERE ARE PLENTY AROUND HERE BUT THEY ARE NOT OKAYED BY THE DOCTORS YET. WE'RE EATING FRESH VEGETABLES THOUGH. SOME OF THEM ARE APPROVED IF WELL COOKED. DON'T KNOW ABOUT CHICKENS YET -- THEY WERE TOUGH ON LEYTE."

"THEY WERE TERRIBLE ON KWAJALEIN," PAWLAK ADDED.

FJ504ACW

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...TODD GUAM XX BASE

CAPT.JOSEPH HAMILTON, AIRPLANE COMMANDER, OF (3319 BALDY AVE.) ALTON,ILL., "SAW REFLECTIONS AGAINST THE UNDERCAST OF FIRES EXTENDING ALONG THE TOKYO BAY DOCK COASTLINE TO YOKOHAMA. FARTHER INLAND I SAW THE GLOW OF FIRES FROM KOIZUMI, WHICH WAS BOMBED BY ANOTHER FORMATION."

LT.LESTER WOLTER OF MARSHALLTOWN,IOWA, AIRPLANE COMMANDER, FOUND A HOLE IN THE CLOUDS DIRECTLY OVER THE TACHIKAWA FACTORY AND "SAW SMOKE RISING 4,000 FEET AS A RESULT OF THE ATTACKS."

LT.K.D.KENNEDY, NAVIGATOR, OF (103 CEMETERY RD.) LEAD,ILL., "COULD SEE THE GLOW OF FIRES AT SHIZUOKA, NEARLY 90 MILES AWAY." HE DID NOT SEE HIS OWN TARGET, BUT SAW ENORMOUS REFLECTIONS FROM BLAZES STARTED BY EARLIER PLANES.

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FJ430ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND (420)

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE U.S. TENTH ARMY EXTENDED ITS OKINAWAN DOMAIN 500 TO 2,000 YARDS SOUTHWARD AGAINST INCREASING JAPANESE OPPOSITION YESTERDAY BUT PUSHED NORTHWARD THREE TO FIVE MILES ALMOST WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

THE 24TH CORPS ROLLING SOUTH TOWARD NAHA, ISLAND CAPITAL, AND THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND PRESUMABLY MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED AREAS RAN INTO HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE ON THE SOUTHWESTERN COAST. THESE TROOPS WERE 3,000 YARDS FROM MACHINATO AIRSTRIP.

ABOUT 1,400 YARDS INLAND OTHER ARMY UNITS ENCIRCLED AND CLEANED OUT A STRONG JAPANESE MACHINEGUN, MORTAR AND ARTILLERY POSITION WHICH WAS ROUGHLY 1,500 YARDS IN DIAMETER.

ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST THE 7TH DIVISION MOVED 500 YARDS DOWN A RIDGE, OVERCOMING SEVERAL ENTRENCHMENTS AND STRONG POINTS. THEIR DRIVE WAS HALTED BY MORTARS FROM WELL-ORGANIZED ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE TOWN OF NAKAGUSUKU.

MEANWHILE MARINES OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ADVANCING NORTHWARD WERE OPPOSED ONLY OCCASIONALLY BY ISOLATED SQUADS IN CAVES.

THEY OCCUPIED NEARLY THE ENTIRE ISHIKAWA ISTHMUS, ROUGHLY THREE MILES WIDE AND FIVE MILES LONG, AND ITS TWO EAST COAST TOWNS--ISHIKAWA AND YAKA. THE ISTHMUS IS THE NARROWEST PART OF THE ISLAND AND THE JAPANESE LOST AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO DELAY THE AMERICANS BY FAILING TO DEFEND IT.

SOME SURRENDERING CIVILIANS SAID THE MARINES WOULD FIND FEW JAPANESE SOLDIERS ANYWHERE ON NORTHERN OKINAWA BUT AIRPLANE SPOTTERS REPORTED SOME ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS AHEAD OF THE MARINE FRONT LINE IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND.

THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO SEND PLANES OVER SINGLY OR IN PAIRS OR THREES, BUT AS YET HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO DROP A SINGLE BOMB ON THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING AMERICAN-HELD AREA OF THE ISLAND, 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN.

A32FX

CARRIER AIRCRAFT RAIDED THE AMAMI ISLAND GROUP NORTH OF OKINAWA IN AN EFFORT TO KNOCK OUT THE SOURCE OF JAPANESE PLANES AFTER AN AMERICAN CARRIER PILOT, WHO WAS SHOT DOWN AND SPENT THE NIGHT IN THE WATER NEAR AMAMI, REPORTED SEEING TEN JAPANESE PLANES LAND THERE.

AN AMERICAN LCI BATTLED A JAPANESE PT BOAT SOUTHEAST OF OKINAWA, A U.S. BATTLESHIP TURNED ITS MAIN BATTERY ON A CONCENTRATION OF NIPPONESE TANKS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, INFLICTING HEAVY DAMAGE.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IS SO RAPID SHIPS HAVE HAD LITTLE SUPPORTING FIRE TO DO, AND OCCASIONALLY THE YANKS WALK INTO AN AMBUSH. NEAR SOBE VILLAGE A MARINE CHAPLAIN, CAPT.JAMES BURKE, (729-49TH ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., WAS PREPARING TO BURY FIVE MARINES WHEN THE SQUAD WAS AMBUSHED.

MILK GOATS ARE RUNNING AROUND ARMY CAMPS IN AGONY WITH SWOLLEN UDDERS AND NO ONE TO MILK THEM. CIVILIANS, IN TEMPORARY BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURES, IGNORING THE DUSTY PARADE OF TANKS AND TRUCKS, FASHIONED CRUDE PICKS AND HOES FROM TREE BRANCHES AND STARTED TILLING GARDENS WITHIN THE ENCLOSURES.

WW-UM256APW NM

...TODD GUAM XX STRIP

THE AMERICANS' EAST COAST PROGRESS HAD GIVEN THEM CONTROL OF ALMOST THE WHOLE SHORE OF NAGAGUSUKU BAY, ONCE A PRIME ANCHORAGE FOR THE JAPANESE FLEET ONLY 325 MILES FROM THE NIP MAINLAND

THE JAPANESE FLEET ONLY 325 MILES FROM THE NIPPONESE MAINLAND.

IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR THE MARINES BY TAKING OVER MOST OF THE ISHIKAWA ISTHMUS, CONNECTING THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE 65-MILE LONG OKINAWA WITH THE MAJOR NORTHERN PART, DEPRIVED THE JAPANESE OF AN EXCELLENT DEFENSE AREA.

THE ISTHMUS, ABOUT THREE MILES WIDE AND FIVE MILES LONG, IS THE NARROWEST PART OF THE ISLAND. THE LEATHERNECKS HAV

THE ISTHMUS, ABOUT THREE MILES WIDE AND FIVE MILES LONG, IS THE NARROWEST PART OF THE ISLAND. THE LEATHERNECKS HAVE OCCUPIED THE TOWNS OF ISHIKAWA AND YAKA ON THE EAST COAST.

TOKYO RADIO CONTINUED TO PROMISE THE "ANNIHILATION" OF THE AMERICAN FORCES ON OKINAWA AND FLEET UNITS AROUND THE ISLAND, BUT REPORTS FROM THE ISLAND FRONTS SAY THE NIPPONESE AIR FORCE HAS GIVEN THE YANKS BUT LITTLE TROUBLE.

THE ISLAND BEACHING AREA IS LIGHTED AT NIGHT WHILE THE AMERICANS BRING AMMUNITION, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT ASHORE, SAID ROBBIN COONS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 24TH ARMY CORPS.

UNITED STATES CARRIER PLANE RAIDS KEEP THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE IN THE RYUKYUS PINNED DOWN, AS IN THE TUESDAY RAID ON THE AMAMI GROUP 160 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA, IN WHICH 56 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, 28 SMALL SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED AND FUEL DUMPS LEFT ABLAZE.

JQ2PCW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, APRIL 5-(AP)-FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPS CLEARING REAR AREAS IN A DRIVE THROUGH SOUTHERN LUZON FOUND IN ONE SMALL VILLAGE THE BAYONETTED, MUTILATED BODIES OF MORE THAN 300 WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN MURDERED BY FLEEING JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

FILIPINO SURVIVORS, MANY OF WHOM WERE MUTILATED, TOLD OFFICERS THE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER AROSE OVER DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND CIVILIANS OVER DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND LABOR.

THEY SAID THE JAPANESE WERE FURIOUS BECAUSE RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE FAILED TO CONTRIBUTE ENOUGH WORKERS TO MAINTAIN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

WW505APW NM

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WITH OKINAWA (140)
BY ELMONT WAITE
GUAM,FRIDAY,APRIL 6-(AP)-IKINAWA NATIVES "ARE SHOWING WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH OUR FORCES," ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID IN A PRESS RELEASE TODAY.
THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ON THE INVADED ISLAND IS NOW CARING FOR 9,000 CIVILIANS, HE REPORTED. SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF FOODSTUFFS CAPTURED BY ADVANCING AMERICAN TROOPS AND ARMY RATIONS ARE BEING UTILIZED TO FEED THE REFUGEES.
NIMITZ SAID THE PHYSICIAL CONDITION OF CIVILIANS WHO HAVE SURRENDERED IS "FOUND TO BE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY," AND NO CONTAGION HAS THUS FAR BEEN REPORTED. HE ADDED THAT CASUALTIES AMONG CIVILIANS DURING THE PRE-INVASION BOMBARDMENT LAST SUNDAY WERE LIGHT AND THAT THE INJURED WERE BEING CARED FOR TO "THE FULL EXTENT OF OUR FACILITIES."
CAMPS AND HOSPITALS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. MANY UNDAMAGED HOUSES IN VILLAGES BEHIND AMERICAN LINES ARE BEING USED TO SHELTER OKINAWANS WHO SURRENDERED.
SEVERAL HUNDRED KEREAMA ISLANDERS SURRENDERED AND ARE BEING CARED FOR THERE.
NIMITZ SAID WATER SUPPLIES ON BOTH OKINAWA AND KERAM ARE ADEQUATE.
HW829PPW NM

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OKINAWA HOSPITAL
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
SOBE,OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS,APRIL 5-(AP)-AN OLD MAN IN THE LAST STAGES OF LEPROSY LAY IN A CORNER OF A SHELL-WRECKED BUILDING. ACROSS THE ROOM A YOUNG WIFE WAS GIVING BIRTH TO A CHILD.
TWO CORPSMEN CARRIED A WOUNDED JAPANESE SOLDIER INTO THE ROOM. HIS EYES ROLLED IN FRIGHT. HIS BREATH CAME IN GUSTS FROM A GAPING HOME IN HIS CHEST.
THAT'S A GLIMPSE OF THE FIRST MILITARY GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ON OKINAWA.
"IT'S PRETTY RUGGED," RUEFULLY GRINNED LT. (JG) BELTON GRIFFIN (1108--34TH ST.S.W.) BIRMINGHAM,ALA. "WE ARE DOING THE BEST WE CAN UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND CAN ALWAYS CONSOLE OURSELVES WITH THE THOUGHT THAT WHATEVER WE CAN DO FOR THESE PEOPLE METHODICALLY IS PURE VELVET AS MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE HAD ANY ATTENTION AT ALL."
THE HOSPITAL IS FOR CIVILIANS. JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARE NOT REALLY ENTITLED TO TREATMENT AND THIS ONE WAS BROUGHT IN BY MISTAKE, GRIFFIN SAID, "BUT WE COULDN'T LET HIM DIE."
GRIFFIN ADDED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING THEY COULD DO FOR THE LEPER. HE HAD JUST WANDERED IN AND WAS THE ONLY ONE IN THE HOSPITAL.
THE HOSPITAL IS PURELY A TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT -- A FORMER RESIDENCE OF A JAPANESE DOCTOR WHO FLED WITH MOST OF HIS EQUIPMENT. DR.GRIFFIN AND LT.J.W.NORCROSS OF BOSTON,MASS., SET UP SHOP WITH WHATEVER THEY COULD LAY THEIR HANDS ON.
LT.COL.DONALD T.WINDER, (2121 VIRGINIA AVE.) WASHINGTON, D.C., AN ATTORNEY IN PRIVATE LIFE AND NOW MILITARY GOVERNOR OFFICER FOR TERRITORY SEIZED BY MARINES, SAID TWO PERMANENT REFUGEE CENTERS WERE BEING INSTALLED ON THE EAST COAST WITH A LARGE WELL-APPOINTED HOSPITAL AS THE CENTER.
"I AM NOT A MEDICAL MAN," WINDER SAID, "BUT IT IS PLAIN THAT A HOSPITAL MUST BE THE CENTER OF CAMPS FOR THESE UNDERNOURISHED, DISEASED PEOPLE. WE INTEND TO DO THE BEST WE CAN FOR THEM."
OKINAWWNS ARE COMING IN DROVES FROM CAVES AND RAVINES. WINDER SAID MORE THAN 8,000 ARE HOUSED IN REFUGEE CENTERS ALREADY AND HE IS LAYING PLANS TO ACCOMMODATE 30,000 WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
USUALLY THEY ARE BADLY FRIGHTENED AT THE START AND DUBIOUS ABOUT AMERICAN INTENTIONS. BUT ONCE THEY LEARN THAT "THE HAIRY ONES" HARBOR NO BLOODTHIRSTY AIMS THEY BECOME COOPERATIVE.
FJ638ACW

MEXICO CITY APRIL 5-(AP)-VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO MEET OTHER LABOR LEADERS WHO ATTENDED THE RECENT LONDON LABOR CONGRESS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
HE IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON SHORTLY.
KK416AEW

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OTTAWA, APRIL 5-(AP)-CANADA HAS BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN A UNITED NATIONS' MEETING IN WASHINGTON APRIL 9 WHEN AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE WILL BE DISCUSSED, PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TODAY IN COMMONS.
THE INVITATION, EXTENDED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND CHINA, HAD BEEN ACCEPTED AND JOHN E.READ, LEGAL COUNSEL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, WOULD BE THE CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE.
SN532PEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 5-(AP)-CANADA HAD SENT 11,836 DRAFTED TROOPS OVERSEAS UP TO THE END OF MARCH TO REINFORCE HER VOLUNTEER ARMY, BUT AT THAT TIME 4,082 CONSCRIPTS WHO HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO GO ABROAD WERE STILL ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE AND UNACCOUNTED FOR, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE TOTAL CANADIAN ARMY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE WAS 285,000 ON MARCH 31, AN INCREASE OF 45,000 IN 12 MONTHS.
MOST OF THE MISSING TROOPS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE LISTED AS DESERTERS. OF THEIR NUMBER, 2,400 WERE ENROLLED IN FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC AND 1,000 IN THE WESTERN PRAIRIE PROVINCES.
THERE WERE 2,391 QUEBEC-ENROLLED MEN AMONG THOSE SENT ABROAD, 3,899 ENROLLED IN THE PRAIRIES, 3,466 IN ONTARIO, 1,192 IN THE PACIFIC COMMAND AND 888 IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
THE FIGURES WERE MADE PUBLIC BY D.C.ABBOTT, PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT TO GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, MINISTER OF DEFENSE, IN A REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REVIEWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31.
ORIGINALLY 7,800 OF 15,600 DRAFTED TROOPS WANTED FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY WENT ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE AS THEY WERE ABOUT TO SAIL. MORE THAN 3,500 HAVE SINCE REPORTED VOLUNTARILY OR BEEN HUNTED DOWN BY THE ARMY AND ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, SOME OF THEM IN FOREST AND MOUNTAIN HIDE OUTS.
SK943PEW

CANADIAN
BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY
OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING, WHOSE GOVERNMENT WAS NEARLY OVERTHROWN LAST NOVEMBER WHEN IT ADOPTED PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION FOR THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, EMBARKED TODAY ON A CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ELECTION WITH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT CANADA WOULD SEND ONLY VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.
CANADA'S FIGHTING FORCES IN THE PACIFIC WAR WILL BE NUMERICALLY "VERY MUCH LESS" THAN THOSE EMPLOYED IN EUROPE, KING TOLD PARLIAMENT LATE YESTERDAY. HE SAID THE DOMINION'S EFFORTS AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY WOULD "TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT" BE TURNED TO PRODUCING FOOD-STUFFS AND WAR MATERIALS AND TO WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION, RELIEF AND

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REHABILITATION.
OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES WHICH CANADA SENDS AGAINST JAPAN, THE ARMY WILL SERVE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE NAVY AND AIR FORCES WITH BRITAIN, THE PRIME MINIE
GIA.7,:3$. CANW

WILL SERVE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE NAVY AND AIR FORCES WITH BRITAIN, THE PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCED. CANADA'S PRESENT OVERSEAS FORCES--INCLUDING ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE--TOTAL ABOUT 750,000 MEN.

AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR IS ENDED ALL CANADIAN SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF COMING HOME. THEN CANADA WILL FORM HER PACIFIC FORCES ONLY FROM MEN ELECTING TO FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN, KING SAID, REGROUPING THEM AND GIVING THEM SPECIALIZED TRAINING.

CANADA MEANWHILE WILL BE "APPROPRIATELY REPRESENTED" IN THE ALLIED FORCES OCCUPYING GERMANY, KING ANNOUNCED.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT CANNOT FAIL TO HAVE A STRONG APPEAL IN FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADA, COMPRISING NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE COUNTRY AND BITTERLY OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION FOR FIGHTING OVERSEAS.

KING'S LIBERAL PARTY TRADITIONALLY HAS DRAWN POWERFUL SUPPORT FROM FRENCH CANADA, BUT LOST MUCH GROUND IN THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS OF LAST FALL. THE PRIME MINISTER'S SUPPORTERS HOPE THIS WILL NOW BE REGAINED.

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A9

THE DOMINION FOUGHT THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ON THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM, TAKING INTO THE ARMED SERVICES NEARLY A MILLION RECRUITS BY THIS METHOD. THEN LAST NOVEMBER--AS IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE LAST WAR--THE GOVERNMENT WAS COMPELLED TO DRAFT MEN FOR OVERSEAS DUTY, CONSCRIPTING 16,000 TO FILL DEPLETED INFANTRY RANKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

CANADA'S PRESENT ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS ARE ALL VOLUNTEERS EXCEPT THE RELATIVE HANDFUL ORDERED DRAFTED LAST FALL.

KING'S ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, MADE ON THE EVE OF CAMPAIGNING FOR A GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD PROBABLY IN LATE JUNE OR JULY, POSED THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVTIVE OPPOSITION WITH THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER TO HEW TO ITS FORMER LINE CALLING FOR ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTION OR TO FIGHT THE GOVERNMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON OTHER ISSUES.

CANADA GENERALLY, WHICH HAS BEEN AT WAR MORE THAN TWO YEARS LONGER THAN THE UNITED STATES, IS LESS INTERESTED IN FIGHTING JAPAN THAN GERMANY, AND THE OPPOSITION PARTY PROBABLY WOULD NOT FIND SUCH ENTHUSIASM FOR CONSCRIPTION AGAINST JAPAN AS IT FOUND FOR CONSCRIPTION TO FIGHT IN EUROPE.

CANADA'S ROLE IN THE PACIFIC WAR WAS AGREED UPON IN PRINCIPLE AT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE, KING TOLD PARLIAMENT, WITH "THE ACTUAL FORM AND EXTENT OF THE CANADIAN FORCES TO BE ENGAGED" NOT TO BE FINALLY SETTLED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THEN, KING SAID, "THE APPROPRIATE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN WOULD BE DETERMINED WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES IN THE LIGHT OF THE SITUATION THEN EXISTING."

WE308AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE
BY GLENN BABB
ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR

ADMIRAL BARON KANTARO SUZUKI MAY BE THE FRONT MAN FOR A JAPANESE, PEACE OFFENSIVE.

WITH MILITARY DISASTERS MOUNTING RAPIDLY TO THE CLIMAX OF THE OKINAWA INVASION, IT HAS BEEN APPARENT FOR SOME WEEKS THAT THE CABINET OF GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO WAS DOOMED.

CLOSE STUDENTS OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS HAVE BELIEVED THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ONE OF "MODERATE" OR "LIBERAL" GUISE WHICH THE JAPANESE MIGHT HOPE COULD GAIN A HEARING FOR PEACE TENDERS TO AMERICA AND HER ALLIES.

SUZUKI, ON THE BASIS OF HIS PRE-WAR RECORD, WOULD FIT INTO THAT PICTURE. ALTHOUGH AN ACTIVE NAVAL OFFICER FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS, HE WAS NOT IDENTIFIED WITH THE CLIQUES WHICH LED JAPAN INTO A PROGRAM OF CONQUEST AND WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

HE WAS, IN FACT, MARKED AS AN ENEMY BY THOSE ELEMENTS. ON FEBRUARY 26, 1936, ARMY UNITS OF THE TOKYO GARRISON, LED BY EXTREME NATIONALIST YOUNG OFFICERS, REVOLTED AND ATTACKED SEVERAL OF JAPAN'S HIGHEST LEADERS WHOM THEY CALLED "THE EMPEROR'S EVIL COUNSELLORS"--THAT IS, MEN WHO ADVISED HIROHITO AGAINST AGGRESSIVE MILITARY POLICIES.

SUZUKI, THEN RETIRED FROM ACTIVE NAVAL SERVICE, HELD THE POST OF GRAND CHAMBERLAIN, ONE OF THE OFFICIALS NEAREST THE THRONE. HE WAS ATTACKED BEFORE DAWN IN HIS TOKYO HOME BY A GROUP OF ARMY OFFICERS AND RECEIVED SWORD WOUNDS OF SUCH SEVERITY THAT FOR A TIME HIS DEATH WAS EXPECTED.

IN THE SAME SERIES OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS TWO FORMER PREMIERS, ADMIRAL VISCOUNT SAITO AND KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI, WERE SLAIN AND THE INCUMBENT PREMIER, ADMIRAL OKADA, ESCAPED ONLY BECAUSE THE ASSASSINS SLEW HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW INSTEAD, MISTAKING THEIR VICTIM FOR OKADA.

SUZUKI LIVED IN SEMI-RETIREMENT FOR EIGHT YEARS AFTER THAT EPISODE. HE RETURNED TO PUBLIC OFFICE ONLY LAST AUGUST 10 WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON THE DEATH OF DR.YOSHIMICHI HARA.

BEYOND ACCEPTANCE OF THIS HIGH OFFICE, USUALLY ALLOTTED TO ELDER STATESMEN OUTSIDE THE MAIN CURRENT OF POLITICS, SUZUKI HAS GIVEN NO PUBLIC INTIMATION OF SYMPATHY WITH THE ARMY EXTREMISTS WHO HAVE DOMINATED THE GOVERNMENT VIRTUALLY EVER SINCE THE 1936 ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

CERTAINLY HE HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED OF THE SAME STRIPE AS THE RUTHLESS MILITARISTS WHO HAVE BEEN JAPAN'S LAST TWO PREMIERS, GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, WHO TOOK OVER IN OCTOBER, 1941, AND LED THE EMPIRE INTO WAR AGAINST AMERICA, AND KOISO, WHO SUPPLANTED TOJO LAST JULY 22, AFTER THE DISASTROUS LOSS OF SAIPAN.

UNTIL THE MAKE-UP OF THE SUZUKI CABINET IS KNOWN IT MAY BE TOO EARLY TO CONCLUDE THAT THE SHIFT PRESAGES A PEACE OFFENSIVE. THERE REMAINS THE CHANCE, OF COURSE, THAT SUZUKI MAY FAIL TO FORM A GOVERN-MENT, BUT THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT POSSIBILITIES WERE THOROUGHLY CANVASSED BEFORE HE RECEIVED THE IMPERIAL NOMINATION.

IF HIS CABINET INCLUDES SEVERAL OF HIS OWN KIND, ELDERS WHO WERE PROMINENT BEFORE THE TOJO ERA, THE EVIDENCE WOULD BE STRONG THAT A NEW PHASE IN JAPAN'S WAR EFFORT HAD BEGUN. THIS WOULD BE A PERIOD OF PEACE GESTURES AND PEACE PROPAGANDA, CALCULATED TO STRIKE AT AMERICAN DETERMINATION TO SEE THE JAPANESE WAR THROUGH DURING THE VULNERABLE PERIOD JUST AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT INTIMATIONS OF RUSSIA'S INTENTION TO DENOUNCE HER NEUTRALITY PACT WITH JAPAN--AN ACTION WHICH COINCIDED VERY CLOSELY WITH KOISO'S RESIGNATION--HASTENED THE CRISIS.

SUZUKI, NOW 77 WAS BORN DEC. 24, 1867, IN OSAKA. HIS NAVAL CAREER, BEGUN IN 1887, LED HIM TO CHIEF COMMAND OF THE FLEET BEFORE HIS RETIREMENT.

DA&MT1251PEW

UNDATED BOX - WITH RUSSO-JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
RUSSIA'S DENUNCIATION TODAY OF HER NEUTRALITY TREATY WITH JAPAN DOES NOT NECESSARILY FREE HER IMMEDIATELY TO JOIN IN FIGHT AGAINST THE MIKADO'S EMPIRE.
IF BOTH PARTIES STICK TO THE LETTER OF THE COMPACT THEY MUST MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY TOWARD EACH OTHER UNTIL EXPIRATION OF THE TREATY'S FIVE-YEAR TERM, APRIL 25, 1946.
THE PACT, SIGNED IN MOSCOW APRIL 13, 1941, AND RATIFIED 12 DAYS LATER, BINDS THE TWO PARTIES "TO MAINTAIN PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM" AND "TO OBSERVE NEUTRALITY THROUGHOUT THE DURATION" OF ANY CONFLICT IN WHICH EITHER MIGHT BE ENGAGED WITH ANOTHER POWER.
THE CLAUSE SETTING THE TERM TO THIS OBLIGATION IS:
"ARTICLE III - THE PRESENT PACT COMES INTO FORCE FROM THE DAY OF ITS RATIFICATION BY BOTH CONTRACTING PARTIES AND REMAINS VALID FOR FIVE YEARS. IN CASE NEITHER OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES DENOUNCES THE PACT ONE YEAR BEFORE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM IT WILL BE CONSIDERED AUTOMATICALLY PROLONGED FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS."
WHAT RUSSIA HAS DONE IS TO FORESTALL ANY OBLIGATION TO BE BOUND BY THE PACT BEYOND APRIL, 1946, TO GIVE NOTICE THAT SHE RECOVERS FULL FREEDOM OF ACTION AS REGARDS JAPAN FROM THAT TIME.
HOWEVER, THE EFFECT OF DENUNCIATION MUST BE TO WEAKEN THE FORCE OF THE OBLIGATION OF NEUTRALITY ON BOTH SIDES. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER BOTH CAN KEEP THE LETTER OF THE PACT DURING THE TENSE PERIOD USHERED IN BY MOSCOW'S ACTION.
QQ141PEW

APR 6 1945

UNDATED ITALIAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE GERMAN DNB AGENCY REPORTED THAT THE UNITED STATES 5TH ARMY HAD LAUNCHED AN ATTACK ALONG THE LIGURIAN COAST IN ITALY EARLY TODAY.
THE DISPATCH, REPORTED BY TH FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT AMERICAN ARTILLERY HA LAID DOWN A HEAVY BARRAGE FOR SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE GROUND FORCES BEGAN THEIR OPERATION.
MT255PEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
WESTERN FRONT: 133 MILES (FROM WEST OF ERFURT).
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).
AR638AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS PUSHED NORTHEASTWARD IN HOLLAND AS GERMANS WERE REPORTED FLEEING; BRITISH SMASHED UP TO THE WESER RIVER, NEXT TO LAST WATER BARRIER BEFORE BERLIN.
12TH ARMY GROUP: U.S.NINTH ARMY JOINED WITH BRITISH ON WESER AT MINDEN ALONG SOLID 40-MILE FRONT; FIRST ARMY CONTINUED PRESSURE ON RUHR POCKET; THIRD ARMY LANCED BEYOND GOTHA, 55 MILES FROM PLAUEN, CAPTURE OF WHICH WOULD SPLIT THE REICH.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY MOPPED UP IN WUERZBURG; FRENCH FIRST MENACED STUTTGART.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: ADVANCED NORTHEASTWARD IN HOLLAND AS GERMANS WERE REPORTED FLEEING EAST.
BRITISH SECOND: REACHED WESER RIVER.
U.S. NINTH: REACHED WESER RIVER, JOINED WITH BRITISH AT MINDEN.
U.S. FIRST: CONTINUED PRESSURE ON RUHR POCKET.
U.S. THIRD: ADVANCED BEYOND GOTHA TOWARD ERFURT, WAS 55 MILES FROM PLAUEN, CAPTURE OF WHICH WOULD SPLIT GERMANY.
U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: MOPPED UP IN WUERZBURG.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: MENACED STUTTGART.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
SECOND ARMORED: MENACED HANNOVER.
FOURTH ARMORED: PLUNGED BEYOND GOTHA.
FOURTH INFANTRY: DROVE TOWARD NUERNBERG.
FIFTH ARMORED: REACHED WESER RIVER:
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED IN THIRD ARMY DRIVE.
NINTH INFANTRY: PRESSED ON IN RUHR TRAP.
TENTH ARMORED: FOUGHT ALONG NECKAR RIVER IN SEVENTH ARMY SECTOR.
11TH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
12TH ARMORED: DROVE TOWARD NUERNBERG.
17TH AIRBORNE: MOPPED UP IN MUENSTER.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED SOUTHWEST OF GOTHA.
42ND INFANTRY: CLEARED WUERZBURG.
45TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN SEVENTH ARMY SECTOR.
65TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED BEHIND THIRD ARMY TANK DRIVE.
75TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN MUENSTER SECTOR.
80TH INFANTRY: REPULSED COUNTERATTACKS IN KASSEL SECTOR.
83RD INFANTRY: PRESSED IN FROM NINTH ARMY FRONT AGAINST RUHR.
90TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN EISENACH AREA.
100TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT ALONG NECKAR RIVER.
--DASH--
MAJOR TOWNS LISTED AS CAPTURED:
KASSEL, GOTHA, SUHL, ZELLA-MEHLIS, OHRDRUF: THIRD ARMY.
HENGELO: CANADIAN FIRST.
BZ903AEW

APR 6 1945

APRA59 LDN 6 APS67 PBC

01716 SINGLETONS

DUTCH GOVERNMENT NAMED TODAY TWO NEW CABINET MEMBERS - - PROF DR GE DE QUAY AS MINISTER OF WAR, AND TP TROMP AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. BOTH WERE PROMINENT IN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT . 1721

WQ1141AEW

APRA3 LDN 6 APS2 PBC

01216 FONDA PROMOTION OF MAJ GEN FERDINAND SCHOOERNER COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARMY GROUP IN EAST TO FIELD MARSHAL BY HITLER ANNOUNCED BY GERMAN RADIO

SU633AEW

APR 7 1945

30.24-24519

9th Army in Hamm, Canadians Break Free, Berlin Reports Air Landings 90 Miles Away; Vienna Says Russians Are Battling in the City

APR 7 1945

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TANKS, INFANTRY CRACK WESER LINE IN 40 MILE SPURT

Drive Within 18 Miles of Hannover, Threaten to Seal Off Holland.

YANKS REACH EISLEBEN

Allied Forces Sweep Toward North Sea, Approach Bremen Port.

BERLINER

PARIS, Saturday, April 7.—(AP) A relentless tide of Allied tanks and troops—sometimes sweeping ahead 40 to 60 miles—broke the Weser river line 18 miles from Hannover yesterday, all but sealed off Holland and her greatest cities, and engulfed Hamm and Wuerzburg.

A wholly unconfirmed German broadcast said U. S. Third army forces, coursing far in the van of the western advance, had suddenly spurted 40 miles east into NIGHT Luther's birthplace of Eisleben, in Saxony 90 miles southwest of Berlin, striking with airborne tanks.

The Weser river line—only the Elbe now stands between the Allies and Berlin—was ripped to shreds by multiple British Second and U. S. Ninth army crossings as the U. S. First army jumped into the swelling attack with a 22-mile push to the Weser 164 miles west of Berlin.

British Reach Diepholz

One of the British Second army's flying columns, some of which traveled 60 miles in 24 hours since breaking out on to the north German plain through the mountain passes, turned up abruptly in Diepholz, less than 35 miles south of the big German river port of Bremen.

Hamm, Germany's biggest railway center, fell with astonishing swiftness to the U. S. Ninth army, which with the powerful First army, began a broad-scale attack on 125,000 or more Germans trapped in the Ruhr.

Wuerzburg, 55 miles northwest of Nuernberg—where the Nazis in their heyday held their party rallies—was captured by the U. S. Seventh army which had one column within 39 miles of that Nazi shrine and had hurdled a bend in the river Main in the southeastward push. Wuerzburg had a normal population of 108,000.

The Canadian First army kept up the dazzling pace set by the U. S. First and Ninth and British Second armies, sending one steel-freighted column north to within 35 miles of the North sea and broke into the center of moat-girt stronghold of Zutphen, barring the last 20 miles to the Zuider Zee, in twin strokes designed to trap the enemy in Holland.

The British Second and U. S. Ninth armies deepened their bridgeheads over the Weser river to five miles but had not yet begun the assault on Hannover. (The British radio said without any other confirmation that the Allies were less than two miles from Hannover).

The U. S. First army in joining the assault fought through the Hessian gap, historic military gateway to inner Germany, in its drive to the Weser.

Drive to Cut Off Holland

The powerful offensive by this northern quartette of armies was swiftly weaving a pattern of destruction, hemming in or outflanking the big ports of Bremen and Emden, and cutting off escape of two German armies from Holland's rocket coast except by sea.

Germany's DNB agency declared without Allied confirmation that even greater peril was rising in the south, that the Third army had struck into the Saxon city of Eisleben with air-borne tanks, 90 miles southwest of Berlin and 132 miles from a union with the Russians in the east.

Field dispatches, reporting the Third army only 50 miles from the railway city of Plauen, whose seizure would cut Germany in half at the waist, placed the nearest armored columns 40 miles from Eisleben, just where they were the day before.

Against this background of Nazi broadcasts—which might be an attempt to learn where the much-feared Third army would strike next—were the confirmed reports that the Weser line had been shattered by combined British and American forces. The enemy now must stand on the Elbe, 50 miles from Berlin.

With the Second and Fifth armored and the 30th Infantry divisions already across the Weser Thursday, the Ninth army made several new crossings during the day with fresh infantry forces. These vanguards were at least five miles beyond the stream and probably 18 miles or less from Hannover.

The British Second army's 11th Armored and Sixth Airborne divisions farther north likewise drove five miles east of the Weser and were 25 miles or less from Hannover.

Mushrooming out over the north German plain, British armored columns also roared due north to within 35 miles of Bremen, big North sea port which was being outflanked by the river crossings.

Canadians Seize Coevorden

Farther west the Canadian First army took off on a 25-mile gallop that overran Coevorden, a Dutch communications center only 12 miles from the last German rail escape route from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

Another parallel column raced 15 miles to the northeast into Meppen, 48 miles due south of Emden, and sent forces on nine miles within 35 miles of the North Sea.

The U. S. Ninth and First armies turned to the clean-up of the big Ruhr pocket with redoubled fury. The First army went over to the attack on a 70-mile front and the Ninth marched unopposed into Hamm, the Ruhr's giant railway center, indicating a German withdrawal.

On the southern end of the front, the U. S. Seventh army hammered closer to Nuernberg and still battled in Heilbronn, 25 miles north of Stuttgart, while the French First army cut in deeper behind the Black Forest on the route to that city.

As Allied armies completed counting 28,822 more prisoners into their cages, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th army group commander, watched the American flag rise over German soil at Ehrenbreitstein across the Rhine from Coblenz, and declared:

"This time, we shall leave the German people with no illusions about who won the war—no legends about who lost the war.... until the German pride in conquest is mangled beneath our tanks, we shall not find peace."

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth army, first to break across the Weser river, was nosing through the foothills south of Hannover.

The Second Armored division was farthest east of the river, but the Fifth Armored division farther north likewise was enlarging its bridgehead.

Street fighting still raged in the Pied Piper city of Hamelin, between the crossings sites. The new crossings of the Weser were made in the morning by infantry units near captured Minden.

The drive from the north against the Ruhr pocket picked up momentum as the 83rd infantry division "walked unopposed" into the railroad yards of Hamm, where it had been held up only Thursday by the bitterest kind of resistance.

Farther west the Ninth Army was three miles from the Ruhr city of Dortmund.

Refreshed by five days of rest, Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges' powerful U. S. First Army once more surged eastward, joining the U. S. Ninth and the British Second Army in the assault on the Weser River line, and reaching it at Muenden, 45 miles southeast of the Ninth Army crossings.

Armored spearheads raced 22 miles east of Paderborn—where the First Army had outflanked the Ruhr—to near Bruchhausen, 164 miles west of Berlin.

INFANTRY SMASHES AHEAD

Farther south infantry and tanks smashed eight miles through Elite SS troops and bazooka-firing civilians to within half a mile of the river north of Muenden.

Lashing out simultaneously in the

APR 7 1945

Fast Airborne Tanks Landed, Too, Germans Report

APR 7 1945 LONG

Paris, April 6 (AP)—The famous Hell on Wheels (2d) Armored Division fought 5 miles past the Weser River today, possibly to within 18 miles of Hannover, while the British Desert Rats of the 7th Tank Division closed to within 25 miles of that Prussian metropolis.

A wholly unconfirmed broadcast by the official German news agency, DNB, said other American troops had been reinforced in "the area of Eisleben," 90 miles from Berlin. This was 40 miles beyond last reported positions of the 3d Army at Schlotheim, 130 miles from the capital. There was no confirmation at supreme headquarters of the operation, which the Germans suggested was by airborne forces.

"Tanks Landed From Air"

"Light tanks have been landed from the air," the enemy agency said.

The tanks were said to be fanning out toward Arnstadt, Hamelin and Muehlhausen, 55 to 100 miles behind Eisleben.

The Germans, in their broadcast about the fast American airborne tanks operating in the Eisleben area, asserted:

"The main American thrusts are directed toward the east. They are aiming at capturing the road system farther east. The United States high command firmly believes that this can be accomplished by massed tank attacks. They have landed airborne tanks in this area lately."

Some Tanks Headed West

Eisleben is 11 miles west of Halle and 50 east of Muehlhausen. It is 37 miles northwest of Leipzig, 100 miles southeast of Hamelin, and 55 miles north-northeast of Arnstadt. The Germans said some tanks were fanning out west in the direction of Koenigssee. The enemy news agency quoted "well-informed Berlin circles."

The United States 9th Army fought through the streets of storied Hamelin, on the Weser, and walked at leisure through the vast rail yards of the Ruhr terminal city of Hamm, where resistance collapsed suddenly.

1st Goes 32 Miles

The American 1st Army launched a powerful new drive which carried a total distance of 32 miles eastward beyond the Ruhr pocket and smashed through the Hessian Gap—historic military gateway to the east which Napoleon once trod—to the upper reaches of the Weser River 10 miles northeast of Kassel.

The British on the north German plains posed an increasing threat to the great naval base and shipbuilding center of Bremen, less than 35 miles away. The Desert Rats, menacing both Bremen and Hannover, raced 54 miles in 24 hours past the Duemmer Lake to within 9 miles of the Weser in the general area between the cities.

The British radio said today that the Allies were "three kilometers"—less than two miles—from Hannover. The FCC recorded the broadcast in New York.

Canadians Go 25 Miles

The Canadian 1st Army, wheeling 25 miles northward in yet another breakthrough, moved within 12 miles of the last German land escape route from Holland—the Zwolle-Groeningen railroad—virtually trapping enemy troops remaining in that unhappy land.

The 2d Armored Division of the 9th Army was probing the foothills past the Weser for the shortest route to Berlin, 150 miles away. Half a dozen more bridgeheads had been thrown across the Weser as the Germans retreated toward the Elbe, last river barrier to Berlin.

28,822 Nazis Surrender

A minimum of 28,822 Germans surrendered yesterday.

Opposition to the 83d Division folded so swiftly in Hamm that the 9th Army suspected a Nazi trick. In Hamelin, where Browning wrote of the Pied Piper's great rat-extermination job, the 30th Division was having to fight for every inch of ground against heavy mortar and rifle fire.

The 1st Army was locked in battle on the banks of the upper Weser at Muenden. It had moved rapidly over land tilled by descendants of the mercenary Hessian troops who fought in the American Revolution. Half a dozen villages surrendered by telephone.

Threat To Hannover

The 9th Army thrust across the Weser south of Hamelin threatened to flank Hannover from the south.

One 3d Army column, from the 11th Armored Division, advanced to a point 23 miles southeast of Gotha and 58 northwest of the Czechoslovak border. At that position it was within 32 miles of Saxony and 50 of the big rail center of Plauen, the capture of which would cut Germany in two.

Hammelburg Reached

A team of the 3d Infantry and 14th Armored divisions of the 7th Army gained 9 miles in south Germany reaching Hammelburg, 16 miles northwest of the ballbearing center of Schweinfurt, where the United States 8th Air Force suffered its first heavy casualties of Flying Fortresses.

A drizzle sopped the north Holland flatlands, but the Canadian 4th Armored Division in a fresh breakthrough with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons raced up the diked road network to the outskirts of Coervorden and reached the point closest the final Zwolle-Groningen escape route.

The Canadians who mopped up a good section of the old buzzbomb coast of France had brought the battered London area near the end of its long trial by V-2 rockets. The Germans have fired a few or none in the last few days, but are believed to have a tail-end stock of rockets on hand.

The rested tank and infantry divisions of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army drove both east and west. Columns striking eastward from Paderborn reached Bruchhausen, 4 miles west of the upper Weser and 164 miles from Berlin.

Driving Into Ruhr Trap

First Army troops which moved in the opposite direction drove into the Ruhr trap on a 70-mile front, seeking elimination of perhaps 150,000 Germans sealed off in the industrial basin for annihilation.

The 9th Army, like the 1st, was driving into the Ruhr trap as well as thrusting columns eastward into the heartland of the Reich. Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's troops fought within 3 miles of Dortmund in the Ruhr and also beat across the Hannovarian plain over a Weser crossing south of Hamelin.

The 1st Army advanced 9 miles west into the Ruhr trap beyond Winterberg, where the 21 trapped enemy divisions were offering their most violent resistance.

Patton's Drive

Farther south, other routed enemy troops were beating a retreat into Czechoslovakia before Patton's 3d Army.

Patton's troops, extended three fourths across Germany to within 70 miles of Leipzig, concentrated on consolidating gains and strengthening supply lines, mopping up such by-passed strongholds as Meiningen, reported defended by 8,000 Nazi tank and Hungarian troops.

Captured Cities Listed

Prized cities fell, including Bielefeld, historic old Minden on the Weser, venerable Muehlhausen on the approaches to Berlin and Leipzig, and the Dutch linen center of Almelo.

Also taken were Herford; Detmold, Bad Oeynhausen and Neheim.

The 7th Army cut the Nuernberg-Wuerzburg railroad and won all but a corner of Wuerzburg.

Street fighting also progressed in such places as Eisenach, Sutphen, Soest, Hamm, Heilbronn, Lingen, Luenen and Doesburg.

Canadians In Arnhem

Canadian patrols crossed the Neder Rhine into the Dutch city of Arnhem, where Allied hopes for an early victory were dashed last fall.

The British, reaching to within 48 miles of the North Sea, menaced Hamburg, second largest city, from positions 83 miles away. The 9th Army was within 55 miles of the central German industrial center of Brunswick.

The 30th (Old Hickory) Division fought into Hamelin, where legend says the rats were drowned in the Weser by the Pied Piper 700 years ago.

Hodges's 1st Army cracked forward both east and west after a five-day rest during which supplies were brought up to fuel the new onslaught.

22 Miles Gained In Day

The attack eastward opened southeast of Paderborn yesterday and spun 22 miles before halting overnight. The advance was resumed this morning against light resistance.

Two other columns advancing in parallel drives were delayed some by road blocks, but gained speed after overcoming the obstacles. One reached Willegassen, 7 miles northeast of Bonnenberg.

The tanks which pushed to Bruchhausen reached the Nethe River, tributary of the Weser.

Another 1st Army division pushed 7 miles south and captured Hofgeismar, 10 miles east of Warburg. Other 1st Army infantry on the right advanced to Muenden, 9 miles northeast of captured Kassel, after beating off two tanks and 150 attacking Nazi foot troops.

In powerful smashes along the extended front facing the east side of the Ruhr pocket, the 1st Army met fierce resistance at some points, particularly at Darwinkhausen, 9 miles west of Winterberg. The Nazis have been massing in this area for a possible attempt to break through. First Army troops pulled back slightly overnight before an intense rain of mortar and small arms fire, but renewed their attack at dawn.

Siedlinghausen Taken

Long-marching 9th Infantry Division troops captured Siedlinghausen, 5 miles northwest of Winterberg, and advanced 5 miles to Lutzel, 9 miles northeast of Siegen.

Because of the concentrated strength of the Nazis massed in the Ruhr trap, Hodges expects it to take several days to destroy or capture the foe. Some units were giving up after brief skirmishes, but others fought toward final defeat with all the dash of the elite *Wehrmacht* formations at their floodtide of victory.

Bridgeheads Widened

The British 11th Armored and 6th Airborne divisions fought across the Weser north of Minden, less than 30 miles from Hannover. They were on the 9th Army's left flank. The British had at least three crossings and the Americans as many.

A dispatch from Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said the bridgeheads were widened and that more rapid gains were made along the whole British and Canadian front overnight.

Canal Crossed

Fighting continued at Ibbenburen and Drierwalde, where the Dortmund-Ems Canal was crossed.

From airports soon to be in British hands, American and British tactical fighter bombers will be able if needed to fly pin-point missions in front of Russian siege lines 30 odd miles from Berlin, Correspondent Robert Wilson reported.

The Canadians met heavy opposition along the 20 intervening miles between them and the Zuider Zee. They established a bridgehead across the Ems at Lingen. Their advance carried to within 52 miles of Emden, North Sea port.

Gen. Henry Crerar's divisions bypassed Uelsen and burst into the clear, reaching Coevorden beyond Almelo. Neuenhause and Emlicheim were occupied; Daarlerveen and Wierden were reached.

BRADLEY DEPICTS CRUSHING VICTORY

Says Germans Will Know This Time Who Won as Flag Is Raised at Ehrenbreitstein

YARBOROUGH

EHRENBREITSTEIN, Germany, April 6 (AP)—In the presence of a rare assembly of high-ranking American generals, Gen. Omar N. Bradley formally raised the Stars and Stripes today over the frowning fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, across the Rhine from Coblenz, and told the Germans that there would be no doubt about who won this war.

"This time we shall leave the German people with no illusions about who won the war—and no legends about who lost the war. They will know that the brutal Nazi creed they adopted has led them ingloriously to total defeat," said the commander of the Twelfth Army Group.

Ehrenbreitstein was the only place east of the Rhine where the United States flag was flown in World War I and the same flag—fourteen by twenty feet—was sent here from Washington for this ceremony exactly twenty-eight years after the United States entered World War I in 1917.

Among those present besides General Bradley were Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges of the First Army, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. of the Third Army, Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson of the Ninth Army and Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow of the Fifteenth Army.

Soldiers formed a square in the courtyard in the center of the fort as a special honor guard of the Sixty-ninth Infantry Division, which captured Ehrenbreitstein ten days ago, hauled the flag to the top of the staff, where it fluttered in a stiff breeze.

The Twenty-eighth Infantry Division band, some of its members using instruments captured from the Germans, played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

General Bradley, in his speech, said that "although forced into a war they did not want, the Allies have by their united efforts now assured the conquest of Germany. * * * Once more as a symbol not only of American, but of all Allied might, this very same flag that was drawn down in 1923 has been raised here today. * * *

"The war is not over—but victory is assured. After the defeat of Germany the struggle with Japan will continue to the same inevitable ending. * * * While victory is in view let us crush the German Armies—confront the German people with the enormity of their crimes. Until German pride in conquest is mangled beneath our tanks we shall not find peace."

GERMAN FORTRESS FALLS TO ALLIES

NEAR

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, April 6—(AP) The stubborn German strongpoint of Ibbenbueren fell today to a flamethrower attack and tonight Scots of this 52nd lowland division had driven a wedge through some of the most fanatical resistance on this front.

The bridgehead over the Dortmund-Ems canal now is firmly established despite an enemy counter-attack late yesterday which for awhile cut off two companies at Dreiernalde, northwest of Ibbenbueren.

The trapped Scots fought furiously and reinforcements rushed up from the Rhine restored the lines, laying the way for today's new advance northward.

Opposition is coming from three battalions of replacement troops of the skilled Gross Deutschland outfit, who had been shifted since January from the Russian front.

There also are units of the 15th Panzer Grenadier division, and they are making the most of the rain-soaked, marshy country.

The Gross Deutschland units are strung all through the general area down to the area of Ibbenbueren, where British troops also were battling picked troops from officers and non-commissioned officers'

NIGHT

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training schools.

The reason for the stubborn resistance in this area is not entirely clear. One purpose undoubtedly is to prevent use of the important air bases at Rheine, northwest of Ibbenbueren. The enemy also may be trying to delay the fall of such important U-boat bases as Bremen and Wilhelmshaven and hold on to robot bomb launching sites in Holland.

Americans Fighting Through Hessian Gap Call Up Burgomasters and Win Towns.

By HAL BOYLE.

Province of Hesse, Germany, April 6 (A. P.).—American soldiers, fighting through the Hessian Gap—historic military gateway to the east once trod by Napoleon—smashed forward ten miles today over land still tilled by descendants of the mercenary troops who fought on American soil during the War for Independence. Half a dozen villages have been captured by telephone.

"We just phoned the burgomaster and told him we were coming through and were ready to accept his surrender," said the colonel. The burgomasters knew the villages would be destroyed if German troops made a fight, so they gave up to us. We are picking up 300 to 400 prisoners a day in these villages and fifty to seventy-five former soldiers who had put on civilian clothing are surrendering each day."

Villages Taken By Phone.

Among the villages taken by telephone were Niedermeister, Ehrsten, Meimbressen and Weimer. The American forces were locked this afternoon with last-ditch defenders of Muenden, ten miles northeast of Kassel, on the Weser.

After the first few miles of easy progress, First Army infantrymen ran into stiffening resistance. Entering the narrow, ten-mile-long Hessian gap—it is only 200 feet wide in some places, and bordered by steep hills and woods—the vanguards ran into strong German positions. The Nazis threw high velocity fire at them from self-propelled guns and German infantry fought from scattered concrete pillboxes and hurriedly dug trenches.

Frightened 15-year-old German boys and civilians impressed into the Volkssturm only a few days before were tossed into the enemy line alongside Nazi veterans.

Teen-Age Prisoners.

"The first twelve prisoners taken had not reached the age of 16," said a colonel from Meridian, Miss. "They had been fighting only two days and had been picked by German officers from among town boys and made to fight. They had no formal military training."

All the boys appeared thoroughly frightened and gun-shy.

"We also have run into a number of older Volkssturmers," said the colonel, "but they fight only a few minutes and throw away their guns at the first chance."

Half of Regiment Gone.

The chief resistance in the Hessian gap area was furnished by a German tank-replacement regiment and remnants of a German infantry unit. The infantry unit was estimated to have lost 50 per cent of its strength.

"We have been meeting mostly Royal Tiger tanks," said the colonel, who pointed out that the Paderborn-Kassel area had been the chief training center for Adolf Hitler's armor. Even while doughboys were cleaning out the southern edge of Kassel two days ago, Tiger tanks were rolling off the assembly lines in a factory in the northern part of the city.

The German Army, however, has not enough troops in the area for prolonged defense.

AMERICANS CATCH NAZI GOLDBRICKS

With the Seventh Army in Germany, April 6 (A. P.).—Medical officers of the 100th Infantry Division said today that in making a routine check of a German military hospital near Heilbronn, they found a German colonel, two majors and a captain posing as patients, though they were neither injured nor ill. Brig.-Gen. Paul Steinbach, found in a hospital at Kleinfinderfeld by a group from the Eighth Infantry Regiment, Fourth Division, had an old leg injury as an excuse, but it was learned that he entered the hospital only on March 23, after a heavy bombing.

Prospecting for a forward press camp for the Sixth Army Group, Lieut.-Col. Frank Pelegrin of Washington, D. C., and Lieut. Art Milton, formerly with the New York Daily Mirror, entered a little hotel in a Tauber River town, and saw Green uniforms disappearing into another room. Pistols ready, they walked in, to be greeted by two husky Germans with "Heil Hitler."

They were members of the German Army police who had been hiding out in the hotel for the past week with American armor and infantry all around. Lieut. Milton marched them to the nearest intelligence officers and went back to make sure that no other Germans were hanging around in the hotel before the correspondents moved in.

CANADIANS CAPTURE ROBOT LAUNCHING SITE

WITH THE CANADIANS NEAR HOLTEN, April 6—(AP) The Canadian infantry captured a V-weapon launching site in northeast Holland today.

Civilians termed the projectiles "boomerang bombs" because so many did damage to the Nazi effort and personnel.

The site, located on the estate of Baron Van Welderen Rengers, on the outskirts of Laren, was the same type as that used in France to hurl robot bombs against England—a long concrete ramp and compressed air propelling tracks.

Civilians said there were many mobile V-weapon sites to the northeast of Laren and at least one V-two area to the north.

Baron Rengers, who is burgomaster of Laren, asserted that at least 30 per cent of the bombs launched fell within a mile of the ramp and that another 40 per cent fell within 10 kilometers.

But what infuriated the Germans most was to see the flying bombs turn back on them and explode. This happened many times—so often in fact that civilians chuckled gleefully among themselves and called them "boomerang bombs."

Bernhard's Mother Found by Yanks

With the United States Ninth Army, April 6 (A. P.).—When men of the Eighty-third Infantry Division took Driberg, they found Princess Armgard Zur Lippe Biesterfeld, mother of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, living in the palace of Count Oeynhausen Sierstorpff. The doughboys hung the usual "off limits" sign over the front door.

"It seemed kind of funny hanging that off limits sign up there. But she's a German civilian just like the rest of them," said Lieut. Hamlin Welling, former Indianapolis Times photographer, who found the princess.

"The princess seemed in good health and very cordial to us," Welling said. "When we left she asked for an American cigarette."

ARMY MEDIC GETS MEDAL OF HONOR

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With the Third Army in Germany, April 6 A. P.).—Private Harold Garman, 27 years old, of Albion, Ill., a medical litter bearer of the Fifth Infantry Division, has received the Medal of Honor for swimming the 150-yard-wide Seine River at Montereau, France, under machine-gun fire and pulling back three wounded soldiers in an assault boat, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., pinned the medal on the 142-pound private, who performed the feat last August 25 while dressed in heavy shoes and clothing.

Garman passed it off, saying, "the current was slow and steady, just like the little Wabash," where he had learned to swim.

WOULD SURRENDER TOWN TO YANKS

With the United States Ninth Army, April 6 (A. P.).—An Army physician and his driver rounded a corner in Bielefeld looking for a place to set up a first aid station, and came face to face with six Germans manning a roadblock with machine pistols.

"Are you Russians, British or Americans?" a German lieutenant demanded.

He was told the Americans were taking over the town.

The Nazi officer replied: That is good."

3000 Nazi Slaves Freed From St. Die

MANNHEIM, Germany, April 6 (A. P.).—More than 3000 men of St. Die, France, brought here in a Gestapo roundup last November, are preparing to return home.

They said they had been put to work in war plants and fortifications after a foodless journey of three days to Mannheim. The men were driven from their quarters a week ago by the Gestapo and hid in the countryside, waiting for the Americans to clean up the area.

Yanks Overtake 'Aachen-in-Exile'

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION, April 6 (A. P.).—U. S. tanks have overrun their first Nazi "government-in-exile"—the city officials of Aachen, first large German city to fall to the Americans.

For six months 50 former municipal administration workers had been trying to carry on business as usual, pending the time when they expected the Nazi government to return to Aachen. They had moved more than 125 miles eastward, carting with them the municipal records.

LADY DUFF COOPER DIPS FRENCH FLAG

With the French First Army, April 6 (A. P.).—Lady Diana Duff Cooper, wife of the British Ambassador to France, last night symbolically dipped the flag of the 101st French Engineers in the Rhine from a pontoon bridge they had built near Speyer.

The midnight ceremony was applauded by Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, Lady Diana's host on an inspection tour of French-occupied German territory, including largely ruined Karlsruhe.

Rhine Bridges Exceed Germans'

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, in Germany, April 6 (AP)—The Allies now have nine more bridges across the Rhine than the Germans ever had. The exact number isn't being disclosed, but it includes all types, down to pontoon bridges of the smallest size.

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RUSSIANS SEIZE 2 VIENNA SUBURBS IN SWIFT ADVANCE

Soviet Forces Clear South Banks of Danube in 10-Mile Gain.

BATTLE IN STREETS

Reds Gain in Slovakia, East Prussia; Mop Up on Vistula Delta.

LONDON, Saturday, April 7. — (AP) Russian shock troops captured four suburbs of Vienna on the city line yesterday, cleared the south bank of the Danube east of the city in a 10-mile advance and reached the Morava river barrier protecting Vienna's northeastern approaches on a 37-mile front.

Intensifying the blazing battle of tanks and infantrymen raging on a 98-mile siege arc around the old capital, the Russians reached or approached the southern and southeastern limits of the city on a five-mile front and battered through suburbs to within four miles of St Stephen's church in mid-city.

Street Fighting Rages

Just before midnight last night, the Vienna radio reported that violent street fighting had broken out in the city proper and that Russian tommygunners had penetrated the railroad defense line along the municipal boundary. The roar of guns was heard in the background and the broadcast asserted that Vienna had been under shell-fire "for several hours."

At the same time, Red army forces battered out new gains along a 350-mile front in southeastern Europe and were mopping up enemy remnants on the Vistula delta east of Danzig. Along the active front, 16,340 enemy troops were taken prisoner.

In Czechoslovakia, Soviet forces swept to a point 38 miles southeast of the big industrial city of Bruenn (Brno), while in Yugoslavia, Soviet cavalrymen slashed through enemy lines within 41 miles northeast of the Croat capital of Zagreb and 104 miles from the Italian border.

The free Yugoslav radio also announced that units of the Yugoslav army of national liberation had captured Sarajevo, Bosnian capital which was the scene of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria which touched off the First World War.

Moscow's communiques revealed that a mass of Russian armor from two armies was converging on the southeastern approaches to Vienna.

Seize Aircraft Plant

A swift drive from Bruck in the Bratislava gap carried Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army into the twin industrial towns of Fischamend-Markt and Fischamend-Dorf, 12 and 13 miles southeast of the heart of Vienna. Simultaneously, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army captured the big aircraft assembly and testing center of Schwechat, on the city line six miles from the center of Vienna.

Tolbukhin's shock battalions surging forward under a hail of German mortar fire leveled from within the smoke-shrouded city, also captured Alt-Kettenhof, adjoining Schwechat, and on the southern border of the city won Rothneusiedl and Hennersdorf, one and a half miles to the south.

They were within a mile of the Nazi-controlled Vienna radio transmitter which asserted that Nazi units had halted a Soviet breakthrough west of the city through the Vienna woods. Moscow gave no report on these forces which had driven within 13 miles of the Danube in an encircling maneuver.

While Soviet veterans of Stalingrad and Budapest reportedly firmly entrenched themselves in southern Vienna, frontline reports said hundreds of Red air force Stormoviks and medium bombers droned overhead. Boring in close they blasted the Aspern airfield in northeastern Vienna—the one big airport left to the Germans in Vienna's vicinity—and machine-gunned the enemy's escape routes.

The biggest Russian guns, however, have not yet been turned on the city, and Moscow dispatches said it was unlikely the Russians would shell the beautiful capital until it had been completely surrounded and the Germans had refused a surrender ultimatum.

Russians Close In

Meanwhile, a second Soviet army closed in from the east and northeast. Cossacks and tankmen of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army were reported to have spanned the swift Morava river 20 miles east of the

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city and burst into the Marchfeld plain northeast of the capital in a drive to complete Vienna's encirclement.

The principal wedge driven into Vienna, dispatches said, apparently was into Wienerberg where the Russians were little more than a mile from the great gas and electric power plants in simmering district.

As the Russians pressed forward toward the isolation of the city, the German high command revealed that Soviet forces had smashed within 22 miles east southeast of Graz, second city of Austria, 90 miles to the southwest in the heart of the Austrian Alps.

The Germans claimed that Tolbukhin's troops had reached Feldbach and Fehring, 22 and 27 miles east-southeast of Graz, in a 17-mile advance along the Raba river valley from the Austrian frontier. The enemy communique claimed that the Germans had counter-attacked, recapturing Feldbach and Fehring.

The Moscow radio reported popular risings throughout Austria and the broadcast said the Gestapo was searching houses in Vienna after reports that an anti-Nazi organization was preparing to aid the Russians in the liberation of the Austrian capital.

Meanwhile, German broadcasts again reflected Nazi fear of an all-out offensive on the central sector of the Eastern front opposite Berlin, aimed at driving west to link with Anglo-American forces, reported by Berlin to be only 132 miles to the west.

Unter-Laa, 4½ miles southeast of famed St. Stephan's Church in the center of the city, were captured in the face of violent German artillery fire from the capital's parks.

The Russians also battled into the outskirts of the industrial suburb of Schwechat, site of a big aircraft plant, captured Laxenburg and thrust a 2-to-3 mile wide wedge through the famed Vienna woods. The old imperial Austrian castle is located in Laxenburg, 6 miles south of Vienna.

Gain On River's Both Sides

Southeast, east and northeast of Vienna, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army surged forward in gains of 7 miles along both banks of the Danube.

His troops took Hainburg, opposite the confluence of the Danube and Drava rivers. Malinovsky's units on the north bank pushed within 3 miles of the meeting point of the two rivers by taking Lamac, 4 miles northwest of captured Bratislava.

Slovakian Bulge Flattened

Elsewhere along the Eastern front, Soviet troops partially flattened a German bulge that had extended deep into eastern Slovakia, captured industrial Zywiec in southwestern Poland and seized Dolnja-Lendava, 56 miles north-northeast of the Croatian puppet capital of Zagreb in northern Yugoslavia.

Far to the north, other Russian forces hurled enemy remnants back into Danzig Bay in a cleanup of coastal territory north of the captured port of Gdynia.

General Antonov Promoted

Gen. Alexei Antonov is the new chief of staff of the Red Army, succeeding Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, who was assigned to command the 3d White Russian Army after Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky was killed in battle, the Moscow radio casually disclosed today.

The radio made no special announcement of the new appointment, but listed Antonov, "the Red Army's chief of staff," among prominent persons greeting Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in Moscow.

Antonov formerly was deputy chief of staff. He attended the Big Three Conference at Yalta.

Reds Strive To Close Big Pincers On Vienna

London, April 6 (AP)—Two Russian armies sought to close a giant pincers around Vienna today as tank-led Soviet storm units, knifing through a Nazi defense belt at the southern city limits, drove within 4½ miles of the center of the Austrian capital.

Along an 83-mile siege arc, the Russians were within 46 miles of completely encircling Vienna. One wing seized positions 13 miles south of the Danube River town of Tullin, 10 miles northwest of Vienna. Capture of Tullin would sever all Vienna's westward communications along the south bank of the Danube and also the main Vienna-Prague railroad.

Two Suburbs Captured

Units of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army battled to Vienna's southern city limits. The suburbs of Ober-Laa and

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SOVIET TROOPS BATTLE NAZIS INSIDE VIENNA

Germans Are Making Stiff Fight to Halt Reds' Advancing Tanks.

CITY FACES ENCIRCLEMENT

Russian Forces Intrenched in Southern Section of Capital—Flames Sweep Buildings.

Moscow, April 6 (A. P.).—The Germans were fighting for every house in Vienna today, shooting from windows and rooftops from well-placed, street-corner barricades, but the Russians were entrenched in the southern district of the Austrian capital.

Soviet forces were driving toward the western and eastern sectors of the city threatening to surround Vienna with a ring of tanks, from which no German army has broken out in this war. Time and again from the battle of Stalingrad to the encirclement of Breslau and Budapest Russian armies have been succeeding with this maneuver.

The going was not easy for Soviet storm units—many of them veterans of Stalingrad and Budapest—for the Nazis were laying down a tremendous mortar fire.

A deep black canopy of smoke hung over Vienna. Numerous buildings in the southern and southeastern sectors of the city still blazed.

PLANES HAMMER LEIPZIG RAIL HUB

Allied Bombers Blast Targets in Van of Armored Spearheads.

LONDON, April 6—(AP) More than 1,250 U. S. Eighth air force planes attacked rail traffic choke points today at Leipzig and nearby Halle and Gera as hundreds of other Allied craft likewise smashed at targets ahead of onrushing American armored spearheads in southern Germany.

At the same time it was disclosed that at least 21 warships and freighters, including the 6,000-ton cruiser Koeln and 11 submarines, were sunk in last month's massive port-busting raids on Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg.

Blast Leipzig Area

Today's attack on the three main Leipzig area railroad yards, the most important communications centers between the Americans near Erfurt and the Red army on the Neisse river, was made through clouds by 650 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and more than 600 fighters with no air opposition and little flak.

"A big concentration of military traffic was moving south in the area just south of Leipzig," observed Lt. Col. Jack Hayes, Jr., San Diego, Calif., a Mustang pilot.

The Leipzig yards, together with those of Halle 20 miles to the northwest and Gera 35 miles southwest, are key hubs for the movement of German troops and equipment through southern Germany for what some military men believe may be a desparate last ditch stand around Adolf Hitler's Bavarian Alpine hide-out at Berchtesgaden.

Tabulation of U. S. plane losses was reported not yet completed.

West of the Leipzig area American Ninth air force fighter bombers, limited by bad weather to some 200 sorties, pounded points immediately in front of the advancing U. S. columns, hitting road and rail traffic near Nordhausen and a freightyard there and tearing up an airdrome three miles west of Erfurt. Havoc light bombers made 110 sorties and blasted rail yards at Gottingen on the north flank of the spearhead. One ME-109 was shot down in a dogfight and two ME-111s were destroyed on the ground. No American craft are missing.

Verona Rail Yards Hit

Meanwhile, Italian-based heavy bombers of the Fifteenth Air force hammered the Verona rail yards and the Verona-Parona rail bridge and other communications targets in northern Italy below the Brenner pass.

Marauders dropped 5,000,000 copies of "Front Post," a German language newspaper prepared for enemy troops, on cities and towns within the Ruhr pocket.

An official announcement said reconnaissance photos taken in a survey of three German North Sea ports attacks last month showed the cruiser Koeln pierced by two direct hits and apparently resting on the bottom of the shallow harbor at Wilhelmshaven, where a minesweeper and other shipping also were sunk. The Koeln was built in 1928 as a "pocket" ship of the lightest available materials and high grade steel.

Wilhelmshaven was attacked by the Eighth Air force March 3, along with Bremen where, the survey showed, seven submarines ranging from 250 to 1,200 tons were sunk. Four other U-boats were sunk at Hamburg, attacked by the Eighth Air force on March 30 and by the RAF the next day. Heavy widespread damage was inflicted on submarine building yards and naval repair facilities in the three ports, and many additional ships were believed damaged.

A report on results of the Eighth's raids on Kiel April 3 and 4 was expected later when a survey is completed.

LEIPZIG DEPOT YANK TARGET

Traffic Center of Halle Is Also Hammered.

London, April 6 (A. P.).—A force of approximately 650 American heavy bombers escorted by more than 600 fighters today bombed railway yards at Halle and Leipzig, two main traffic centers on the link-up routes for the American and Russian armies. An Eighth Air Force announcement disclosing the assaults said that the main railway station at Leipzig, one oft he largest in Germany, was one of the prime objectives.

Other targets in Germany—not immediately identified in Allied announcements—also were attacked by Flying Fortresses and Liberators in their fourth straight daylight assault on the Reich. The German radio indicated these targets were in the Magdeburg, Dessau and Chemnitz areas.

There were no major raids on Germany last night, bad weather keeping even the R. A. F.'s Mosquitos from paying their nightly visit to Berlin. Yesterday, however, more than 2,000 Allied planes hammered the Reich during daylight hours.

Fighter bombers had another big day shooting up Nazi planes on the ground, destroying at least eighty-four and damaging fifty more. Eighteen enemy aircraft were shot down in combat. More than half the German planes wrecked on a dozen different airfields were jet propelled.

British pilots of the Second Tactical Air Force reported Allied ground forces moving so fast that bomblines given them before they took off often were out of date when they reached the target area.

Tempest pilots found a big concentration of German motor transport and twenty tanks waiting to be entrained west of Rotenburg. They strafed the area five times, wrecking many vehicles and then radioed for fighter bombers to come in and complete destruction of the tanks.

21 NAZI SHIPS SUNK IN 3 PORT ATTACKS

London, April 6 (A. P.).—At least twenty-one German warships and merchant vessels, including a cruiser and eight submarines, were sunk and many others were damaged in the recent Anglo-American air attacks on Bremen, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven, Strategic Air Force headquarters announced here today. The light cruiser Koeln was listed as sunk in shallow Wilhelmshaven harbor.

Seven submarines, including one of 1,200 tons, were sunk at Bremen, and one 740-ton U-boat was sunk in the raids on Hamburg, the communique announced. Several other unidentified large warships were believed to have been damaged seriously.

Reconnaissance photographs showed widespread damage to submarine building yards and naval repair facilities at the three North Sea ports. Among the other U-boats were two of the 740-ton class, one of 500 tons and three 250-tonners.

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Yesterday, however, more than 2,000 Allied planes hammered the Reich during daylight hours.

Fighter-bombers had another big

21 Nazi Vessels Sunk, More Hit

London, April 6 (AP)—At least 21 German warships and merchant vessels, including a cruiser and eight submarines, were sunk and many others were damaged in the recent RAF and American air attacks on Bremen, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven, United States Strategic Air Force headquarters announced today.

The light cruiser Koeln was listed as sunk in the shallow Wilhelmshaven harbor. Seven submarines, including one of 1,200 tons, were sunk at Bremen. One 740-ton U-boat was sunk in the raids on Hamburg, the communiqué announced.

The raids were carried out by fleets of planes numbering as many as 1,400 heavy bombers.

Other Warships Hit

Several other unidentified large warships were believed to have been damaged seriously.

Reconnaissance photos showed widespread damage to submarine building yards and naval repair facilities at the three North Sea ports. All three were attacked March 30 by Fortresses and Liberators, and Hamburg was blasted again in a follow-up raid by RAF Lancasters the next day.

Railroad Yards Hit

Among the other U-boats sunk were two of the 740-ton class, one of 500 tons and three 250-tonners.

A force of approximately 650 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 600 fighters, today bombed railroad yards at Halle and Leipzig, two main traffic centers on the linkup routes for the American and Russian armies.

Flying Forts, Liberators Out

An 8th Air Force announcement disclosing the assaults said the main railroad station at Leipzig, one of the largest in Germany, was one of the prime objectives.

Other targets in Germany—not immediately identified in Allied announcements—also were attacked by Flying Fortresses and Liberators in their fourth straight daylight assault on the Reich.

The German radio indicated these targets were in the Magdeburg, Dessau and Chemnitz areas.

There were no major raids on

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day shooting up Nazi planes on the ground, destroying at least 84 and damaging 50 more. Eighteen enemy aircraft were shot down in combat. More than half the German planes wrecked on a dozen different airfields were jet propelled.

Troops Move Fast

British pilots of the 2d Tactical Air Force reported Allied ground forces moving so fast that bomblines given them before they took off often were out of date when they reached the target area.

Tempest pilots found a big concentration of German motor transport and 20 tanks waiting to be entrained west of Rotenburg. They strafed the area five times, wrecking many vehicles and then radioed for fighter-bombers to come in and complete destruction of the tanks.

NEW GOVERNMENT NAMED BY BENES

LONDON, Saturday, April 7—(AP) The Moscow radio said today President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia had named a new government headed by Premier Zdenek Firlinger, former Czechoslovak ambassador to Russia.

Benes returned to Czechoslovakia from Moscow Tuesday.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass agency dispatch from Kosice, Czechoslovakia, said Jan Sramek, who had been premier of the government-in-exile, was retained in the new cabinet as deputy premier.

The choice of Firlinger as premier was interpreted in London as indicating that the new cabinet was designed along lines friendly to Russia.

Also included in the new cabinet, the broadcast said, were Joseph David, Clement Gotwald, Vilem Siroki and Jan Ursini.

In the new government Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovak republic, was replaced as foreign minister by Vyacheslav Nosek. Masaryk was retained in the new cabinet, however, as minister of internal affairs.

Nazis Gearing Wehrmacht for Guerrilla War

Swiss Hear Plan Is to Split Army Into Small Units Under Command of S. S.

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—The Germans were reported today to be splitting up the Wehrmacht into practically autonomous army groups under S. S. (Elite Guard) control for last-ditch resistance and guerrilla warfare. The scheme is called "decentralized resistance," according to Swiss reports, which said it was adopted at a recent emergency military conference at Adolf Hitler's headquarters.

These reports followed General Dwight D. Eisenhower's statement that guerrilla warfare could be expected in Germany because of recent western-front experiences that "even when formations as small as divisions are disrupted, their fragments continue to fight until surrounded."

The Wehrmacht reshuffling was reported as the official German radio announced that full equality had been established between the Germany Army and the S. S. by a joint order of Heinrich Himmler.

"The essence of the reorganization," said a Geneva report broadcast by Moscow, "is the subdivision of existing army groups and a corresponding increase in the number of higher field headquarters with 'operational independence' empowered to deal with 'sudden critical situations' which demand broad initiative from commanders.

"Such individual powers of initiative are necessary especially when circumstances make it impossible to establish contact with higher military leadership when units are cut off.

"It is noteorthy also that the posts of commanders of the newly created army groups are given to generals of the S. S., while the professional army officers are attached to the mas advisers. It is also significant that the command of higher field headquarters has increased the number of Himmler agents charged with the organization of underground resistance on German territory occupied by Allied troops."

NAZI CLAIM GEN. ROSE KILLED BY WEREWOLVES

LONDON, April 6 — (AP) The Nazi Werewolves, clutching at propaganda straws to boost their new organization, declared today they had killed Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, commander of the U. S. Third armored division, in Paderborn.

The broadcast version of Rose's death said he was strolling along Paderborn's streets and: "Suddenly some Werewolves confronted him and five bullets struck him down forever. We swear no Jew should ever set foot in Germany."

Dispatches from the First Army front Tuesday said Rose was killed March 30 near Paderborn by a German tankman when the general started to surrender his arms upon being captured. His aide and other officers, who escaped, gave eyewitness accounts of the shooting.

DANES, NORWEGIANS TOLD FREEDOM NEAR

LONDON, April 6—(AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Danes and Norwegians on the fifth anniversary of the German invasion of their countries today that their "hour of liberation is near" and praised their long struggle against Nazi occupation.

"Today Denmark's greatest hour is close at hand," Eden said in a message for publication in the weekly "Frit Denmark." "We are hastening to the relief of your beleaguered garrison, soon our two forces will join hands," he said.

In a similar message for publication in "Norsk Tidend," Eden told Norwegians that they must reckon still with dark hours "before your country is finally liberated." He added: "But we can say with certainty that the end of Norway's suffering is in sight."

Eden described the underground warfare in both countries as a "valuable contribution to the Allied cause" and said sabotage had had "remarkable results."

Red Army Names New Chief of Staff

LONDON, April 6 (A. P.).—General Alexei Antonov is the new Chief of Staff of the Red Army, succeeding Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, who was assigned to command the Third White Russian Army after General Ivan Chernyakovsky was killed in battle, the Moscow radio disclosed today.

The radio made no special announcement of the new appointment, but listed General Antonov, "The Red Army's Chief of Staff," among prominent persons greeting Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz, of Jugoslavia, in Moscow. General Antonov formerly was deputy Chief of Staff. He attended the Big Three conference at Yalta.

Poles Say Reds Abduct 15 Aides

LONDON, April 6 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency, connected with the London Polish Government, said today that 15 political leaders in Poland had disappeared after presenting themselves to a Soviet official on a Russian invitation to fly to London.

Those who disappeared included one who had been designated by the London Government as a deputy premier, the agency said. It added that the deputy could not be identified.

The last commander of the now-disbanded Polish Home Army and three Polish cabinet ministers were among the group, the agency said.

British Mining Asks Relief

London, April 6 (A. P.).—London mining interests protested in a note to the Chancellor of the Exchequer today that Britain's taxation system is slowly stifling British enterprise in overseas mining while the United States, Canada and other countries continue to foster the mining business.

The mining interests, represented by a committee headed by Lord Geddes, said the present income tax bill before the House of Commons contains proposals which should remedy some handicaps under which British business has been suffering in relation to foreign competitors.

The committee pointed out, however, that no allowance was made by the bill for depletion of mineral deposits as granted under United States and Canadian tax laws, nor for double taxation which now is in effect.

British Flag Over Rhine Twice

LONDON, April 6 (AP).—The first British flag carried across the Rhine in 1918 was also the first one across the river in 1945, it was disclosed tonight as the historic relic was returned to its shrine in the Royal Tank Regiment officers mess.

At the end of the last war the tank corps was accorded the honor of being the first British unit to cross the Hohenzollern Bridge at Cologne. On the night of last March 23 the corps flag was brought out and given to the Royal Tank Regiment's 4th Battalion, which undertook to repeat the feat in the Wesel crossing—and succeeded.

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Seventh Bombless Night in England

London, April 6 (A. P.).—Southern England and the London area passed another bombless night last night—the seventh in a row without a sign of German air activity.

Nazis Term 'Ike's' Prediction A Tribute

London, April 6 (AP)—The German news agency DNB said today General Eisenhower's prediction that "there will never be a clear-cut military surrender" of the German Army is a great tribute to the Reich's war effort.

"General Eisenhower's statement by itself shows that our unshakable steadfastness has been worthwhile, that it has been the decisive factor in this war," said DNB, commenting upon a letter from the Allied commander to President Roosevelt which was made public yesterday.

"It manifests absolute justification of our uncompromising fight to the very last," the German broadcast added.

SS IS MADE EQUAL TO GERMAN ARMY

London, April 6 (A. P.).—Full equality between the German army and the SS forces has been established in a joint order issued by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, and Heinrich Himmler of the Gestapo, the German radio announced today. The broadcast said that the order was designed "to develop close and friendly relations, both on and off duty."

GERMANS TO GET TRUTH AFTER WAR

LONDON, April 6—(AP) A high Allied official who declines to be quoted by name said today that the Allied information policy inside Germany after victory would be based upon giving the German people "truth—not propaganda."

The German public will get the truth "even though they probably won't recognize it for a long period," this spokesman said.

In line with this policy, it was learned from similar sources that the German press, radio and screen would be supervised stringently—even to the actual operation—for an indefinite period.

The official, who is closely connected with psychological warfare work, suggested that Allied propaganda had failed to crack the hard crust of German arrogance and militarism superimposed by the Nazi regime. Lack of results was attributed largely to the willingness of the German people to follow a leader and, more lately, to the Gestapo's threats of swift punishment for attention to Allied propaganda.

Thus, it is anticipated here that the general information policy in Germany will be directed from control commission headquarters in Berlin. Newspapers are expected to be under the jurisdiction of representatives of the Allies in their respective zones of occupation.

The first non-Nazi postwar newspapers will be confined largely, it is believed, to printing official regulation and instructions, with an abbreviated news report supplied, in the American zone, by the Office of War Information.

A similar policy was expected for German radio stations.

Berlin Feels The Pinch

London, April 6 (AP)—The gas supply to all Berlin homes is to be cut off and electricity is to be drastically reduced because of a shortage of coal, a German radio announcement said today.

"Beginning next Monday, transport will be refused to all Berliners who have to travel less than two miles," the announcement added. "They will have to go by foot."

Nazis' New Weapon: 'Tiefflieger' . . . Etc.

LONDON, April 6 (AP).—The German high command announced today a new thirty-two-letter decoration—"Tiefflliegerverniichtungsabzeichen," meaning "Decoration for the Bringing Down of Low-Flying Aircraft."

The award obviously was designed to encourage German troops to shoot back at Allied aircraft.

REPORT FINNISH CRISIS

London, April 6. (A. P.)—The Paris radio said today Finland's Government had resigned. Broadcasts by the Finnish radio recorded in London made no such report, and there was no substantiation for it elsewhere.

V-2 Weapons Captured

With the U.S. 1st Army, March 3 [AP—*Delayed by Censorship*]—Tankmen of the 3d Armored Division have captured a great war prize—a train loaded with secret V-2 weapons. It was the first time the Allies had found the jet-propelled and radio-controlled rockets intact.

Birthplace Of RAF

Cranwell, England, April 6 (AP)—Cranwell, where the RAF was founded, has just marked its twenty-fifth anniversary. From a small group of army huts it has grown until it covers more than six square miles in Lincolnshire.

James Stewart Full Colonel

UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS in England, April 6 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Stewart, former film star, has been promoted to a colonel, headquarters announced today. He is now serving as chief of staff of the Liberator combat wing in Maj. Gen. William Kepner's Second Air Division.

2 Yanks Get Life In Paris Gas Theft

PARIS, April 6 (A. P.).—Two American soldiers were sentenced today by a military court to life imprisonment in connection with the theft of Army gasoline for which a French middleman was sentenced a month ago by a French civil court to serve four years in prison.

The soldiers' names were not immediately disclosed.

The case involved the theft of truckloads of gasoline valued at 5,000,000 francs ($100,000) which was sold through a French middleman, Charles LaFaite. Among the reported buyers were three Paris newspapers whose directors were summoned for trial but never appeared.

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5th Army Gains In New Attack

HEINZERLING

ROME, April 6 (A. P.).—The American Fifth Army, outflanking 3000-foot Mt. Folgorito, has gained almost two miles since yesterday in a surprise attack southeast of Massa on heights dominating the Ligurian coastal highway in western Italy, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The smoldering Italian front flared into activity at both ends.

In the west the Americans attacking from Azzano, two miles inland, passed Mt. Folgorito, which overlooks the coastal shelf. An accompanying push from Strettoia, two miles from the sea, made initial gains also, but collided later with a German counter-thrust from Porta, a mile beyond.

SUPPORTED BY PLANES

No official indication was given as to whether the small-scale American attack might develop into a major action such as General Mark W. Clark, 15th Army Group commander, recently said could be expected "sooner or later."

The action, 19 miles at its nearest point from the naval base city of La Spezia and about four miles from the coastal road hub of Massa, received full-scale support of the U. S. 12th Air Force. Thunderbolts attacked enemy positions and bivouacs while Mitchells repeatedly bombed coastal batteries nearer La Spezia yesterday.

toia were driven back by a Nazi counterattack.

Mountain Flanked

[The German radio reported the launching of the American attack last night, saying it was preceded by an artillery barrage lasting several hours.]

Initial official accounts failed to indicate whether the American attack was on a major scale. The surprise advance enabled the Americans to capture some important terrain features.

From Strettoia, 2½ miles inland and 19 miles southeast of La Spezia, one American stab made limited initial gains until it ran into the German counterthrust near Porta, a mile beyond Strettoia. From Azzana, 6 miles inland in the same neighborhood, a 3,000-yard gain northwestward outflanked 3,000-foot Monte Folgorito.

Strongpoints Strafed

United States 12th Air Force medium and fighter-bombers gave full-scale support. Mitchell bombers made six attacks during the day on coastal gun positions near La Spezia, while Thunderbolts bombed enemy strongpoints and bivouac areas.

On the opposite end of the Italian front, British 8th Army troops swept enemy remnants off the narrow spit of land separating the Valli di Comacchio lagoon from the Adriatic as far north as the Valetta Canal adjacent to Porto Garibaldi, the seaport for Ferrara.

Islands Captured

In night landings, 8th Army units also seized four small islands near the center of the lagoon. Official reports said buildings on these dots of land—Casone Fossa di Porto, Casone Caldirolo, Casone de Fosse and Casone Agosta—had been valuable observation points for the Nazis.

Communications Lashed

Meanwhile, United States heavy bombers pounded Northern Italy's communications for the second consecutive day today, bombing the Verona railyards, crowded with military traffic, and the Verona-Parona rail bridge and other objectives.

The bridge is on the lower end of the Brenner Pass route.

Thunderbolts of the 12th Air Force shot up enemy troop areas and dumps near La Spezia, ahead of the 5th Army's forces attacking along the Ligurian coast.

5th Army Opens Drive In Italy, Gains 2 Miles

Rome, April 6 (AP)—American 5th Army troops, attacking through the mountains near the Italian west coast, have gained almost 2 miles in a swift advance north of Azzana, Allied headquarters announced today.

The announcement said the drive began yesterday and heavy fighting was continuing as the Germans met the onslaught with strong mortar fire.

Near Porta, American elements which thrust forward from Stret-

35 Italian Convicts Escape

ROME, April 6 (AP).—Thirty-five Italian convicts, none of them political or military prisoners, escaped from the Regina Coeli prison during a riot last night.

Vatican View of Guerrilla War

VATICAN CITY, April 6 (AP).—The Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano," commenting on General Eisenhower's prediction that the war in Germany might be continued indefinitely by guerrillas, said today that "no words can describe such a hell."

Pope Receives U.S. Communication Group

Vatican City, April 6 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today received the United States communication delegation now in Italy after visiting Britain and France.

The group included Ray C. Wakefield, a member of the Communications Commission; Harvey B. Otterman, assistant telecommunications chief for the State Department; Col. Orla St. Clair, of the Army Signal Corps, and Marion Woodward, chief of the FCC's international division.

CRISIS FOR GREEK REGIME

Letter Laid to Premier Told of Bid for German Mediation

KING

ATHENS, April 6 (AP)—Premier Nicholas Plastiras' Government faced imminent collapse tonight following publication by the Rightist press of a letter that General Plastiras was said to have written in 1941 complaining that the Greek Government had refused German mediation to halt the Greek-Italian war.

The letter, printed in Ellinicon Aima, said:

"I have done everything possible so that Greece might take advantage of the opportunity [of German intervention], but the hostile attitude toward me both on the part of the legation and the regime in general has made my personal action impossible." The letter was addressed to the Greek Minister at Vichy.

General Plastiras did not deny having written the letter but told news men "a section of the press and a number of politicians have organized against me."

Other sections of the press denounced publication of the letter as low politics, but said that it would end the Premier's usefulness.

Nazi Money at New Low.

Madrid, April 6 (A. P.).—The value of German money has slumped into new low ground. Giving evidence to the current Nazi military situation, the reichsmark here is being peddled for 50 centimos each, compared with three pesetas and 50 centimos each last January. There were no takers whatsoever. In United States money this would mean the reichsmark now is offered in Madrid at slightly less than 5 cents, compared with approximately 23 cents in January and about 40 cents when Germany marched off to war.

Legally the reichsmark is quoted at 4.24 by the Spanish Institute Exchange Control but nobody in Spain, including the institute, is giving four pesetas or even 50 centimos for the mark despite the quotation.

3 NAZI PILOTS FLEE TO LISBON

MADRID, April 6—(AP) Three of Goering's Luftwaffe pilots landed at the Lisbon, Portugal, airport today after a flight from Germany in the latest model Junkers 183 Bi-motor fighter bomber and told Portuguese authorities "we have fled because we are tired of fighting."

A German air attache and other legation officials were hastily summoned to the airport sought to interview the pilots, two of whom were dressed in Luftwaffe uniforms, but the trio refused to have anything to do with them.

(Another German plane, also on a flight from Germany, was damaged when it landed at Barcelona, Spain, in a heavy fog. Those aboard were not injured and their names were not disclosed).

The bomber roared low over the airport at 2 p. m., to the amazement of Portuguese officials, and landed on the edge of the field just before both motors ran out of gasoline.

The three Germans jumped from the plane, smiling, and nonchalantly lit English cigarettes. They asked Portuguese police officials, who declined to release their names, to intern them and this was done.

The two pilots in uniform changed to civilian clothes which they had brought with them, but before doffing the uniforms they tore off the Luftwaffe insignia and stamped upon it.

3 Nazi Fliers Desert

MADRID, April 6 (A. P.).—A German fighter plane landed at Lisbon, Portugal, today with three fliers who apparently had fled from Germany.

Nazis Admit Collapse Is Near

Himmler's Newspaper Sees End Is Matter of Only Days or Weeks.

Stockholm, April 6 (A. P.).—The Schwarze Korps, Nazi organ run by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, said frankly today that Germany is "only days or perhaps weeks from absolute collapse."

A Berlin dispatch to Dagens Nyheter quoting one of the gloomiest predictions yet made by a top-ranking Nazi publication said that the Schwarze Korps declared editorially that the German people are "in the remarkable situation of being forced to acknowledge it may be possible to defeat us militarily."

Berlin's residents went without bread last week and only workers engaged in heavy labor were given a ration of eight and a half ounces of meat, a neutral informant who arrived in Sweden by plane from the Reich capital said today. He added that Germans in Berlin are existing on potatoes and carrots at present.

Sibelius Reported In Good Health

Stockholm, April 6 (A. P.).—A daughter of the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius said today he was in good health and continuing work at his home outside Helsinki. Earlier the Sibelius Society in London had reported he was slowly starving.

Nazi Cruiser Reported Crippled

MALMOE, Sweden, April 6 (AP)—The German cruiser Leipzig has arrived at Aarhus in Jutland in a crippled condition, a reliable source reported today. The warship was said to have been struck by a torpedo in the Baltic. The report said 1,000 wounded German soldiers were aboard.

SWEDEN RESUMES CZECHO-SLOVAK TIE

Stockholm, April 6 (A. P.).—The Swedish Government announced today it was formally resuming diplomatic relations with President Eduard Benes's Czecho-Slovak Government, which recently returned to its homeland from London. At the same time Sweden announced she would terminate relations with the German puppet state of Slovakia.

There have been no relations between Czecho-Slovakia and Sweden since the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia. The former Czecho-Slovak Minister, Dr. Vladimir Kucera, remained in Stockholm and now will resume his diplomatic post, the Swedish Foreign Office said.

Sweden proposes to petition the Benes government for permission to send a representative to Czecho-Slovakia.

MOSCOW SILENT ON SCRAPPING PACT

GILMORE

MOSCOW, April 6.—(AP) The Soviet press printed without comment today the official announcement which denounced the neutrality pact with Japan and accused that nation of actively aiding Germany against Russia. Thus the Japanese were left guessing about Russian intentions.

Technically the pact has another year to run, but Russia's flat statement that Japan had helped Axis Germany—Russia's mortal enemy—suggested that the entire spirit of the agreement had disappeared at the same time it was repudiated.

(Tokyo broadcasts quoted Japanese officials as contending that the pact still has a year to run, until April 25, 1946, but also as saying that Japan "is fully prepared to meet any abrupt change in existing Japanese-Soviet relations.")

There was no official comment here although some may be forthcoming soon. The Soviet action still is the biggest topic in the capital. The thousands who gobbled up today's papers, expecting to find an expansion of Soviet views regarding Japan, saw instead about 35 per cent of the paper devoted to a decree dealing with stepping-up horse, goat, sheep, hog, chicken and rabbit production on state collective farms.

Many persons in foreign diplomatic quarters here were asking one another how far the Soviet Union was prepared to go in this reversed diplomatic situation between Japan and Russia.

The Soviet note appeared to have closed any road whereby the Japanese could propose another pact because it was plain that inasmuch as Japan was accused of helping the German military machine against Russia that was a prime reason for denunciation of the 1941 agreement.

Russia, as she has pointed out to the Japanese before, was well aware that Tokyo took advantage of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, and, as the Russians have reminded the Japanese, many of the Tokyo military leaders have felt Hitler would win.

Tokyo Left Up In Air By Red Pact Action

GILMORE

Moscow, April 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia's renunciation of her five-year non-aggression pact with Japan unquestionably has dealt a terrific blow to the sagging Japanese, who were left today in the position of not knowing precisely what the Russian action means.

The Japanese know this, however: that the Russians seldom, if ever, act without good reason, and they know the Russians believe they have a good reason for ending the pact.

The Russians made this clear in renouncing the treaty, declaring bluntly that Japan not only is an ally of the Soviet Union's greatest enemy—Adolf Hitler—but is helping Germany in her war against the U.S.S.R.

No Official Comment

All Soviet newspapers printed the official announcement of the denunciation, but none speculated on the future course of events.

Technically, the pact has another year to run, but when one government tells another that such a pact has lost its meaning and that to

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continue it is meaningless, one would hesitate to say that the spirit of the pact had existed.

There was a lack of official comment, although some may be forthcoming.

"Conditions" Changed

This much, however, stands out: Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's note told the Japanese flatly that they were an ally of Hitlerite Germany—the most hated thing on earth to the Russians.

In the opinion of some foreign observers here, the Russians only signed the pact with Japan in an effort to avoid a two-front war, being fearful of Hitler's intentions from the beginning.

However, as the note which Molotov handed Japanese Ambassador Sato yesterday emphasized, conditions have "changed radically" since the treaty was signed.

Japanese Stunned

News of the Soviet action, given to the Russian people by the Moscow radio four hours after Sato was summoned to Molotov's office, created an electric effect throughout the Russian capital.

It was plain the Russian bombshell had caused the greatest excitement in Japanese diplomatic quarters in Moscow since Japan went to war.

Japanese newspaper men were summoned hurriedly from their quarters in the Hotel Metropole to hear the news, and for several hours there was considerable traffic between the Japanese Embassy and the Soviet post office.

Whether the Japanese had expected the Russian action at this time was a matter of speculation. Foreign diplomats in Moscow recalled that Sato was rumored to be making plans to return to Tokyo early in March to report to his Government, and speculated he might have delayed in order to be on hand in the event of a development such as that which has just taken place.

How Pact Door Closed

The Soviet note appeared not to have left the Japanese any road open for proposing another pact.

Russia, as she has pointed out to the Japanese before, is well aware that Tokyo took full advantage of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, and as the Russians have reminded the Japanese, many of her (Japan's) military leaders felt Hitler would win.

Many persons in foreign diplomatic quarters today asked one another how far the Soviet Union was prepared to go in this reversed diplomatic picture.

Not Played Up In Press

The thousands who studied today's Moscow papers expecting to find there the first official reaction to the renunciation of the pact saw,

instead, about 35 per cent of each paper devoted to a council decree dealing with the stepping-up production of horses, goats, sheep, dogs, chickens and rabbits.

The statement which was first given to the world by the Moscow radio at 7 P.M. last night was surrounded by hundreds of words of this new decree and comments on it.

HIROHITO GIVEN REPORT ON JAP FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—(AP) The troubled state of Japan's foreign affairs was presented personally to Emperor Hirohito today, Tokyo reported after insisting Russia was "bound" to maintain neutrality for another year despite Soviet denunciation of its non-aggression pact with Nippon.

Tokyo radio said in a broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, that the Emperor received Mamoru Shigemitsu, holding over as foreign minister until newly-named Premier Kantaro Suzuki ca form his cabinet.

These were the first Nipponese reactions to the announcement by Russia yesterday denouncing the neutrality pact and declaring Japan an ally of enemy Germany.

Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted "foreign office circles" as declaring "the Japanese government intends to continue its efforts for the maintenance of neutrality with the Soviet Union."

Shigemitsu's audience with the emperor shows the seriousness with which Japan regards the situation. The Tokyo broadcast said merely that he submitted "his replies to inquiries" and then "retired from the Imperial presence."

Sadao Iguchi of the Japanese information office reflected fear the neutrality break might mean war with Russia by declaring the April, 1946, expiration date of the pact still stood. He said the Soviet action was merely notice to terminate the pact on the 1946 date.

Tokyo radio reported further that Yuan Cheng-Toa, foreign minister of Japanese occupied Manchuria, claimed the pact would run another year and that "for the present, at least" there will be no change in relations with Russia.

Turning its attention to the American invasion of Okinawa, Domei said U. S. Minesweepers were clearing the former Japanese naval anchorage in Nakagusuku bay, on the southeast coast.

Tokyo reported the posthumous promotions of Lt. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi and Rear Adm. Toshinosuke Ichimaru, killed in the Iwo Jima battle, and of Maj. Gens. Conjiro Murai and Isao Shigemi. This brought to 123 the number of admirals and to 43 the number of generals whose deaths have been announced since May, 1944.

existence of the pact, the Japanese Government intends to continue its efforts for the maintenance of neutrality with the Soviet Union."

"Under the present circumstances," the Domei dispatch said, ". . . and particularly in view of the very grave crisis with which the Japanese nation is now confronted, these quarters declared that it goes without saying that the Japanese Government is in full preparedness and readiness to cope with any and all situations that may arise in the future."

peace overtures to the Allies in the near future is not entirely discounted in London," the *Mail* added.

The German radio, meanwhile, expressed belief that the Russian action would bring no political or military change in so far as Japan is concerned. On the other hand, said the DNB news agency, the Soviet move brings the Russians "into the balance of power field in the Pacific and is turning the balance against the United States, which would like to be sole master in this area."

be learned.

An Associated Press story from Washington by John Hightower reached Latin-American newspapers minus some portions which referred to congressional speculation that the Russian action was a forerunner to hostilities against Japan.

In London, it was said at the censorship office that no embargo on speculation had been issued for the British press. An official asserted he had no knowledge of any inten-

Russian Pact-Break Report Believed Given Hirohito

San Francisco, April 6 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today received a personal report from Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on "matters within the jurisdiction," presumably including Russia's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact, the Tokyo radio announced.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, came shortly after the Japanese Domei news agency quoted "Foreign Office circles" as pledging efforts for continued neutrality with the Soviet Union, despite Moscow's announcement yesterday abrogating the treaty.

"Another Year At Least"

Shigemitsu is continuing in his post pending the naming of a new Cabinet by Premier-designate Kantaro Suzuki.

Earlier, the Foreign Office formally acknowledged the Russian action and a Government spokesman said "both parties are bound to maintain the neutrality for another year at least."

The Domei broadcast reported the Foreign Office action after declaring "Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union may see a swift change."

No Comment On Text

The Foreign Office released the text of the official Soviet statement without comment, Domei said in the English-language broadcast.

Previously, Sadao Iguchi, of the Japanese Information Board, had said: "Notification by the Soviet Government will not make the pact void immediately. It will remain in force for another year."

Iguchi referred to the fact that expiration date of the pact was set for April, 1946, and being atuomatically renewed unless denounced by either party at the end of four years.

Wants Neutrality Continued

Foreign Office circles were reported by Domei as saying that "regardless of the existence or non-

Russ Free To Fight Japs Now, British Say

London, April 6 (AP)—Russia's actio.. in denouncing her non-aggression pact with Japan gave rise to widespread speculation in the British press today concerning Moscow's intentions with respect to the Pacific war.

The Yorkshire *Post* said editorially that the move "leaves our Russian allies free, if they so decide, to come into the war against Japan."

Aid Held Powerful

"We shall be wise not to let our expectations run beyond events," the *Post* added, "but it is natural that our thoughts should turn at this time to the powerful assistance Soviet Russia is in a position to give her Western allies in the Far Eastern struggle.

"Possession of air bases on Russian Asiatic territory would in itself prove of immense value to the Allied cause as our forces close in upon the enemy."

May Join Allies

The *Daily Sketch*, in a front-page story, reported that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had informed the Japanese Ambassador that, "failing a Japanese admission of defeat, Russia may be compelled to join her Allies to secure her eastern frontier from future aggression."

Several papers expressed belief the Russian action was discussed in advance by the Big Three. The *Daily Mail's* diplomatic correspondent said "usually well-informed circles" felt the development was "part of a prearranged plan which may have been discussed at one of the Big Three meetings."

"The possibility of Japan making

Outgoing News on Russian Move Censored in America

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

All nations were free yesterday to tell the world how they reacted to the Russo-Japanese situation—except the United States.

The Office of Censorship blocked transmission from this country of congressional and editorial comment on Russia's denunciation of her neutrality treaty with Japan.

Such stories were allowed to be sent freely from other countries, were received here without change and were published and broadcast widely within this country.

American censors applied the ban on outgoing news under a cautionary memorandum issued Thursday by Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship. This memo cautioned against publication or broadcast of speculation "regarding the probable intentions of Soviet Russia toward Japan."

Censors in New York deleted parts of some stories the Associated Press had filed for use abroad in its world service. They suppressed, but later let go through, two stories. One of these dealt with the memorandum itself—which Price had issued for publication if desired. The other contained American newspapers' editorial comment on the Russo-Japanese situation.

Though these two stories were finally passed, it was made clear that the "speculative embargo" had not been lifted. This fact left the United States in the position of not being able to send abroad views which had been expressed or published in the United States although no such embargo was applied anywhere else, so far as could

tion to issue such a directive. "I can't see why," he said:

Nor was there any such directive in Moscow or Chungking.

Price's memo of Thursday gave as an example of things to be guarded against:

"Published or broadcast speculation or statements regarding the probable intentions of Soviet Russia toward Japan, however erroneous they might prove to be, could possibly lead to a Japanese attack on Russia. Whether such a speculation or prediction were true or false, the military interests of the United States would be damaged and the war's sacrifice of American life might be prolonged."

Price said yesterday his office has received a considerable number of inquiries and "a few protests" against his memorandum. He said:

"The language of yesterday's note seems quite plain. It contains no request that anyone refrain from discussing the Russian developments. It does point out the dangers and asks that editors and broadcasters weigh the consequences and consult censorship. I believe most editors and broadcasters will be thankful for having their attention directed to the importance and dangers of the situation."

Price was asked whether his memorandum also tightened the rules governing censorship of news filed for export from the United States. He replied:

"We're going to be pretty careful what we permit to go out."

He said he felt that "the original memorandum must speak for itself."

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Censorship Embargo Remains On Speculation About Soviet

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—Director Byron Price said today that the Office of Censorship has received "a few protests," and "a considerable number of inquiries" about his memorandum to the press and radio relating to speculation on Russia's intentions toward Japan.

In this memorandum issued last night, Price said that the "success of voluntary censorship depends on continued vigilance" and added:

"Reports or discussion of expectations or probabilities involving future war plans may be of great value to the enemy. For example, published or broadcast speculations or statements regarding the probable intentions of Soviet Russia toward Japan, however erroneous they might prove to be, could possibly lead to a Japanese attack on Russia. Whether such a speculation or prediction were true or false, the military interests of the United States would be damaged and the wars sacrifice of American life might be prolonged.

Memorandum Brought Inquiries.

"Please weigh the consequences and consult the Office of Censorship."

Coming late in a day of momentous news relating to the Pacific war—Russia's denunciation of her non-aggression pact with Japan, the fall of the Tokyo cabinet and realignment of the American military command in the Pacific—Price's note immediately brought inquiries from editors throughout the country which indicated puzzlement over exactly what censorship preferred not to have printed or broadcast.

Questioned today, Price said he felt that "the original memorandum must speak for itself."

Then he added:

"The language of yesterday's note seems quite plain. It contains no request that any one refrain from discussing the Russian development. It does point out the dangers and asks that editors and broadcasters weigh the consequences and consult censorship. I believe most editors and broadcasters will be thankful for having their attention directed to the importance and dangers of the situation."

Comparison of Price's note with the codes by which the press and radio voluntarily subscribe to domestic wartime censorship gave rise to unofficial interpretations that:

Members of Congress, as in the past, are appropriate authorities ofr any statements they care to make.

News stories received in the United States from abroad through normal channels may be used without question.

Price's admonition to editors and broadcasters to "weigh the consequences and consult the Office of Censorship' appeared consequently aimed to prevent disclosure of the position or expectations of the United States Government toward the war in the Pacific, unless such disclosure comes officially from a quotable Government source.

Asked whether his memorandum also tightened the rules governing censorship of news filed ofr export from the United States Price replied, "We're going to be pretty careful what we permit to go out."

Naval censors in New York, operating under directives from the Office of Censorship, last night and today embargoed export of speculative references in news stories, quoting congressional opinion on the possible participation of Russia in the war against Japan. Quotations from editorial comment also were stopped from being dispatched overseas, despite the fact no similar ban applied to incoming comment or speculation from London Moscow and Chungking.

Directive Story Suppressed.

Censorship then suppressed, for export, a story about the censorship directive, which was issued yesterday for both publication and broadcast in this country. This dispatch referred to New York newspaper headlines on the censorship story and cited the requests made for clarification.

Later, naval censors in New York lifted the export embargo previously applied to two stories for the Associated Press world service, one dealing with the censorship directive itself and the other quoting American editorial comment on the Russo-Japanese situation. It was made clear, however, that the so-called "speculative embargo" had not been lifted, at least in its entirety, thereby leaving the United States in the position of not being able to export publicly expressed or published views on Russo-Japanese affairs at a time when no similar embargo applied to expressions in any other nation, Allied or enemy.

Command Move Linked To Red Pacific Step

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Washington, April 6 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur had his "On to Tokyo" marching orders today, hard on the heels of Russia's denunciation of her neutrality treaty with Japan.

With the Pacific war thus portending possible new and startling developments, Allied military leaders were in agreement on the quickest way to end the fighting in Europe:

Kill or capture Hitler.

Capitol Hill, quick to speculate that the Moscow decision is a forerunner to Soviet participation in the Pacific conflict once formal Nazi resistance ends, at the same time read diplomatic implications into the Russian action.

Developments Pile Up

In brief, this was the picture in this war capital today as developments tumbled one upon another:

1. The joint chiefs of staff assigned MacArthur, together with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, to command the final massive offensives against Japan.

2. Disclosure that Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, told the Senate Military Committee that death or capture of Hitler would contribute tremendously to a collapse of the already faltering Nazi military machine.

3. General belief among lawmakers that President Roosevelt had extracted from Premier Stalin at the Yalta meeting a promise that the neutrality treaty would be denounced and that Russia would enter the war against Japan.

4. Belief, too, that Russia's action may smooth some of the rough spots out of the path to the United Nations conference at San Francisco, April 25.

Choice For Commands

The joint staff, composed of the top uniformed men of the War and Navy departments, decided that turning the full offensive power of the United States on Japan was a job to be directed by two men. Accordingly, they announced last night that:

1. MacArthur will command all army forces in the Pacific theater.

2. Nimitz will command all naval forces.

3. Strategic direction (the broad plans for the war) will be retained by the joint chiefs of staff. The nature of a specific operation (whether essentially sea or land) will determine which man directs it.

The command assignments came in an announcement that spoke of "the large forces to be redeployed from Europe" and the "rapid advances" up through the Southwest and Central Pacific "which have brought us into close proximity with the Japanese homeland and the China coast."

One effect of the directive apparently was to remove the Navy from MacArthur's sphere of command. Nimitz now appears to have direct command of all that is afloat, including British naval units now in the Pacific.

Arnold's Air Command

Gen. H. H. Arnold retains exclusive control of his 20th Air Force, operating agency of the growing B-29 fleets. The other units of Arnold's air forces, however, are left under the field command of MacArthur.

The Moscow announcement did not make clear immediately whether the U.S.S.R. considers its treaty with Japan ended now or whether the nonaggression pact runs for another full year to its original maturity date. In any event, many in official circles believed the Russians would strike when they felt the situation most militarily propitious. That time, these circles suggested, undoubtedly would await the end of serious resistance in Germany.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) foresaw the closing of an Allied pincers on Japan, with the possibility the Russian announcement might push the new Japanese government — relatively "moderate" compared with its predecessors—toward a peace bid that might bring a speedier end to hostilities in the Pacific than in Europe.

Two-Pronged Drive Seen

Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) talked enthusiastically about a two-pronged attack on the Japanese home islands. Russia could move from Siberia, he said, while the United States leap-frogged from the Aleutian chain.

While the military prospects attracted the greatest attention, legislators did not overlook the diplomatic side.

Sharing the belief that Mr. Roosevelt extracted a twin promise from Stalin at Yalta, Administration supporters advanced this as a probable reason why the President promised, among other things, to back a Soviet demand for three votes in the proposed world peace league assembly.

It would explain, they said, the highly conciliatory attitude this Government appears to have taken on nearly all such proposals the Russians have advanced. These include the agreement that each of the Big Five members of the proposed security council shall have a veto on the use of force against aggressors.

Anti-Administration sources continued to wonder, nevertheless, if any additional commitments might have been made at Yalta. While Secretary of State Stettinius has said all of the diplomatic agreements of Yalta now are public property, there undoubtedly were military arrangements to be disclosed only as the war progresses.

There seemed little doubt that by denouncing the Japanese treaty the Russians had scored a propaganda strike here, where official and public opinion has shown irritation at the various issues they have raised in connection with the coming United Nations conference.

If Russia is to help beat the Japanese into submission, observers believe there possibly will be more charity in this country toward her demands for establishment of a Polish Government friendly to her views. Citizens of Polish extraction will continue to be divided on the issue, but its importance to others is likely to be diminished.

Parley Problem Ironed Out

The Soviets also will be able, now that they have said to Japan that continuance of the neutrality agreement "has become impossible," to sit down with the Chinese delegates at San Francisco.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a conference delegate, remarked that "the prospects for a successful conference at San Francisco have been enhanced and advanced by the Russian move.

The State Department said:

"The United States Government, of course, welcomes this development."

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James J. Caffrey Is Nominated By Roosevelt as S. E. C. Member

Regional Administrator at New York Is Chosen for Post Resigned byO'Brien

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—James J. Caffrey, of New York, was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Caffrey served as administrator of the New York regional office of the commission since 1938. He is forty-seven years old and a native of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1918 and from Suffolk Law School, Boston, in 1923.

He joined the S. E. C. in 1936 as an attorney in the general counsel's office and for a year was administrator of the Boston regional office. Prior to his S. E. C. connection he was with the National Recovery Administration for a brief period. He was a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps in World War I.

Wickard Wins Control Of Surplus Farm Land

Property Board Transfer Job of Disposal From R. F. C.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Disposal of surplus farm and forest lands will be handled by the Agriculture Department instead of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Surplus Property Board announced today.

This represents a victory for Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and leaders of several farm organiaztions. In additional, the Surplus Property Board assigned disposal of grazing and mineral lands to the Department of Interior.

Land owned by the government in connection with housing developments was assigned to the National Housing Agency, while all real property not otherwise classified went to the Federal Works Agency.

Will L. Clayton, while serving as Surplus Property Administrator, before the creation of the Surplus Property Board, had assigned to the R. F. C. the job of disposing of all real property. A number of farm leaders, with the support of Mr. Wickard, complained that this might lead to "uneconomic" farming.

The Agriculture Department contended that the land should be disposed of with a view of creating family-unit farms and that much submarginal land should not be returned to farming.

Ben Cohen Quits With Byrnes

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Benjamin V. Cohen is leaving the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion along with James F. Byrnes. Mr. Cohen, one of the original Presidential "brain trusters," has been serving as O. W. M. R. counsel. He submitted his resignation last January, but Mr. Byrnes persuaded him to remain. However, when Mr. Byrnes resigned as director of the office, Mr. Cohen decided to step out also. His future plans were not disclosed.

Wild Welcome for President

MOSCOW, April 3 (Delayed) (AP).—President Benes returned to Czechoslovakia today, reaching Kosice with other members of the Government, and received a colorful welcome.

From Moscow, Dr. Benes and his party traveled by train to the railway station at Humenne, and thence through the mountainous countryside by automobile to Kosice.

The countryside was alive with early spring and an outpouring of Slovaks. Peasants all along the route halted Dr. Benes' automobile and proffered the traditional offering of bread and salt—ancient Slavic way of greeting friends and victorious armies.

At Humenne Dr. Benes was met by representatives of the Fourth Ukrainian Army and members of the Czechoslovakia Corps, which is fighting alongside the Red Army.

Bands played the Czechoslovak and Russian national anthems and flags fluttered from many broken and blasted buildings and from cottages.

In Kosice Dr. Benes went straight to a meeting at the People's Theatre, where he was greeted officially by Tomash Chvorozhek, representative of the National Council.

The returning President was accompanied to the theatre by Soviet Ambassador V. A. Zorin. Amid wild applause, Dr. Benes was presented to the gathering by another member of the National Council, Gustah Gusak.

General Svoboda, commander of

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the Czechoslovakia Corps, was the first speaker. He declared:

"Our President's arrival is a historic day. Our policy of firm and close friendship with the Soviet Union has brought rich results. We are glad we can greet you on liberated land and we want to continue our military alliance with the glorious Red Army, from which we can take many examples. Soon the sun of freedom will rise over all Czechoslovakia."

Benes Welcomed On Arrival At Kosice

Moscow, April 6 (AP)—President Eduard Benes returned to his homeland of Czechoslovakia Tuesday, arriving at Kosice, the temporary capital in Slovakia.

Soviet dispatches said he was greeted by an outpouring of Slovaks at Kosice when he arrived by train from Moscow, and that peasants along the route halted him and proffered bread and salt, the ancient Slavic way of greeting friends and victorious armies.

Marshal Tito, of Yugoslavia, and his foreign Minister, Ivan Subasic, is holding conversations here. Tito predicted that it was a "matter of only some days" until his country would be completely cleared of Germans.

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Molotov Host To Mrs. Churchill

Moscow, April 6 (A. P.).—Foreign Affairs Commissar Molotov was host at a diplomatic reception for Mrs. Winston Churchill yesterday. The British Prime Minister's wife is visiting here as head of her own relief fund for Russia.

Helsinki, April 6 (A. P.)—K. A. Fagerholm, a Social Democrat who formerly was Minister of Social Affairs, was elected speaker by 191 out of 200 votes in the first test between leftists and Social Democrats in the new Finnish parliament. The National Democrats, a coalition of most of Finland's leftist elements including Communists, originally sought the post for their own candidate, but swung to Fagerholm at the last moment with a declaration that they wished to show their good will and cooperation.

BURMA FOE YIELDS GROUND

Indians Break Up Meiktila Pocket, Seize 6 Villages

CALCUTTA, India, April 6 (AP)—British Indian armored columns broke up Japanese concentrations today in the central Burma pocket below Meiktila, occupying six villages and killing 200 Japanese.

On the west coast British troops attacking the seaport of Taungup, about a third of the way down the coast from Akyab toward Rangoon, captured hill positions dominating the town and airfield.

Along the eastern escape road from Thazi in central Burma to northern Thailand, over which the Fifteenth Japanese Division entered Burma in 1942, fighter bombers smashed bridges in the vicinity of Taungyi.

American medium bombers also sent hundreds of bombs crashing into Japanese concentrations near Loilem, still farther east, where the road forks into two branches, both of which eventually turn south to the Thai capital, Bangkok.

Other enemy concentrations were attacked east of Toungoo, on the Salween River near the border.

CHINESE TROOPS LAUNCH ATTACK

CHUNGKING, April 6 — (AP) Chinese troops in southwestern Honan province launched a major counteroffensive yesterday against Japanese troops battling toward Shensi province, northern gateway to China's war-time capital, the High command disclosed today.

An Army spokesman said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's forces wiped out an enemy battalion and encircled a number of strongpoints west of Neisiang on the Honan-Shensi highway, but lost contact with a garrison defending Nanyang, one of the primary Japanese objectives.

China's three-pronged drive, mounted against a double enemy attack, came after the Chinese annihilated more than 1,000 Japanese troops and destroyed nine enemy tanks about 31 miles from the Shensi border.

Thirty-seven miles from the border, the Chinese took the highway center of Sichwan for the second time and drove on to unite with other forces operating behind enemy lines.

The High command praised the U. S. 14th Air force for helping to slow the Japanese drive.

Meanwhile fighter planes of the 14th destroyed an enemy locomotive and damaged 71 vehicles in a sweep over Lunghai, Tatung-Puchow railroads and spur railroad from Sinsiang to Poai. The fighters also destroyed an enemy bridge over the Yellow river and a warehouse at Shihchiachwang, southwest of Peiping at a railroad junction.

The Army spokesman said Intelligence reports indicated the Japanese were preparing three separate drives in central China, one directed at China's rice bowl and two at U. S. Air bases at Chihkiang in western Hunan province and Poseh in western Kiangsi.

CHINESE LAUNCH NEW DRIVE AT JAPS

Chungking, April 6 (A. P.).—Chinese forces unleashed a large scale, three-pronged counter-offensive against Japanese troops striking toward Shensi province, guarding the northern approaches to China's capital, the High Command announced today, adding that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces pouring out of southwestern Honan encircled a number of strongholds west of Neisiang on the Honan-Shensi Highway. In fighting thirty-one miles from the Shensi border which preceded the counter-offensive more than 1,000 invaders were annihilated.

For the second time, Chinese troops occupied the highway center of Sichaan, 37 miles from the Shensi border, and drove ahead to form a junction with comrades operating behind Japanese lines.

Nanyang Fall Indicated

The army spokesman admitted contact had been lost with the garrison defending Nanyang, about 200 miles northwest of Hankow and one of the prized objectives of Japanese driving west from the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Intelligence reports, the spokesman said, indicated the Japanese were preparing for three separate drives in central China, two aimed at United States air bases at Chihkiang in western Hunan province and Poseh in western Kiangsi, and the third at China's rice bowl.

Chinese Hail Body Blows To Japan

Chungking, April 6 (AP)—The Chinese press today jubilantly hailed the downfall of Japan's Cabinet and Moscow's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact as two heavy body blows to Tokyo.

Chungking newspapers looked hopefully for Russian entrance in the Pacific war.

The editorials said nothing now stands in the way of full co-operation between the Big Four and urged Japan to realize the wisdom of early surrender.

Counteroffensive Urged

Takung Pao appealed to the Chinese to speed preparations for a counteroffensive and for a worthy contribution to the defeat of Japan, which, the newspaper predicted, would occur "earlier than popularly expected." It described as propitiable the choice of 77-year-old Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki as Premier.

The China *Times* declared that the Cabinet changes could not turn the tide of Japan's military reverses, and the Army paper *Sao Tang Pao* said it was possible Japan would continue to fight with all its strength, but at the same time seek peace terms.

Russian Arms In China Seen

Sao Tang Pao stressed the fact that Russia's Far Eastern army was at full strength and Japan could not now afford to deplete any further the Kwantung army force in Manchuria, but, on the contrary, might have to reinforce it by transfers from the China theater.

Some quarters saw the possibility of the dormant Russia-China highway being galvanized into an active supply line, with large quantities of Russian arms pouring into China after Germany's collapse. It was said that the only hindrance now is the presence of the insurgent Kazaks astride the highway in western Sinkiang province.

Bombers Blast Hong Kong, Sky Troops Seize Lucena

Liberators Set Off Huge Fires on Waterfront, Wreck Three Ships.

MANILA, Saturday, April 7—(AP) Fifty Liberators heavily bombed the Hong Kong waterfront for the third straight day Wednesday while in the Philippines, 11th Airborne paratroopers, landing in cub planes, seized Lucena, capital of southern Luzon's Tayabas province, and its two airfields.

The escorted four-engined bombers set off tremendous waterfront fires and wrecked three merchant ships in the harbor with a shower of 164 tons of bombs.

3 Jap Ships Smashed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today the heavy bombers scored direct hits on a 10,000-ton freighter and two smaller vessels. Oil storage tanks were set ablaze and fuel fires sent smoke up 6,000 feet.

There was no interception.

Other Liberators dropped 72 tons of fragmentation bombs on Formosa's Tayohara airdrome, leaving many parked planes in flames, while Mitchell medium bombers sank or damaged three good-sized tankers and two small freighters in the Pescadores islands to the west.

Bombers patrolling the China Sea blockade destroyed a 10,000-ton freighter-transport with three direct hits east of Hong Kong and sent two smaller cargo ships to the bottom off the China coast.

Seventeen small Japanese cargo ships were sunk in waters to the south.

Northern Borneo, now only 30 miles away from MacArthur's latest invasion spot in the Sulu archipelago, was hit by bombers of all categories which set large fires in the Tarakan oil storage area.

Yanks Gain in Luzon

In the Philippine ground fighting the 11th Airborne division advanced 20 miles in small planes to seize Lucena, capital of Tayabas province, and its airfields, while the 158th regimental combat team, with guerrilla aid, charged the province of Sorsogon south of Manila.

In northern Luzon guerrillas captured Bangued, capital of Abra province, and were rapidly clearing the Japanese from the entire sector.

In the central area the 43rd division advanced 10 miles to Lumban along the east shore of Laguna De Bay to establish contact with the 14th corps in Santa Cruz on the south.

On Negros the 40th division captured the Silay airdrome and pushed patrols as far north as the Alicante airfield. Considerable Japanese war equipment was seized.

Several enemy infiltration attempts were repulsed on Cebu.

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HIT HONGKONG A RECORD BLOW

M'Arthur Bombers Deliver Another Smash.

Manila, April 6 (A. P.).—Nearly fifty Philippines-based heavy bombers with fighter escort spanned the south China Sea for the second straight day to deliver the heaviest attack of the war on Hong Kong Tuesday, headquarters reported today.

The harbor and water-front area of the former British Crown colony, 700 miles northwest of Manila, absorbed 168 tons of bombs. Nine Japanese ships, including a 7,000-tonner, were sunk; a destroyer and two other merchantmen were damaged. In addition, six small freighters were sunk in the China Sea.

Hong Kong's shore installations, hard hit on the preceding day with 126 tons of explosives, received further damage. Burning oil storage tanks sent smoke columns 7,000 feet high.

Enemy fighter planes attempting to break up the formations of Liberators were driven off by Fifth Air Force fighters after a running fight. All the attacking planes returned.

Heavy neutralizing raids on Formosa continued with Liberators, Mitchells and Boston attack bombers bombing and strafing targets in the Kagi area, where many parked planes were destroyed on the ground. Low-level attacks damaged railroad installations and rolling stock while direct hits were obtained on fuel and alcohol plants along the east coast.

In the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ground forces on southern Luzon cut the Japanese escape route to the east coast from the shores of Laguna de Bay. On Negros, Fortieth Division troops pushed to the Imbang River north of captured Silay, front line dispatches said.

The first liberty ships tying up at Cebu city docks found the concrete structures relatively undamaged, although warehouses on piers and moles suffered greatly when the Japanese razed the city.

Heavy bombers fired the great Tarakan oil storage area and pounded Miri airdrome on Borneo. Air patrols smashed sixteen craft off Celebes.

150 JAP AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN ATTACK ON RYUKYUS FLEET

Some U.S. Ships Receive Minor Damage But All Remain 'Operational'.

ADVANCE ON OKINAWA

Infantrymen Press Forward Toward Naha, Seize Kerema Islands.

GUAM, Saturday, April 7—(AP) Japanese planes belatedly attacked the American invasion fleet in the Ryukyus in force for the first time yesterday and by late afternoon an incomplete count showed 150 of the attackers shot down. There was every indication the raid was continuing.

A fleet communique today said some U. S. ships received minor damage but "all remained fully operational." An invasion armada of 1,400 ships was involved in the Okinawa island invasion last Sunday.

Yanks Make New Gains

In the Okinawa ground fighting, Marines on the north end of the American line scored advances up to 5,000 yards, still finding only "small, scattered groups of the enemy," while infantrymen pressing upon the capital city of Naha at the south fought deeper into fixed defense positions, fleet Adm. Chester Nimitz announced today.

Nimitz reported 539 Japanese were killed and 166 captured in seizing the Kerama islands off the southwest coast of Okinawa prior

to the main invasion.

The count of 150 enemy planes shot down attempting to attack the U. S. invasion fleet was still "preliminary and incomplete," the communique said.

The carrier task groups were commanded by Rear Adm. Frederick C. Sherman and Rear Adm. J. J. (Jock) Clark. Some American ships received minor damage, but all remained fully operational.

The enemy air force already had lost 1,212 planes destroyed or damaged by American naval fliers since the start of the Okinawa operations March 17.

Location Not Disclosed

The comunique did not specify the location of surface ships under prolohged assault in this hottest air attack yet reported from Okinawa, but it evidently was off the Okinawa invasion beaches, for Yanks ashore were being hit also.

It was the first time since D-Day that no specific changes were reported in American ground positions at the southern end of the line. Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th corps infantrymen there still were reported under artillery fire about four miles north of Naha, where the enemy has prepared defense positions in caves, gullies and hilltops.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine amphibious corpsmen were virtually unopposed, however, in their swift drive of 3,000 to 5,000 yards along the narrow Ishikawa isthmus in the middle of the 65-mile-long island.

The Yanks now control nearly one-fourth of the island only 325 miles south of Japan itself.

Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, commander of U. S. Carrier Task Force 58, reported to the Navy in Washington his fliers destroyed or damaged 954 enemy planes in the air or on the ground, and supporting forces accounted for 258 more.

Mitscher also said that 244 enemy ships have been destroyed since his fliers hit southern Japan March 17 and then moved into the Ryukyus for the Okinawa invasion, 325 miles south of Nippon.

Ashore on Okinawa, 10th army divisions continued their advance, meeting resistance from organized Japanese defenses on the south sector near the city of Naha, but only scattered enemy groups in the north where the Marines advanced 8,000 yards yesterday beyond Ishikawa isthmus.

Planes Attack U. S. Ships

Japanese planes made almost daylong attacks yesterday on U. S. ships supporting and supplying the American invasion forces which went ashore on the island last Sunday, said Grant MacDonald, Associated Press correspondent with the fleet.

MacDonald did not estimate the number of enemy planes which kept Yank ackack gunners busy meeting light to heavy attacks from morning to late afternoon, nor say what, if any, damage they did or how many were downed.

But the stepped-up raids indicated a major enemy effort to cripple the invasion force, with the next few days to tell the story of the Japanese air strength, MacDonald said.

Sixty-five Nipponese planes were shot down in the first five days of the invasion, an American communique reported yesterday.

Tokyo radio said American minesweepers were cleaning up Nakagusuku bay, off the Okinawa southeast coast, with the protection of a task force of about 30 warships, including 10 battleships and cruisers.

Nakagusuku bay was secured on the land side in the 7th infantry division sweep southward from Tobara. The bay, once a Japanese naval anchorage, would be useful to American supply ships which have been putting invasion stores and equipment ashore on the island's opposite shore.

SUPERFORTS HIT TOKYO, NAGOYA

Fighter Planes Take Part in Daylight Raid on Japan.

WASHINGTON, April 6—(AP) A very large force of B-29s attacked industrial targets in Tokyo and Nagoya (Saturday, Japanese time) the War department announced tonight.

Fighter planes of the 7th airforce participated in the mission, made in daylight.

Both Tokyo and Nagoya are located on the Japanese home island of Honshu.

At least 150 B-29s apparently participated in the attack, they flew from bases of Major Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's bombing command in the Marianas islands.

Headquarters of the 20th airforce said it had no additional information on the raid yet.

Japs Make Heaviest Air Raid On Okinawa Ships

Afloat off Okinawa, April 6 (AP)—Japanese planes today made their heaviest air assault on American invasion ships since soldiers and marines of the 10th Army went ashore on Okinawa April 1.

Increasing attacks started this morning and ranged from heavy to light into the late afternoon.

The tempo of the raids indicated the Japanese may be making a major effort to cripple the invasion force and the next few days may give an answer to what strength the enemy has.

Heavy American naval gunfire continued to support the advances ashore. The 24th Corps pushed roughly 500 yards southward against stiffening resistance. The troops reported finding some booby traps and expected more.

4 Miles From Naha

The 24th Corps had reached a line 4 miles north of Naha City.

Surface gunners of the mighty American fleet shot down several Japanese planes as they attempted to attack through a terrific fire barrage. The enemy pilots early this afternoon came in low over the Okinawa hills, but ran into a solid wall of fire and many were downed before doing any damage.

Battle In South Seen

Guam, Apr. 6 (AP)—Three main battle for Okinawa appeared today to be shaping up on the southern end of the island where the Japanese were putting up increasing resistance among fixed positions in caves, gullies and ridges four miles north of the capital city of Naha.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today announcing continued American gains on all Okinawa fronts reported remarkably low United States casualties for the first four days of a campaign only 325 miles from Japan itself—175 soldiers and Marines killed, 798 wounded.

Fighting Stiffer

No figures were given for United States naval casualties. Nor were Japanese casualties listed, although they are known to be considerably higher.

On the south end of the American line Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Corps infantrymen ran into stiffer fighting as they moved ahead 3,000 yards.

Field officers said the Japanese commander evidently had pulled the bulk of his garrison—estimated at more than 60,000 troops—into the southern end of Okinawa around Naha. The capital airdrome is the largest in the entire Ryukyu chain.

In the north, however, Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's 3d Marine Amphibious Corpsmen swept ahead 4½ miles to overrun the island's narrowest isthmus and invade tiny Yabuchi Island off the east coast.

Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley reported in a field dispatch that the Marines had advanced 8,000 yards northeast of the isthmus. He said they were capturing and, if necessary, killing Okinawans organized by the Japanese into home guardsmen and equipped with sticks, knives tied to poles and similar makeshift weapons.

Narrow Isthmus Cleared

The Marines still were meeting only scattered resistance. If the Japanese had chosen to stand on the 3-mile-wide neck of Ishikawa isthmus they could have made the Americans fight on short lines, but the Yanks drove well beyond that stretch of ground into the town of Kin through terrain growing increasingly rough and difficult.

Their advance was slowed only because of the necessity of establishing supply and communication lines behind them.

In five days the Yanks have overrun more than 100 square miles, or about one fifth of Okinawa.

Weather was stormy yesterday after four days of perfect calm. Strong swells almost halted unloading operations throughout the day, knocking some craft about, damaging several, flooding some supplies and wrecking some pontoon causeways.

The southern American line was practically straight across the island about 7,000 yards north of Naha.

ridge forming the backbone of the island.

Yanks Cut Off

Then the Japanese cut off the Yanks by heavy firing from pits and tunnels which the Americans built before the war when Caballo was a United States fort.

The pits are 30 feet square and 20 deep with a 12-foot thick concrete wall. Steel doors block tunnel entrances. Americans tried desperately for nine days to root out the Japanese. Alternately they showered the pits with grenades, mortars, dynamite charges and naval and land artillery fire. They poured burning chemical from fire bombs down the vents without apparent effect.

Oil Suggested

Technical experts desperately sought a solution. Finally an unidentified soldier suggested oil might work. The engineers picked up the idea. Before the equipment was ready yesterday Japanese charged the small American force. The Yanks killed 86 while suffering few casualties themselves.

A huge pump was rigged with 1,000 feet of semi-flexible pipe. It was run up Caballo's rocky face while infantrymen fired to keep the Japanese under cover.

The pump spewed a mixture of oil and gasoline into a pit. It gushed out through a drain in the side of the cliff. Soldiers set it afire with tracer bullets and phosphorous shells lit the oil in the pit, making a roaring inferno above and below.

Explosions In Tunnels

The heat from 2,400 gallons of flaming oil set off heavy explosions inside the tunnels. The heat treatment ended fire from that pit.

The ingenious long-range fire weapon was devised by Capt. Emory L. Williams, of Tulsa, Okla. It will be used against other enemy entrenchments on Caballo.

Dozens of Japanese were sealed up in caves by troops under Major Paul R. Lemasters, Shelbyville, Ind.

Boiling Oil Used To Get Japs In Pits On Caballo Island

Manila, April 6 (AP)—American engineers are burning Japanese from concrete pits and tunnels on rocky Caballo Island by a modern adaptation of the medieval techniqué of pouring boiling oil on the enemy from castle walls.

Caballo is Corregidor's barren little brother at the entrance to Manila Bay.

A small force of Brig. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Division landed eleven days ago and quickly got a platoon atop the dominant

The platoon which was trapped atop the hill went for three days without a resupply of water or rations before a rope to establish a supply line up the island's rocky face.

BRITISH VESSELS DAMAGED BY JAPS

GUAM, Saturday, April 7.—(AP) Some major units of the British Pacific fleet, including possibly the battleships HMS King George V, were damaged slightly by a concerted attack of Japanese aircraft as the British force struck the Sakishima islands March 31 through April 2.

Five enemy aircraft made a concerted attack on the King George, a British naval observer, just returned from the battle, related today after U. S. Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in a press release that "some major units" of the British force were damaged slightly. The King George is a 35,000 ton batleship.

That particular group of planes were driven off, the British spokesman said as he related his eyewitness account. British fighters and ships' anti-aircraft gunners destroyed 22 enemy planes and damaged nine more in the three day engagement, which constituted the Japanese's first attack on the Allied force since it went into action against Sakishima, southernmost of the Ryukyu islands, two weeks ago.

The British were neutralizing airfields from which the Japanese might have sent warplanes to attack the U. S. Pacific fleet which was protecting the amphibious landinga on Okinawa.

"It was warm work while it lasted," the British observer said.

Red Cross at Okinawa

Two Girls on Hospital Ship Help Care for Wounded Fighters

ABOARD A NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP OFF OKINAWA, April 6 (AP)—Wounded men aboard this ship received the cheering attention of two Red Cross girls who have been aboard since the vessel was commissioned.

The girls, Barbara Munter, of Seattle, and Muriel Nelson, of Fergus Falls, Minn., move through long rows of bunks, distributing cigarettes, pocketbooks, toothbrushes, candy and gum to the less seriously injured.

MacArthur Gets Word

MANILA, April 6 (AP).—An Associated Press dispatch to member newspapers in Manila today gave General MacArthur the first word that he had been chosen to command all ground operations against the Japanese. It had been rumored for days.

Colonel Lloyd Lehrbas, aide to the general, carried the dispatch to General MacArthur's office and emerged beaming. He reported: "The general said if The Associated Press says so it must be true."

There was no comment from Admiral Nimitz at Guam concerning his selection to head all naval forces.

Gunless Okinawa Guards Attack

By James Lindsley

U.S. Marine 3d Amphibious Corps Headquarters, Okinawa, April 6 (AP)—Ragged, untrained Okinawa home guardsmen, wielding "idiot sticks," bayonets or knives on ends of poles, have made several attacks on Marine positions, Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger reported today.

The 3d Corps' commander said his Marines captured these natives when possible, but were forced to kill some of them. There was no report of Marine casualties as a result of these ill-trained, uncoordinated assaults.

Abandoned By Officers

Geiger declared in an interview there was evidence that the Japanese organized able-bodied Okinawans into the home guard about a month ago and made some effort to train them. Now they have been abandoned by their Japanese officers and, without apparent leadership, are making their feeble attacks.

"All they are accomplishing," said Geiger, "is to get into the next world quicker, if that's what they want. They have no spirit and could do nothing with such weapons even if they had."

Advance 8,000 Yards

Geiger reported the Marine division in the north advanced 8,000 yards in the last 24 hours northeast of the Ishikawa Isthmus and was well into territory which the invasion plan hadn't called for occupation so soon.

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British Damage Sakishimas

GUAM, Saturday, April 7 (AP)—British Pacific Fleet warships and planes caused "extensive damage" to ground installations in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyu Islands and put thirty-one Japanese planes out of action in a three-day attack March 31 to April 2, the Navy announced today.

A press release from Admiral Nimitz said "some major units" of the British Pacific fleet were damaged slightly by Japanese planes during the attacks, "but all major units remained fully operational."

The British force is cooperating with the American fleet as a self-contained group.

Lone Marine Survivor Of Two Photo Due Home

By The Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, April 6—Rene A. Gagnon of Manchester, N. H., is the only marine in Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's famous Mt. Suribachi flag-raising picture to survive the battle of Iwo Island. He was homeward bound today to take part in a War Bond tour.

Young Gagnon, who lives with his mother, Mrs. Irene Gagnon in Manchester, said he would rather "face another operation than make a Bond tour," but there is an additional reason for his wanting to go home. The other reason is a girl.

There are six men in the historic photo—five marines and one Navy hospital corpsman. The Navy man later lost a leg in battle.

JAPS ADMIT LOSS OF LEADERS ON IWO

San Francisco, April 6 (A. P.).—The deaths of Lieut.-Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, commander of Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, and Rear Admiral Tohsinosuke Ichimaru, commander of Japanese naval air forces in the island sector, were announced today by the Japanese. Gen. Kuribayashi, the forty-first Japanese general reported by the Tokyo radio to have died since May, 1944, was posthumously promoted to full general, and Admiral Ichimaru, 123d admiral to die since last May, to vice-admiral.

The Federal Communications Commission recorded the broadcast, which said that Gen. Kuribayashi "died gallantly" leading his troops in a final charge, the customary Japanese obituary notice for generals dying in action.

GENERAL URGES QUICK DEFEAT OF JAPANESE

HONOLULU, April 6 — (AP) Speedy defeat of Japan, because time is on the side of the Nipponese, was urged today by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Army commander in the Pacific ocean areas.

"Time now works for the enemy and against us," said the general in an Army day address. "The momentum of the offensive must not ease when hostilities cease in Europe.

"Both management and labor must realize that there can be no easing up when hostilities cease. That is the only patriotic attitude and the only decent one for any American."

Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding the Fleet Marine force, sent an Army day message to Richardson in which he saluted Army forces in the Pacific "for a year well spent, a job well done." In Europe, he said, "they have reached the last lap of their long and arduous journey toward Berlin." He added they "have established supremacy and assured our ultimate victory in every theater of war."

Cuba Frees 15 in Plot

HAVANA, Cuba, April 6 (A. P.).—A Special Cuban court has freed 15 of the 41 persons detained following discovery of an alleged plot against the Government of President Ramon Grau San Martin last month. Among those freed was Lieutenant Colonel Angel Alonso, last aide-de-camp of former President Fulgencio Batista.

Seconds Disagree, Duel Called Off

BUENOS AIRES, April 6 (A. P.).—Failure of their seconds to agree on the point at issue resulted in the calling off last night of a duel between Cesar Ameghino, 73-year-old Argentine Finance Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, and Matias Rodriguez, a young army colonel.

Under the dueling code, a lack of agreement among the seconds automatically closes the incident. Rodriguez had charged Ameghino had trafficked as a lawyer on his influence as a cabinet member.

Suzuki Strives To Find Men for Japan's Cabinet

Premier-Designate May Have to Double Up Posts and Hold Over Ministers

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Amid the most serious crisis in Japan's history, Premier-Designate Kantaro Suzuki strove today to form a Cabinet, and he was reported by the Tokyo radio to be making progress.

Selected to form Japan's third war-time government, the seventy-seven-year-old Suzuki obtained the co-operation of the army and navy, said the Japanese Domei news agency. A Tokyo report said selection of Cabinet members was under way and that it was expected that the Cabinet list would be completed by Saturday and submitted to Emperor Hirohito.

Although Suzuki is known as a moderate and out of step with his country's militarists, Japanese propagandists insisted today that the shake-up in the government at Tokyo did not presage a change in Japan's basic war policies.

Indicative of the difficulty of forming a unified government to replace the Koiso Cabinet, which resigned Wednesday, was a Tokyo statement that some ministers might hold more than one portfolio.

"Indications are that all ministerial posts will not be filled," said a broadcast beamed to Latin America, "and that in certain cases the services of the present Cabinet member will be asked."

This and other broadcasts intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission reflected the grave situation brought on by a rapid succession of military defeats and topped yesterday by Soviet Russia's denunciation of its neutrality pact with Japan.

One Tokyo broadcaster went so far as to say: "The people of Japan are in a bad state, but surely they will rise to the cause with the new Cabinet. All quarters called on Suzuki to form a "strong was Cabinet." One announcement, directed to the homeland, promised: "Persons of far-reaching abilities will be sought who can meet the exigencies of the present critical situation."

Suzuki was reported to be following the normal procedure in filling the various posts. This required conferences with the retiring war and navy ministers to obtain their recommendations as to their successors. No Cabinet can be named until their desires are made known. He also conferred with former Premiers, including General Kuniaki Koiso, to obtain their co-operation and support.

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Suzuki Delays Naming New Jap Cabinet

San Francisco, April 6 (AP)—Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki failed today to name a list of ministers to the Cabinet that Emperor Hirohito called upon him to form after the fall of former Premier Kuinaki Koiso's Government yesterday.

A Domei dispatch, recorded here, said Suzuki had "succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of the army and navy" in his first day as Premier-designate and expects to take up naming of candidates for the war and navy portfolios and other ministers tomorrow.

Solicits Support

"The composition of the Cabinet is expected to be completed in the morning, and if possible, the investiture ceremony be held in the afternoon," Domei said.

Suzuki spent the afternoon calling on former premiers, soliciting their support and co-operation. Koiso was included in the group.

Meanwhile, the Japanese press and radio called on the new leader to form a "strong war Cabinet."

Domei said Suzuki conferred first with the former War and Navy ministers—Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai—to get their recommendations on their successors for Japan's third wartime Government.

Follows Custom

The Japanese Army and Navy name the War and Navy ministers, a prerequisite to the formation of each new Cabinet.

The news agency said that the fall of Koiso's government yesterday gave the military and the people an opportunity to "really unite and create a solid, strong wartime cabinet that is equal to the fierce war situation." "Real unity" was the persistent demand of critics of Koiso's Government.

"Today when the enemy is at our doorstep we earnestly hope for the creation of a strong war cabinet," Domei said. "In shouldering the destiny of our country, the new government must exert strong leadership.

Demands A "Fighting Cabinet"

"It must become a fighting cabinet and weld the spirit of the nation's 100,000,000 people into a powerful, determined unit. This is the only effective way to win victory."

Japanese propagandists insisted that the downfall of Koiso's cabinet did not mean a change in the nation's basic war policies.

"National Policy Unchanged"

However, authorities in the United States familiar with Japan have suggested that selection of Suzuki, a moderate, to head the new government may mean that Japan is prepared to put out peace feelers.

Tokyo radio said "the foundation of our nation has not been affected in the least. As was the case during the Tojo cabinet crisis (Premier General Hideki Tojo's cabinet fell last July), the national policy for the prosecution of the war remains unchanged."

A broadcast quoted the newspaper *Asahi* as editorializing, "the new administration must be carried out with the administrative authorities giving general co-operation to the military command, while the military command must have complete confidence in the power of the administration."

premier at the time of Pearl Harbor.

This account said Suzuki, who often had stood against Army and Navy extremists, had selected a cabinet studded with former premiers.

If the report was correct, then it was a strange mingling of political opinion in Japan, because it included moderates as well as militarists.

The lineup, none of whom was a member of the cabinet of former premier Kuniaki Koiso, included:

Price Fumitaka Konoye, premier just before Tojo took over for the surprise blow at Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Keisuke Okada, premier at the time of the bloody army revolt in 1936 in which he first was reported assassinated by the extremists, who found him too con-

Gen. Koko Hirota, former premier and foreign minister at the time the Japanese began their current war on China.

Gen. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, long an advocate of a strong and militant Japan.

Gen Baron Waratsuhe and Marquiss Hiro, the latter former lord privy seal.

The broadcast did not say to what portfolios these men had been assigned.

The Office of War Information, recording the same DNB dispatch, said it might have been a garbled report, since there was nothing on the air waves from Tokyo in the way of substantiation.

It was possible DNB might have misinterpreted a previous Japanese announcement that the former premiers—Japanese elder statesmen—had met Thursday after Koiso resigned and recommended Suzuki form a new cabinet.

The latest direct word from Tokyo was that Suzuki was enraged Friday in selecting a cabinet and that it was believed some of the new ministers would hold two portfolios. The broadcast, beamed to Latin America, was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

This and other broadcasts, intercepted by the FCC, reflected the grave situation brought on by a rapid succession of military defeats and topped yesterday by Soviet Russia's denunciation of its neutrality pact with Japan.

One broadcaster went so far as to say "the people of Japan are in a bad state, but surely they will rise to the cause with the new cabinet."

All quarters called on Baron Suzuki to form a "strong war cabinet." One announcement, directed to the homeland itself, promised that "persons of far-reaching abilities will be sought who can meet the exigencies of the present critical situation."

In his first day of effort to form Japan's third wartime government, the 77-year-old Suzuki obtained the cooperation of the Army and Navy, said the Japanese Domei news agency. Although he had not named any of his ministers by nightfall, a Tokyo report said selection of the men actually was under way, and it was expected the cabinet would be named by Saturday and submitted to the emperor.

Suzuki was reported as following the normal procedure in filling the various posts, which first required conferences with the retiring war and navy ministers to obtain their recommendations as to their successors. No cabinet can be named until their desires are made known. He also conferred with former premiers, including Kuniaki Koiso, to obtain their cooperation and support.

Although Suzuki is known as a moderate, out of step with his country's aggression-minded militarists, Japanese propagandists insisted the shakeup in the government did not presage a change in Japan's basic war policies.

Tojo Included in New Jap Cabinet, Nazis Report

LONDON, Saturday, April 7—(AP) The German agency DNB, quoting the Singapore radio, said today Premier Kantaro Suzuki had formed a new Japanese cabinet which included Gen. Hideki Tojo.

3 JAP GENERALS KILLED IN IWO JIMA BATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—(AP) Tokyo Radio today announced the deaths of Lt. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, commander of Japanese forces wiped out by American Mar-

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ines on Iwo Jima, and two other generals and a rear admiral.

The 4 names went on the list of 123 admirals and 43 generals whose deaths have been announced by Tokyo since May, 1941.

The new names, announced in a broadcast monitored by the FCC, included Major Generals Gonijiro Murai and Isao Shigemi, and Rear Adm. Tcshinosuke Ichimaru, who commanded Japanese naval forces in the Iwo Jima area.

All three received posthumous promotion of one rank, said the broadcast which also related how Kuribayashi "died gallantly" leading his troops in a "final charge" against the American Marines.

Fighter Planes, B-29's Rip Tokio

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 (A. P.).—Approximately 100 B-29's, escorted by nearly 40 P-51 fighter planes, raided the Tokio-Yokohama district at 9.30 A. M. Saturday morning, Japanese time (8.30 P. M., Friday, E. W. T.), Japanese Domei news agency said in a broadcast tonight.

Unconfirmed by Allied sources, it was the first report of land-based fighters attacking the Japanese homeland.

OTHER TARGETS LISTED

Domei said the P-51 Mustangs both bombed and strafed the western section of the Tokio-Yokohama section while Superfortresses attacked military objectives. Other B-29's conducted scattered raids on Tokio, Tokai and Chubu districts, said the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Mustangs probably were from newly conquered Iwo Jima airfields, only 750 air miles from the Japanese capital.

FIRST SUCH ATTACK

Although carrier fighters have joined naval bomber and torpedo planes in attacking the Japanese homeland, never before have land-based fighters been reported over the heart of the enemy empire.

Domei claimed Japanese interceptors had scored "good results," but declared the exact number of planes destroyed or damaged was being "checked up."

"In the skies over Tokio," the broadcast said, "four or five enemy planes are reported to have been bagged."

JAPANESE PEERS PLAN FOR TWENTY YEAR WAR

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—(AP) Japan's House of Peers heard today that the committee for a "20-year war" has "gained support among all classes of Japanese people."

The statement was attributed by Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, to Incsuke Furuno, member of the House, president of the Japanese Domei news agency and member of the committee.

He was quoted further: "The idea of knuckling down for 20 years of all-out war is a far-reaching one. It should give just enough time for the Anglo-American war mongers to die off and the people to be restored to their senses."

U.S. Clearing Bay, Japs Report

San Francisco, April 6 (AP)—A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch reported today that American minesweepers are clearing Nakagusuku Bay, a former Nipponese naval anchorage on the southeast coast of Okinawa, 325 miles south of Japan.

The dispatch, intercepted here, said the minesweepers were supported by a task force of about 30 ships, including approximately ten battleships and cruisers.

Supply Base

American ships could use Nakagusuku Bay to supply 10th Army invasion forces on Okinawa and later to stage further blows against Japan.

Domei said the task force was bombarding Japanese positions on the island in support of the southward push by the 24th Corps. Domei said the Yanks were advancing "under cover of naval gunfire and strongly supported by tanks." The agency said 200 tanks supported 5,000 7th Division infantrymen moving down the shores of Nakagusuku Bay.

Ships Repulsed, Foe Says

A domestic broadcast said "a small group of enemy ships" was repulsed after bombarding three small islands in the Ryukyus yesterday. Two of the islands, Okinoerabu and Amami Shima, are north of Okinawa and the third, Kume, to the west.

Another broadcast claimed Japanese planes had scored direct torpedo hits on several large warships, including battleships and cruisers, in continuous attacks on "a large enemy surface force cruising in several groups" in Ryukyu waters. The attacks, which began April 3, are still continuing with mounting war results, it said.

Yugoslavs Report Capture Of Sarajevo

New York, April 6 (AP)—Sarajevo, the scene of the assassination that touched off World War I, has been "stormed and captured" by troops of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, the Free Yugoslav Telegraph Agency said today. The Yugoslav dispatch was reported here by the FCC.

Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, an act that precipitated the World War of 1914-18.

Sarajevo is an important industrial and communication center of Bosnia.

Any United Nation Is Able To Amend Dumbarton Oaks

WASHINGTON, April 6—(AP) The United States or any other member nation, great or small may seek to amend the Dumbarton Oaks world organization plan during the San Francisco conference, Secretary of State Stettinius disclosed today.

This wide open procedure evidently has been agreed upon by the Big Four sponsoring powers—this country, Russia, Britain and China—despite a recent suggestion in the Soviet press that the four countries, having jointly written the Dumbarton Oaks plan, were bound to defend it against change.

Published In Red Magazine

This suggestion was published in the Russian magazine, war and the working classes, and republished here in the Soviet embassy bulletin earlier this week. There was no proof however that it represented a fixed Soviet government view.

Shortly before Stettinius held his news conference today, he was designated by President Roosevelt to be temporary chairman of the San Francisco conference which opens April 25. He is slated then to be elected permanent chairman, which would make him chief officer of the conference. Such an office ordinarily goes to the representative of the host country.

There is still a good chance that former Secretary of State Cordell Hull may attend the conference despite his 73 years and his long hospitalization from illness and exhaustion. This was learned today when inquiry was made of Hull's closest associates as to whether a choice of Stettinius as temporary chairman meant Hull would not be able to go.

Hull, these informants said, is now getting along so well that he hopes more than ever that he will be able to make the trip.

Tells Newsmen

The subject of amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan came up when reporters asked Stettinius whether the conference would be a deliberative one, he said he certainly assumed it would be with a capital D. He was then asked what he took the word deliberative to mean and he said it meant that any country could make any suggestions it wanted to and there would be time to talk things over and think them through.

Then Stettinius was told the Russian publication had suggested that the big powers would have to defend rather than amend the Dumbarton Oaks plan and his reply was that the San Francisco conference will be a meeting of the United Nations to agree on a security organization, with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals placed on the table as the basis of discussions.

Asked specifically whether that meant that the United States and other nations would be able to suggest amendments he said yes, sure.

Stettinius reported that the first pre-conference session of the United nations would open here Monday with representatives from 30 countries meeting to work out plans for a world court. This tribunal may be either a new one or the old one remodeled. The 30 will include this country, Russia, Britain, China and France. Green Hackworth, legal advisor of the State department will be American representative.

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Stettinius Says Yalta Decision On Poland Will Be Carried Out

NEW YORK, April 6.—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius declared today that "nothing has happened to shake my belief that the Crimea agreement on Poland will be carried out."

The agreement provided for establishment of a new, democratic Polish government and consultations have been going on fruitlessly in Moscow for seven weeks among Britain, Russia and the United States.

Stettinius in a speech chided those who express concern over the prospects of the San Francisco United Nations conference because of this delay and because of the Russian request for three assembly votes.

New Problem to Arise

"If we based our course of action on that line of reasoning we would never have a conference, or a world organization," he said. "New problems of this nature will continue to arise."

He pointed out that for two years the major Allies have disagreed over Poland and that the Crimean decision is "only seven weeks old."

"The delay in carrying out the Crimea decision on Poland has been disappointing," Stettinius declared, "but in this perspective it has not been long."

He said "it is important that this new government be established in time to make it possible for Poland to be represented at San Francisco. The United States government is doing all in its power to bring this about."

Speaking before the Council on Foreign Relations, Stettinius said that the San Francisco conference "will be a decisive juncture in the history of America and of the world."

However, he pointed out that it has taken three and a half years of prodigious effort to bring United Nations forces to the heart of Germany and close to Japan.

"We can be sure," he said, "that winning the peace is going to take a good deal longer and that it will be just as difficult and challenging a task."

Stettinius reaffirmed the basic United States policy of respecting "the legitimate rights of small nations. x x x It is basic in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals."

United in Peace Effort

"The large nations, and all the United Nations," he asserted, "are firmly united in the purpose and in the necessity to create a new world organized for peace." He said that "this unity of purpose and this community of national interest is paramount to all the lesser differences among us."

Stettinius took issue with the idea expressed in some quarters that establishment of the United Nations organization before the peace is written would commit the United States in advance "to maintaining all these settlements in perpetuity whether they are good or bad."

"Just the contrary is true," he declared.

Creating the world organization first places it above the peace settlements and leaves it free to deal with any future threats to a tranquil world whether they arise from the windup of this war or any other cause, he said.

Sen. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), expressing fear that the organization as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks would freeze the peace made after this war, including possibly unsatisfactory arrangements, has proposed an amendment to the plan to give it greater flexibility.

Stettinius Temporary Chairman At Frisco

Washington, April 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt today designated Secretary of State Stettinius temporary chairman of the United Nations conference opening in San Francisco April 25.

Alger Hiss, of Baltimore, was named permanent secretary general of the conference and will be in charge of all arrangements for the meeting. He is director of the State Department's office of special political affairs.

Duty Of U.S.

The White House explained that it is incumbent on the United States, as the host, to select these conference officials. Stettinius probably will preside over the opening session, serving until a permanent president is selected by the delegates themselves. This would not preclude his becoming the permanent president.

Others of the conference staff will be named by Stettinius.

Roosevelt Felicitates Benes

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today in a message to President Benes of Czechoslovakia:

"It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to see your untiring efforts for the liberation of Czechoslovakia crowned by your return to its own soil. I know what joy your homecoming must mean both to you and to every other patriotic Czechoslovak, because it marks the restoration of your country to the dignity of independence and freedom from foreign oppression.

"Your homecoming also symbolizes to all Americans the turning of the whole world from the years of conquest and strife to an era of justice and co-operation in a community of free nations dedicated to those same principles of democratic integrity which are so characteristic of Czechoslovakia itself."

Canada A Problem In Feeding Allies

Washington, April 6 (AP)—Canada's wheat and meat stood out today as uncertainties in how the United Nations will divide available food this year.

In general, the picture as presented to the Senate Agriculture Committee shows food enough of one kind or another for everybody, despite serious shortages of meat, fats and oils, dairy products, sugar an rice.

Lieut. Col. R. W. Olmstead told the committee one of the unsettled problems is the question of "financing of Canadian wheat for relief purposes."

Civilian Feeding Setup

Olmstead, chairman of the War Food Administration's allocations committee, said Canada has no appropriation to permit military forces to extend relief to civilians of liberated countries. The American forces have such provision and 214,000,000 bushels of wheat for relief, chiefly by the military, have been "entered against" this country's stocks.

Olmstead said he understood the United Kingdom has set aside funds for that purpose, but noted that virtually all the wheat which has been sent to England has gone from Canada. The Canadians make such shipments without charge under their mutual aid (lend-lease) arrangement.

Wheat supplies, he told the committee, are more than ample, but current needs abroad are not being met because of internal transportation difficulties and inadequate milling facilities in this country.

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CUT IN CANADA TO EQUAL OURS

Krug Orders Contracts Kept Proportionate.

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—J. A. Krug, chief of the War Production Board, has directed that United States war contracts in Canada be cut back after Germany's fall at the same rate as contracts with domestic producers.

The policy is intended to "prevent criticism and confusion" which Mr. Krug said would result of Canada went into the manufacture of civilian goods ahead of this country and to head off dislocation and unemployment in the Dominion which might result if Canadian plants were shut down before peacetime materials and parts became available from the United States.

"Canada willingly accepts the principle of equality in sacrifice and seeks no advantage in the return to civilian population" said the WPB chairman in a memorandum to all WPB officers March 26 but not made public.

Followed Allied Talks.

The action followed discussions among British, Canadian and United States officials represented on the Combined Production and Resources Board. Canadian authorities expressed worry over the impact of sudden contract cancellations in the Dominion.

The policy adopted will govern direct United States war contracts, Mr. Krug noted, but subcontracts placed with Canadian firms by American companies cannot be brought under such general control. This leaves Canada still with the problem that its plants may lose a substantial part of their war work if American firms, in the face of falling war orders, pull in their sub-contracts in order to keep their own working forces busy.

A contractor country, Canada is doing about 60 per cent of her war work on American contracts, with the rest being about equally divided between Canadian and English contracts.

Jewish Group Asks Conference Hearing

Washington, April 6 (AP) — The American Jewish Conference said here it had asked that the Jewish people be granted a hearing at the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Declaring in a statement that it spoke for a majority of American Jews, the A.J.C. submitted to Secretary of State Stettinius a post-war "security program" for Jewish people, calling for these things:

Inclusion in the United Nations' charter of an international bill of rights; acceleration of the development of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth; restoration of civil and political rights of European Jews; measures for their rehabilitation and resettlement, plus restoration of their property confiscated by the Nazis and punishment of those responsible for war crimes against Jewish people.

Army Urged to Take Over Shut Down Packing Plants

WASHINGTON, April 6—(AP) A House Food Investigating committee proposed today that the Army take over closed packing plants and process its own beef to help break a growing civilian meat shortage.

The suggestion was made at a closed meeting with high government officials and Chairman Anderson (D-N.M.) of the committee said most of them "were very favorable to the idea."

The same meeting produced suggestions for a boost in the guaranteed price on pork, holding ceiling prices steady meanwhile, and relaxation of the Army's high standards on federally-inspected beef.

U. S. Behind Quotas

Unless something is done, Anderson told a news conference late today, the United States will be more than a billion pounds short of its meat requirements after July and there will be virtually no meat for export—either through Lend-Lease, UNRRA or for Army use in liberated areas.

The committee held a three-hour session at the White House with War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, Economic Stabilization Director W. H. Davis, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, UNRRA Director Herbert H. Lehman, Lend-Lease Administrator Leo Crowley, and other government officials.

Army representatives at the meeting said they would require time to study the proposed plant operations.

Anderson said the committee now is trying to determine whether federally inspected packing plants have closed because of price disputes or for other reasons. He mentioned three in Pueblo, Colo., Phoenix, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex.

Unless the volume of processed beef is increased quickly, he told reporters, "we are likely to have such a short supply that nothing can be done for the liberated areas—and that would be a tragedy.

"As the meat figures now stand there will be very, very little for export in the third quarter of this year. In fact the requirements as against supply, indicate now that there will be no balance for export."

All Facilities in Use

The suggestion for Army operation of closed plants developed because, Anderson said, cattlemen say there is a glut of range cattle but all facilities are not being used to process it.

In addition to the Army plan, the conference suggested that the War Food administration, "explore further incentives" to bring cattle in from the ranges, but did not specify them.

Anderson said WFA is turning over to the Office of Price Administration the job of allocating meat quotas.

It has been suggested, he continued, that the quotas to state-inspected packing plants be lowered and those to federally inspected plants be increased so more meat can move in interstate commerce. That would prevent spot meat shortages in areas served only by federally inspected plants.

The three hour conference produced the suggestion that the support price to hog raisers be increased from $12.50 to $13 and guaranteed at that level through September, 1946.

Anderson said that would help produce a steady flow of pork to market so that farmers would not dump their supply. Ceilings would be maintained at the present $14.75 and Anderson said the change would not increase the market counter price.

The committee, without going into details, suggested that the Army might ease off on the standards it applies in meat purchases for the troops, so that it might take a bit more commercial grade beef and leave more prime and choice grades for the public.

Anderson said OPA information indicates a "considerable black market operation" in meat but added:

"I don't personally think it is as large as has been represented."

He said the OPA has done much to shut off the supply of counterfeit ration stamps and "they have cured a good deal of it."

World War I Anniversary

Washington, April 6 (AP)—Today is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the United States' entry into World War I.

House approval of a war resolution by a 373-to-50 vote a few minutes after 3 o'clock on the morning of April 6, 1917, put the nation into that conflict. The Senate had adopted the resolution the night before by an 82-to-6 vote.

Germany's ruthless submarine warfare against American ships earlier had prompted this country to sever diplomatic relations with Berlin. Then, addressing Congress in a dramatic night session on April 2, President Woodrow Wilson said:

"I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and the people of the United States. . . ."

FLEET CORRESPONDENT KILLED ABOARD SHIP

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WASHINGTON, April 6 — (AP) The Navy announced today the death in action of the first Fleet enlisted correspondent.

Donald Walter Forsyth, Yeoman 1/c, was killed aboard his ship at sea March 19.

His next of kin is his brother, Eugene S. Forsyth, Pensacola, Fla.

The Navy's enlisted fleet correspondent program was inaugurated only recently with the first group of 100 men with newspaper experience being sent to Pearl Harbor for training and indoctrination. They are being assigned aboard ships of the fleet to write stories about Navy men for hometown newspapers, to assist civilian war correspondents, and to prepare historical narratives of their vessel's part in the war.

25 Billions O.K.'d In New Navy Bill

WASHINGTON, April 6 (A. P.).—A $25,000,000,000 appropriation bill to finance what is hoped will be the Navy's knockout punch against Japan will be ready for the House when it ends its informal Easter recess next week.

Barring unexpected last-minute changes by the Appropriations Committee, which applied finishing touches to the measure today, it will be within $5,000,000,000 of the record $29,305,000,000 given the sea forces during the fiscal year that ended last June 30.

140 BILLIONS IN ALL

It will boost to beyond $140,000,000,000 the money advanced to the Navy since July 1, 1940, when the task of building the largest fleet in the world's history began in earnest.

Largest single item in the Navy's latest budget is $7,021,402,000 for pay, subsistence and transportation of naval personnel, an increase of almost $1,500,000,000 over the current year appropriation.

With the forthcoming War Department supply bill, tentatively estimated to provide about $40,000,000,000, the new Navy measure will hike to approximately $389,000,000,000 the appropriations for the armed services since July 1, 1940.

Mitscher Forces' Score

1,212 Japanese Planes Blasted Since Okinawa Assault

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force and supporting forces have shot down, destroyed on the ground and damaged a total of 1,212 Japanese planes since the Okinawa operation began on March 17, the Navy said today. The ask force accounted for 954, and supporting forces 258 of the total, a spokesman said.

A total of 244 surface vessels of all types including ships, junks, trawlers, schooners and small craft have been destroyed since the start of the operation, he said. In addition, 206 were damaged and forty-three probably sunk.

New Projectile Takes Heavy Toll of Nazi Tanks

Shell Within a Shell Used Since Last Summer

DETROIT, April 6 (AP).—Army officials here today disclosed that a new type of armor-piercing shell has taken a heavy toll of German Tiger and Panther tanks on the western front. Described as a "projectile within a projectile" by spokesmen for the Carboloy Company, Inc., which produces the cores for new anti-tank weapons, the shells have been in use by American forces since last summer.

Army public relations officers said front-line reports indicated that "German tanks have been stopped by a single shot up to 3,000 yards" and described the new shells as "an effective weapon with which to defeat these tanks." Carboloy spokesmen said the new type shell weighs only nine pounds, compared with fifteen for the old type, and has a muzzle velocity of 3,400 feet a second. The velocity of the old type is 2,800.

MARSHALL APPEALS TO PUBLIC PATIENCE

Army Day Audience Is Warned Against Intolerance Over Demobilization Delays

EASTWARD AFTER V-E DAY

General Says Redeployment Is Imperative to Save Lives in the Japanese Fighting

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Army concern over the attitude of the soldier and his home folk during the redeployment of forces from Europe to the Pacific was voiced today by General George C. Marshall.

The Chief of Staff told an Army Day audience that the transfer of troops and equipment to the East would be one of the greatest problems in administration and supply in history, although he was confident that it would be carried out in "a thoroughly workmanlike manner."

That phase of the job, he declared, was not worrying the Army but the human element is. Once V-E Day comes, he said, this will be the general picture:

Every soldier in Europe will have an "overwhelming urge" to get home to his wife, family or girl friend. The soldier who learns that he is eligible for demobilization, but finds there is no room on ships going home, may become intolerant "even to the smirching of a fine and soldierly fighting record." Mail from home will be of no help because "protests will be more articulate on this side of the Atlantic from the wives and the families and the sweethearts."

The Army, General Marshall said, will not be able to meet those "very human desires" without the risk of higher casualties in the Orient and denying the fighters there the support they must have.

For these reasons, General Marshall added, the attitude of the people at home would be of the "utmost importance" to the Army's morale and fighting efficiency.

"They must be brought," he said emphatically, "to understand the urgent requirements of the situation. They must be persuaded to support us in a last great effort to hasten the end of this war."

Nine Armies Observe Day

In his talk General Marshall said:

"Army Day this year is being observed by nine American field armies simultaneously engaged with the enemy, and all successfully. It is being signalized by 26,000 American combat planes, daily, almost hourly engaged in strikes against the enemy. It is being celebrated by a million individual officers or soldiers in continental United States, each being trained as a replacement for the air or ground forces overseas, and it is being honored by a million more of officers and soldiers laboring here at home to meet the hourly demands of the gigantic operations now in progress for supplies, and men, and ships, and planes.

"The parades of other days are not possible. the combat troops are overseas, parading against our enemies. The last of our divisions and brigades left these shores months ago, so the citizen at home must find his stimulation in the reports of the victories which the sons and husbands of America are now winning for us with each succeeding day.

"When one turns back to the military poverty of four short year ago it is difficult to realize how vast and how successful our military forces are today, and it is almost inconceivable that they could have reached such heights of efficiency and power and have been deployed so far from home in such widely separated theatres. The American characteristics of leadership, energy, courage and determination, magnified a hundredfold by a feeling of outrage over the crimes of the Axis against the people and peace of the world, have made this possible.

"We have come to accept the general aspects of global war somewhat as a matter of course, and yet I recall being questioned by a committee of Congress as to where an American Army might be expected to fight. I named all the foreign shores on which it had fought in the past and was rather surprised myself to realize how far afield our military activities had previously taken us. But I am frank to confess I did not then anticipate that the time would shortly come when almost every reach of land on the globe, even within the Arctic Circle, would find American troops carrying out the purpose of our people to suppress the crimes and tyrannies of nations denying free Governments and individual liberty to unfortunate people throughout the world.

"These are momentous days for us. Our armies in Germany are at this moment fighting with astonishing success in probably the greatest battle of all time, and I hope the most decisive. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, more critical days are soon to come. I refer to the great transfer of power from the European Continent to the Pacific, the redeployment as we term it, which must immediately follow the cessation of hostilities in Europe with the greatest possible speed.

"For more than a year the War Department has been working on the plans for this transfer which constitutes, I believe, the greatest problem in administration and logistics in history. We have constantly kept our plans up to date, we have been prepared to put them into action literally on an hour's notice whenever that hour strikes. The task will be one of great difficulties, but I am confident that it will be carried out in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. We are not worried over that phase of the redeployment.

Move to Orient Imperative

"The moment hostilities cease in Europe there will be an overwhelming urge in every man to rejoin his wife or his family or to see his girl, to leave the scenes of destruction and desolation in which he has fought and labored at such great risks to life and limb. Yet at that very moment it is imperative that we start the movement through the Suez and through the Panama Canal of the units needed in highest priority for the acceleration of the campaign in the Pacific. Any delay, any loss of momentum in that campaign means the unnecessary loss or mutilation of more young Americans. It is not merely a question of how long would be the delay in terms of days, but rather one of how much of reorganization for renewed resistance the Japanese would be able to effect by reason of that delay.

"The period of redeployment presents other very human reactions as well as international pressures. Consider the man who has been notified that he qualifies at the head of the list for demobilization and yet must be held in Europe for a time because of the lack of sufficient ocean shipping to get him home. His impatience will be intense, his attitude can easily become intolerant, even to the smirching of a fine and soldierly fighting record. Much of the mail from home will not help the situation because the protests will be more articulate on this side of the Atlantic from the wives and the families and the sweethearts.

Men in Pacific Await Aid

"Unless we are to accept an avoidable increase in our casualties, unless we are to leave our millions of young men in the far Pacific waiting for the final support they will so urgently need, we shall be unable to meet these very human desires.

"To a constantly increasing degree we shall have urgent requirements for food to feed the starving in Holland and to meet the stark necessities of other occupied areas, demands for raw material to get factories going and to put restless and poverty-stricken men to work. All of these involve ocean tonnage. The pressures from each area will be local to that area and quite naturally without much regard for purely military considerations in a distant part of the world. But we shall have our men undergoing the hazards of battle in the Pacific. That must not for a moment be forgotten.

"During this period of redeployment the attitude of the people at home will be of the utmost importance to the morale of the Army, which means its fighting efficiency. They must be brought to understand the urgent requirements of the situation, they must be persuaded to support us in a last great effort to hasten the end of this war.

"I know that each one of you who appreciates the situation will support us through this difficult period preliminary to the final victory."

SHARP INCREASE IN DISEASE RATES SEEN IN EUROPE

APR 7 1945

WASHINGTON, April 6—(AP) Reporting a startling wartime rise in European disease rates, UNRRA said today that serious epidemics are threatened and backed the statement with statistics.

"In several ways the outlook is darker than in 1918," when post-World War I outbreaks were building toward the disastrous proportions they reached in the next few years, the report said. It pointed out that the war-end conditions of bad housing, destroyed sanitation focilities, and floating populations promise to be reported on far greater scale.

Issued by UNRRA

The study was issued by the epidemiological information service of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, headed by Knud Stowman.

The most direct threat, the report said, is posed by the increasing incidence and wider spread of typhus, but nearly all common reportable diseases show rises to at least twice the prewar incidence and offer latent or active menace.

Using 1943 figures because 1944 data are not yet complete, the report showed the following increases for certain diseases in 12 continental European countries: Cerebrospinal meningitis 3.1 times the 1928-38 rate, poliomyelitis 2.5, typhoid fever 1.5, dysentery 2.1, diphtheria 3.0, scarlet fever 3.2.

It was emphasized that the tabulation covers mainly areas where public health services never have ceased to function, with the suggestion that the over-all figures, including those of the more desperately afflicted countries, probably would be much higher.

"Apart from the menace of typhus," the report said, "the most significant fact of the epidemic situation is that the incidence of all the common infectious diseases has doubled or trebled in that part of Europe for which statistics are available."

Typhus Seen as Dangerous

However, among the five pestilential diseases covered by the international sanitary convention, only louse borne typhus was reported as presenting "an immediate and grave danger to Europe."

Cholera, a serious problem in Asia, has not appeared in recent years west of India and Afghanistan. Yellow fever seems hardly to have spread during the war and has not appeared north of the North African desert. As far as UNRRA information goes plague has not been introduced into any European port but several large ports in North Africa and the Near East have been infected. Europe has been practically free of smallpox except for a 1944 outbreak in Sicily and southern Italy and an extension of the Near East epidemic into European Turkey and nearby parts of Greece.

The UNRRA study showed three main epidemic foci of typhus in southeastern Europe: Romanian, centering in Bessarabia and Eastern Moldavia; Subcarpathian, centering in Subcarpathian Ruthenia and extending into northern Hungary; Croatian, centering in Bosnia and probably reaching into Serbia. All these were in "rapid evolution" last spring and there have been recent increases which the study said amount to "the most serious epidemic outburst of any disease during the present war."

In Germany, where typhus formerly was unknown, the report said there were over 5,000 cases in 1943, reaching as far west as the Rhineland.

On a general Europe-wide basis, diphtheria was reported as "the leading epidemic disease of the war both as a cause of morbidity and of mortality." It was estimated that 1943 brought at least a million cases outside the U.S.S.R., with a mortality rate now not less than 5 per cent. Germany had 300,000 cases in 1943 with the rise continuing in 1944, and the increase in Norway and the Netherlands was called "explosive."

SOME RELEASES FROM ARMY SEEN AFTER NAZIS FALL

WASHINGTON, April 6 — (AP) An Army spokesman today told an American Legion conference that releases from Army service after V-E Day will total "the maximum number" which the Army feels can be spared.

The spokesman, Lt. Col. Edward F. Baumer, of the Intelligence division of the War department, added that it is "apparent that we won't need as many men after Germany is defeated."

Earlier, the national employment conference of the Legion heard the views of Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, on the assistance and preference which should be given to veterans seeking to enter private business. Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing company and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, discussed the problems of wage and employment guarantees.

Watt said that although every assistance possible should be given the returned veterans, they should not be given job preferences on a scale which would result in extensive disemployment of other workers.

His contention was that such displacement would result in the veterans eventually being burdened with the support of those whom he has displaced, either directly or indirectly, through taxes.

Fuller said that although "there is merit" in many of the recently-proposed plans for a guaranteed annual wage and for guaranteed employment, "they must be developed gradually—we need evolution, not revolution."

He noted seasonal demands, new designs which necessitate plant change-over, the job or contract system prevalent in many industries, and the difficulty in standardizing operations, among the chief obstacles to be overcome in setting up guarantee plans.

He said "the efforts of industrial management have been directed primarily at the two chief factors that cause instability of employment—seasonal fluctuations and the swings in the business cycle."

Top War Honor To Sergeant

APR 7 1945

Washington, April 6 (AP)—A doughboy who pitched into four Germans with a trench knife, killing one before he himself was mortally wounded, won the Congressional Medal of Honor by his heroism.

He was Sergt. John J. McVeigh, Philadelphia infantryman, whose action was credited officially with turning back a German assault against an American platoon during fighting near Brest, France, last August 29.

Stood In Full View

The Germans opened their attack at dusk before the platoon, part of 23d Infantry Regiment, had a chance to dig in at a new position along a hedge. The American line sagged, leaving McVeigh's squad and its machine gun in danger of being overrun.

McVeigh, realizing the threat, stood in full view of the advancing Nazis, shouted instructions to his squad and at the same time emptied his rifle into the attackers.

He succeeded in halting the frontal assault, but four Germans started rushing in from the left.

Went Out To Meet Them

With a trench knife in his hand, McVeigh went out to meet them. He killed the nearest one and started closing in on the other three when they blasted him point-blank with their rifles.

Before the three Germans could renew their attack, the machine gun was put into action and they were killed.

Fire from this gun and another in the section gave the platoon a chance to reorganize and hold its line during the day.

The Congressional Medal, the nation's highest decoration, is the second award to McVeigh. He won the Bronze Star Medal last July 11 for helping to break up a German counterattack in Normandy.

Arrangements for presentation of the medal to McVeigh's widow, Mrs. Virginia McVeigh, of Philadelphia, have not been completed.

Anzio Hero Gets Congress Medal

BOSTON, April 6 (AP).—A Massachusetts infantryman who amputated his badly mangled leg at the Anzio beachhead after wiping out two enemy machine gun nests received the Congressional Medal of Honor as the highlight of Boston's Army Day observance.

Major General Sherman Miles, commanding the 1st Service Command, presented the nation's highest military award to Staff Sergeant George J. Hall, twenty-five years old, of Stoneham.

DENIES THE BRITISH RUN GREEK RELIEF

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—An assertion by a wounded UNRRA worker that the British Army had taken over relief activities in Greece was contradicted today by Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the UNRRA.

Marie Berger, flown back here after being wounded during the fighting in Athens, said the British were interfering with the UNRRA's work and compromising its principles. She said the Greek government which was in power before the recent crisis there had lowered wages and raised prices so as to set up a fund from profits and repay Greek loans from Britain.

Mr. Lehman said in a statement, "No reports we have had from the field bear out the statements in Miss Berger's story regarding British activity involving UNRRA. Miss Berger's comments on the political and military situations are exclusively her personal views."

Army's Fire Raid Bomb Born of War on Grass

Harvard Professor Created Jelled Gas to Conquer Pest

BOSTON, April 6 (AP).—If a Harvard chemistry professor hadn't battled with the crab grass on the lawn of his suburban home, there might never have been the monster fire raids on Japan's great cities, an Army officer disclosed today.

It was the knowledge developed by Dr. Louis Fieser in his struggle to exterminate the lowly weed that was used in transforming ordinary gasoline into a viscous incendiary jelly, Colonel Lester W. Hurd, commanding officer of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District, said.

The substance, resembling ordinary orange celatni, now is used not only in incendiary bombs, but in flame throwers.

Back in 1941, Dr. Feiser's private war against crab grass in his lawn wasn't going so well. He tried several unsuccessful experiments before he developed a substance that thickened the gasoline till it became a jell. This did the trick.

At the same time, the Chemical Warfare Service asked Mr. Fieser to develop a small incendiary that could be used to start camp fires with damp wood. His crab grass killer became the basis for the camp fire lighter and ultimately paved the way for the Army's M69 oil incendiary fire bomb.

COAL OPERATORS END NEGOTIATIONS

Claim Wage Talks Stalemated; Government Seizure Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—(AP) Soft coal wage negotiations broke down today. The next move is up to the War Labor Board and all signs pointed to government seizure of struck mines to prevent further harm to the war effort. John L. Lewis summoned his 250-man policy committee to determine the United Mine Workers' future course.

While the mine leader did not say for what specific purpose the committee was called in, it was understood that the various offers of the operators and the proposed contact advanced last week by Secretary of Labor Perkins will be placed before the group. Lewis had accepted the Perkins proposal but operators turned it down.

The committee scheduled to meet Monday would have to pass upon any new contract, as it did the original 18 demands of Lewis on February 26.

Operators to Report Stalemate

Meanwhile, the operators said they will not attend the scheduled resumption of negotiations Saturday morning. They arranged to report a stalemate to the War Labor board at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow, the hour fixed by the Board.

Lewis, who had indicated earlier he would not join in that report to the board, let it be known that he felt the board had taken notice of the fact that the negotiations still were formally underway at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning. Without committing himself, Lewis hinted that he would appear before the board, or send a representative, for the afternoon meeting with the WLB.

All indications pointed to government seizure of mines — at least those affected by wildcat strikes— to prevent further harm to the war effort.

Mine operators said they would report to the board tomorrow that they and John L. Lewis' United Mine workers are stalemated on Lewis' wage demands after five weeks of negotiations.

Lewis technically kept the negotiations alive by succeeding in defeating a motion to recess indefinitely. A Saturday morning session is thus on schedule but operators said they would not be there.

More than 100 soft coal mines were reported down today, one day after Chairman George W. Taylor of the WLB said formally that unless they reopen promptly the government will take over.

Agree To Extension

A week ago Lewis agreed to a 30-day extension, until May 1, of the expired working contract. But thousands of miners in the field decided instead to stay away from work.

K. C Adams, editor of the Union Journal, disclaimed all UMW responsibility for the idleness, saying:

"No work stoppage in any mine has been inspired by the UMW wherever the operators and management have agreed to meet the terms of the extended agreement.

"We are not responsible for differences which arise locally and become aggravated between management and men."

Adams said in defense of the thousands of miners away from work that they are just physically "tired out" after strenuous labor in breaking all production records in the last 18 months.

No accurate figure was available on the total number of men out, but it ran into the tens of thousands—28,347 in Pennsylvania alone.

In event of government seizure, Interior Secretary Ickes, as Solid Fuels administrator, probably would be chosen, as he was in 1943, to be the Federal Mine boss. He has stressed the importance of coal to war production and argued against any delay in the seizure.

The Republic Steel corporation said today it had banked one of its Cleveland, Ohio, blast furnaces and one at Gadsden, Ala., to conserve what coal it has. Other steel companies reported similar preparations.

The back-to-work situation was spotty. Some big mines reopened and some small ones shut down, resulting in Pennsylvania in an increase from Thursday to Friday of closed mines from 59 to 77. The number of Pennsylvania miners idle decreased in the same time from 28,900 to 28,347. It is in this state that absenteeism since Sunday has been most pronounced.

BULLETIN

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-AT LEAST 21 GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS AND MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK AND MANY OTHERS WERE DAMAGED IN RECENT EIGHTH AIR FORCE ATTACKS ON NAVAL BASES AT BREMEN, WILHELMSHAVEN AND HAMBURG, ANN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY. ME1118AEW

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON FIRST ADD WAR VESSELS XXX SAID TODAY.

WHILE THE NAMES OF THE SHIPS WERE NOT DISCLOSED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT AT LEAST ONE LARGE WARSHIP WAS AMONG THE VESSELS SUNK.

ALL THREE PORTS HAVE BEEN ATTACKED ON SEPARATE DAYS RECENTLY BY RECORD FORCES OF 1,400 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS. ME1128AEW

APR 7 1945

30.24-24533

ADD LONDON DAY AERIAL XXT TANKS

LONDON APRIL 6-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS THUNDERED OVER GERMANY THIS MORNING FOR THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DAY AND GERMAN RADIO WARNINGS INDICATED THEY WERE BLASTING OUT A PATH FOR A LINKUP OF U.S. AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

SHORTLY AFTER 10 A.M. THE GERMANS REPORTED LARGE FORMATIONS SWEEPING IN OVER THE MAGDEBURG AND DESSAU AREAS AND LATER TOLD OF SMALLER FORMATIONS OVER LEIPZIG AND CHEMNITZ.

KK527AEW

APR 7 1945

APL160 PBC PSS ASSD

ADD GOECH

April 6, 1945 Czechoslovakia

FIFTH 0223 TASS REPORTED BENES NAMED OTHER MINISTERS FOLLOWS: GENERAL SVOBODA, NATIONAL DEFENSE; HUBERT RIPKA, FOREIGN TRADE; VAVAD STROBAR, FINANCE; PROFESSOR ZDENEK NEEDLY, SCHOOLS EDUCATION; YAROSLAV STANKI, JUSTICE; VYACHESLAV KOPECKI, INFORMATION

JULIUS DUIBIS, AGRICULTURE; BOHUMIL LAUSMAN, INDUSTRY; IVAN PYETOR, HOME TRADE; GENERAL ANTONIN GASSAL, RAILWAYS; FRANTISEK GASSAL, POST OFFICE; JOSIF SOLTES, LABOR SOCIAL INSURANCE; ADOLF PROCHAZKA, HEALTH; VYACHESLAV MAYER, SUPPLY

0250/7

APR 7 1945

ALL PREPARATIONS ON THE ODER RIVER 31 MILES FROM BERLIN WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV, STALIN'S DEPUTY, WAS SAID TO BE "AWAITING THE RIGHT MOMENT TO STRIKE."

ADD RUSSIAN WHEELER XX WEST

SOVIET MOPPING-UP TROOPS ALSO WERE REPORTED BY THE ENEMY TO HAVE OPENED A LARGESCALE ATTACK AGAINST THE STARVING, LONG-EMBATTLED EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL OF KOENIGSBERG, AND GERMAN BROADCASTS ASSERTED THAT RED ARMY EFFORTS TO BREAK DEEPER INTO THE STREETS OF THE LOWER SILESIAN CAPITAL OF BRESLAU, WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AERIAL SUPPORT, HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED AFTER A FEW MINOR PENETRATIONS.

FRONTLINE DISPATCHES FROM VIENNA SAID SMOKE HUNG OVER THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL WITH HOUSES AND FACTORIES IN THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY BLAZING FROM THE FURIOUS FIGHTING THAT RAGED ALONG THE CITY LINE AS SOVIET TOMMYGUNNERS THREATENED TO BURST OVER A WIDE STRETCH OF THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.

THOUSANDS OF BOOBY TRAPS HAD BEEN LAID AND MINES WERE GOING OFF INCESSANTLY AS SAPPERS FOUGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD UNDER COVER OF TOMMYGUNNERS.

BEHIND THE FORWARD WALL, ATTACKING THE CITY FRONTALLY, SLOGGED WAVES OF INFANTRY FROM THE TWO ARMIES WHICH WERE MOVING UP TO TAKE POSITIONS IN THE VIENNA SUBURBS.

FROM RISING HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING VIENNA AT THE NORTH, THE GERMANS RAINED A CONSTANT HAIL OF SHELLS ON THE RUSSIANS POURING INTO THE SUBURBS AND AT SOME PLACES, THEY FIRED ON THEIR OWN MEN BECAUSE THE BATTLING HAD BECOME SO CLOSE-HANDED.

THE JOINT AVIATION OF MALINOVSKY'S AND TOLBUKHIN'S ARMIES GAVE CONTINUOUS SUPPORT, POUNDING AWAY AT GERMAN ARTILLERY IN THE CITY PARKS AND IN THE HEIGHTS BEHIND VIENNA. FLIERS MADE REPEATED SORTIES AT THE ASPERN AIRFIELD, WHICH LIES WITHIN THE NORTHERN LIMITS OF VIENNA, AND AGAINST AUXILIARY DROMES IN THE MARCHFELD BETWEEN VIENNA AND CAPTURED BRATISLAVA.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THAT THE LARGE TANK FORCES UNDER COL. GEN. A.K.KURKIN OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY, AND COL. GEN. KRAVCHENKO, OF THE THIRD ARMY, WERE RUMBLING TOWARD VIENNA, BUT THAT IT WAS DOUBTFUL IF THEY WOULD BE THROWN INTO STREET FIGHTING AT THE PRESENT MOMENT--AT LEAST UNTIL THE CITY WAS ENCIRCLED.

GH337PEW

FOLLO LONDON, FIRST LEAD NAVAL VESSELS UNDER DASH XX TONNAGE

THE FAMOUS CRUISER KOELN, GROSSING 6,000 TONS, WAS ONE OF THE SHIPS HITLER USED IN "PATROLLING" SPANISH WATERS DURING SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR.

DURING HER PATROLS SHE CARRIED GERMANS WOUNDED IN THE SPANISH WAR HOME.

THE 32-KNOT SHIP ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION IN 1932 WHEN SHE MADE A WORLD CRUISE. SHE CARRIED A CREW OF ABOUT 600. APR 7 1945

SHE HAS BEEN "SUNK" AND DAMAGED IN SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE IN ALLIED CLAIMS. IN 1940 AN "EYEWITNESS" REPORT REACHING LONDON SAID SHE LIMPED INTO A NORWEGIAN PORT AND KEELED OVER AND SANK AFTER A BRITISH AIR ATTACK. THE KOELN HAD BEEN DAMAGED SEVERAL TIMES BY AIR ATTACK.

LAST JAN. 10 NORWEGIAN LEGATION SOURCES SAID SHE PUT INTO OSLO FOR REPAIRS AFTER RAF PLANES DAMAGED HER. ON APRIL 3 THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE SAID SHE HAD BEEN DAMAGED AND SET AFIRE AT WILHELMSHAVEN BY U.S. BOMBER PLANES.

APR 7 1945

JAM...FILES...115PM

...N FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD NAVAL VESSELS XXX BOMBERS.

SEVERAL OTHER UNIDENTIFIED LARGE WARSHIPS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED SERIOUSLY.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE TO SUBMARINE BUILDING YARDS AND NAVAL REPAIR FACILITIES AT THE THREE NORTH SEA PORTS. ALL THREE WERE ATTACKED MARCH 30 BY U.S. FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, AND HAMBURG WAS BLASTED AGAIN IN A FOLLOW-UP RAID BY RAF LANCASTERS THE NEXT DAY.

AMONG THE OTHER U-BOATS SUNK WERE TWO OF THE 740-TON CLASS, ONE OF 500 TONS AND THREE 250-TONNERS.

(NO PICKUP)

ME1203PEW

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS APPOINTED LT. GEN. C.H.GAIRDNER AS HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN SUCCESSION TO LT. GEN. HERBERT LUMSDEN, WHO WAS KILLED IN THE PACIFIC JAN. 6, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

GEN. LUMSDEN WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE AIR ATTACK WHILE ABOARD AN AMERICAN WARSHIP EN ROUTE TO LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GH609PEW

WITH WASHINGTON CENSORSHIP

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF BRITISH CENSORSHIP ON DUTY TONIGHT SAID NO CAUTIONARY DIRECTIVE ABOUT SPECULATION ON THE RESULTS OF RUSSIA'S DENUNCIATION OF HER NEUTRALITY PACT WITH JAPAN HAD BEEN ISSUED TO THE BRITISH PRESS.

THIS OFFICIAL SID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY INTENTION TO ISSUE SUCH A DIRECTIVE. "I CAN'T SEE WHY," HE SAID.

REUTERS CARRIED SPECULATION CONCERNING THE RUSSIAN MOVE UNDER BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON DATELINES.

LONDON MORNING PAPERS PLAYED UP WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK DISPATCHES INTERPRETING THE RUSSIAN MOVE AND THE FALL OF THE JAPANESE CABINET AS SIGNS THAT ADMIRAL BARON SUZUKI, THE NEW JAPANESE PREMIER-DESIGNATE, MIGHT FORM A PEACE-SEEKING CABINET, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE RECENT MILITARY DISASTERS ENCOUNTERED BY THE JAPANESE.

THE LONDON PRESS PUBLISHED VOLUMINOUS SPECULATION OF ITS OWN.

GH320PEW

30. 24-24535

BROADCAST

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7--THE PARIS RADIO QUOTING REPORTS FROM ANKARA SAID TODAY THAT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, FORMER HUNGARIAN REGENT, HAD SUCCUMBED TO A HEART ATTACK AT A CASTLE "SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY."

(PREVIOUS REPORTS ON HORTHY'S WHEREABOUTS SAID HE WAS BEING HELD BY THE NAZIS IN GERMANY.)

RW126AEW

LONDON, APRIL 6--(AP)--AN ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDING ON THE LANGENSALZA AIRFIELD, IN A SMALL GERMAN-HELD SALIENT ON LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S FRONT ABOUT HALF WAY BETWEEN GOTHA AND MUEHLHAUSEN, WAS REPORTED TODAY IN A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST.

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY SAID TROOPS AND TANKS WERE LANDED BY GLIDERS AND "HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS."

AR801AEW

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN CRUISER LEIPZIG, CARRYING 500 TROOPS AND REFUGEES, WAS HIT BY SEVERAL TORPEDOES EN ROUTE FROM GDYNIA TO ABENRADE AND HAD TO BE TOWED INTO PORT, THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID TODAY.

APR 7 1945

GHA45PEW

A147 (170)

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, COMMENTING UPON THE DEATH OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHILE BEING TRANSPORTED IN BOXCARS, SAID TODAY THE SOLDIERS HAD BEEN "SUFFOCATED IN NEW TYPE AMERICAN PRISON CAGES."

THE BROADCAST, ON DNB'S HOME SERVICE WAVE LENGTH DIRECTED TO THE GERMAN ARMY, DECLARED "THOSE WHO SO FAR, FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY, HAVE ALLOWED OUR FOES IN THE EAST AND WEST A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FEELINGS, SHOULD BE CONVERTED FROM NOW ON."

THE GERMAN BROADCASTER READ A LONDON RADIO REPORT OF THE RECENT DEATHS REPORTED IN FRANCE AND GEN.EISENHOWER'S PLANS FOR AN INVESTIGATION, THEN ADDED, "OUR ENEMIES SHRINK NO LONGER FROM SPREADING THEIR BESTIALITIES."

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF DEATHS THURSDAY IN A STATEMENT WHICH SAID EISENHOWER HAD ORDERED A FULL INVESTIGATION.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT INDICATED "THE DEATHS WERE CAUSED BY SUFFOCATION RESULTING FROM INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION IN SOME OF THE NEW AMERICAN TYPE BOXCARS USED, AGGRAVATED BY THE HIGHER TEMPERATURES PREVAILING AT THE TIME," THE SHAEF STATEMENT SAID.

RW1210AEW

A145 (110)

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL GAVE THE COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE TODAY THE INSIDE STORY OF THE YALTA MEETING LAST FEBRUARY WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER STALIN AND OF THE DECISIONS REACHED HERE ON POST-WAR SECURITY PLANNING.

THE DELEGATES FROM THE DOMINIONS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO FINISH THEIR DELIBERATIONS, A PRELIMINARY TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, BY APRIL 13 HEARD THE PRIME MINISTER BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND NO SUMMARY WAS ISSUED IMMEDIATELY. VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, DOMINIONS SECRETARY WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, IS EXPECTED TO OUTLINE MR.CHURCHILL'S REMARKS WHEN HE MEETS A PRESS CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

RW1205AEW

V-BOMBS

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-ALTHOUGH NO V-BOMBS HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS FALLING IN ENGLAND FOR SEVERAL DAYS, HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON WARNED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT INCREASE THE RANGE OF THEIR V-WEAPONS OR RENEW AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN.

TELLING A LABOR MEETING THAT "CIVIL DEFENSE MUST BE KEPT UP," MORRISON ASSERTED HE WAS "NOT GOING TO INDULGE IN ANY CONFIDENT PROPHECIES THAT OUR TROUBLES FROM THE AIR ARE OVER."

GH610PEW

APR 7 1945

FOLLOW MOSCOW (200)

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE

LONDON, APRIL 6--(AP)--A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, IN TOKYO'S FIRST OFFICIAL COMMENT ON RUSSIA'S DENUNCIATION OF HER NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH JAPAN, EMPHASIZED TODAY THAT REGARDLESS OF MOSCOW'S ACTION THE TREATY STILL REMAINS IN EFFECT FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

A TOKYO BROADCAST QUOTED SADAO IGUCHI, HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU, AS SAYING:

"I CAN AT LEAST SAY THAT NOTIFICATION BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL NOT MAKE THE PACT VOID IMMEDIATELY. IT WILL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR ANOTHER YEAR. BOTH PARTIES ARE BOUND TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY FOR ANOTHER YEAR AT LEAST."

IGUCHI REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT THE PACT, SIGNED IN APRIL, 1941, WAS FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD. IT CARRIED A PROVISION THAT IT WOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY RENEWED FOR ANOTHER FIVE-YEAR PERIOD IF NOT DENOUNCED AT THE END OF FOUR YEARS -- A STEP THE RUSSIANS HAVE JUST TAKEN.

SOVIET SOURCES SO FAR HAVE NOT ELABORATED ON THE TERSE RUSSIAN NOTE DENOUNCING THE TREATY, GIVING NO INDICATION WHETHER THE CHARGE THAT JAPAN HAS BEEN HELPING GERMANY AGAINST THE U.S.S.R. CONSTITUTES IN MOSCOW'S EYES A VIOLATION OF THE

EDGE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

SHOULD RUSSIA PLACE SUCH AN INTERPRETATION ON JAPAN'S ACTIONS, SHE MIGHT CONCEIVABLY CONSIDER THE TREATY VOID AT ONCE.)

AR615AEW

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

ON APRIL 6, TROOPS OF THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT FOUGHT TO ANNIHILATE THE REMNANTS OF THE ENCIRCLED GERMAN GROUPING SOUTHEAST AND EAST OF DANZIG AND CAPTURED THE POPULATED PLACES OF SPERLINGSDORF, LANDAU, HOCHZEIT, KLEIN SCHARFENBERG, GROSS SCHARFENBERG, QUADENDORF, REICHENBERG, GROSS PLENENDORF, AUSENDEICH, AND WESTLICH-NEUFAHR.

ON APRIL 5 IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEMY GROUPING NORTH OF GYDNIA, TROOPS OF THE FRONT TOOK PRISONER 3,340 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AND CAPTURED 239 FIELD GUNS.

IN THE BRESLAU AREA OUR TROOPS FOUGHT TO ANNIHILATE THE ENCIRCLED ENEMY GROUPING AND CAPTURED THE SUBURBS OF KLEIN MOCHBERN, KLEIN GANDAU AND KOSEL, A SHIPBUILDING PLANT AND THE WESTERN AIRDROME ON WHICH 27 PLANES WERE CAPTURED.

IN THE CARPATHIAN ZONE NORTHWEST OF RUZOMBEROK, TROOPS OF THE FOURTH UKRAINIAN FRONT, ADVANCING WITH CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS, CAPTURED MORE THAN 30 POPULATED PLACES, INCLUDING THE LARGE ONES OF LIPOWA, RADZIECHOWY, BRYSNIK, ERDUTKA, ZAZRIVA, ZASKOV AND KOMJATKA AND THE RAIL STATIONS OF BYSTEREC, VELICNA, ISTEBNE AND HRBOLTOVA.

NORTHEAST AND NORTH OF BRATISLAVA, TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN FRONT, CONTINUING THEIR OFFENSIVE, CAPTURED MORE THAN 50 POPULATED PLACES, INCLUDING THE LARGE ONES OF PORUBA, SUTOVCE, SUCANY, DEZERICE, PODOLIE, VRBOVE, DOBRA VODA, JABLONICA, SASTIN, KUKLOV AND KUTY, AND EMERGED ON THE MORAVA RIVER ALONG A 60-KILOMETERS FRONT FROM ITS MOUTH TO KUTY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY TROOPS OF THE FRONT ADVANCING ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE DANUBE CAPTURED THE POPULATED PLACES OF DEUTSCH ALTENBURG, PETRONELL, WILDUNGS MAUER, SCHARNDORF, REGELSBRUNN, ARBESTHAL, TRAUTMANNSDORF, HASLAU, ELLEND, FISCHAMEND-MARKT AND FISCHAMEND-DORF.

IN THE FIGHTING ON APRIL 5 TROOPS OF THE FRONT TOOK PRISONER MORE THAN 4,000 ENEMY OFFICERS AND MEN AND CAPTURED 150 FIELD GUNS, 60 MORTARS, 361 MACHINE GUNS, ABOUT 4,000 RIFLES AND 578 TRUCKS.

IN THE VIENNA DIRECTION, TROOPS OF THE THIRD UKRAINIAN FRONT CAPTURED THE POPULATED PLACES OF SCHWECHAT, ALTKETTEN, ROTHNEUSIEDL (TWO KILOMETERS SOUTH OF VIENNA) AND HENNERSDORF.

SIMULTANEOUSLY SOUTHWEST OF LAKE BALATON TROOPS OF THE FRONT ADVANCING WITH TROOPS OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY CAPTURED IN YUGOSLAVIA MORE THAN 50 POPULATED PLACES, INCLUDING DOKLEZOVJE, ODRANCI, BISTRICA, HOTICA, KRALJEVEC, BELICA, PUTJENI AND TOTOVEC.

IN THE FIGHTING ON APRIL 5 TROOPS OF THE FRONT TOOK PRISONER MORE THAN 9,000 ENEMY OFFICERS AND MEN AND CAPTURED 11 PLANES, 24 TANKS, 14 ARMORED TROOP CARRIERS, 99 FIELD GUNS, 194 MACHINE GUNS, 340 TRUCKS, NINE LOCOMOTIVES AND 245 RAILROAD CARS.

ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE FRONT, THERE WAS RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY AND IN SOME SECTORS ENGAGEMENTS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

ON APRIL 5 OUR TROOPS ON ALL FRONTS DISABLED OR DESTROYED 40 GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND 39 ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT OR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

(END TEXT)..HM
DY120AEW

ADD PARIS WF (BEALMEAR) xxx RUHR

THE EASTWARD PUSH TO THE WESER KICKED OFF THURSDAY AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE, ITS PROGRESS HELD UP MORE BY ROAD BLOCKS THAN BY GERMANS, BUT OPPOSITION PICKED UP THAT NIGHT AND DURING THE DAY. A COUNTERATTACK BY TWO TANKS AND 150 INFANTRY WAS BEATEN OFF AT MUENDEN.

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THE AMERICAN INFANTRY STRUCK THROUGH THE HESSIAN GAP, HISTORIC MILITARY GATEWAY TO THE EAST ALONG WHICH NAPOLEON MARCHED, TRAMPING ACROSS THE LAND STILL TILLED BY DESCENDANTS OF THE MERCENARIES WHO FOUGHT FOR THE BRITISH AGAINST AMERICAN PATRIOTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

TROOPS WERE CLEARING OUT MUENDEN, NEAR THE EASTERN EXIT OF THE HESSIAN GAP, ENGAGING FIERCELY-RESISTING GERMAN INFANTRY BACKED BY HEAVY SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

THE GAP IS 10 MILES LONG AND ONLY 200 FEET WIDE IN SOME PLACES, AND IS BORDERED BY HIGH, STEEP HILLS, AND THE GERMANS HAD DUG IN THERE.

THE WESTWARD DRIVE IRONED OUT GAINS UP TO FIVE MILES, BUT BECAUSE OF THE STRENGTH OF ENEMY FORCES MASSED IN THE RUHR IT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE SEVERAL DAYS TO KILL OR CAPTURE THEM.

ON THE BOTTOM SIDE OF THE RUHR POCKET, THE FIRST ARMY FORCED ANOTHER CROSSING OF THE SIEG RIVER, MAKING THE THIRD BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE STREAM, AND FORGED AHEAD FOUR MILES IN THE SIEGEN AREA.

THERE WAS NOTHING FROM THE FRONT TO CONFIRM THE GERMAN REPORT THAT LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY HAD REACHED EISLEBEN.

A FIELD DISPATCH REPORTED A FIVE-MILE ADVANCE BY THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, A SIX-MILE ADVANCE BY THE 11TH ARMORED AND A FOUR-MILE GAIN BY THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION.

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THESE GAINS PUT THE FOURTH 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WEIMAR, BIRTH PLACE OF THE POAST-WORLD WAR 1 GERMAN REPUBLIC, THE SIXTH ARMORED 10 MILES EAST OF MUEHLHAUSEN, AND THE 11TH ARMORED 23 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GOTHA, WHERE IT WAS 58 MILES FROM THE CZECH BORDER.

ON THE SOUTH FLANK THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION CLEARED BY-PASSED MEININGEN, 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GOTHA. PRISONERS SAID THE TOWN HAD BEEN DEFENDED BY 800 HUNGARIAN AND PANZER TROOPS.

ADD PARIS W.F (BEALMEAR) xx LAST YEAR

LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY WAS HURRYING UP STRONG FORCES FOR THE DRIVE BEYOND THE WESER, THE BRITISH SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION STREAKING 54 MILES IN 24 HOURS TO WITHIN NINE MILES OF THE RIVER NORTH OF THE CROSSINGS.

THESE FORCES WERE CUTTING ACROSS THE REAR LINES OF ENEMY TROOPS WHO FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST WERE MAKING THE ONLY FIRM GERMAN STAND ON THE ENTIRE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN--BETWEEN RHEINE AND IBBENBUEREN. IBBEN-BUEREN FINALLY WAS CAPTURED.

ONE COLUMN HEADED NORTH AND WAS CLOSING ON DIEPHOLZ, 35 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF BREMEN.

FARTHER WEST THE BRITISH WERE GOUGING OUT A DEEPENING BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE EMS RIVER AT LINGEN, 53 MILES SOUTH OF THE NORTH SEA.

30.24-24537

IT WAS PREDICTED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS, OPERATING FROM NEWLY-CAPTURED BASES BEYOND THE RHINE, SOON COULD FLY PIN-POINT TACTICAL MISSIONS IN FRONT OF THE RUSSIAN LINES.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, IN CONCERT WITH THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, GROUND OUT NEW GAINS UP TO NINE MILES ON A CURVING 150-MILE FRONT IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 12TH ARMORED DIVISION BATTERED INTO IPPESHEIM, 39 MILES WEST OF THE NAZI SHRINE CITY OF NUERNBERG AND 82 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

THE FRENCH COMING UP FAST ON THE SOUTH PUSHED INTO STEIN, 20 MILES EAST OF KARLSRUHE .WHILE OTHER FRENCH FORCES DROVE FIVE MILES SOUTH OF KARLSRUHE ALONG THE WESTERN FRINGES OF THE BLACK FOREST.

NA32PEW

ADD PARIS WF (LONG) EXPENCHED

NEW CROSSINGS OF THE WESER WERE MADE AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, ALTHOUGH FIGHTING IN HAMELIN ITSELF WAS BITTER. THE VETERAN 119TH REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL.RUSSEL BAKER, LEAVENWORTH, KANS., WAS STORMING THE CITY OF 26,000.

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THE SECOND ARMORED (HELL ON WHEELS) DIVISION WAS THREE MILES BEYOND THE WESER SOUTH OF HAMELIN. THE TANKS OPENED A NEW ASSAULT AT 5 A.M. AND BY 6:30 WERE ADVANCING INLAND.

THE NINTH ARMY REPORTED STIFFENING OPPOSITION ON THE NORTH RIM OF THE RUHR POCKET, ESPECIALLY AT THE IMPORTANT RAIL CITY OF HAMM. OESTINGHAUSEN, 12 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, HOWEVER, FELL WITHOUT A FIGHT.

THE NINTH ARMY, BACK UNDER GEN. OMAR BRADLEY'S GROUP COMMAND, CAPTURED 17,404 GERMANS YESTERDAY FOR A TOTAL OF 60,015 EAST OF THE RHINE AND 152,230 SINCE ITS ACTIVATION.

ITS EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION, DRIVING SOUTH AND WEST OF PADERBORN, SIGHTED 14 NAZI TANKS EAST OF SOEST.

THE 45TH (THUNDERBIRD) DIVISION OF THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY GAINED UP TO TEN MILES YESTERDAY IN AN ARC BEYOND STEINAU AND FROM 12 TO 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FULDA, FOLLOWING UP WEDGES DRIVEN BY THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION.

ADD PARIS WF (LONG) EXPENCHED

THE 12TH ARMORED (HELLCAT) DIVISION WIDENED ITS WEDGE TOWARD NUERNBERG AGAINST DOGGED RESISTANCE AND THE TENTH ARMORED (TIGER) DIVISION FOUGHT INTO KINGBERG, TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF FIERCELY DEFENDED HEILBRONN.

THE FRENCH REACHED THE NECKAR RIVER 30 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE, PERHAPS JUST SOUTH OF HEILBRONN, AND DROVE INTO RUPPER AND DURLACH, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE. THEY REAHED HE

EELSHEIM AND

THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE. THEY REACHED HEIDELSHEIM AND GOCHSHEIM, 10 TO 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE.

LOW CLOUDS COVERED THE WHOLE FRONT AND AT MOST PLACES LIGHT RAIN FELL. BUT BY NOW, THE ALLIED ADVANCE HAS GIVEN THE AIR FORCES FIELDS WHICH PUT LOW-ATTACKING, ROCKET-FIRING FIGHTERBOMBERS WITHIN RANGE OF BERLIN AND VIRTUALLY EVERY OTHER TARGET IN GERMANY.

SUPREME X X X ETC AS BEFORE

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FD936AEW

PMS BUDGET
WESTERN FRONT
BY JAMES M LONG

ADD PARIS WF

PARIS, APRIL 6--(AP)--AN ALLIED ONSLAUGHT BURST EASTWARD ACROSS THE WESER RIVER TODAY IN A CLAMPDOWN ON STRATEGIC HANNOVER AND NORTHWARD OUT OF THE TEUTOBUERGERWALD DOWN THE LAST FLAT LAND MAIN ROAD TOWARD BREMEN.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS INFORMATION, RUNNING A GOOD 24 HOURS BEHIND ALLIED ARMOR, PLACED THE SPEARHEADS WITHIN 39 MILES SOUTH OF THE GREAT SHIPBUILDING CITY OF BREMEN AND 23 MILES OR LESS OF HANNOVER. IN THE TIME LAG ON THE REPORTS THE ATTACK MIGHT HAVE CARRIED ANYWHERE UP TO THE CITIES THEMSELVES.

FRONT DISPATCHES, NOT YET CONFIRMED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, INDICATED THAT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WAS LESS THAN 35 MILES FROM BREMEN BY NOW.

AR618AEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD WESTERN FRONT. X X X NOW.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY JOINED THE U.S. NINTH ARMY ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE WESER RIVER. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE IN FLIGHT TOWARD THE ELBE RIVER -- THE LAST WATER BARRIER 50 MILES WEST OF BERLIN.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE BRITISH STRUCK ACROSS THE WESER IN THE AREA OF MINDEN AND NOW WERE WIDENING AND DEEPENING THEIR BRIDGEHEADS. THE AMERICAN CROSSING WAS MADE SOUTH OF HAMELIN, 23 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HANNOVER.

TO THE SOUTH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S 11TH ARMORED DIVISION CLEARED PREVIOUSLY BY-PASSED MEININGEN, 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GOTHA. IN A SIX MILE DRIVE TO THE EAST THEY ALSO REACHED POSITIONS 58 MILES FROM THE CZECH BORDER AND 23 SOUTHEAST OF GOTHA.

AT LAST REPORTS LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS NEAR SCHLOTHEIM, 130 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

(FRONT DISPATCHES DID NOT LOCATE THE EXACT POSITION OF THE THIRD ARMY COLUMN WHICH PUNCHED TO POSITIONS 58 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, BUT APPARENTLY THIS FORCE WAS IN THE VICINITY OF RUDOLSTADT).

ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS SENT PATROLS ACROSS THE NEDER RHINE EAST AND WEST OF THE DUTCH CITY OF ARNHEM, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

AMERICAN NINTH ARMY UNITS, KNOCKING IN THE ROOF OF THE RUHR POCKET IN WHICH POSSIBLY 150,000 GERMAN TROOPS ARE TRAPPED, HAVE CAPTURED BRANBAUER, FOUR MILES NORTH OF DORTMUND, AND ARE ENGAGED IN FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE PIVOTAL CITY OF HAMM, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

EARLIER ALLIED PILOTS SAID THE GERMANS WERE MASSING TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE POCKET APPARENTLY TO ATTEMPT A BREAKOUT.

AR634AEW

PARIS--SECOND ADD WESTERN FRONT. X X X BREAKOUT.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S 11TH ARMORED AND SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS MADE THE PUSH ACROSS THE WESER. THE BRITISH WERE LESS THAN 30 MILES FROM HANNOVER, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY'S SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION LIBERATED 4,000 BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE VICINITY OF MUHLHAUSEN, 20 MILES NORTH WEST OF GOTHA. THE 89TH INFANTRY DIVISION STILL WAS FIGHTING IN PREVIOUSLY BY-PASSED EISENACH, 16 MILES WEST OF GOTHA.

CONSIDERABLE GERMAN TRAFFIC WAS OBSERVED MOVING SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER. THIRD ARMY FORWARD ELEMENTS WERE HARASSED YESTERDAY BY MORE THAN 100 GERMAN PLANES.

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AR643AEW

BULLETIN MATTER

PARIS--FIRST ADD SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. X X X TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMED THAT CANADIAN FIRST ARMY PATROLS HAD CROSSED THE NEDER RHINE AND ENTERED ARNHEM. THE CROSSINGS WERE MADE BOTH EAST AND WEST OF THE DUTCH CITY.

A19

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 6 -(AP)-THERE ARE NOW THREE AMERICAN CEMETERIES EAST OF THE RHINE IN GERMANY.

ORIGINAL PLANS CALLED FOR NO AMERICAN BURIALS ON GERMAN SOIL. THE SWIFT EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN ARMIES, HOWEVER, MADE THEM TEMPORARILY NECESSARY.

GH522PEW

PARIS, APRIL 6--(AP)--FRANCE'S PURGE OF COLLABORATIONISTS CONTINUED APACE DURING MARCH, WITH 2,701 BEING PLACED ON TRIAL. THREE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN OF THEM WERE CONDEMNED TO DEATH AND 87 WERE GIVEN LIFE TERMS. LESSER JAIL SENTENCES WERE IMPOSED ON 1,938. ACQUITTALS TOTALLED 459.

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NC 447PEW APRIL 6 KENNEDYS 02115 APRAOC

B35 (SEGQ)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 6-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 363:

ALLIED PATROLS NORTH OF NIJMEGEN CROSSED THE NEDER RHINE WEST AND EAST OF ARNHEM. IN THE ZUTPHEN AREA FIERCE OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED AND THE TOWN IS STILL IN ENEMY HANDS.

NORTHWEST OF HENGELO WE CAPTURED ALMELO AND MADE GOOD GAINS TO THE NORTH AND EAST. FARTHER EAST THERE IS FIGHTING IN THE LINGEN AREA BUT THE TOWN IS NOT YET CLEAR. SOUTHEAST OF RHEINE, THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL BRIDGEHEAD HAS BEEN FURTHER EXTENDED AND DRIERWALDE HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

IN THE IBBENDUREN AREA RESISTANCE REMAINS STRONG BUT ARMORED ELEMENTS BYPASSED THE TOWN TO THE SOUTH AND ADVANCED TO A POINT FIVE MILES SOUTH OF DIEPHOLZ. OSNABRUCK IS IN OUR HANDS. AND ARMORED UNITS, WHICH PREVIOUSLY BYPASSED THE TOWN, ADVANCED TO THE LINE OF THE WESER RIVER NORTH OF MINDEN. ANOTHER COLUMN REACHED THE WESER IN THE PETERHAGEN AREA AND VIRTUALLY CLEARED MINDEN.

WE HAVE CLEARED BIELEFELD, AND THE GARRISONS IN HERFORD AND BAD OEYNHAUSEN HAVE SURRENDERED. ARMORED ELEMENTS PUSHED TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF RINTELN. ANOTHER ARMORED SPEARHEAD ADVANCED TO THE WESER RIVER OPPOSITE HAMELIN. DETMOLD, AND VELDRON IN THE TEUTOBURGERWALD WERE CLEARED AND WE ARE FIGHTING IN ALTENBEKEN.

THE HARDEHAUSEN FOREST NORTHWEST OF WARBURG WAS CLEARED.

OUR UNITS ENTERED MEINBRESSEN, NORTHWEST OF KASSEL, AND PUSHED BEYOND NIEUHAGEN, EAST OF THE CITY. MULHAUSEN WAS CLEARED BY ARMORED ELEMENTS, WHICH PUSHED EIGHT MILES FARTHER NORTHEAST TO THE VICINITY OF SCHLOTHEIM.

OUR INFANTRY REACHED THE VICINITY OF ALLENGOTTERN NORTHEAST OF MAULHAUSEN, AND MIHLA, FARTHER SOUTHWEST. WE ENTERED THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF EISENACH, AND REACHED POINTS SEVEN MILES WEST OF SCHMALHALDEN. ARMORED UNITS CLEARED ZELLA AND MEHLIS, CAPTURING THREE SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORIES. SEVEN SMALL ARMS FACTORIES WERE TAKEN IN SUHL.

OUR FORCES MADE FURTHER GAINS INTO THE RUHR POCKET FROM THE NORTH AND EAST. ON THE NORTH WE CAPTURED BRANBAUER, FOUR MILES NORTH OF DORTMUND. FIERCE FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS IN HAMM. EAST OF THE CITY OUR UNITS CROSSED THE LIPPE RIVER AND REACHED THE HAMM-SOEST RAIL LINE. ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE POCKET, WE ARE IN THE VICINITY OF RUTHEN. SOUTHWEST OF WINTERBERG OUR FORCES REACHED POINTS NEAR WINKHAUSEN AND LATROP.

WE REPULSED NUMEROUS COUNTERATTACKS BETWEEN SIEGEN AND SIEGEBURG, ONE OF WHICH REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF SIEGEN BEFORE IT WAS REPELLED.

30.24 - 245'39

B36 (SEGQ)

FIGHTER BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN THE POCKET, INCLUDING A LARGE FORMATION OF ENEMY TROOPS ON A ROAD NEAR ARNSBERG.

SOUTH OF FULDA OUR ARMOR AND INFANTRY DROVE THROUGH SPESSART HILLS TO REACH SPEICHERZ AND BRUCKENAU. FARTHER SOUTH OF THE MAIN RIVER, EAST OF LOHR, WE REACHED WIESENFELD.

HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS IN WURZBURG AND MOST OF THE CITY HAS BEEN CLEARED.

AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK FORCED UAS BACK IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY, BUT THE ATTACK WAS REPULSED AND THE LOST GROUND WAS REGAINED. MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE CITY.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES WERE MADE BY OUR ARMOR AND INFANTRY NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST OF OCHSENFURT. KITZENGEN, NORTHEAST OF OCHSENFURT, WAS CLEARED.

THE ENEMY IS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY TO HOLD THE LINE OF THE NEKAR AND JAGST RIVERS, AND IN FRONT OF HEILBRONN. WEST OF HEILBRONN WE CAPTURED A NUMBER OF VILLAGES. SCHWAIGERN WAS CLEARED.

ALLIED FORCES WHICH MADE THE LATEST RHINE CROSSINGS BELOW SPEYER AND CAPTURED KARLSRUHE REACHED THE NECKAR RIVER, MORE THAN 30 MILES EAST OF THE RHINE.

ALLIED FORCES IN THE WEST CAPTURED 32,615 PRISONERS ON APRIL 4.

ENEMY TRANSPORT IN THE AREA OF PFORZHEIM, HEILBRONN, STUTTGART, LEIPZIG, NUREMBURG, AND GERA WAS ATTACKED BY FIGHTER BOMBERS. AN AMMUNITION STORE SOUTHEAST OF STUTTGART AND AN OIL STORAGE DEPOT AT GEISLINGEN, NORTHWEST OF ULM, WERE BOMBED BY MEDIUM BOMBERS.

ENEMY TRANSPORT, SUPPLY DUMPS, TROOPS AND STRONG POINTS IN THE DEVENTER, ZWOLLE AND GRONINGEN AREAS OF HOLLAND AND WIDE AREAS OF NORTH WESTERN GERMANY, INCLUDING BREMEN, MEPPEN, CELLE AND HANOVER WERE ATTACKED YESTERDAY BY FIGHTER BOMBERS.

AIRFIELDS IN THE WEIMAR AREA AND FARTHER SOUTH ALSO WERE ATTACKED BY FIGHTER BOMBERS. 71 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND MANY OTHERS WERE DAMAGED IN THE COURSE OF THESE ATTACKS.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT DEPOTS AT INGOLSTADT, NORTHEAST OF MUNICH, AT GRAFENWOHR SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH, AND AT FURTH; RAILWAY YARDS AT PLAUEN, BAYREUTH AND NUERNBURG--AND AN AIRFIELD SOUTHWEST OF NUERNBERG, WERE ATTACKED BY ESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS IN VERY GREAT NUMBER. (END)

MJ648AEW

ADD PROVINCE DIVISE + TELEPHONE + (BOYLE ××× DEFENSE)

FOR CENTURIES THE HESSIAN GAP HAS BEEN THE HIGHWAY FOR ARMIES DRIVIN EASTWARD. AMERICAN INFANTRY, WHICH CAPTURED THE TOWN OF HOFGEISMAR, IS NOW THROUGH THE CHIEF PART OF THE GAP.

A107

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THE WESER RIVER, HOWEVER, IS A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE, FLOWING EIGHT TO 10 FEET DEEP AND UP TO 300 FEET WIDE AT THE BOTTOM OF GORGES OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET.

THE FULDA RIVER, WHICH THE TROOPS ALREADY HAVE CROSSED, JOINS THE WERRA AT THE NORTHERN END OF MUENDEN TO FORM THE WESER.

ADD NINTH ARMY — SURRENDER ××× GODD

THE GERMANS RETREATED WITH THAT, LEAVING THE MEDICAL OFFICER, MAJ. LEO J.GEPPERT (EDS: ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) AND HIS AIDE, PFC. MIKE REWLS, WEST 16TH ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., BEHIND THEM.

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ME1027AEW

ADD US NINTH -- DRIBERG ××× LIGARETTE

DRIBERG WAS TAKEN IN A DIRECT ASSAULT BY THE 331ST REGIMENT'S THIRD BATTALION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.WILLIAM W.SELLERS, CUMBERLAND, MD.

MT9 34AEW

ADD 7TH ARMY (GOLDBERG) ××× BOMBING

HE WAS TAKEN BY A GROUP INCLUDING LT.JOHN HOIDAL, ALBERT LEA, MINN., SGT. WILLIAM GAVIN, TAMPA, FLA.; PFC. JOHN MCGOWAN, BRUNSWICK, GA. AND PFC.ROBERT GAEDKE, FLINT, MICH.

LT.ELBERT GEORGE DEMEYER, (614 WEST STATE ST.) ST.CHARLES, ILL., WAS WITH THE PARTY AS A FORWARD OBSERVER FOR ARTILLERY.

B106(Q)

-95-

EHRENBREITSTEIN, GERMANY, APRIL 6-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY FORMALLY RAISED THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER FROWNING FORTRESS EHRENBREITSTEIN ON THE RHINE OPPOSITE COBLENZ TODAY AND DECLARED: "THIS TIME WE SHALL LEAVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE WITH NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT WHO WON THE WAR -- NO LEGENDS ABOUT WHO LOST THE WAR."

THE CEREMONY WAS DESIGNED TO SYMBOLIZE THE VICTORIOUS RETURN OF AMERICAN FORCES TO GERMANY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A GENERATION.

IT WAS AT EHRENBREITSTEIN THAT THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS HAULED DOWN BY THE DEPARTING FORCES OF OCCUPATION IN JANUARY, 1923.

LJ332PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE ARMY USUALLY TAKES WHAT IT WANTS IN THE WAY OF QUARTERS TO BILLET AMERICAN TROOPS BUT AUTHORITIES DECIDED TONIGHT THEY COULD GET ALONG WITHOUT A BIG HOUSE AT 21 PHILOSOPHEN WEG.

THEY EVEN DECIDED THEY COULD SPARE SOME ARMY RATIONS SO THE OCCUPANTS, MRS. DORIS LAUFS AND TWO CURLY-HEADED YOUNGSTERS, ANITA, SIX, AND JEANNETTE, THREE, COULD HAVE A DECENT MEAL.

THIS SHOULD BE WELCOME NEWS TO MR. AND MRS. BURTON HAWORTH OF 359 PASADENA AVE., SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF. TWENTY-EIGHT YEAR OLD MRS. LAUFS IS THEIR DAUGHTER. SHE HAS NOT HEARD FROM THEM NOR BEEN ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEM FOR ALMOST FOUR YEARS.

MRS. LAUFS APPEALED TO THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, CAPT. E.K. HASKELL, YANKEE FARMS, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., AFTER SHE WAS NOTIFIED TO VACATE THE PREMISES--THAT IT WAS TO BE USED TO BILLET AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

"I HAVE NO PLACE TO GO," SHE SAID. "IT HAS BEEN VERY HARD SINCE AMERICA GOT INTO THE WAR. PEOPLE HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH US. WE HAVE NO FRIENDS."

CAPT. HASKELL QUICKLY MADE OTHER ARRANGEMENTS AND SAW TO IT THAT ARMY FOOD WAS DELIVERED TO THE HOME WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE LARDER WAS NEARLY EMPTY. THIS SOLVED THE PROBLEM FOR THE MOMENT, BUT MANY OTHERS WILL HAVE TO BE HURDLED BEFORE THE YOUNG MOTHER FULFILLS HER DESIRE TO RETURN TO AMERICA WITH HER DAUGHTER AND HER HUSBAND, A CORPORAL IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

"HE DOESN'T FIGHT," MRS. LAUFS SAID. "HE'S ON LIMITED SERVICE BECAUSE HE GOT HIS KNEE HURT WHILE PLAYING FOOTBALL. HE DOES OFFICE WORK. I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE DECEMBER."

THE COUPLE MET IN CALIFORNIA IN 1937, MARRIED AND WENT TO GERMANY LATER THAT YEAR. LAUFS WAS TRAVELING FOR HIS FATHER, WHO HAS A PRINTING MACHINERY FIRM HERE.

THERE ARE A HANDFUL OF OTHER AMERICANS IN HEIDELBERG BUT THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO MIX UNDER NAZI RULE.

"YOU HAVE NO IDEA HOW WE WERE WATCHED," MRS. LAUFS SAID.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS TO REGISTER TOMORROW. SEVERAL ALREADY HAVE DROPPED INTO CALL ON CAPT. HASKELL.

ONE OF THEM, MRS. LYDIA MELLIAND OF STOCKTON, CALIF., WANTED PERMISSION TO START A NEWSPAPER. HER LATE HUSBAND WAS A PUBLISHER. ANOTHER WAS EDWARD BENDER OF SEATTLE, WASH., WHO, HASKELL SAID, WANTED TO KNOW HOW SOON HE COULD GET BACK TO THE STATES.

STILL ANOTHER WAS PERCY THIENNE, WHO USED TO WORK IN THE NEWS PHOTO DEPARTMENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN BERLIN.

HJ12AEW

APR 7 1945

BY WILLIAM FRYE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE STUBBORN GERMAN STRONGPOINT OF IBBENBUEREN FELL TODAY TO A FLAMETHROWER ATTACK AND TONIGHT SCOTS OF THIS 52ND LOWLAND DIVISION HAD DRIVEN A WEDGE THROUGH SOME OF THE MOST FANATICAL RESISTANCE ON THIS FRONT.

THE BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL NOW IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED DESPITE AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK LATE YESTERDAY WHICH FOR AWHILE CUT OFF TWO COMPANIES AT DREIERNALDE, NORTHWEST OF IBBENBUEREN.

THE TRAPPED SCOTS FOUGHT FURIOUSLY AND REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED UP FROM THE RHINE RESTORED THE LINES, LAYING THE WAY FOR TODAY'S NEW ADVANCE NORTHWARD.

OPPOSITION IS COMING FROM THREE BATTALIONS OF REPLACEMENT TROOPS OF THE SKILLED GROSS DEUTSCHLAND OUTFIT, WHO HAD BEEN SHIFTED SINCE JANUARY FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THERE ALSO ARE UNITS OF THE 15TH PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION, AND THEY ARE MAKING THE MOST OF THE RAIN-SOAKED, MARSHY COUNTRY.

THE GROSS DEUTSCHLAND UNITS ARE STRUNG ALL THROUGH THE GENERAL AREA DOWN TO THE AREA OF IBBENBUEREN, WHERE BRITISH TROOPS ALSO WERE BATTLING PICKED TROOPS FROM OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS.

THE REASON FOR THE STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN THIS AREA IS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR. ONE PURPOSE UNDOUBTEDLY IS TO PREVENT USE OF THE IMPORTANT AIR BASES AT AJ

HUD NORTHWES

IMPORTANT AIR BASES AT RHEINE, NORTHWEST OF IBBENBUEREN. THE ENEMY ALSO MAY BE TRYING TO DELAY THE FALL OF SUCH IMPORTANT U-BOAT BASES AS BREMEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN AND HOLD ON TO ROBOT BOMB LAUNCHING SITES IN HOLLAND.

TA903PEW

APR 7 1945

BY WADE WERNER

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, GERMANY, APRIL 6-(AP)-IN A LITTLE TOWN THROUGH WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS SWEPT SEVERAL DAYS AGO, A LARGE GERMAN PRISON STANDS IN EMPTY CONFUSION.

WHEN NAZI GUARDS FLED, THE INMATES WENT ON A RAMPAGE, SMASHING EVERYTHING THEY COULD, WRECKING DENTAL AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT, SCATTERING PAPERS AND PLUNDERING STOCKS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS UNDER LIEUT.EARL J.SHEEHAN, OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS., WITH DIFFICULTY RESCUED THE PRISON ROSTER SHOWING THE OFFENSES AND SENTENCES OF INMATES.

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT SUDDENLY LIBERATED PRISONERS SHOULD CELEBRATE THEIR LIBERATION RIOTOUSLY. NEVERTHELESS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEEDS CAPTURED AND UNDAMAGED GERMAN INSTITUTIONS AND EQUIPMENT--PARTICULARLY MEDICAL AND DENTAL EQUIPMENT.

MANY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS SAY THEIR MOST DISTURBING PROBLEM IS "HANDLING THE DEEPEES"--DEEPEE BEING THE SHORT ARMY TERM FOR DISPLACED PERSONS. IT IS ESTIMATED THERE ARE SOME 12,000,000 OF THESE DISPLACED PERONS--MOSTLY FOREIGN WORKERS--INSIDE GERMANY.

AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER AN AREA IS TAKEN BY AMERICAN TROOPS, THESE DEEPEES ARE DIRECTED TO EMERGENCY CAMPS WHERE AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO FEED AND HOUSE THEM ADEQUATELY, KEEP THEM CONTENTED, AND PERSUADE THEM TO BE PATIENT UNTIL THEIR REPATRIATION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

THE TENDENCY HAS BEEN TO LET THEM WANDER IN AND OUT BETWEEN MEALS AND AT THE SAME TIME DISCOURAGE THEM FROM CLUTTERING UP MILITARY ROADS BY UNDERTAKING A HOMEWARD HIKE INDEPENDENTLY.

MANY BECOME RESTLESS, OTHERS DISCONTENTED WITH FOOD OR CAMP MANAGEMENT. SOME WANDER OUT INTO THE NEAREST TOWN TO LOOK FOR CLOTHES AND SOUVENIRS. OFTEN THEY GET PISTOLS OR OTHER WEAPONS THAT WAY.

THEN OCCASIONALLY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS RECEIVE COMPLAINTS FROM TERRIFIED GERMANS WHO SAY THEIR HOMES HAVE BEEN ENTERED. OFFICERS INTERRUPT SUCH FORAYS, DISARMING ANY DEEPEES THEY FIND CARRYING WEAPONS.

MT923AEW

EHRENBREITSTEIN, GERMANY--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD FLAG RAISING X X X FIND PEACE."

THE FOUR MEN WHO RAISED THE FLAG REPRESENTED THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH LOWERED IT JAN. 23, 1923, AND THE SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH CAPTURED FOR EHRENBREITSTEIN MARCH 27 AFTER COMPARATIVELY EASY EFFORT.

THEY ARE SGT.FRANK RUDNICK OF 21 VINE ST., MOUNT PLEASANT, PA., AND T/SGT.OLEN B.WILLIAMS OF VERBENA, ALA., OF THE FOURTH, AND STAFF SGT. CHARLES MESSELRODT OF MILAM (STATE NOT GIVEN) AND STAFF SGT.EDWARD CULBRETH OF MONTICELLO, S.C., OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

BRADLEY AND HIS FOUR ARMY GENERALS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY 17 OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS OF LESSER RANK, INCLUDING MAJ.GEN.HOST CANDENBERG WHOSE NINTH AIR FORCE PROVIDED THE FIGHTER UMBRELLA THAT KEPT THE GERMANS FROM INTERFERING WITH THE HISTORIC CEREMONY.

PATTON STOOD OUT FROM THE OTHERS BECAUSE HE ALONE WORE RIDING BREECHES AND BOOTS BUT HE WASN'T WEARING HIS FAMOUS PEARL HANDLED PISTOLS.

RW1034PEW

APR 7 1945

30.24-24541

A103

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, APRIL 6-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS SAID TODAY THAT NAZI GOVERNMENT UNITS--INCLUDING SECTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMAND --WHICH FLED BERLIN FOR WEIMAR AND ERFURT NOW HAVE TAKEN COVER AT BERCHTESGADEN, HITLER'S LAST-HOPE STRONGHOLD.

TA954PEW

WITH THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, APRIL 6-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. HORACE L. MCBRIDE, OF ELGIN, NEB., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" WHILE LEADING THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S 600-MILE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS TO THE EAST BANK OF THE MOSELLE RIVER LAST DECEMBER. MCBRIDE'S WIFE LIVES AT 1971 44TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON.

RW1058PEW

ADD ROME ITALIAN (HEINZERUNG) XXX YESTERDAY

GROUND FIGHTING WAS DESCRIBED AS HEAVY, WITH OPPOSITION STIFFEST NEAR THE IMPORTANT NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY NUMBER ONE, WHERE SOME INITIAL GAINS WERE LATER LOST.

THE ATTACK FOLLOWED CLOSELY THE RENEWAL OF COMBAT IN THE ADRIATIC COASTAL SALIENT OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, WHICH SEIZED FOUR ISLANDS IN THE VALLIE DI COMACCHIO LAGOON YESTERDAY AND SWEPT THE LAST REMAINING GERMANS FROM THE SANDSPIT ISTHMUS BETWEEN THE LAGOON AND THE SEA.

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY ATTACKED THE VERONA RAILROAD YARDS, WHICH THEY REPORTED CROWDED WITH MILITARY TRAFFIC, AS WELL AS THE VERONA-PARONA RAILROAD BRIDGE ON THE BRENNER PASS LINE AND OTHER RAIL OBJECTIVES. APR 7 1945

SW212PEW

ADD ITALIAN - XXX COAST

ALLIED PLANES FLEW MORE THAN 3,000 SORTIES FROM ITALIAN BASES YESTERDAY. TWENTY ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. NINE ALLIED PLANES, INCLUDING ONE HEAVY BOMBER, WERE LOST. AMERICAN LIBERATORS HEAVILY DAMAGED THE VITAL BRESCIA RAILYARDS AND LOCOMOTIVE DEPOTS AT TURIN AND ALESSANDRIA AND THE DRAVOGRAD RAIL BRIDGE IN YUGOSLAVIA. RAF LIBERATORS BOMBED THE MONFALCONE SHIPYARDS NORTHWEST OF TRIESTE.

AR759AEW

A70 (130)

ROME, APRIL 6-(AP)-BENEDETTO CROCE, ITALIAN ELDER STATESMAN AND PHILOSOPHER, HAS APPEALED FOR ITALY'S ADMISSION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, LEST THE NATION, "IRREPARABLY WOUNDED IN ITS SPIRIT," UPSET FUTURE WORLD STABILITY, THE OFFICE OF PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE APPEAL WAS CONTAINED IN AN OPEN LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES.

INTIMATING THAT SOME ALLIED STATESMEN NOW IN POWER HAD SUPPORTED MUSSOLINI BEFORE THE WAR, CROCE ASKED:

"HOW CAN THOSE PERSONS WHO X X X AIDED IN THE BUILDING UP OF THE MYTH OF A GENIAL AND IRRESISTIBLE MAN, X X X AND WITH THEIR UNSKILLFUL POLICY EMBOLDENED AND ENCOURAGED HIM, NOW PRESUME SERENELY TO JUDGE AND CONDEMN THIS PEOPLE?"

"DO NOT FORGET," THE APPEAL SAID, "HISTORY IS ALWAYS FERTILE IN UNFORESEEN EVENTS AND IT IS NOT PRUDENT TO EXPOSE A PEOPLE, GREAT OR SMALL, IRREPARABLY WOUNDED IN ITS SPIRIT, TO DANGEROU TENITATIONS."

TA801

APR 7 1945

A146 (130)

ROME, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE AWARD OF A SPECIAL MEDAL TO COL. CHARLES POLETTI IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES TO ROME AS AN ALLIED COMMISSIONER WAS DESCRIBED AS "RIDICULOUS" TODAY BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADER RANDOLFO PACCIARDI. "BLACKING THE BOOTS OF THE ALLIES DOES NOTHING FOR OUR CAUSE," HE SAID.

PACCIARDI, LEADER OF THE GARIBALDI BRIGADE AGAINST THE FASCISTS IN SPAIN, ASSERTED IN THE PARTY NEWSPAPER THAT HE WAS NOT MAKING A PERSONAL ISSUE OVER POLETTI. HE SAID THE FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR "LOVES OUR COUNTRY VERY MUCH."

BUT HE RECALLED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECENTLY WAS MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF ROME AND THAT CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO BESTOWED A MEDAL ON GEN. MARK W. CLARK, AND SAID: "FRANKLYN, ALL THIS IS NOT DIGNIFIED."

HE DECLARED THAT ALLIED ADMINISTRATORS OFTEN HAD THE "FRAME OF MIND OF OCCUPIERS OF ENEMY TERRITORY," ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS HAD NO AUTONOMY, ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS WERE MOSTLY IN PRISON CAMPS YET AND THAT MANY FASCISTS STILL HAD NOT BEEN PURGED.

RW1208AEW

MARKS ARE ALMOST IN THE WALLPAPER STATE NOW BECAUSE NOBODY WANTS THEM HERE AT ANY PRICE. ADD MADRID MONEY XX QUOTATION

GOLD SLUMPED CONSIDERABLY WHEN THENAZIS WERE WINNING THE WAR BUT IT HAS GONE BOUNCING UP IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS FROM 26 PESETAS TO 38 PESETAS A GRAM FOR 18 CARAT JEWELERS' GOLD.

THE MONEY MARKET IN SPAIN, WHICH KEEPS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH MARKETS IN SWITZERLAND AND STOCKHOLM, HAS PRACTICALLY WRITTEN ADOLF HITLER OFF THEIR BOOKS.

ACCORDING TO SPANISH EXCHANGE CIRCLES, THE ONLY MONEY MEN INTERESTED IN MARKS NOW ARE THOSE TRYING TO UNLOAD AND A FEW OTHER BUYERS.

A LEADING GERMAN COMPANY IN SPAIN YESTERDAY GAVE EVIDENCE OF ITS UNCOMFORTABLE FEELING ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE REICH AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT MIGHT BE CALLED UPON TO JUSTIFY FUNDS HELD HERE BY WITHDRAWING APPROXIMATELY 50,000,000 PESETAS IN CASH, STOCKS AND BONDS FROM ONE OF THE LEADING MADRID BANKS, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL OF THE INSTITUTION.

QQ/PS223PEW

ADD Moscow Fdlo Lon (GILMORE) XXX STILL BLAZED

THE BIGGEST RUSSIAN GUNS WERE NOT YET INTO PLAY IN THE IMMEDIATE VIENNA FIGHTING AND THERE STILL WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE CITY WAS BEING SHELLED.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN PUSH INTO THE HEART OF THE OLD CITY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY COMMENCE WHEN THE BULK OF THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY AND MORTAR UNITS CATCH UP WITH THE STORM GROUPS ALREADY INSIDE VIENNA'S SOUTHERN AREAS.

FROM HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING VIENNA ON THE NORTH THE GERMANS RAINED AN INCESSANT HAIL OF SHELLS ON RUSSIANS POURING INTO THE SUBURBS. FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THAT AT SOME PLACES THE NAZIS WERE FIRING ON THEIR OWN MEN, THE BATTLING HAD BECOME SO CLOSE. THE LONG-PREPARED ARTILLERY POSITIONS GAVE THE GERMANS A GREAT VANTAGE POINT.

NUMEROUS HAND-TO-HAND CLASHES TOOK PLACE THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AND EARLY MORNING.

A LARGE RUSSIAN TANK ARMY RUMBLED TOWARD VIENNA TODAY, ALTHOUGH IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE ARMOR WILL BE THROWN INTO THE STREET FIGHTING. IT PROBABLY WILL BE EMPLOYED INSTEAD IN OUTFLANKING MOVEMENTS TO EITHER SIDE OF THE CITY.

APR 7 1945

AR720AEW

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 6-(AP)-SWEDEN AND OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES ARE BEING BURIED UNDER A LANDSLIDE OF PROPAGANDA RUMORS THESE DAYS AS THE SITUATION INSIDE GERMANY GROWS MORE CONFUSED.

ALLIED PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AIMED AT PANICKING THE GERMANS STARTS MANY RUMORS. OTHERS BEGIN IN BROADCASTS BY SO-CALLED GERMAN LANGUAGE "ILLEGAL SENDERS" WHICH ARE WIDELY HEARD HERE AND IN SWITZERLAND. ATLANTIC RADIO, ANTI-NAZI STATION, IS THE MOST POPULAR; IT INTERSPERSES DANCE MUSIC WITH PROPAGANDA INTENDED TO SPREAD CONFUSION AMONG THE GERMANS.

REFUGEES, NEUTRALS AND OTHER INFORMANTS COMING OUT OF GERMANY FREQUENTLY DESCRIBE HOW RUMORS STARTED BY SUCH BROADCASTING STATIONS SPREAD THROUGH THE REICH. THEY ARE TOLD AND RETOLD AND EMBROIDERED.

SOME SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS CARRY THE DATELINE "ATLANTIC RADIO" ON STORIES CONCERNING THE STATION'S BROADCASTS. OTHERS CAREFULLY NAME THE SOURCES OF SENSATIONAL REPORTS. STILL OTHERS MERELY LABEL THEM "SPECIAL." IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK ANY OF THESE RUMORS, AND IN THE MAIN THEY ARE CLEARLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN HAPPEN:

TWO DAYS AGO ATLANTIC RADIO RUMORED THAT THE GUARD AT HITLER'S BERCHTESGADEN HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN DOUBLED OR TRIPLED BECAUSE OF FEAR OF A NEW OFFICERS' COUP.

YESTERDAY, SWEDISH PAPERS CARRIED THE SAME RUMOR FROM SWIZTERLAND WITH THE EMBELLISHMENT THAT THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF A FEAR OF BRITISH PARACHUTISTS. THEY ADDED THAT HITLER HAD REMOVED "VICTORY MAPS" FROM HIS BERCHTESGADEN WORKROOM.

FD905AEW

BARCELONA, SPAIN, APRIL 6--(AP)--A GERMAN PLANE WAS DAMAGED TODAY WHEN IT [redacted] LANDED IN A HEAVY FOG ON A FLIGHT FROM GERMANY. NONE OF THOSE ABOARD, WHOSE NAMES WERE NOT DISCLOSED, WAS INJURED.

APR 7 1945

MC 555PEW APRIL 6 01630 FROM MONTEVIDEO PW 83

AD6

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE

CHUNGKING, APRIL 6--(AP)--SOVIET RUSSIA'S DENUNCIATION OF HER NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH JAPAN CAUSED A STIR TODAY IN CUNGKING, WHERE BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED THAT MOSCOW'S ACTION PROBABLY WOULD HALT FURTHER TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA TO THE CHINA FRONT.

THERE ALSO WAS CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE JAPANESE, WHO APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN PREPARING FOR A THRUST INTO SHENSI PROVINCE, MIGHT ABANDON THIS PROJECT IN VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS.

AR605AEW

NIGHT LEAD BURMA

BY FRANK L.MARTIN

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6-(AP)-BRITISH INDIAN ARMORED COLUMNS BROKE UP JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS TODAY IN THE CENTRAL BURMA POCKET BELOW MEIKTILA, OCCUPYING SIX VILLAGES AND KILLING 200 JAPANESE.

ON THE WEST COAST BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKING THE SEAPORT OF TAUNGUP, ABOUT A THIRD OF THE WAY DOWN THE COAST FROM AKYAB TOWARD RANGOON, CAPTURED HILL POSITIONS DOMINATING THE TOWN AND AIRFIELD.

ALONG THE EASTERN ESCAPE ROAD FROM THAZI IN CENTRAL BURMA TO NORTHERN THAILAND, OVER WHICH THE 15TH JAPANESE DIVISION ENTERED BURMA IN 1942, FIGHTERBOMBERS SMASHED BRIDGES IN THE VICINITY OF TAUNGYI. AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS ALSO SENT HUNDREDS OF BOMBS CRASHING INTO JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS NEAR LOILEM, STILL FARTHER EAST, WHERE THE ROAD FORKS INTO TWO BRANCHES, BOTH OF WHICH EVENTUALLY TURN SOUTH TO THE THAI CAPITAL, BANGKOK.

OTHER ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS WERE ATTACKED EAST OF TOUNGOO, ON THE SALWEEN RIVER NEAR THE BORDER.

JS445PEW

ADD GUAM OKINAWA (BRACKSON) XXXNAHA

ADMIRAL NIMITZ REPORTED THAT ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND FIGHTERS DESTROYED 65 JAPANESE PLANES OUT OF AIR FLEETS RAIDING AMERICAN SHIPPING AND GROUND POSITIONS IN THE FIRST FIVE DAYS.

ONE ESCORT CARRIER WAS ATTACKED FOR NEARLY AN HOUR BY SIX TO EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES WHICH REPEATEDLY WERE TURNED BACK BY ACKACK. FIVE OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. THE CARRIER WAS NOT DAMAGED.

30.24-2455 43

A9FX
ENEMY SUBMARINES WERE ACTIVE. ONE TORPEDO MISSED A TRANSPORT SHIP AND EXPLODED ON A REEF.
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND WROTE FROM THE ISLAND THAT THE JAPANEIE UNDOUBTEDLY ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE LOSS OF AIRCRAFT. HE SAID THAT "DURING THE OKINAWA OPERATION MORE THAN 130 ENEMY PLANES CAME WITHIN GUN RANGE OF AMERICAN SHIPS OR PLANES BUT AT LEAST 50 PER CENT NEVER GOT BACK."

WEATHER WAS STORMY YESTERDAY AFTER FOUR DAYS OF PERFECT CALM. STRONG SWELLS ALMOST HALTED UNLOADING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE DAY, KNOCKING SOME CRAFT ABOUT, DAMAGING SEVERAL, FLOODING SOME SUPPLIES AND WRECKING SOME PONTOON CAUSEWAYS ADD GUAM OKINAWA xx "BACK"
THE HIGH WINDS AND COLD RAIN DID NOT HAMPER THE GROUND ADVANCES, HOWEVER.
FIRST OPPOSITION OF CONSEQUENCE IN THE CAMPAIGN WAS ENCOUNTERED ABOUT 3,000 YARDS NORTH OF THE MACHINATO AIRSTRIP NEAR THE WEST COAST, WHERE MAJ.GEN.ADNREW D.BRUCE'S 77TH DIVISION CAME UP AGAINST PREPARED DEFENSES AFTER A 3,000-YARD ADVANCE.
TO THE EAST, THE SEVENTH DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD SCORED A SIMILAR GAIN TO WIPE OUT A JAPANESE STRONGPOINT AND APPROACH WITHIN 2,500 YARDS OF THE YONABARU AIRFIELD.

A26FX
EDITORS:
GUAM OKINAWA BUDGET (BY ERICKSON) INSERT AFTER 9TH GRAPH BEGINNING " IN FIVE DAYS" AND ENDING "ONE-FIFTH OF OKINAWA."
OBSERVERS SUGGESTED THAT THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE ABANDONED THE ENTIRE NORTHERN SECTION OF OKINAWA BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF TROOPS, AS THEY DID THE EIGHT KERAMA ISLANDS 15 TO 25 MILES TO THE WEST WHICH WERE SEIZED BY THE 77TH DIVISION BEFORE THE OKINAWA INVASION.
ONE OFFICER WITH INVASION FORCES SUGGESTED THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE BEEN "CAUGHT BY SURPRISE AND DIDN'T HAVE NEARLY AS MANY TROOPS AS THEY CHOULD AND SHOULD HAVE." HIS ESTIMATE INVOLVEDK NO REDUCTION IN THE 60,000 OR MORE NIPPONESE SOLDIERS BELIEVED TO GARRISON THE ISLAND.
ADMIRAL NIMITZ ETC.
UM126APW NM

APR 7 1945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON ADD XXX CEBU
MANILA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS USED BOILING OIL AND FIRE AGAINST ONE STUBBORN CENTER OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE TODAY AS NEW ADVANCES WERE MADE IN VARIOUS PHILIPPINE SECTORS.
THE OIL WAS POURED--IN A MODERN ADAPTATION OF THE MEDIEVAL CASTLE DEFENSE TECHNIQUE--ON THE HEADS OF JAPANESE HOLDING OUT IN PITS AND CAVES ON CABALLO ISLAND.
THEN, AS THE INFLAMMABLE LIQUID SEAPED THROUGH CLIFF CREVICES OF THE SMALL, ROCKY NEIGHBOR OF MANILA BAY'S FAMED CORREGIDOR, AMERICAN TRACER BULLETS AND PHOSPHOROUS SHELLS SET IT AFIRE.
JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS THUS SNUFFED OUT IN PIT AFTER PIT AS THE NOVEL METHOD, DEVISED TO AID THE 38TH DIVISION'S 12-DAY BATTLE TO CLEAR THE ISLAND, WAS INAUGURATED YESTERDAY. ENGINEERS SAID IT WOULD BE USED UNTIL REMAINING JAPANESE SURRENDERED OR ARE WIPED OUT.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FRIDAY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED CONTINUED AMERICAN ADVANCES ON LUZON, NEGROS AND CEBU ISLANDS AND ALSO REPORTED THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAILY BOMBER ATTACK ON HONGKONG, TUESDAY BY PHILIPPINE-BASED PLANES.
THE NEARLY 50 FIGHTER-ESCORTED BOMBERS DROPPED 168 TONS OF 1,000 POUNDERS ON HONGKONG WATERFRONT INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING, BRINGING THE TOTAL FOR THE TWO DAYS TO 294 TONS. NINE MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK TUESDAY AND TWO OTHERS AND A DESTROYER DAMAGED. OIL STORAGE TANKS WERE SET AFIRE. ALL THE PLANES RETURNED TO BASES.
IN THE CONTINUED AIR BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA SEA, FIVE MORE JAPANESE SHIPS WERE "WRECKED", THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED. THE BLOCKADE PLANES ALSO BOMBED RAILROAD BRIDGES ON THE INDO-CHINA COAST AND GUN POSITIONS ON NORTH HAINAN ISLAND. ONE PLANE WAS LOST.

A196KX
OTHER BOMBERS KEPT UP THE DAILY RAIDS ON FORMOSA, BOMBING AND STRAFING GROUNDED ENEMY PLANES, ALCOHOL FACTORIES AND RAILROAD TARGETS IN THE KAGI AREA. NIGHT PATROL PLANES BOMBED KEELUNG AND SHINCHIKU.
AN AIR ATTACK ON BORNEO STARTED FIRES IN THE TARAKAN OIL STORAGE AREA AND 16 JAPANESE COASTAL CRAFT WERE WRECKED BY PATROL PLANES OFF THE CELEBES SOUTHERN COAST.
THE OIL-FIRE RIG ON CABALLO, CONSISTING OF A BIG PUMP AND 1,000 FEET OF FLEXIBLE PIPE, WAS DEVISED BY CAPT.EMORY L.WILLIAMS, TULSA, OKLA.
VX130PCW

A153FX ADD GUAM BRITISH (SPENCER) XX SAID
HE SAID THE BRITISH DESTROYED FOUR OF 10 PLANES WHICH ATTACKED THE FORCE EASTER MORNING--SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE OKINAWA LANDINGS. GUNFIRE DOWNED ANOTHER OUT OF AN EVENING ATTACK FORCE.
THESE SIMULTANEOUS AMERICAN-BRITISH RUORTS WERE THE FIRST INDICATION THE BRITISH FORCE HAD BEEN ATTACKED DURING ITS SAKISHIMA OPERATIONS.
DESPITE THEIR DAMAGE, "ALL MAJOR UNITS OF THE BRITISH TASK FORCE REMAINED FULLY OPERATIONAL" NIMITZ SAID.
THE BRITISH FORCE IS KNOWN TO INCLUDE THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS AMONG ITS OTHER MAJOR UNITS.
THE BRITISH ARE OPERATING AS A SELF-CONTAINED GROUP IN SUPPORT OF THE U.S. OKINAWA OPERATION.
(NO PICKUP)
HW936PPW

APR 7 1945

GUAM,APRIL 6 (AP)-TEN AMERICAN LABOR UNION LEADERS ARRIVED AT GUAM TODAY ON A TOUR OBSERVING INSTALLATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.
IN THE GROUP WERE CLAUDE R.BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO); ROY M.BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS (AFL); ORRIN A.BURROWS, CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYE, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, BREMERTON, WASH.; ROSCOE G.CRAYCRAFT, VICE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (CIO); THHM

NATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (CIO); THOMAS J.CROW, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS (AFL); HARRY J.MURPHY, CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYE, MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD; CYRIL J.O'HALLORAN, VICE PRESIDENT UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO); MERVYN R.RATHBORNE, STATE SECRETARY CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL; THOMAS A.ROTELL, ASSISTANT SECRETARYOF THE BAY CITIES METAL TRADES COUNCIL (AFL), AND JAMES P.SMITH, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND PRESIDENT OF THE EAST BAY UNION OF MACHINISTS (CIO)
GG744ACW NM

"IT'S PRETTY SWELL," ONE SOLDIER REMARKED, "TO HAVE A PRETTY ADD KEDCREES OKINAWA XX INJURED GAL HOLD YOUR HEAD WHEN YOU STOP A CHUNK OF SHRAPNEL THIS CLOSE TO TOKYO."

CASUALTIES ARE MOUNTING AS THE FIGHTING INCREASES ASHORE BUT THE WOUNDED ARE REACHING THIS VESSEL RAPIDLY. THE SHIP IS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE EVERY TYPE OF CASE.

MAJ.EDWIN B.ECKERSON, CHIEF OF THE SURGICAL SERVICE, SAID "VERY FEW" OF THE PATIENTS COMING ABOARD DIE BUT MANY NEED FURTHER SURGICAL CARE AT REAR HOSPITALS. HIS HOME IS AT 862 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

THIRTY-SEVEN NURSES WORK CEASELESSLY GIVING THE WOUNDED THEKY QMSGAY

SURGICAL CARE AT REAR HOSPITALS. HIS HOME IS AT 862 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

APR 7 1945

THIRTY-SEVEN NURSES WORK CEASELESSLY GIVING THE WOUNDED THE BEST POSSIBLE CARE. 2ND LT.HELEN FAHAN, 39 WILSON AVE., NORWALK, CONN., WAS CHANGING THE DRESSING ON A GAPING WOUND ON THE FRACTURED LEG OF A MARINE CORPORAL WHILE HE SMOKED A CIGARETTE.

2ND LT.VALERIE GOODMAN OF 1539 FARGO AVE., CHICAGO, SAID "THIS MAN HAS A GOOD STORY, LET HIM TELL YOU," AS SHE FIXED HIS BLANKET. THE MAN, A SERGEANT FROM TEXAS, SAID:

"FOUR OF US WERE STANDING GUARD AT NIGHT AND I WAS TAKING MY TURN AT SLEEP. A JAP TOSSED A GRENADE WHICH WOKE ME BUT DIDN'T HURT ANYONE. I JUMPED UP, GRENADE IN ONE HAND AND RIFLE IN THE OTHER, AND THREW A GRENADE BUT A SECOND JAP MUST HAVE THROWN A GRENADE AT THE SAME TIME BECAUSE IT NEARLY BLEW MY RIGHT HAND OFF. I GRABBED MY RIFLE IN MY LEFT HAND, KILLED THE SECOND JAP AND THEN TOLD THE REST OF THE GUYS, 'LET'S GET THE HELL OUTA HERE.' THEY TELL ME MY HAND IS OK BUT I LOST ONE TOE ON MY RIGHT FOOT--SAY, WILL YOU BE SURE THIS GETS PRINTED IN THE BROWNWOOD, TEX., BULL F'N?"

RA154PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

VICE ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY THAT JAPANESE HAVE LARGELY ABANDONED NORTHERN OKINAWA AS THEY DID THE KERAMA ISLANDS GREW TODAY AS MARINES OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ROLLED FIVE TO EIGHT MILES NORTHWARD ALONG COASTAL ROADS WITH ONLY THE SPOTTIEST KIND OF RESISTANCE.

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION ADVANCED UP TO 3,000 YARDS ON THE EAST COAST, DRAWING ABREAST OR AHEAD OF OTHER 24TH ARMY CORPS UNITS ALONG THE WEST COAST. SOME OF THE LATTER WITHDREW SLIGHTLY TO CONSOLIDATED BEFORE PLUNGING AHEAD INTO WHAT APPEARS TO BE A POSSIBLE STRONG DEFENSE LINE STRETCHED ACROSS THE APPROACHES TO MACHINATO AND YONABARU AIRSTRIPS.

ONE OBSERVER REMARKED THAT "MAYBE THE JAPANESE ABANDONED NORTHERN OKINAWA AS THEY DID THE KERAMA GROUP BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF TROOPS. THERE IS AN INCREASING POSSIBILITY THE JAPANESE WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE AND DIDN'T HAVE NEARLY AS MANY TROOPS AS THEY COULD AND SHOULD HAVE."

NEVERTHELESS, THERE APPEARS TO BE NO DISPOSITION YET TO REDUCE THE UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF 60,000 TO 80,000 ENEMY TROOPS HERE, MOSTLY IN THE SOUTH. AFTER ALL, THE JAPANESE HAD 20,000 IN AN AREA TWO BY FOUR MILES ON IWO JIMA AND IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA THEY HAVE AN AREA SIX BY TEN MILES.

MEANWHILE, BRIG. GEN. DAVID H. BLAKELOCK, LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER'S ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SUPPLY, DISCLOSED AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT HAVE BEEN DISCHARGING A TONNAGE OF SUPPLIES DAILY ACROSS THE REEF ONTO OKINAWA COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE NORMANDY OPERATION.

STRONG SWELLS ALMOST HALTED UNLOADING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT TODAY, HOWEVER, KNOCKING SOME CRAFT ABOUT AND DAMAGING SEVERAL WHILE FLOODING SOME SUPPLIES AND RUINING SOME PONTOON CAUSEWAYS.

A25FX

MARINE MOTORIZED PATROLS PUSHING NORTHWARD ALONG THE ISHIKAWA PENINSULA'S FAIR WEST COAST ROAD AND POOR EAST COAST ROUTES HALTED OCCASIONALLY TO CLEAN OUT MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN NESTS BUT LEFT REAR UNITS TO CLEAN OUT THE RUGGED, LARGELY UNOCCUPIED INTERIOR.

ON THE WESTERN ROAD, THEIR TANKS AND TRUCKS ROLLED THRUGH A HALF DOZEN ABANDONED VILLAGES.

MARINES ON THE KATCHIN PENINSULA ON THE EAST COAST CROSSED A NARROW STRIP OF WATER TO SMALL YABUCHI ISLAND AND OCCUPIED IT WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

IN PUSHING NORTHWARD TODAY THE MA

INES KILLED ABOUT 300 JAPANESE. AMONG MARINE CASUALTIES WERE FIVE KILLED BY GRENADES TOSSED FROM AMBUSH.

UM124APW

PRECEDE WASHN TOKY RAID

BY LEIF ERICKSON

21ST BOMBER COMMAND,GUAM,APRIL 7-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF SUPERFORTRESSES, AIDED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY LONG-RANGE MUSTANG FIGHTERS FROM IWO JIMA, RAIDED TOKYO AND NAGOYA TODAY (APRIL 7, JAPAN TIME).

THE B-29S, AS USUAL, FLEW FROM THEIR BASES IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS AND WERE JOINED BY THE MUSTANGS NEAR IWO, THE HALF-WAY POINT ON THE 1,500-MILE RUN TO THE ENEMY CAPITAL.

PRESUMABLY ABOUT 150 BOMBERS TOOK PART IN THE RAID. TOKYO SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 100 B-29S AND ABOUT 40 MUSTANGS, THE ENEMY RADIO ADDED THAT THE MUSTANGS BOMBED AND STAFED THE WESTERN PART OF THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA WHILE THE SUPERFORTS HIT MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

(EDITORS: MAKE DATELINE ABOVE, GUAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 7 XXX ETC.)

HW1031PPW NM

ADD BAIRES DUEL XXX MEMBER

THE COLONEL'S SECONDS CONTENDED THAT RODRIGUEZ MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY, AS CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING IRREGULARITIES OF PAST ADMINISTRATIONS, AND THAT IT COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A PERSONAL INSULT. AMEGHINO'S SECONDS ARGUED THAT THE MINISTER'S NAME NEVERTHELESS WAS INJURED.

AR620AEW

APR 7 1945

30.24 - 245'45

B13 Q3

MEXICO CITY APRIL 5-(AP)-VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO MEET OTHER LABOR LEADERS WHO ATTENDED THE RECENT LONDON LABOR CONGRESS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

HE IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON SHORTLY.

(GQ) HAVANA APRIL 5-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GUILLERMO BELT, AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WILL HEAD THE CUBAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

THE DELEGATION ALSO WILL INCLUDE RAMIRO GUERRA, DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER DIARIO DE LA MARINA; ERNEST DIHIGO, A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA, AND FRANCISCO AGUIRRE, A LABOR LEADER.

THE GOVERNMENT GAVE NO EXPLANATION FOR THE ABSENCE FROM THE DELEGATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER GUSTAVO CUERVA RUBIO, WHO HEADED THE CUBAN GROUP AT THE RECENT INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY.

KK409 AEW

Add First JAP CABINET xxx the future."

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-JAPANESE PRESS AND RADIO DISPATCHES CALLED ON ADM. BARON KANTARO SUZUKI, PREMIER-DESIGNATE OF JAPAN, TODAY TO FORM A "STRONG WAR CABINET". APR 7 1945

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY PREDICTED IN A DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT BEFORE THE DAY IS OUT SUZUKI WOULD HAVE COMPLETED FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET TO SUCCEED THE FALLEN GOVERNMENT OF GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO.

DOMEI SAID ADMIRAL SUZUKI CONFERRED FIRST WITH THE FORMER WAR AND NAVY MINISTERS, FIELD MARSHAL GEN (CORRECT) SUGIYAMA AND ADM. MITSUMASA YONAI, TO GET THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ON THEIR SUCCESSORS FOR JAPAN'S THIRD WARTIME GOVERNMENT. THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY NAME THE WAR AND NAVY MINISTERS, A PREREQUISITE TO THE FORMATION OF EACH NEW CABINET.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT THE FALL OF KOISO'S GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY GAVE THE MILITARY AND THE PEOPLE AN OPPORTUNITY TO "REALLY UNITE AND CREATE A SOLID, STRONG WARTIME CABINET THAT IS EQUAL TO THE FIERCE WAR SITUATION." "REAL UNIT" WAS THE PERSISTENT DEMAND OF CRITICS OF KOISO'S GOVERNMENT.

"TODAY WHEN THE ENEMY IS AT OUR DOORSTEP WE EARNESTLY HOPE FOR THE CREATION OF A STRONG WAR CABINET," DOMEI SAID. "IN SHOULDERING THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY, THE NEW GOVERNMENT MUST EXERT STRONG LEADERSHIP.

"IT MUST BECOME A FIGHTING CABINET AND WELD THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION'S 100,000,000 PEOPLE INTO A POWERFUL, DETERMINED UNIT. THIS IS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY TO WIN VICTORY."

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS INSISTED THE DOWNFALL OF KOISO'S CABINET DID NOT MEAN A CHANGE IN THE NATION'S BASIC WAR POLICIES. HOWEVER, AUTHORITIES IN THE UNITED STATES FAMILIAR WITH JAPAN HAVE SUGGESTED THAT SELECTION OF SUZUKI, A MODERATE, TO HEAD THE NEW GOVERNMENT MAY MEAN THAT JAPAN IS PREPARED TO PUT OUT PEACE FEELERS IN THE HOPE OF NEGOTIATING AN END TO THE WAR.

RADIO TOKYO SAID "THE FOUNDATION OF OUR NATION HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED IN THE LEAST, AS WAS THE CASE DURING THE TOJO CABINET CRISIS, (PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO'S CABINET FELL LAST JULY) THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR REMAINS UNCHANGED."

A BROADCAST QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI AS EDITORIALIZING, "THE NEW ADMINISTRATION MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES GIVING GENERAL COOPERATION TO THE MILITARY COMMAND, WHILE THE MILITARY COMMAND MUST HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN THE POWER OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

WW405APW

APR 7 1945

VNIGHT LEAD JAPANESE CLAIMS (130)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE, LAUNCHING "FIERCE ATTACKS" ON INVASION SHIPS AROUND OKINAWA ISLAND, "ALREADY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN EITHER SINKING OR DAMAGING SEVERAL ENEMY WARSHIPS, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND OTHER TYPES."

AMONG THEM IT CLAIMED THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT OTHER DETAILS WERE BEING RECEIVED AND THAT ADDITIONAL "WAR RESULTS" COULD BE EXPECTED.

THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES TO CONFIRM THESE REPORTS. ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' DAILY COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT SOME AMERICAN SHIPS RECEIVED MINOR DAMAGE IN A JAPANESE AIR ATTACK BUT REPORTED THAT ALL REMAINED IN OPERATING CONDITION.

EARLIER THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST A REPORT, LIKEWISE UNCONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES, THAT 100,000 AUSTRALIAN, FILIPINO AND UNITED STATES TROOPS HAD BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED SINCE THE AMERICAN LANDINGS ON LUZON ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES JAN. 9.

HW817PPW NM

NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK SAID TONIGHT JAPANESE PLANES HAD [redacted] "SUNK OR DAMAGED" THREE [redacted] AIRCRAFT CARRIERS IN AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALLIED FLEET NEAR OKINAWA AND DECLARED THE TASK FORCE WAS "NOW IN A STATE OF UTTER CONFUSION."

(ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED JAPANESE PLANES HAD MADE AN

ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN FLEET, BUT SAID DAMAGE WAS MINOR.)

APR 105 JB 930PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)

WESTERN FRONT: 130 MILES (FROM SCHLOTHEIM AREA; GERMAN REPORTS SAID 90 MILES AT EISLEBEN)

ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)

APR 7 1945

RW1031PEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

21ST ARMY GROUP: BRITISH TANKS RACED ALONG MAIN ROAD TO BREMEN AFTER CROSSING WESER RIVER; CANADIANS CROSSED NEDER RHINE ON BOTH SIDES OF ARNHEM.

12TH ARMY GROUP: U.S. NINTH ARMY JOINED WITH BRITISH SECOND ACROSS WESER, BATTERED TOWARD HANNOVER; GERMANS REPORTED FLEEING TOWARD THE ELBE; FIRST ARMY LUNGED EASTWARD IN NEW POWERFUL ATTACK, BATTERED WESTWARD INTO RUHR POCKET AS NINTH CAVED IN ITS ROOF; THIRD ARMY REACHED POINTS 58 MILES FROM CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, 130 FROM BERLIN.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY CONTINUED DRIVE ON NUERNBERG; FRENCH FIRST MENACED STUTTGART FROM POSITIONS BEYOND CAPTURED KARLSRUHE.

---3 EM DASH---

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: CROSSED NEDER RHINE NEAR ARNHEM, HOLLAND.

BRITISH SECOND: TANKS RACED ALONG MAIN ROAD TO BREMEN ACROSS THE WESER.

U.S. NINTH: TANKS ACROSS WESER BORE DOWN ON HANNOVER; OTHER TROOPS KNOCKED IN ROOF OF RUHR TRAP.

U.S. FIRST: LAUNCHED POWERFUL NEW ASSAULT EASTWARD, SMASHED WEST INTO RUHR POCKET ON 70 MILE FRONT

U.S. THIRD: REACHED POINTS 130 MILES FROM BERLIN, 58 FROM CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

U.S. SEVENTH: CONTINUED DRIVE ON NUERNBERG.

FRENCH FIRST: MENACED STUTTGART.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:

SECOND ARMORED: BORE DOWN ONHANNOVER.

FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED BEYOND GOTHA.

FIFTH ARMORED: TOOK PART IN WESER RIVER DRIVE.

SIXTH ARMORED: REACHED POINT 130 MILES FROM BERLIN.

NINTH INFANTRY: SMASHED INTO RUHR TRAP.

11TH ARMORED: DROVE WITHIN 58 MILES OF CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN GOTHA SECTOR.

--DASH--

APR 7 1945

TOWNS LISTED AS CAPTURED:

CANADIAN FIRST: ALMELO.

BRITISH SECOND: MINDEN.

U.S. NINTH: BIELEFELD, BRAUNBAUER, HERFORD, BAD OEYNHAUSEN, DETMOLD.

U.S.THIRD: MUELHAUSEN.

FD833AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RELIEF VESSEL AWA MARU, WHICH HAS JUST COMPLETED DELIVERY OF A CARGO OF SUPPLIES TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES IN SOUTHERN ASIA AND THE EAST INDIES, IS BEING HELD IN READINESS TO PICK UP ANOTHER RELIEF CARGO, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

SADAO IGUCHI OF THE JAPANESE INFORMATION BOARD WAS QUOTED IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AS SAYING THE VESSEL WAS EXPECTED TO PICK UP THE SUPPLIES AT THE EAST RUSSIAN PORT OF NAKHODA "TWOARD THE LATTER PART OF THIS MONTH."

DEPARTURE OF THE AWA MARU AWAITS FORMAL REPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS TO THE JAPANESE NOTIFICATION OF ITS READINESS TO "SHIP AND DELIVER" THE RELIEF SHIPMENT, IGUCHI SAID.

WW409APW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: AMERICAN FIRST ARMY LAUNCHED POWERFUL NEW ASSAULT EASTWARD TOWARD WESER RIVER, SMASHED ESTWARD INTO RUHR TRAP; NINTH ARMY, ACROSS WESER AT NUMEROUS POINTS, BORE DOWN ON HANNOVER; BRITISH DROVE ON BREMEN AFTER JOINING WITH NINTH ACROSS WESER; CANADIANS CROSSED NEDER RHINE NEAR ARNHEM; U.S.THIRD REACHED POINTS 130 MILES FROM BERLIN, 58 FROM CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE OPENED FOR VIENNA AS RED ARMY STORMED INTO OUTSKIRTS THROUGH CURTAIN OF MORTAR FIRE; RUSSIANS THREATENED TO RING CAPITAL WITH TANKS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: U.S.FIFTH ARMY OPENED ATTACK ON WEST COAST WHICH GAINED TWO MILES; GERMANS REPORTED FRESH ASSAULT.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: MAIN BATTLE FOR OKINAWA TAKING SHAPE; RESISTANCE INCREASED NORTH OF NAHA, THE CAPITAL; U.S.FORCES ON SOUTHERN LUZON CUT ENEMY ESCAPE ROUTE TO EAST COAST.

FD836AEW

30.24 - 24547

ESTABLISHED SUPREMACY AND ASSURED OUR ULTIMATE [illegible]
THEATER OF WAR." Add Honolulu Richardson xx of war."

IN AN ARMY DAY BROADCAST FROM GUAM, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ PAID TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY FORCES UNDER GENERAL RICHARDSON WHICH ON IKINAWA HAVE ADVANCED, ALONG WITH NAVY AND MARINE FORCES, "TO THE VERY GATES OF JAPAN." HE SAID THE "HIGH SPIRIT" OF THE 10TH ARMY ON OKINAWA "HAS PROVOKED OUR HIGHEST ADMIRATION."

FROM OKINAWA, LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDER OF THE NEW 10TH U.S.ARMY WHICH INVADED THAT RYUKYUS ISLAND LAST SUNDAY, PRAISED THE NAVY, AMPHIBIOUS FORCES AND MARINES FOR CO-OPERATION WHICH HAS MADE PACIFIC VICTORIES POSSIBLE. THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES, NO DISPUTES AMONG THE SERVICES, HE SAID IN HIS BROADCAST.

ALSO FROM OKINAWA, VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER, COMMANDER OF THE AMPHIBIOUS INVASION FORCE, TOLD BUCKNER:

"THE ENTIRE NAVY, AS WELL AS THE PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, FAR FROM BEING JEALOUS (OF ARMY SUCCESSES) CAN ONLY BE THANKFUL THAT THIS MAGNIFICIENT AMERICAN ARMY IS ON (CAPS) OUR (UNCAP) SIDE IN PUSHING THROUGH THESE DIFFICULT OPERATIONS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD."

TURNER EXPRESSED "SINCERE HOPES THAT THE ARMY WILL CONTINUE TO DO MORE OF THE SAME" AND SAID HE WAS PROUD OF HIS ASSOCIATION AND FELLOWSHIP WITH ARMY OFFICERS EXTENDING THROUGH THREE YEARS OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS FROM THE SOLOMONS THROUGH OKINAWA.

PM539PPW

APR 7 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-ADM. SANKICHI TAKAHASHI, RETIRED FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, TODAY SAID LAND-BASED AND CARRIER-BORNE AIRCRAFT NOW FORM THE "MAIN STRENGTH" OF JAPAN'S NAVAL POWER.

TAKAHASHI'S STATEMENT, IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH INTENDED FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, RELEGATED SUCH SURFACE WARSHIPS AS THE FLEET MAY HAVE LEFT TO AN "AUXILIARY ROLE."

THE RETIRED ADMIRAL, NOTHING IN THE INTERVIEW WITH THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER MAINICHI THAT "SOME PEOPLE ARE WONDERING WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE COMBINED FLEET," DECLARED: IT IS WAITING "TO OBTAIN AIR SUPREMACY EQUAL TO THAT OF THE ENEMY" BEFORE AGAIN RESUMING "ALL-OUT ACTIVITY."

HW437PPW

WITH CENSORSHIP

NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-SIDNEY WALTON, NEWS DIRECTOR OF RADIO STATION WHN, SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT THE VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP IMPOSED ON NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTERS ABOUT POSSIBLE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN HAD FAILED OF ITS PURPOSE.

REFERRING TO A STATEMENT BY BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP, THAT PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST SPECULATIONS OR STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA TOWARD JAPAN COULD POSSIBLY LEAD TO A AAESE AAKK ON RUSSIA, WALTON SAID:

"FOR THE FIRST TIME VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP HAS FAILED, SIMPLY BECAUSE ITS BASIS IS TRUTH, AND SINCE I CAN FIND NO ONE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT A JAPANESE ATTACK ON RUSSIA AT THIS TIME WOULD ACTUALLY DAMAGE OUR MILITARY INTERESTS, I CANNOT BELIEVE THAT TO BE THE TRUTH.

"THERE IS NOT ANY REAL DANGER OF DAMAGE TO AMERICAN MILITARY INTERESTS OR AMERICAN LIVES IN UNOFFICIAL SPECULATION ON POTENTIAL MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAR EAST."

WALTON ADDED THAT "MEANWHILE THE PUBLISHED AND BROADCAST STATEMENTS OF CONGRESSMEN, OVER WHOM THERE IS NO CENSORSHIP CONTROL, HAVE MADE THE WHOLE RULING RIDICULOUS."

HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD CONTINUE TO ABIDE BY THE RULING "BUT I DO NOT CONSIDER IT EITHER REASONABLE OR WELL PRESENTED."

RW11PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-A WEST COAST AGENT FOR RUSSIA'S VAST PACIFIC COMMERCIAL FLEET PREDICTED TONIGHT THE U.S.S.R.'S DENUNCIATION OF THE JAPANESE NEUTRALITY PACT "WILL ACCELERATE THE DAY" FOR MOVEMENT OF THE BULK OF LEND-LEASE GOODS THROUGH ATLANTIC COAST PORTS.

K.C.TRIPP, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTOF MOORE-MCCORMICK STEAMSHIP CO., SAID THAT WITH WAR POSSIBLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN, "IT IS COMMON SENSE TO CURTAIL TRANSPACIFIC SHIPMENTS.

EARLIER, THE SEATTLE TIMES QUOTED SHIPPING SOURCES AS PREDICTING RUSSIAN CARGOES WILL MOVE BY WAY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA RATHER THAN TRANSPACIFIC.

TRIPP DISCLOSED HUGE SUPPLIES FOR PORT FACILITIES AT ODESSA AND SEVASTOPOL ALREADY HAVE BEEN SHIPPED IN PREPARATION FOR A SPEEDUP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN-BLACK SEA ROUTE. THE DISTANCE IS MUCH SHORTER THAN THE 23,000 MILE ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES, THE PACIFIC AND SIBERIA, HE EMPHASIZED.

"QUITE A SHOW HAS BEEN GOING ON HERE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT AWARE OF," TRIPP SAID IN SPEAKING OF THE EXTENSIVE U.S.S.R. TRANSPACIFIC TRAFFIC. AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE U.S.-JAPANESE WAR A SOVIET SHIP WAS STOPPED OFF JAPAN BUT NONE HAVE BEEN TOUCHED SINCE BY THE NIPPONESE.

NO WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL HERE WOULD COMMENT ON THE TRADE CHANGE BUT AT PORTLAND, GEORGE POWELL, ASSISTANT WSA PACIFIC COAST DIRECTOR, SAID THE HEAVY FLOW OF SOVIET SHIPMENTS WOULD NOT LESSEN.

DV1020PCW

APR 7 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE WHOLLY UNSUBSTANTIATED CLAIM THAT 100,000 AUSTRALIAN, FILIPINO AND UNITED STATES TROOPS HAD BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED SINCE THE JANUARY 9 LANDINGS ON LUZON WAS ADVANCED BY A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST TODAY.

JAPANESE LOSSES WERE ABOUT 3,000 MEN KILLED, THE DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID. IN ADDITION, 120 "ENEMY" PLANES WERE CLAIMED SHOT DOWN, AND 20 HEAVY AND 105 LIGHT MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED.

JAPANESE FORCES ON CEBU, INVADED MARCH 26, ARE "FIRMLY HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS," DOMEI SAID, AND HAVE KILLED MORE THAN 520 ENEMY TROOPS WHILE DOWNING 64 AIRCRAFT.

WW553APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6-(AP)-A SINGLE B-29 BOMBED NAGOYA FRIDAY AFTERNOON (JAPANESE TIME) AND SIX OTHER SUPERFORTRESSES MADE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER HONSHU AND KYUSHU WITHOUT DROPPING MISSILES, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE REPORTED NAGOYA STRIKE. IT SAID THREE RECONNAISSANCE B-29S FLEW OVER THE OKAZAKI-HAMAMATSU AREA ON THE EAST CENTRAL COAST OF HONSHU AND ANOTHER APPEARED THERE LATER. A FIFTH B-29 WAS REPORTED OVER YAMAGUCHI ON SOUTHERN HONSHU AND THE SIXTH OVER NAGASAKI AND YAWATI ON KYUSHU.

PM&HW621PPW NM

B69WX (GEN SCHMIDT) (Q IN)
(280) KX (ASKED)
BY TECHNICAL SGT.JACK PEPPER, A MARINE CORP COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(WX)..SAN DIEGO, CALIF.,(DELAYED)-MAJOR GEN.HARRY SCHMIDT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIFTH MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS WHICH ASSAULTED AND WON IWO JIMA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE PACIFIC THAT THE JAPANESE ON IWO CONTINUED TO BUILD NEW DEFENSES THERE EVEN AFTER THE MARINES LANDED.

GEN.SCHMIDT COMMANDED THE FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS CORPS WHICH COMPRISED THE THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS, THE UNITS WHICH TOOK IWO. FORMALLY ASSISTANT TO THE MARINE CORPS COMMODANT AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION, GEN.SCHMIDT'S RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM IWO IS TEMPORARY.

THE JAPANESE WERE BUILDING FRANTICALLY NEW AND BIGGER DEFENSE ON IWO JIMA, HE SAID, UP TO, AND EVEN AFTER, THE DAY THE MARINE LANDED.

"IT DID NOT STOP THE MARINES, HOWEVER. WHEN THOSE MEN HAVE TO TAKE IT, THEY CAN," HE SAID.

AS IN AFTERTHOUGHT, HE ADDED,"--AND THEY DID."

GEN.SCHMIDT, WHO HAS A SON AND SON-IN-LAW WITH THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION ON IWO JIMA SAID THAT DURING THE FIRST DAYS ON THE ISLAND, NO SPOT WAS OUT OF RANGE OF JAP ARTILLERY AND MORTARS.

GEN.SCHMIDT CALLED THE BATTLE "THE BITTEREST AND TOUGHEST FIGHTING I HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED."

GEN.SCHMIDT WENT ASHORE ON IWO FOUR DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDING TO SET UP THE CORPS COMMAND POST. FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS, HIS COMMAND POST WAS SHELLED CONTINUALLY.

GEN.SCHMIDT'S SON IS MARINE LT.COL.RICHARD K.SCHMIDT, 28, WHO COMMANDS A TANK BATALLION AND WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT THE GENERAL'S HOME AT 2288 SAN JUAN ROAD, SAN DIEGO. HIS SON-IN-LAW IS MARINE LT.COL.WILLIAM R.WENDT, 31, AIR OFFICER WITH THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION. WENDT AND HIS WIFE LIVE AT 3575 FRONT ST., SAN DIEGO.

GEN.SCHMIDT'S USUAL ADDRESS IS STAPLETON, NEB.

LH944PEW

APR 7 1945

APR 7 1945

30.24 - 245' 49

British Close on Bremen, 9th on Hannover; 3d Seizes German Gold and Art in Salt Mine; Japanese Attack and Lose Biggest Battleship

APR 8 1945

APR 8 1945

British Tanks Closing in On Port of Bremen

Kennedy

PARIS, April 7.—(AP) U. S. Ninth army tanks outflanked Hannover today in an 18-mile drive that swept across the Leine river 10 miles southeast of the city and roared down the direct road to Berlin—140 miles ahead.

On their south flank the U. S. First army crossed the Weser river at numerous points against [illegible] resistance and west of the stream was locked in a raging battle with German troops held in their battle positions by their pistol-pointing officers.

NIGHT

Smash Toward Bremen

On the north flank the British Second army drove on east of the Weser to a point 20 miles west of Hannover as its tanks speared northward to within 20 miles of the big port of Bremen.

The U. S. Third army struck the tottering Reich a resounding economic blow by capturing Germany's "Fort Knox," an underground storehouse in Thuringia containing 100 tons of bullion—said to be all the nation's gold reserve—and billions in currency and art treasures.

At the same time, the Third army shattered the first big counterblow aimed at its spearheads thurst within 130 miles of Berlin by knocking out 40 tanks in a melee west of Muelhausen.

Bled white by disasters east and west of the Rhine, the once-mighty German army seemed powerless to stem the big push on Berlin and a U. S. First army staff officer declared confidently:

"The German army no longer is capable of maintaining a cohesive front. We are entering the final mop-up stage."

From the salient thurst up near the North Sea southeastward for 300 miles to the Siegfried Line in the edge of the Black Forest, this was the front by front situation in what the Germans themselves called "the battle of decision":

The Canadian First army fanned out 35 miles south of the North Sea, cutting road after road on the diked lowlands of Holland which two hemmed-in German armies must have for attack or retreat.

Planes Hit Retreating Nazis

Allied planes clamped an aerial seal-off on the 19-mile lane of retreat running up around the Zuider Zee from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, roaring out of the clouds and pounding everything that moved.

The British Second army in gains up to 35 miles was quickly sealing the fate of Bremen, seat of Germany's once vast sea traffic, and was threatening to cut off the Danish peninsula and every enemy naval base on the North Sea.

Farther south, tough British parachute troops drove 12 miles beyond the Weser river to a point 20 miles west of Hannover, the city which gave them England's present royal dynasty.

The U. S. Ninth army, besides outflanking Hannover in a drive 140 miles west of Berlin, crashed 13 miles through the roof of the Ruhr pocket, knocking out Soest—a city 16 miles southeast of fallen Hamm which the 125,000 trapped Germans had converted into a keystone for their stand-and-die defense.

The U. S. First army, while knocking in the sides of the Ruhr pocket from the east and south, turned on its main power once more toward Berlin and crossed the Weser 160 miles west of the Reich's capital. It was swinging up to or across the Weser on a 35-mile front.

The U. S. Third army rammed a second armored spearhead 130 miles southwest of Berlin and from its menacing positions 165 miles of the Rhine was building power swiftly for renewed blows.

Its forces were in the best position to link up with the Russians—170 miles to the east—and to cut Germany in half by driving the last 58 miles to the border of Czechoslovakia.

Seventh Nears Nuernberg

The U. S. Seventh army was driving toward the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg from positions 34 miles to the northwest amid indications that the once-strong resistance was sagging on this front.

The French First army was clawing along the Siegfried Line south of Karlsruhe, driving the enemy from bunker to bunker.

The German armies were being sapped so swiftly—40,094 more prisoners being counted Friday—that it seemed highly unlikely they would even be able to stand on the broad Elbe river, 50 miles west of Berlin.

The pace of the advance had stretched communications so badly that Supreme headquarters told correspondents that there was a considerable time lag between their reports and the actual advance.

That means that nearly everywhere along the line, Americans, British, Canadians and French might be well beyond positions reported here.

Dashing 18 miles beyond the Weser, the Second Armored division of Lt. Gen. William H. Sampson's U. S. Ninth army hurdled the Leine river and was driving east at a point 10 miles south of Hannover after capturing Elze and Schulenberg.

Thus these troops were in a position to by-pass this city of 472,000—twelfth largest in the Reich—or wheel north and take it from the rear, since the Leine screens it on the west.

The Eighth Armored division swung its weight into the battle to crush the Ruhr pocket, driving 13 miles into the basin from the northeast.

Nazis Battle in Hamelin

Behind the Second Armored division, which was striking only spotty resistance, the Germans fought stubbornly in the fabled city of Hamelin and many an ancient building in this mecca of sightseers was being pounded into rubble.

The Second Armored division also was fighting through fields renowned for legend. Tanks overran the castle of Baron Muenchausen, originator of the tall tales that bore his name.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First army crossed the Weser northeast of Kassel. The Third Armored division, which outflanked the Ruhr, was once more spearheading the attack.

Infantry pushed seven miles eastward to a point 12 miles east of Kassel as blows were rained down on Hodges' 35-mile-wide front.

At one point the Americans fought out on a double-lane highway two and a half miles southeast of Muenden—at the eastern edge of the Hessian gap on the ancient invasion route to inner Germany.

Fifteen miles to the northwest, an armored column advanced nearly 5 miles to the vicinity of Trendelburg on the Diemel River.

The 7th Armored Division of the British 2d Army hammered within 20 miles of Bremen and drove into Buecken, 22 miles southeast of Bremen.

The 6th Airborne Division beyond the Weser drove 12 miles east from Petershagen to a point near Sachenhagen.

Keula Area Reached

The United States 3d Army's 6th Armored Division speared 7 miles northeast of Muehlhausen to the vicinity of Keula, about 130 miles from Berlin.

Fourteen miles southeast of Muehlhausen, the 65th Infantry Division cleared the enemy from the railway town of Langensalza.

The Canadian 1st Army fought into Dalen, but the Germans still fought bitterly in Zutphen.

On the eastern flank, the Canadians drove the Germans from the railway and highway center of Meppen.

Allies Only 12 Miles From Bremen, 10 From Hannover

APR 8 1945

With U.S. 1st Army, April 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's infantry crossed the Weser River northeast of Kassel today, the third Allied army to span this last major water obstacle before the Elbe. Tank columns thrust ahead 7 miles to Helmarshausen, 30 miles east of Paderborn.

Paris, April 7 (AP)—American tanks struck to within 10 miles of Hannover today in a breakout from their Weser bridgehead, and British armor fought less than 12 miles from the great port of Bremen.

DAY

Both Allied advances bearing down on the great northern German cities were still going strong this afternoon.

The United States 9th Army lashed out from Hamelin on the Weser River and careened 8 miles toward Hannover. The British plunge carried 35 miles, flanking Bremen and hitting to within 60 miles of Hamburg, Germany's third city.

Nazis Report Fierce Battle

The German high command declared a fierce battle was raging in the United States 3d Army territory east of Muehlhausen and within 130 miles or less of Berlin.

This is near the Eisleben area in which the Germans yesterday announced airborne operations within 90 miles of Berlin. Correspondents with 3d Army said they were unable to confirm or deny Eisleben area operations.

2d Armored Scores

The 9th Army's 2d Armored Division made the dash to a point 10 miles south of Hannover.

In the constricting Ruhr pocket, where thousands of Germans were being wiped out by the 1st and 9th armies, the 8th Armored Division, striking southward, gained 13 miles and cut the Dortmund-Soest highway. Hamm and Soest were cleared by the 9th Army.

Canadian armor shooting through Holland got within 9 miles of the last rail escape line for Germans in the great western Dutch cities, and within 19 miles of the Zuider Zee.

40,094 More Prisoners

Even as news of the latest swift advances by United States and British armor was received, supreme headquarters advised correspondents that the pace had so stretched communications and kept operational headquarters moving so much that a considerable time lag had developed between reported positions and actual advance points.

Allied forces took at least 40,094 prisoners yesterday. Reports were not yet in from three of the nine armies in the West.

British tanks in twin drives charged from Diepholz, 35 miles southwest of Bremen, on a beeline toward Hamburg, Germany's third city of 1,682,000. Armor reached an unidentified point a scant dozen miles from Bermen, and also Buecken, 22 miles southeast of the trans-Atlantic port, Buecken is a mile and a half from the Weser River, and 60 from Hamburg at the mouth of the Elbe, last natural barrier line left to the Germans short of Berlin.

Ruhr Pocket Squeezed In

Still farther south, American 1st Army troops pushed another 7 miles to a point 12 miles east of Kassel. Other 1st and 9th Army forces slowly compressed holdings of the 120,000 to 150,000 Germans trapped in the Ruhr.

The Canadian 1st Army drove 3 miles north of captured Coevorden into Dalen on the highway to Groningen in northern Holland. It was 9 miles from the Germans' sole remaining railway linking with Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

To the east, other Canadians fighting in Germany cleared Meppen, 48 miles south of Emden, and fought on at points 35 miles from the North Sea.

Still Fighting In Zutphen

Southwest of these actions, Canadian tanks battled a mile from Deventer, 16 miles from the Zuider Zee. Street fighting still raged in the moated city of Zutphen, 9 miles south of Deventer.

A Berlin broadcast declared a strong American force was advancing on Schweinfurt, site of heavily bombed bearing plants, from Gemuenden, on the Main 23 miles to the west.

American 7th Army troops were within 35 miles of Nuernberg on the northwest, and the Germans said 7th Army troops had reached Bartenstein, 53 miles west of the Nazi shrine city.

Bridgeheads Expanded

On the right flank of the British salient thrust at Bremen, the 11th Armored and 6th Airborne divisions expanded and deepened their Weser bridgeheads despite a counterattack led by seven Nazi tanks. Other British units to the west met moderately stiff resistance north of Rheine.

The United States 9th Army's 2d Armored Division was fighting in the streets of the Pied Piper town of Hamelin after throwing its wedge across the Weser.

The Canadian 4th Armored Division repulsed heavy German counterattacks supported by artillery before capturing Meppen, a vital communication center.

Fighting In Ruhr Pocket

First Army troops closing in on the Ruhr pocket cleared fanatical defenders from two factories and a barracks on the northern out skirts of Siegen and made adavnces of up to 5,000 yards against moderate to stiff resistance in the Siegen area.

The 1st Army has taken 7,243 prisoners in the last 24 hours.

In the 1st's eastward surge its tanks met determined opposition from enemy self-propelled guns and intrenched riflemen. Infantrymen to the south found the going easier. The Germans apparently are unable to man the long defense line beyond Kassel in strength.

35 And 70-Mile Fronts

Jumping off after dawn for the third consecutive day of the double directional attack—they have a 35-mile assault front to the east and a 70-mile fighting front along the Ruhr pocket—Hodges's men pushed ahead under clear skies suitable for strong air support.

Continuing the envelopment of [illegible] Weser River bis[illegible] Muenden on the Weser River, his infantrymen reached a double-line military highway 10 miles northeast of Kassel and 2½ miles southeast of Muenden.

To the north, an armored column took Buchne after a 2,000-yard gain and other tanks moved up 5,000 yards and captured Borgentreich. After the infantry had cleared Borgentreich, the armor moved 3 miles farther east to the vicinity of Trendelberg on the Diemel River.

Wingeshausen Taken

Increasing pressure on the Ruhr pocket, 1st Army infantry fought ahead almost 4 miles through stiff resistance to take Wingeshausen and Fleckenberg, the latter 2 miles southwest of Schmallenberg. German strong points in Siegen were cleared.

North of Schladern the 78th Infantry Division gained 2,000 yards before clashing with three companies of counterattacking German infantry supported by tanks.

Third Army troops, rushing up supplies for a last-lap drive, built up a striking force on the Thuringian Plain in an arc facing Erfurt and Jena.

Keula Area Reached

The 3d Army's 6th Armored Division advanced 7 miles northeast to the vicinity of Keula, 8 miles north of Muehlhausen, and the 65th Infantry cleared Langensalza, 10 miles north of Gotha.

A counterattack by 400 Germans at Struth, 5 miles west of Muehlhausen, at 5 A.M. today was repulsed by American tanks which recaptured the village.

Another German counterattack took place in the Badsooden area farther west and fighting was still going on.

Seventh Army Advances.

American Seventh Army troops were within thirty-five miles of Nuernberg on the northwest, and the Germans said Seventh Army troops had reached Bartenstein, fifty-three miles west of the Nazi shrine city.

A Berlin broadcast also declared a strong American force was advancing on Schweinfurt, site of heavily bombed bearing plants, from Gemuenden, on the Main, twenty-three miles to the west.

German prisoners continued to pour in at a rate which was sapping the Wehrmacht too thin to hold the Weser Line. There was little chance of a successful stand on the Elbe, the last river barrier before Berlin. In the first five days of April 146,723 Germans were captured on the broken western front and probably 20,000 more were killed or seriously wounded.

100 TONS OF GOLD FOUND HIDDEN IN SALT MINE VAULT

German Officials Claim Bullion Represents 'All the Gold in Germany'.

MOVED FROM BERLIN

Nazi Tanks Attack in Desperate Bid to Recapture Hitler's Treasure.

Ball & Werner

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, April 7—(AP) The golden treasure of Adolf Hitler's collapsing Reich—more than 100 tons of gold bullion, the currencies of many nations, and stacks of priceless art works—was captured today by the Third army in an underground vault that may shorten the war by robbing the German army of its payroll.

NIGHT

The stupendous cache, its full value as yet undetermined but possibly worth billions of dollars, was found in a hidden salt mine at Merkers, 18 miles southeast of Hersfeld, when two talkative German women spilled the secret to military police.

Represents "All Gold in Reich"

Reichsbank officials on the spot said the bullion represented "all the gold in Germany," and the German army gave some confirmation by trying desperately to get back into Merkers today with a heavy counterattack in the Mulhausen area 30 miles north, in which the U.S. Armored and 65th Infantry divisions knocked out 40 enemy tanks and smashed the attack.

Some 200 British prisoners of war who had been employed in the mine, which is called the Werks Kaiseroda, said they had seen 20 ten-ton truckloads of gold unloaded in the mine. This would mean 200 tons of gold, but the German bankers insisted that something over 100 tons was the correct amount.

The gold still is under seal in a huge subterranean vault, and Third army officers said its value would not be known until American finance officers break the seals and audit the hoard. They expressed belief, however, that the German bankers undoubtedly were telling the truth.

Going down into the mine in a big double-decker elevator, officers of the 90th Infantry division, which made the find, did inspect the vast quantities of German, U.S., British and other currencies and the great crates of painting and other art works.

One of the captured officials said the currency was particularly needed by the German army to meet payrolls and buy goods from Switzerland or Sweden and that it could not be replaced. Allied bombings had smashed German engraving plants.

Informed By 2 Women

The 90th's unusual haul came about in quaint fashion. The division entered the little salt-mining village Thursday, knowing nothing of the cache. Last night two German women were found on the street after curfew. They explained to military police that they were looking for a midwife for a friend who was having a baby. During the course of the conversation the women mentioned that something of great value had been stored recently in the mine.

The division already had found that Dr. Fritz Vieck, one of the eight directors of the Reichsbank, two other bank officials, and Dr. P. O. Rabe, curator of the German state museum were in Merkers. Division officers told the Germans to show up today at the mine for a treasure hunt. The Germans did so, and—once the secret was out—talked freely.

The booty in the mine comprised 100 tons of gold bullion (about $100,000,000); three billion German marks, two million dollars in American currency, one hundred million French francs, 110,000 British pounds, four million Norwegian crowns and lesser amounts in Turkish pounds, Spanish pesetas and Portuguese escudos.

The art treasure, assembled from Germany's national art galleries last February, included originals by Raphael, Van Dyke and Durer. There also were 120 cases of Goethe's original manuscripts.

The Germans started moving their gold reserve and currency from Berlin Feb. 11, Dr. Vieck said.

A few days ago, as Patton's troops pressed ever nearer the hiding place, the Germans started frantically to move the treasure from the salt mine, the bank official said. But their efforts were thwarted by blown-up bridges and they had to return it a few days ago to the 2,100-foot deep mine.

A German lawyer, captured with Vieck and who said he was one of the Reichsbank's counsels, said the German army tried at first to get everything out but the Americans were coming so fast that they just concentrated on the money. In the end they had to leave everything.

Patton ringed the golden salt mine—reputed to be one of the world's largest—with a circle of tanks.

The German officials said the gold was in a chamber 400 feet long by 70 feet wide and was stacked three feet high in bars weighing 35 pounds each. The currency was carefully done up in bags.

Examine Art Works

The American officers also examined many art works which the Germans insisted were only those belonging to German museums—none from countries previously occupied by German troops. The works included paintings, tapestries, statuary, engravings, coats of mail dating from Roman times and many Egyptian relics.

These included 400 paintings from the national museum, 300 cases of paintings from the Emperor Frederick galleries, 300 cases from the German Museum of Sculpture, an equal number from the Egyptian Museum, and 200 cases of etchings from the Kopperstech Museum.

Paintings were carefully identified by a lithographed copy on each side of their crates. In addition there were huge stacks of paintings which had not been packed at all.

Over the entrance to the treasure vault there still blazed a neon sign: "Heil Hitler."

Officials in Washington said the booty would be impounded and later turned over to the United Nations commission to decide what should be done.

Identifiable loot such as paintings would come under restitution plans and be sent back to the country from which it was stolen, those sources said.

Handling of the rest of the gold and money would depend on how the Germans got it. It might come either under the Allied Control commission which is to be set up to run Germany or the Allied Reparations commission.

While there are no accurate figures in Washington on Germany's exact store of gold now, officials are willing to believe the hundred million dollars probably represented by far the biggest chunk of Germany's reserves.

Last published holdings were those of the Reich Bank in 1938 which were $29,000,000. However, since then, Germany has captured considerable gold stocks in Czechoslovakia, Poland and other European countries.

APR 8 1945

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100 TONS OF GOLD CAPTURED BY THIRD ARMY IN SALT MINE

APR 8 1945

Reichsbank Official, Also Seized, Says It Is All the Gold in Germany.

WORKS OF ART ALSO TAKEN

Millions of Dollars' Worth of American and British Currency Found.

With the Third Army, April 7 (A. P.).—German gold reserves estimated at 100 tons of bullion, plus vast amounts of currency and art treasures, have been found in a salt mine by the Third Army near Moeckers, twenty-five miles southwest of Gotha.

[With gold at $35 an ounce, the 100 tons of bullion is worth about $100,000,000.]

Dr. Fritz Vieck, Reichbank representative at the deposit, told officers the bullion represented "all the gold in Germany." He said it had been removed from Berlin over a period of five weeks beginning February 11. The bank official said the Germans started to move the treasure from the 2,100-foot deep salt mine a few days ago, but were thwarted by blown bridges.

Yanks Move Too Quick.

A German lawyer, who was one of the Reichsbank's attorneys, captured with Vieck, said the Nazi army tried at first to get out everything, but the Americans were coming so fast they concentrated on the currency. In the end, he said, they had to leave everything.

Besides the gold the booty included three billion marks in currency, $2,000,000 in American currency, 100,000,000 French francs, 110,000 British pounds, 4,000,000 Norwegian crowns and lesser amounts in Turkish, Spanish and Portuguese currency.

The art treasures, which the Germans began assembling in the mine from their national art galleries last February, include originals by Raphael, Rembrandt, Van Dyke and Duerer. There also were 120 cases of original manuscripts by Goethe.

Ninetieth Infantry Division troops who made the seizure captured three Reichbank officials, including Dr. Vieck, one of the bank's advisers, and Dr. P. O. Rabe, curator of the German State Museum and assistant director of the National Art Galleries in Berlin.

100 Royal Tiger Tanks Seized in Nazi Plant

KASSEL, Germany, April 7—(AP) One hundred Royal Tiger tanks under construction were captured by infantry in the vast plant where workmen kept the giant Nazi machines rolling off assembly lines even as American troops fought into Kassel, it was disclosed today.

Some Kassel-built tanks even now are fighting from dug-in positions northeast of Kassel, where they were trundled in such a hurry that workers had no time to paint over their bright red lead daubing.

They were turned out in one corner of the ruins of the huge Henschel plant, once reported to be the largest locomotive works in the world. Although the plant, had been badly damaged by a series of heavy RAF raids beginning in August 1942, it had been able to keep feeding a steady stream of tanks of the Nazi war machine.

Van Fleet Appointed 3d Corps Commander

U.S. 1st Army Headquarters, April 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet is now commanding the United States 3d Army Corps on the Western front, it was disclosed officially today.

Van Fleet, whose rise has been one of the most spectacular of the European campaign, landed on D-day last June as a colonel in command of the 8th Regiment of the 4th Infantry Division.

He performed so well in combat that his regiment won a Presidential citation and Van Fleet was promoted in turn to assistant commander of the 2d Infantry Division and then commander of the 90th Infantry Division. He is 53 years old and a native of Auburndale, Fla.

With the U.S. 3d Army, April 7 (AP)—The 3d Army's four hundred thousandth prisoner is scheduled to pass through its cages today. Lieut. George S. Patton's men have taken 388,873 since they went into action. Yesterday's bag was 14,343, for a total of 86,013 in the current 16-day-old operation.

Count Metternich's Slaves Rise And Take Over His Vast Estate

By Don Whitehead

FUERSTENBERG, Germany, April 7 (AP).—Triumphant foreign laborers liberated from the Nazi yoke by the eastward sweep of 1st Army infantry and armor have seized the broad, fertile acres of Count Metternich, Hitler's curator of arts, and set up the first little Communist community in western Germany.

Now the Russians and Czechs finally recalled against years of repression and took over the running of the rich fedual estate with the white-haired Count and Countess Metternich virtual prisoners in their own great castle.

It is another strange story out of many strange stories among these people who came to work for the "master race" and suddenly found themselves free again with no fear of the Gestapo hanging over them.

When war came, Metternich, professor of history and arts at the famed University of Bonn where the sons of German aristocracy automatically enrolled in former years, needed laborers to till the soil and carry on the work at his four huge estates near here.

Through the Nazi labor office he obtained approximately 1,000 men and women who were under the charge of overseers.

The count himself had little time to oversee his sprawling farms because of his duties as curator of all art treasures in German-occupied territory. One of these duties was superintending the moving of art treasures from the Louvre, such as the Mona Lisa and Venus de Milo.

If any worker became unruly all Metternich had to do was to call in the Gestapo and have him removed to a concentration camp. If the workers didn't like their filthy quarters in the barns or became sullen because the food they ate was not the rich fare enjoyed by the German overseers and workers, then that was too bad.

Those Russians and Poles and Czechs never forgot any brutality by the overseers and they remembered the pregnant woman who was beaten because she dared to steal milk.

Then the Americans came and 250 slaves on one 250-acre farm decided their lives should be changed and that they should enjoy some of the fruits of their labor.

The Russians' officer assumed the title of commissar and with his good friend, the Polish officer with one eye, they established a Communist center and demanded all keys from the bewildered and frightened overseer. The overseer managed to escape from the farm and came rushing in to Captain Erhard Dabringhaus, of Roseville, Mich.

"The Poles and Russians are going to kill us all," he cried.

Dabringhaus investigated and this is what he found:

Count Metternich's Westphalian estate had become a Communist center.

"For five years we watched them eat eggs," one Russian growled. "Now we eat eggs."

They were having steaks three times a day or as many times as they wished. There was plenty of milk to drink and the farm's stores of food had become community property.

"It was like a movie," Dabringhaus said. "There were steaks broiling all day long. Workers released from other farms have joined this community and the doors are not barred to any one who wants food and shelter."

The Russian and the Pole now were running the show—but the major difficulty was that no one wanted to go back to work. The overseer no longer had authority and the workers no longer feared the stick he carried. So the Russian and Dabringhaus sought to make them see the wisdom of returning to their jobs until such time as they could be returned to their homes.

The Russians confided to Dabringhaus, "I'm no more a commissar than you are, but they will listen to me if I call myself the commissar."

PATTON'S SON-IN-LAW LIBERATED IN REICH

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, Germany, April 7—(AP) Lt. Col. John K. Waters, son-in-law of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was among 5,000 Allied prisoners liberated yesterday by a column of the 14th Armored division southeast of Hannover.

Col. Waters had been a prisoner since his capture in North Africa early in 1943.

Among those freed were more than 100 sick or wounded American officers.

The camp, designated by the Germans as official quarters for American officers, was partly evacuated last week, the Germans moving an estimated 1,500 Americans deeper into the Reich.

The rescue column which reached there yesterday was led by Lt. Col. James P. Lann of Amory, Miss. It raced 20 miles through artillery and mortar fire and bazooka-firing German infantry.

Pied Piper Town Fails To Act Like Fairyland

G. I.s Find Hamelin Folk Drunk or Busy Looting

HAMELIN, Germany, April 7 (AP).—Americans of the 30th Division entered Hamelin today and found a good proportion of the population of the Pied Piper town drunk. Those not drunk were running around squealing on the local Nazis, looting [illegible]'s shattered homes or fawning on the Americans.

Also found in this picturesque town of fairy-tale fame were a dozen hospitals filled with German soldiers and a handful of Allied wounded.

Most of the important Nazis departed before the Americans arrived. When the Americans showed up the civilians immediately busied themselves trying to get the troops to arrest their enemies on charges of being Nazis.

One Nazi official taken by the 30th tried to hang himself, but was restrained. However, another blew his brains out when G.Is came to arrest him.

"Saved us a lot of trouble," remarked an officer.

One Bazooka Shot Helps Take Hamm

Hamm, Germany, April 7 (AP)—This rail center of Europe fell to the United States 9th Army after a bazooka shot exploded three truckloads of dynamite the Germans were rushing across the ten-rail bridge over the Dortmund-Ems Canal in a suicide effort to halt the American drive.

And now that the city is captured, German civilians say there has not been a train through here for more than a month. The yards, which once handled traffic on the main line from Paris to Berlin and freight bound in four directions, had become nothing more than a rusting, twisted mass of steel rails and broken rolling stock.

The walls of the station still stand, but they are windowless. The whole bomb-rubbled place would remind an American of a Western ghose town.

Hamm's green-uniformed police, a force of 126 men, stood at attention before the railroad station while a long line of liberated slave-laborers from all over Europe walked by, starting their long trudge homeward.

Munchausen Castle Falls

Americans Occupy Home of Tall-Tale Telling Baron

WITH THE UNITED STATES 2D ARMORED DIVISION, April 7 (AP).—The 2d Armored Division has captured Baron Munchausen's castle, where the legend of the Munchausen tales is said to have started.

The first book of Munchausen stories was written in 1785 by Rudolf Erich Raspe, who had become acquainted at Goettingen with Freiherr Von Munchausen, of Bodenwerder, a teller of amusing tales of his prowess as soldier and sportsman. Bodenwerder is twelve miles southeast of Hamelin.

Nazi Battle Seen In Mopup Stage

With U.S. 1st Army, April 7 (AP). A 1st Army staff officer said today that the German Army "no longer is capable of maintaining a cohesive Western front—we are entering the final mopup stage."

The officer described the remaining enemy resistance as the "final *Götterdämmerung* of the German *Wehrmacht* and the national suicide of the German people."

The only coherent German fighting force on the Western front, he said, was Army Group B, the German 5th *Panzer* and the 15th Infantry armies which are now hopelessly trapped in the Ruhr-Sieg river pocket.

Fruits Of Remagen

Other enemy army groups in the West are no longer able to present solid lines, he said, adding:

"We are now reaping the fruits of the Remagen bridgehead."

The officer said the seizure of the Ludendorff bridge in an audacious gamble by the American 9th Armored Division on March 7 had completely disorganized German plans to build a strong defense line east of the Rhine.

"It is now most important, he added, "to put the Nazi troops in the Ruhr pocket in their graves or in our prisoner pens."

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Sergeants in a German Prison Saw Men Fight for Unfit Food

By DON WHITEHEAD.

At an American Evacuation Hospital Near the Rhine, March 28 (Delayed by Censor) (A. P.).—Two gaunt American soldiers who almost died of starvation in a German prison camp near Limburg told today of brutal treatment in Stalag 12—the first such camp for Allied prisoners to be seized east of the Rhine.

They are safe now in this Rhine Valley hospital and before long they will be on their way home as soon as they recover a little more from the effects of prison life. They said the men were so hungry they would fight for food—food which a sick man could hardly eat. The guards sold small-sized potatoes for 100 Belgian francs each and a cigarette brought 250 francs.

The tag at the foot of the bed occupied by Staff Sergt. Francis Holley of Rome, N. Y., read. "Malnutrition due to starvation. Dysentery."

The farm youth's arms were thin and his tired blue eyes had a look of suffering which was put there since the morning in February when he was captured near Helierath in a waist deep snow as he went forward with a mortar observation squad from H Company of the First Division's Eighteenth Infantry Regiment.

Sergt. Holley and his men were pinned down by machine-gun and mortar fire and there was nothing left to do but surrender after two of the five men were wounded.

Nazis Behaved Like Japs.

His captors at the front treated him pretty well, he said—treated him like a soldier should be treated. But it was different the further he went back. He said that by the time he reached Flamerscheid there was not much to choose between the way the Germans were treating prisoners and what he had heard about the Japanese.

It took just twenty days at Flamerscheid to make a hospital case out of Sergt. Holley. He was marched thirty-six miles to a hospital—a march which he said killed one man. At the hospital he did get a special diet of thick soup, jam and cheese.

After eight days he was released from the hospital and sent to Limburg prison.

"Maybe they couldn't help it because the hospital was overcrowded," Sergt. Holley said. "They didn't have enough medicine and if anybody had a bad leg it meant amputation. Badly wounded men were lucky if they got their bandages changed every five days. They washed out the bandages and used them over and over again. They always were wet."

At 1 A. M. two days before the Americans entered Limburg the guards waked up the prisoners and loaded them into boxcars. Sergt. Holley slipped away in the fog and hid until tanks of the United States Ninth Armored Division rumbled into town.

In the bed next to Sergt. Holley was Sergt. Edgar D. Garwood of Troy, Ohio, who was captured last December near Marche when Field Marshal von Rundstedt made his bid to smash the Allied armies in the west. Sergt. Garwood was with the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the Eighty-fourth Division.

He was taken to the same train with Sergt. Holley. The prisoners were loaded into cars which sat on a siding from Friday morning until the next Monday and each day they had only a small square of bread and a little cheese.

American planes came over and bombed and strafed the train and the guards fled, leaving the men locked inside. They broke out and identified themselves as prisoners by forming a large P-W. But fourteen were killed and twenty-six wounded in an air raid before the planes went away.

Shot for Delaying Work.

Sergt. Garwood was marched to a labor camp at Gerolstein. There his job was digging bodies from bomb wreckage or filling road craters from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. daily. He said the prisoners were treated brutally.

"Five or six men died there every day," he said. "One of my buddies was in a bad shape and couldn't stand digging. He started to sink to the ground, but we knew if he fell he'd be clubbed by a guard. Another soldier and I tried to hold him up and we all went down.

"Then the guard kicked us and kept us there four more hours. We were cold and wet through when we got back to the camp and had to sleep without even a blanket. One of the men got frostbitten feet and they were so swollen he had trouble getting his shoes on. A guard got mad because he was delaying the working party and shot him through the neck and eyes."

A jeep picked Sergt. Garwood up and took him to a medical station after the Americans arrived.

"They were eating raisin bread," he said, "and I never saw anything more beautiful in my life."

More than 2,000 prisoners from Stalag 12 were taken back into Germany, he said.

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REICH INDUSTRIALIST SEES QUICK RECOVERY

Frankfort

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, April 7 (AP)—Dr. Rudhard Duisberg, manager of Industrie und Handels Kammer, who now is cooperating with the Allied Military Government here, said today that German industry could make a quick recovery after the war if the Allies permitted it.

"The destruction undoubtedly is vast," he said, "but buildings can be replaced and German ideas and enterprise have not been destroyed."

The Germans, Dr. Duisberg said, are under no illusions, however, and expect the Allies to impose the strictest restraints on any German industry that could make tools for another war.

Dr. Duisberg estimated that 30 per cent of German industry had been destroyed by the war and said that, while "recovery will be a terrific task" it is "by no means impossible."

Although Frankfort is the center of German research and manufacture, no German hereabouts will admit knowledge anything about the making of robot or rocket bombs or of helping devise secret weapons.

W. C. Boehnert, an official of the vast I. G. Farben enterprises before the Americans captured the plant and who now advises the American Military Government, said German industry of late had become vastly complicated and deeply secret.

Great plants, he related, make only parts of various devices and the parts are assembled elsewhere under German Army supervision. The factory official said Farben consequently might have made some robot bombs or rocket parts without having been aware of it.

U.S. PLANES SMASH JAP NAVAL FORCE IN TWO-DAY FIGHT

Super-Battleship, 5 Other Warships Sunk in East China Sea.

391 AIRCRAFT BAGGED

Yanks Lose Three Destroyers, One Heavy Fleet Unit Damaged.

GUAM, Sunday, April 8.—(AP) U. S. Navy carrier aircraft smashed probably the last strong Japanese naval force, including the superbattleship Yamato, in the East China sea Saturday as the Nipponese steamed out apparently in a "banzai" effort to turn the tide of war.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced from his headquarters here that the battle was fought around noon Saturday, Japanese time, (11 p. m., Friday, Eastern War Time).

Six Warships Sunk

The communique reported six Japanese warships, including the Yamato, and 391 enemy planes were destroyed in Friday and Saturday sea and air actions.

In Washington an official Navy spokesman said "a good 25 per cent of the remaining Japanese major combat force" was lost or put out of action in the engagement.

U. S. Pacific fleet losses were listed as three destroyers sunk, several other destroyers and smaller craft damaged and seven carrier planes destroyed.

In a second communique, Nimitz said additionally that "one of our heavy fleet units suffered minor damage during an aircraft attack, but is fully operational." The heavy unit, presumably a battleship or large carrier, had participated in the naval battle.

The Japanese initiated the two days of desperate action in efforts to shatter the American amphibious force invading Okinawa island, some 325 miles south of the Nippon homeland.

A large force of Japanese aircraft attacked the invasion ships and Okinawa shore positions Friday. The communique said the desperate Japanese airmen succeeded in sinking the three destroyers and damaging the other warships. U.S. fighter planes and gunners brought down 116 Japanese planes.

The Japanese surface force—representing probably about all that remained of the Emperor's once proud combined fleets—was sighted heading into the East China sea from Nippon's inland sea bases by U. S. fleet air wing one search craft before noon Saturday.

Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher immediately sent his carrier task force to intercept the Japanese.

The carrier planes struck the Nippon force "during the middle of the day" only 50 miles southwest of Kyushu island, which is a part of the Japanese homeland.

No Air Opposition

There was no air opposition over the Japanese ships—even that close to the heart of Nippon's empire—indicating the Nipponese had used all available aircraft in the heavy attack on Okinawa the previous day.

Swarming in from all directions, despite heavy gunfire from the ships, the American planes sent their deadly torpedoes and bombs into the hulls and decks of the Japanese force.

The 45,000-ton Yamato — which the U. S. communique said was the "most powerful ship left in the Japanese Navy"—went down belching smoke and fire from at least eight torpedo and eight heavy bomb hits.

Also sunk were a light Agano class cruiser, one other small light cruiser or large destroyer and three destroyers. Three other destroyers were left burning.

"About three destroyers" the communique said, were all that escaped from the attack.

It added that in "minor contacts" prior to the main action, 10 Japanese planes were shot down. The U. S. carrier force aircraft had destroyed 245 enemy planes the previous day in resisting heavy Nipponese strikes along the Ryukyus.

Nimitz announced that units of Mitscher's carrier force in the Saturday battle were commanded by Rear Adms. F. C. Sherman, A. M. Radford, G. F. Bogan and J. J. Clark.

Japs Admit Okinawa Gains

A Japanese Imperial communique broadcast by Tokyo admitted the American troops advancing on Okinawa's captial of Naha had reached "a line south of Oyama, Shinoushi and Arakai" and declared: "At present the outlook of the war situation does not permit of any optimism whatsoever." It said American and British naval might was massed around Okinawa but made no mention of this disastrous sea-air battle off Kyushu.

A sister ship of the Yamato, the Musashi, was sunk in the battle of Leyte gulf in the Philippines last October. The Yamato was reported damaged last month in a U. S. carrier force raid on Japan's inland sea naval bases.

The Yamato was the fifth Japanese battleship definitely reported sunk in the war. It was 900 feet long and had a main battery of 16-inch guns.

This latest destructive blow brought to 85 the total of Japanese warships sunk or damaged in three sea-air actions in the last ten months.

Apparently the Japanese still have five older battleships afloat or in shipyards undergoing repairs.

In the battle of the Coral Sea in 1942, the Japanese lost one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers.

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45,000-TON YAMATO IS SENT TO BOTTOM

Sea Forces Meet 50 Miles Off Enemy Coast—Foe Also Loses 2 Cruisers, 3 Destroyers —Marines Gain on Okinawa.

Guam, April 7 (A. P.).—Six Japanese warships, including their largest remaining battleship—the 45,000-ton Yamato—and 391 enemy planes were destroyed in a two-day battle between planes and sur-

face units of the two fleets yesterday and today, only fifty miles from Japan, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

Three United States destroyers were sunk, several others and some smaller craft damaged. Seven planes were lost.

Japanese fleet losses in addition to the battleship we one Agano class light cruiser, one other lighter cruis and three destroyers.

The battle opened yesterday afternoon when heavy forces of Japanese planes attacked United States ships and shore installations in the vicinity of Okinawa. Three destroyers were sunk and several damaged. One hundred and sixteen of the attacking planes were shot down.

No larger fleet units were hit.

Early today Navy search aircraft sighted an enemy surface force at a point about fifty miles southwest of Kyushu, southernmost Japanese Island. Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier force steamed toward the enemy and during the middle of the day brought the enemy under aerial attack. No air opposition was met but heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted Admiral Mitscher's airmen as they bored in to the attack.

Yamato Hit Earlier.

The Yamato, reported damaged last month in a carrier raid on Japan's Inland Sea and last October in the battle of Leyte Gulf when her sister ship, the Musashi, was sunk, went down after being hit by eight torpedoes and eight bombs.

The continuing attack finished off the light Agano class cruiser, the small cruiser and three destroyers. Three destroyers were left burning and about three others escaped the attack. All of the ships were strafed heavily with rockets and machine guns.

The Yamato was the pride of the Emperor's navy and up until the time she was sunk off Japan today, the most powerful ship left to Nippon's once proud fleet and one of the most powerful in the world, roughly equivalent to the American Iowa both in age and characteristics.

She was a 900 foot long, 45,000 ton battleship carrying 16-inch guns and capable of a speed of 30 knots.

Eight torpedoes and eight heavy bombs sent her to the bottom of the East China Sea.

Seven carrier aircraft were lost in this action.

The carrier aircraft had destroyed 245 other enemy aircraft in separate actions Friday and added thirty more in minor contacts today. The task groups participating were commanded by Rear Admirals F. C. Sherman, A. W. Radford, G. F. Bogan and J. J. Clark.

Action on Okinawa.

Ground action on Okinawa saw Third Amphibious Corps Marines continue their relatively easy progress to the north while strong enemy resistance developed on the southern front where Twenty-fourth Army corps soldiers are driving toward the island's largest city, Naha, and Machinato airstrip.

The Japanese fought from strong defense positions with machine guns, small arms, mortar and artillery fire, which was particularly heavy.

Troops along the east coast of this sector advanced about 2,000 yards during yesterday afternoon and occupied the town of Tsuwa. Heavy supporting artillery fire was brought to bear on the enemy.

Japanese planes launched a concerted attack earlier on the British Pacific fleet, operating as a self-contained group in support of the Okinawa campaign, as it shelled and bombed the southern Ryukyus March 31 through April 2. Some major units were slightly damaged, Admiral Nimitz reported in a special press release on the British action.

Britain's 35,000-ton battleship H .M. S. King George V was the target for five Japanese aircraft, which one British naval observer said were driven off. The British task force, which also includes the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious, destroyed or damaged thirty-one enemy planes in the three-day strike against the Ryukyus.

What Tokyo Reported.

Tokyo radio reported, as usual, that Japanese flyers "already have succeeded in either sinking or damaging several enemy warships, including battleships, cruisers and other types." The enemy broadcaster claimed three United States aircraft carriers had been sunk or damaged.

Associated Press Correspondent Grant Macdonald wrote late yesterday that Japanese planes sneaked in low over northern Okinawa trying to hit shipping offshore but were stopped by a tremendous blast of anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore.

Vice-Admiral Mitscher reported to the Navy in Washington yesterday that his flyers and supporting forces destroyed or damaged 1,212 Japanese since or damaged 1,212 Japanese since the start of the Okinawa campaign.

Japs Short of Planes.

With Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Fleet, April 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—What appeared to be obselete army bombers, flown into battle by the Japanese today, immediately aroused speculation as to whether the Nippon air forces are running short of planes available for use in this area. The old planes were identified as "Marys," slow, sluggish bombers not seen since early in the war but probably used since for training.

Of the score sighted heading south toward Okinawa, twelve were shot down by American carrier-based planes. They were intercepted near Kikai in the Amami group of islands at the northern end of the Ryukyu chain. Presumably they were en route to attack American forces moving steadily ahead in their conquest of Okinawa, largest island of the Ryukyus. Also shot down in the same general area were ten Japanese fighter planes which were engaged in a rough-and-tumble battle by Marine Corps fighters. Five of the enemy planes escaped.

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Japs Claim Many Sinkings

San Francisco, April 7 (AP)—The Japanese radio filled Pacific waters today with sunken American ships, being much more successful than Nippon's aviators, while an imperial headquarters communiqué admitted ground losses on Okinawa Island's southern front.

Despite unsupported claims that 21 Allied vessels were sunk or damaged between April 1 and April 5 for a "phenomenal" total of 211 since March 23, the broadcasts recorded here said the "war situation does not permit of any optimism whatsoever."

Drive Toward Naha

Powerful tanks and artillery support backed up the American drive toward Naha, the Okinawa capital, imperial headquarters was quoted as saying, but Japanese forces were counterattacking.

In most recent actions, Japanese aviators were said to have sunk one cruiser, five "cruisers or destroyers," two undentified warships, one destroyer and two transports. Ships claimed damaged were one aircraft carrier, two "cruisers or destroyers," two unidentified warships and five transports.

118 Ship Toll Claimed

A breakdown of the March 23-April 5 claims listed 118 ships sunk, including four aircraft carriers and two battleships, nine sunk or damaged and 94 damaged.

The "fierce assault on the enemy vessels around Okinawa" is continuing, Tokyo said.

No mention was made of the six ships sunk by American airmen yesterday and today or the 391 planes shot down during the same period.

Loss of Yamato Leaves Foe With 5 Battleships

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900-Foot, 45,000-Ton Craft Was Japan's Mightiest Since Musashi Was Sunk

GUAM, April 7 (AP).—The Japanese battleship Yamato was the pride of the Emperor's Navy and up until the time she was sunk fifty miles off Japan today, the most powerful ship left to the once-proud Japanese fleet.

She was 900 feet long, of 45,000 tons, carried 16-inch guns and was capable of a speed of thirty knots. Roughly equivalent to the American 45,000-ton Iowa, both in age and characteristics.

There had been two ships of that size in the Japanese Navy. Her sister ship, the Musashi, was sunk in the Second Battle of the Philippines Sea last October.

This latest destructive blow brought to eighty-five the total of Japanese warships sunk or damaged in three sea-air actions in the last ten months. Five battleships have been sunk, but apparently the Japanese still have five older battleships afloat or in shipwards, undergoing repairs.

In the Battle of the Coral Sea in May, 1942, the Japanese lost one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers.

Other major battle losses were:

Midway, June 3-6, 1942—Four carriers, two cruisers, three destroyers and at least one transport sunk; three battleships, four cruisers, three transports and several destroyers damaged.

First Battle of the Philippine Sea, June 18-19, 1944—Two carriers, two destroyers, one tanker sunk; one carrier, one destroyer, one oiler probably sunk, and two or three carriers, one battleship, three cruisers, one destroyer and three tankers damaged.

Battle of Leyte Gulf (Second Battle of Philippine Sea), Oct. 22-27, 1944—Three battleships, four carriers, nine cruisers and nine destroyers sunk; five cruisers and seven destroyers probably sunk and six battleships, five cruisers and ten destroyers damaged.

The Japanese lost two battleships and other cruisers and smaller craft in South Pacific and Solomons Island engagements in 1942 and 1943.

A Tokyo broadcast mdae the entirely unsubstantiated assertion that twenty-one Allied ships had been sunk between April 1 and 5 for a "phenomenal" total of 211 since March 23.

AMERICAN FORCES CLOSING ON NAHA

Marines Continue Advances on Okinawa, Jap Lines Stiffen.

GUAM, Sunday, April 8—(AP) Marines of the Third Amphibious corps advanced 3,000 yards northward along both coasts of Okinawa yesterday morning against negligible resistance but 24th corps Army Doughboys ran into stiff resistance from heavily entrenched Japanese in their push toward Naha, island capital, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Carve Out New Gains

The Doughboys in the south were moving through hard terrain in which the enemy is fortified in extensive trenches, blockhouses and pillboxes the Admiral said. He made no mention of the extent of the soldiers' gains.

The Japanese made a small scale aerial attack on the ground troops yesterday. Twelve attackers were downed. Nothing was said as to whether they inflicted any damage.

Continuing their long-distance support of the Okinawa invasion forces, British carrier planes operating some 300 miles to the south hit airfields and other installations on Ishigati and Miyako in the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus. British pilots shot down five Japanese warplanes and destroyed three more on the ground.

Nimitz said new information discloses that American carrier pilots, in sweeps through the Ryukyus, sank four small cargo ships and many small craft and destroyed two Japanese airplanes caught on the ground.

The Marines, against "negligible resistance," continued their northward push on the Ishikawa isthmus throughout yesterday morning. By noon, they had advanced to the vicinity of Naga town on the west coast and to Ora bay on the east coast.

There were indications that the main battle on Okinawa may develop in the 24th Army sector, where the Japanese are resisting strongly with artillery, mortar and small arms fire.

JAPANESE EMPLOY TRICKS

Use Sod-Covered Trapdoors to Conceal Mortars on Okinawa

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Okinawa, Sunday, April 8 (AP)—Infantrymen supported by tanks and artillery and naval gunfire conquered strong Japanese hill positions today in their advance on southern Okinawa toward Naha, city and its airfields.

The doughboys' advance against artillery, mortar and machine-gun positions, some of them in natural caves on ridge tops, was slow and the veterans of other Pacific battlefronts were learning that the Japanese had some new tricks.

The Seventh Division's casualties so far have averaged about twenty Japanese killed to one American.

Okinawa Yanks Hit Jap Caves

With the 24th Army Corps, Okinawa, April 7 (AP)—The wrist-slapping phase of the Okinawa campaign appeared ended today as American troops ran into prepared Japanese positions, and the Nipponese air force struck at American shipping and beach installations.

The prepared Japanese positions, apparently constructed months ago, were in hilly, cave-pocked terrain, their defense facing north.

Advancing elements of this corps found the ground mined and in one instance mines were hid under cabbage heads in a field.

Chambers In Caves

Some captured caves had openings barely large enough for a man to squeeze through, but with large chambers inside, shored up with lumber.

Enemy positions were reported well supplied with ammunition. The Americans were drawing artillery fire—a considerable quantity of it by Japanese standards.

The American 7th Division, fighting south along the east coast, so far has had little contact with the enemy, but now is having a fight to get over the ridges.

Strongpoint Falls

The 7th took a strongpoint, including four stone blockhouses supported by a number of pillboxes.

Meanwhile, 3d Amphibious Corps Marines continue their relatively easy progress to the north.

Troops along the east coast advanced about 2,000 yards yesterday afternoon and occupied the town of Tsuwa. Heavy supporting artillery fire was brought to bear on the enemy.

VIENNA SIEGE ARC EXTENDED BY REDS

Russians Cut Escape Routes from City, Gain in Frontal Assault.

LONDON, Sunday, April 8—(AP) Red army tank columns, in a headlong 14-mile sweep around Western Vienna, three fourths encircled the

Austrian capital yesterday, leaving the Nazi garrison a 24½-mile escape gap, as other shock troops gained in a frontal assault through the city's southeastern strets.

NIGHT

Reaching the Danube river northwest of the city, Russian troops sliced across six of Vienna's escape routes and left the imperiled capital with only seven of an original 22 major railroads and highways.

Narrow Escape Gap

Berlin reports said that the escape gap to the north already had been narrowed. Soviet cavalrymen were said to have forded the Morava river northeast of Vienna and to have established bridgeheads that threatened to close the enemy's last retreat roads.

At the same time, Berlin reported that tank spearheads had broken 23 miles through the Vienna woods west of the capital and were plunging westward within 125 miles of Hitler's mountains retreat at Berchtesgaden in Bavaria.

While Moscow officially confirmed that Soviet tommygunners had broken across the Vienna's southern city limits and were battling toward its cratered heart, Soviet troops elsewhere on the eastern front carved out new gains.

Cleaning out southwestern Poland, the Soviets moved within 12 miles of Cieszyn (Teschen), and in Czechoslovakia gained up to 10 miles on a 80-mile front. In Yugoslavia, other Russian units battered to within 100 miles of Italy at a point 42 miles northeast of the Croatian capitol of Zagreb.

As the Nazis defiantly cried that Vienna "will be defended to the last sewer," two Soviet armies extended the siege arc around Vienna to 112 miles on the west, south and east. Moscow reports said high Nazi officials already were fleeing over the last crowded roads out of the city.

The greater part of the city was encircled when Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army tank men battered 14 miles through the Vienna woods in a two-day advance, sweeping through the town of Pressbaum, seven miles west of the city, to reach the Danube at Klosternburg, one mile from Vienna's northwestern limits.

The swift surge that isolated southern Vienna, where 20 of the city's 21 districts are located, cut across the railroad and highway to Linz and Munich and the main railroad to Prague. Three other minor highways were severed.

Berlin indicated that the narrow wedge to the Danube northeast of Vienna was rapidly being expanded. Tolbukhin's tank spearheads, the enemy said, had thrust 23 miles from their last positions to reach the key rail junction of St. Poelten, 28 miles west of the capital.

St. Poelten lies on Vienna's severed trunk line to Linz, 60 miles to the west and the Russians apparently were driving toward Bavaria, potential mountain hide-out for Nazi leaders.

Simultaneously, Moscow announced that Tolbukhin's men had battled their way into the southern districts of Vienna proper. Berlin said bitter hand-to-hand fighting raged in Favoriten within four miles of St. Stephan's cathedral in mid-city. The Russians also were reported to have broken into the eastern district of Simmering, site of the city's main gas and power plants.

Soviets Capture Vienna Suburb Of Moedling

London, April 7 (AP)—Russian troops have captured Moelding, southern suburb of Vienna, after bloody house-to-house fighting and the fiercest combat inside the Austrian capital is raging in the eastern quarter, where most of the city's utility plants are located, a German broadcast said tonight.

Soviet veterans of Stalingrad and Budapest had battered to within 4 miles of St. Stephan's Church in the center of Vienna. They were battling hastily reinforced Germans, who resisted stubbornly.

Spearheads Claimed Wrecked

The Germans also declared the Russians had speared 30 miles west of Vienna and reached St. Poelten on the road to Linz. The penetrating spearheads were wiped out, DNB added.

The broadcast said several Russian bridgeheads thrown over the Morava River east of Vienna had been smashed, and that the Soviets also were attempting to cross the Danube between Vienna and Hainburg, 25 miles to the east.

Nazis Counterattack

Moscow announced that the Germans not only were fighting for every factory and stone building but also had thrown in a number of counterattacks which were repelled by Red shock troops in bitter fighting.

Soviet forces earlier had captured four other suburbs along the city line, cleared the south bank of the Danube River east of Vienna in a 10-mile advance and reached the Morava River barrier protecting the capital's northeastern approaches on a 37-mile front.

The big aircraft assembly and testing center of Schwechat and the suburban communities of Alt-Kettenhof, Rothneusiedl and Hannersdorf, all on or adjacent to Vienna's southern boundary, were taken by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army.

Advancing swiftly from the Bratislava Gap, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army drove into the twin industrial towns of Fischamend-Markt and Fischamend-Dorf, 12 and 13 miles southeast of the heart of Vienna.

Gains In Other Areas

In Czechoslovakia, the Russians swept to a point 38 miles southeast of the big industrial city of Bruenn (Brno). In Yugoslavia, Soviet cavalrymen slashed through enemy lines within 41 miles northeast of the Croat capital of Zegrab and 104 miles from the Italian border.

According to the Free Yugoslav radio, units of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation have captured Sarajevo, Bosnian capital. It was at Sarajevo that Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated—the spark which touched off World War I.

On the Baltic front, Russiah units were mopping up enemy remnants on the Vistula delta, east of Danzig.

REDS ARE DRIVING NAZIS FROM VIENNA IN FIERCE BATTLE

DAY

Gilmore

Enemy Must Withdraw or Face Encirclement by Advancing Russians.

APR 8 1945

Moscow, April 7 (A. P.).—The Red Army today commenced driving the Germans from Vienna, and there were good indications that the Nazis face the possibility of an early encirclement if they do not make a withdrawal. Soviet storm columns to the south and southeast pushed northward yesterday, some advance scouting groups presumably wresting positions inside the Austrian capital.

Mortar, machine-gun and sniping fire which the Germans have been laying down was as heavy as ever but Soviet pressure appeared to be too much for the defenders.

Russian troops, which severed the Vienna-Linz highway earlier in the fighting, fought their way eastward today toward the capital. Apparently this Russian wing captured places north of the deer park and was threatening to cut off Nazi artillery in the Vienna woods.

Battling in Suburbs.

Heavy battles were in progress for the western suburbs of Wadlingnau and Mariabrunn, an important junction for railway and highway traffic. Tanks and motorized infantry of this same Soviet wing appeared to be pushing into Hadersdorf, a northwestern suburb leading to heights overlooking Vienna. The bulk of the German artillery was located on these heights.

Russian infantry in large numbers was being moved up to the outer suburbs to back up the Soviet storm units which first battered into the city's defenses.

Aircraft Plant Taken.

Soviet forces captured four suburbs along the city line, cleared the south bank of the Danube River east of Vienna in a ten-mile advance and reached the Morava River barrier protecting the Austrian capital's northeastern approaches on a thirty-seven-mile front.

The big aircraft assembly and testing center of Schwechat and the suburban communities of Alt-Kettenhof, Rothneusiedl and Hannersdorf, all on or adjacent to Vienna's southern boundary, were taken by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army.

GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT IN AIR

DAY

Doane

Germans Frantically Attempt To Stop 1,300 Heavies

London, April 7 (AP)—American airmen shot down at least 87 German planes today in the greatest aerial battle over Europe in three months as the Nazis tried frantically to stop 1,300 American heavy bombers plowing an invasion path for Marshal Montgomery's drive on the North Sea ports.

The Germans downed included a large number of jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262's.

NIGHT

Following the big American daylight raids, the German radio reported Allied bombers were overhead during the night, indicating that the RAF was out again after a two-night layoff due to bad weather.

22 Yank Bombers Lost

In the day's air battles, American fighter pilots got 63 enemy planes while bomber gunners accounted for at least 24.

American losses were 22 bombers and 3 fighters, heaviest suffered by the 8th Air Force since the Rhine crossing of March 24.

The RAF in a side operation in daylight raided Ijmuiden on the German-held coast of north Holland, where there is a submarine works and power station, and also a suspected site of Nazi rocket guns.

The big fleet of Liberators and Fortresses, escorted by 850 fighters, raced more than 100 miles ahead of onrushing British and American armies and blasted four jet airfields, two rail yards, two ammunition and storage plants, an oil depot and an ordnance depot. Most of them were in the vicinity of Bremen, Kiel and Hamburg, three of Germany's greatest ports imperiled by Montgomery's drive.

Bombers Hit Oil Depot

Airfields were hit at Kohlenbissen, 50 miles east of Bremen; Wesendorf, south of Hamburg; Parchim, 70 miles east of Hamburg; and Kaltenkirchen, 25 miles north of Hamburg. All are nesting places for the deadly, swift jets.

Rail yard targets were at Lueneberg, near Hamburg and Neumuenster, south of Kiel. The bombers also hit an oil depot at Guestrow and ammunition plants at Duneber and Krummel near Hamburg.

Swarms of Nazi fighters rose to the defense of this strategic area and some broke through the screen of guardian fighters to get at the heavy bombers.

Jets Are Active

The first fighter pilots back at their bases said a large number of the enemy planes shot down were "squirts"—the airmen's nickname for the jets.

They reported one bomber formation was attacked by jets just as it was going over the target, then was jumped by the conventional ME-109's and FW-190's as it pulled off the bombing run.

The last major air battle over Germany was March 24, when 53 Nazis were shot down in scattered fights over the Western front. A total of 67 Germans were shot down February 2 when 1,200 bombers attacked railway centers at Dresden, Chemnitz and Magdeburg.

From the south the Nazis were hit by United States 15th Air Force heavies and 22d Tactical Air Command Thunderbolts attacked German communications, fuel and ammunition dumps in northern Italy.

44 NAZI PLANES ARE SHOT DOWN

DAY

London, April 7 (A. P.).—At least forty-four German planes were shot down today as the Nazis pressed jet attacks against 1,300 American heavy bombers and 850 fighters making a sweep of airfields, ammunition dumps and railyards ahead of Allied armies rolling across northern Germany.

The number of German planes destroyed was expected to mount considerably as the forty-four represented claims from only a part of the fighter groups and none from the bombers, a United States Air Force staff officer said. Heavy combat occurred within fifty miles of Hamburg, in the district where several of today's targets were situated.

At the same time Italian-based planes of the 15th Air Force attacked rail lines and other communications in northern Italy for the third straight day.

Objectives of the Britain-based bombers and fighters included four jet-propelled plane bases, three ordnance and ammunition storage depots, an oil storage depot at Hitzacker and railroad-marshaling yards at Luneburg, near Hamburg, and Neumuenster.

Other targets were airfields located at Kohlenbissen, fifty miles east of Bremen; Wesendorf, southeast of Bremen; Parchim and Kaltenkirchen, twenty-five miles north of Hamburg, and an ordnance plant at Gustrow.

Munitions storage plants at Duneberg and Krummel, also near Hamburg, were hit.

Sergeant Dunn Scores 100 Missions In Reich

A U.S. Bomber Base in England, April 7 (AP)—Master Sergeant Hewitt (Buck) Dunn, of Norfolk, Va., returned safely Friday from an attack on the railway yards at Leipzig and became the first bomber crewman in the American 8th Air Force to complete 100 combat missions over Germany.

There have been one or two others who have flown 100 missions or more, but not all over Germany or the occupied countries.

As a gunner on a Flying Fortress, Dunn, the father of a year-old daughter he has never seen, has participated in attacks on almost every major city in the Reich, including nine on Berlin.

DAY

Now he is ready to begin "my second hundred" battle flights.

"Sure I want to get home just like anybody else," he said, "but not until Germany is washed up."

Dunn wears the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with fourteen oakleaf clusters. In the last dozen or more attacks he has replaced an officer as bombardier.

STATE, NAZI OFFICES SPLIT

Drastic Hitler Decree Permits Party Men To Quit Posts

June

London, April 7 (AP)—Adolf Hitler decreed the splitting of state and Nazi party offices today in a drastic move enabling topflight Nazi leaders to abandon their posts in the path of Allied armies crushing Germany and take up underground station in the "werewolf war."

The action apparently is intended to relieve non-Nazi party "surrender stoogies" in the areas overrun by the Allies and it was interpreted here as another indication that the Reich was in its death throes.

"These Difficult Times"

A decree by Hitler and an order by the party Chancellor, Martin Bormann, as quoted by the German news agency DNB, said the move was made to facilitate "the freedom of movement" of functionaries in "these difficult times."

There have been previous reports that Nazi party leaders had been executed for fleeing their posts.

This reversed an opposite trend during twelve years of Nazi history in which province after province fell under the rule of Nazi party *Gauleiters*.

The move also occurred amid mounting reports of chaos and terrorism in crumbling Germany and reports of many Germans fleeing to neutral countries. Only yesterday German military planes landed at Lisbon and Barcelona, their crewmen asking to be interned since they no longer wanted to fight.

Offices To Be Separated

Hitler's order, broadcast shortly before the "werewolf" guerrilla station boasted of assassinating another German mayor who had prepared to surrender his village, said that "all party and state functions on the level of the *Kreis* (the administrative subdivision of a province), where they are held by the same person, shall be separated."

"Similarly," the decree con-

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tinued, "where two party or administrative posts are at present held by the same person they shall also be separated."

DNB interpreted this thusly: "For instance, the personal union of the offices of mayor and *Kreisleiter*, or the holding of subordinate offices in the party or its affiliated organizations, or the leadership of several *Kreis* by one *Kreisleiter*, will be eliminated."

The German Reason

Bormann's order declared that Hitler's decree also applied to local levels and "accordingly the post of local party leader and burgomaster will not in the future be held by the same person."

"The reason for this measure," DNB continued, "must be sought in the fact that the tasks of human leadership falling upon the party at a time of the most difficult and manifold problems, would suffer if the party had to carry the additional burdens of state administration.

"Practical experience of warfare in the interior has clearly shown how little it is possible for a state duty and a party function to be filled by the same person without one or other or all of them suffering neglect.

Basis For Propaganda

"A double office is partciularly disadvantageous where the presence of the officeholder is required in two places at the same time.

"As a result of war conditions the tasks of state administration have grown so much and require such a high degree of freedom of movement that state offices call for complete attention.

"The close co-operation between party and state which has been often proved will, of colrse, not be changed."

A suggestion that the Nazis might be setting up a basis for a new postwar propaganda campaign was not overlooked in London. The Nazis contended that the German Army was not defeated in the first World War, but was "betrayed" by the appeal of President Wilson's fourteen points and a civilian revolt. This time they might try to claim the Nazis didn't lose the war but were "betrayed" by non-party members.

Berlin's Coal Canceled

In an order of the day to the SA (storm troopers), Wilhelm Scheppman, chief of staff, told his Brown Shirts that "the enemy stands far within the German fatherland." The Allies, he said, could be beaten "if we are not despondent but stem him with fierce determination and supreme individual effort."

Earlier the Transocean Agency had told Berliners that all coal rations for domestic heating in Berlin had been canceled, following up Friday's decree which ordered the cutting off of gas and a "further drastic reduction" of electricity.

Single Posts Only For Nazi Chiefs

London, April 7 (AP)—The German radio announced today a Hitler decree ordering Nazi party district leaders to give up their jobs in local governments.

"All personal union between the offices of the state and the Nazi party has to be split up," the decree said.

"The reason for the decree is that the tasks of the party are mainly to care for the population and in these difficult times, when quick decisions and sometimes moves have to be carried out at a moment's notice, it is not thought suitable that a party official should be burdened with the tasks of local administration and vice versa."

Combining Offices Forbidden

"It will no longer be possible to combine the office of *Kreisleiter* (district or county leader) and county councilor or lord mayor and no district leader can hold the same office in two or more districts at the same time.

"In the future, no village or town party leader can combine this office with that of mayor."

The order added that "close cooperation between the party and state will, however, still be safeguarded."

Escape Motive Sensed

The decree was interpreted here as a means of enabling Nazi party leaders in the provinces and towns to escape capture, leaving nonparty members behind as stooges to deal with the Allied conquerors.

At the same time the Nazis, who have announced the intention of fighting last-ditch guerrilla warfare, would be able to perpetuate the propaganda that German civilians surrendered while the Nazis continued to resist.

Berlin Cancels Home Coal Rations

London, April 7 (AP)—All coal rations for domestic heating in Berlin have been canceled, the German Transocean news agency announced in a broadcast today.

The decree followed yesterday's order cutting off the gas supply to the Reich capital's homes and instituting a "further drastic reduction" in electricity.

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NORWAY APPEALS FOR SWEDISH AID

Fearing Last Desperate Stand by Foe in North, She Bids Stockholm End Neutrality

ECONOMIC DISASTER SEEN

200,000 Germans Preparing Fortifications Similar to Those in Bavarian Alps

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The Norwegian Government, declaring that a German force of approximately 200,000 would make a "last desperate stand" in Norway, appealed today to Sweden to drop her neutrality and rescue "what can be saved" of Norway.

"The general feeling in Norway," a statement issued by the Royal Norwegian Government said, "seems to be that the war against the Germans has reached the stage where neutrality has become a mere empty word that both the Swedish people and the Government are in fact aware of their moral responsibilities and are prepared to assist in saving what can be saved."

A Swedish communiqué issued yesterday said a Swedish-Norwegian volunteer association had been granted permission to train 200 of its volunteers at Swedish military establishments. The communiqué gave no further details about the "Volunteers for Norway" movement.

The statement of the Norwegian Government said the Germans were bringing heavy guns and other war matériel into Norway, sending in ammunition by air, increasing the number of fortified U-boat pens, improving their airfields and stocking up supplies of gasoline.

The statement declared that Norway with her mountains and fjords was "easy to defend and fortification work is going on today in Norway on similar lines to those which have been reported from the Bavarian Alps. It is also known that the Germans all over the country have planned destruction on the most extensive scale."

The statement added that Norwegian economy already had suffered a hard blow in the loss of the greater part of its merchant navy and "if the Germans are allowed to carry out their plans—if electricity works are blown up, the fishing fleet stolen, factories destroyed and railway lines put out of service—the economic destruction of Norway will be practically irreparable."

The statement, which followed British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's message yesterday to Norway that her hour of liberation was nearing, contended that the approach of the end "seems in no way to have weakened the cruelty of the Gestapo."

"The number of arrests is increasing," the communiqué declared. "Never before have so many Norwegians been German prisoners as now and all reports also confirm that torture is being increased. There is also a growing fear that hostages are being taken to be used by the Germans as a means of bargaining.

POLISH FRISCO HOPES RECEDE

Efforts To Form A Coalition Government Deadlocked

London, April 7 (AP)—Hopes for Polish participation in the San Francisco world security conference all but vanished today as it was learned that attempts to establish a coalition Government had run into [illegible] fall.

A spokesman for the exiled Polish Government said flatly that "lack of good faith" on the part of Russia and the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Administration was blocking formation of the proposed provisional regime.

Earlier the Polish Telegraph Agency—voice of the London Poles—said that fifteen Polish political leaders had disappeared after presenting themselves to Soviet authorities in accepting an invitation to fly to London.

Both Sides Stand Firm

Despite a statement last night by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Secretary of State, that it was highly important that a provisional government be established by the Poles in time for the San Francisco meeting later this month, it was learned authoritatively that no progress in that direction had been made recently.

Meanwhile, the United States and Britain remained firm in their decision that Poland could be represented at the conference only by the creation of a provisional government of national unity as agreed upon at the Yalta conference.

This stand was adopted in the face of equally firm Russian insistence that an invitation be extended to the Warsaw group if the [illegible] coalition ca[illegible] before the c[illegible]n-25.

Possible Collapse Of Japan Seen

London, April 7 (AP)—Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan from 1937 to 1941, said today that Japanese leaders may be found "who care for Japan and the Japanese people more than the Nazis care for Germany and the German people."

In an article in the London *Daily Mail* on Russia's denunciation of her neutrality pact with Japan, Craigie wrote: "Perhaps were Russia now to join the Allies, Admiral Suzuki may be found to be one of these."

May Seek Soft Spot

He added: "We may regard the fall of the Koiso Cabinet after only nine months of office as a measure of the Japanese consternation on receiving the news from Moscow. Clearly Japan does not feel she can rely on another year of tightrope dancing and she may be looking for a soft spot on which to fall."

Referring to a possible Japanese collapse, Craigie said he believed that "Japan, knowing that our answer will be 'unconditional surrender' will not do so until her situation becomes desperate; and her leaders must consider her situation desperate if and when the USSR joins in the struggle against her."

Russia's entry into the Pacific war, he said, would mean the "early destruction" of Japan.

'Red Act Will Save GI Lives'

London, April 7 (AP)—The Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said today in a story under a Washington dateline that "Russia's denunciation of her neutrality treaty with Japan was a big thing all over the United States . . . because it looked like the final step before Russia jumps into the Pacific war."

"And that is a big thing in America's estimation, for the reason that it means fewer American boys will get killed," the service paper added. It also quoted editorial and congressional comment on the Soviet decision.

'Izvestia' Cites Old Grievances Against Japan

Says Relations Have Been 'Unsatisfactory' 20 Years; Assails Help to Germany

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—The government newspaper "Izvestia" accused Japan today of strengthening ties with the German Reich even after she knew the Nazis were doomed, and asserted Japanese militarists had been looking for a "golden opportunity" to realize their hidden imperialistic plans.

Breaking a Russian silence on the Soviet Union's denunciation Thursday of its neutrality pact with Japan, the newspaper, in a front-page editorial, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio, said the action was a "direct consequence" of Japan's alliance with Germany and Tokyo's war against the United States and Great Britain.

The editorial gave no hint of Russia's future course, but, in a review of past events, said Soviet-Japanese relations had been "of an absolutely unsatisfactory character" for more than two decades.

The editorial not only reviewed the course of the war but recalled old Russian grievances against Japan, including "Japanese intervention" in the east in 1918-'22, during which time the Japanese Army landed at Vladivostok and occupied the Siberian coastal area; the occupation by Japan of northern Sakhalin Island and a number of border incidents.

Signing of the neutrality pact on April 13, 1941, eased tension between Japan and Russia, "Izvestia" said, but after Germany attacked the Soviet Union two months later, Adolf Hitler's initial successes "caused the heads of many Japanese politicians . . . to whirl" and "there ripened thoughts in leading political and military circles of Japan on the necessity of making use of this 'golden opportunity.'"

"During the most difficult times for the U. S. S. R., Japan continued to strengthen her collaboration with Germany, this having not only great political meaning but also substantial aid for Germany in her war against the Soviet Union," "Izvestia" said.

Meanwhile, in London, Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan from 1937 to 1941, said that if Russia entered the Pacific war it would mean the early destruction of Japan and her "inability to continue the struggle with any prospect of success or for any length of time in China, Manchuria and Korea after the game is up in Japan itself."

Writing in the London *Daily Mail*, Sir Robert also said that in such an event Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, new Japanese Premier, might be found to be among a group which cares "for Japan and the Japanese people more than the Nazis care for Germany and the German people."

Sir Robert attributed the fall of the Koiso Cabinet to "Japanese consternation on receiving the news from Moscow," and suggested Japan "may be looking for a soft spot on which to fall."

"Japan, knowing that our answer will be 'unconditional surrender,' will not do so until her situation becomes desperate," Sir Robert added, "and her leaders must consider her situation desperate if and when the U.S.S.R. joins in the struggle against her."

Russ Paper Accuses Tokyo

London, April 7 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* charged today that the Japanese had been watching to take advantage of a "golden opportunity" in Asia and had strengthened their alliance with the Nazis, even when it became clear that Germany was doomed.

The newspaper's editorial, broadcast by the Moscow radio, broke a silence in Russia on the interpretation of the Soviet Union's denunciation of her neutrality pact with Japan.

Future Course In Doubt

The editorial still left in doubt Moscow's future course as a result of the denunciation, but said the Soviet Union took the step as a "direct result" of the fact that

Japan was an ally of Germany and was at war with Britain and the United States.

Until the signing of the treaty in 1941, *Izvestia* said, relations between Russia and Japan had been "of an absolutely unsatisfactory character" for more than two decades. The newspaper added that after Hitler's temporary successes in his attack on Russia "many Japanese politicians prepared to stake their fate on Hitlerite cards."

Frontier Conflicts Cited

The newspaper referred to "Japanese intervention in the Far East in 1918 and 1922, numerous frontier conflicts and the final memorable events at Lake Khassan and at the River Khalkin Gol in 1938 and 1939."

"The facts prove," *Izvestia* said, "that the ruling circles in Japan for many years waged an aggressive policy against the Soviet Union which led more than once to sharp conflict between the two states."

British Reported Building Giant Bomber Like B-29

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7—A British bomber of the same class as the American Superfortress is being built for Royal Air Force attacks on Japan, The London Daily Mail reported today.

The newspaper's air correspondent said the first news of the plane was given yesterday by Sir Roy Dobson, managing director of A. V. Roe, Ltd., makers of the Lancasters that now are dropping eleven-ton bombs on Germany. There was no comment on the report from British Air Ministry officials.

Reports British Aid To Soviet Red Cross

London, April 7 (A. P.)—British aid to the Soviet Red Cross has exceeded $36,000,000, the Moscow radio said today. The figure was revealed yesterday when Mrs. Winston Churchill attended a meeting of officers of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Moscow.

Dutch Rebuilding Fleet

London, April 7 (AP)—The Netherlands, which lost half of its 3,000,000-ton merchant fleet in the war, is placing orders for materials and machinery to rebuild to a pre-war level it was learned today. Most orders are being placed in Britain, Belgium Switzerland and Sweden.

London, April 7 (AP)—Movie Actor Jimmy Stewart, who enlisted in the Army Air Forces as a private, is now a full colonel.

He is serving as chief of staff for a United States 8th Air Force combat wing consisting of several bomber groups. He came to the European theater of operations eighteen months ago as a B-24 pilot with the rank of captain.

Stewart has flown in twenty combat missions, several of them as command pilot. He led a formation of 250 Liberators over Berlin the first time the Nazi capital was attacked in daylight by American bombers.

After twelve flights as a squadron commander, Stewart was taken off regular flying status and became a group operations officer.

REVERSE LEND-LEASE AIDS ARMY HOSPITALS

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Three-fourths of the American Army's total medical requirements in Britain—items ranging from artificial eyes made of plastic to seventy-eight tons of bicarbonate of soda—were received from Britain under reverse lend-lease in a two-year period, it was announced today.

A report of the Ministry of Production summarized the orders filled for the Americans between July, 1942, and July, 1944. The supplies varied from the simplest everyday remedies—such as bicarbonate of soda and 20,000,000 aspirin tablets—to blood-transfusion sets for parachutists, enough bandages to go three times around the world, and the most delicate surgical instruments. Artificial plastic eyes, a British wartime invention, are one of the most remarkable items, the report said.

Short of trained technicians to produce the eyes in sufficient quantities, Britain put the technique and materials at the disposal of the United States Army, which set up a training scheme in England whereby its dental technicians could be schooled to make the plastic eyes.

NEW CZECH REGIME TIES IN WITH RUSSIA

Government Includes Four Communists—Masaryk Retains Old Position

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The day-old Czechoslovak Government pledged itself today to maintain "practical" military, political, economical and cultural relations with Russia.

The declaration of policy was issued through its London press bureau soon after the formation of the new Government. Left Wing factions are represented in two key posts.

The announcement also said that the mobilization of a new Czechoslovak army would continue in the liberated areas of the country and residents of German-occupied areas would be roused to "an all-national struggle against the occupants."

The Government is headed by Premier Zdenek Fierlinger, former Ambassador to Russia, and includes a Communist, Vaclav Nosek, as Minister of the Interior.

"In matters of punishing Germany, in settling Germany's reparations obligations, in setting new frontiers and in organizing future peace, Czechoslovakia will stand as near as possible at the side of the Soviet Union and in one row with the other Slav and all democratic countries," it was said. The new regime also declared its intention of strengthening relations with Britain, the United States and France.

It made it clear that the regime regarded itself as a Provisional Government. It said that a new Cabinet would be formed after complete liberation to prepare for secret elections and the drafting of a new Constitution.

Benes Completes New Czech Cabinet

London, April 7 (AP)—President Eduard Benes announced today the formation of a new Czechoslovak Government, designed to obtain the strongest support from Moscow, and headed by Zdanko Fierlinger, former Ambassador to Russia, as Premier.

The Communist, Vaclav Nosek was given the post of Minister of Internal Affairs. Msgr. Jan Sramek, former Catholic premier-in-exile, was named Deputy Premier, and the veteran nonpartisan Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of the Czechoslovak republic, was retained as Foreign Minister.

First announcement of the new government came in a Moscow broadcast of a Tass agency dispatch from Kosice, temporary Czechoslovak capital.

Other Appointments Listed

Other ministers named by Benes, according to Tass, included:

Gen. Ludwig Svoboda, national defense; Hubert Ripka, foreign trade; Vavad Strobar, finance; Prof. Zdenek Nejedl, schools and education; Yaroslav Stanki, justice; Vyacheslav Kopecki, information; Julius Duibis, agriculture; Bohumil Lausman, industry; Ivan Pyetor, home trade; Gen. Antonin Gassal, railways; Frantisek Gassal, post office; Josif Soltes, labor and social insurance; Adolf Prochazka, health; Vyacheslav Mayer, supply.

Also in the Cabinet were Joseph David, Clement Gotwald, Vilem Sorki and Jan Ursini, the broadcast said. Their posts were not specified.

French Said to Oppose Any Colonial Trusteeship

Delegates to Big 5 Meeting Are Instructed Emphatically

PARIS, April 7 (AP).—French delegates to the proposed Big Five conference on colonial trusteeship have been instructed emphatically to oppose any suggestion for placing all colonies under international control, circles close to the Foreign Ministry indicated today.

The position was reported clearly stated in a communication sent by the Cabinet to Paul Emile Naggiar, France's alternate delegate to the San Francisco world security conference.

The United States suggested this week that representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, China and France meet at Washington two weeks before the April 25 San Francisco meeting to work out an agreement on mandates.

U.S. Proposals Anticipated

There is widespread belief here that the Washington session may produce American proposals to establish an international administration for the colonial empires. Presumably the conference will confine itself to a discussion of the former League of Nation's mandates and questions of supervising factories wrested from the Nazis. An example of the mandate problem is that posed by the Marshall Islands in the Pacific.

The French see no difficulties on such points.

But they seem extremely worried over the possibility that the proposed trustee system might be extended to include colonies, especially in the Orient, which belonged to France, Holland and Britain and have since been overrun by the Japanese. French Indo-China is the focal point of this disquiet.

Great emphasis is now being placed on the present fighting between French resistance groups and the Japanese.

'Notable' Bomb Experiment Nears End

Paris, April 7 (AP)—The day of sky-darkening fleets of heavy bombers is passing from the fast-shrinking European battle theater and mass strategic bombing—the "notable experiment" which Prime Minister Churchill said was worth trying to knock out Germany—is coming to an end.

First, the heavy bombers have just about done their part of the job; second, the targets they once reached from England now have come within range of more economical bombing and rocket-firing attack by fast, low-flying fighter-bombers.

Fleets A Problem

What should be done with the British and American four-engined fleets has already become a question.

It can be assumed that some heavy bombing will be continued, probably policing Germany's shattered oil industry and plastering her ports.

So far as is known by correspondents in Paris, no decision has yet been reached on the disposition of four-engined bomber fleets.

Some Kept As Threat

Obviously a considerable force must be kept both as a threat and to fill spot needs.

If any heavy bombers are shifted to the Eastern theater they probably would be American Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Because the big British bombers were designed to fit specific conditions in this theater, many airmen doubt that they would be as effective in the Pacific area.

It is very likely that many of the big bombers will be converted for the purpose of getting badly needed food, medical and other supplies into isolated sections of Europe.

Two Frenchmen Sentenced

Betrayed Four British 'Chutists for $40; Nazis Shot Three

VERSAILLES, France, April 7 (AP).—A French court sentenced today two Nazi sympathizers who betrayed four British parachute troopers for a small sum of money.

The Frenchmen spotted the British soldiers near a railroad station and notified the Germans, receiving $40 apiece after the Germans had shot three of the para-

chutists.

The Court of Justice sentenced one Frenchman to death and gave the other twenty years at hard labor.

YANKS SEIZE ITALY HEIGHT

British Also Gain On Other Sectors of Line

Rome, April 7 (AP)—American 5th Army troops have captured 3,000-foot Monte Folgorito, dominating the main west coast highway 1 mile southeast of Massa, in a drive putting them 19½ miles from the naval base of La Spezia, a communiqué announced today.

Two British destroyers, Marne and Lookout, and swarms of American fighter-bombers effectively supported the operation. The destroyers hurled shells into German artillery positions and silenced some batteries.

Reno River Crossed

At the eastern end of the Italian line, Gen. Mark W. Clark's British 8th Army troops drove across the Reno River northwest of San Alberto, near the southwest corner of Valli di Comacchio.

The two actions, anchoring more firmly the two sea flanks, already have brought in more than 2,000 prisoners, but there was no indication yet of any large-scale offensive such as Clark has promised.

Most of the prisoners were taken on the 8th Army front along the Valli di Comacchio, where a narrow finger of land between the Adriatic and Comacchio lagoon was cleared of the enemy and several islands in the lagoon itself captured.

Resistance in the Monte Folgorito area was described as "scattered." The Americans were compelled to withdraw slightly from newly won positions near Strettoia, just south of Monte Folgorito. Enemy shelling was particularly heavy in this area, but slightly northwest of Strettoia a German counterattack was thrown back.

Hold Around Bologna

In the central sector of the front the Germans held grimly to their prepared positions around Bologna. Allied patrols prodded them at every opportunity.

For the third straight day and despite bad weather, United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked rail lines and other communications and targets in northern Italy. Thunderbolts of the 22d Tactical Air Command also went after German fuel and ammunition dumps in the same area.

Lightnings of the 15th Air Force dive-bombed a rail bridge at Tannach-Stein, where a secondary Austrian highway crosses the Drava River near the Yugoslav border.

Allies Capture Key Height In Italy

Rome, April 7 (AP)—American 5th Army troops, continuing their attack near the Ligurian coast in western Italy, have captured the dominating 3,000-foot Monte Folgorito, and are driving forward against scattered resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

Monte Folgorito is 4½ miles from the sea coast and 19½ miles southeast of La Spezia.

Yanks Forced Back

North of Strettoia, half way between Monte Folgorito and the sea, the Americans were compelled to withdraw slightly from newly-won positions. The enemy put up a heavy fire in that sector. A small German counterattack northwest of the town was repulsed.

Two British destroyers, the Marne and Lookout, and swarms of American fighter bombers effectively supported the 5th Army operations in the Monte Folgorito area. The destroyers pumped shells into the German artillery positions. The Allied communiqué reported that some enemy guns were silenced and others were compelled to move.

Cross Reno River

On the eastern coastal sector British 8th Army troops, in what was described officially as a "local attack," drove across the Reno River northwest of San Alberto and near the southwest corner of Lake Comacchio. They took 60 prisoners.

Eighth Army headquarters disclosed that the recent successful clearing of the enemy from the spit of land separating Lake Comacchio from the Adriatic was carried out by the British 2d Commando Brigade, which captured nearly 1,000 prisoners.

Positions Improved

There was nothing in the official reports to indicate that either the 5th or 8th army thrusts were on a major scale. In both instances they were made on narrow sectors. While they improved forward positions, they had not made any important changes in the battle lines.

In the aerial warfare more than 2,000 Allied planes participated in a day-long attack on enemy areas in northern Italy yesterday, losing only four aircraft.

Ordnance Plants Hit

While United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers pounded mar-

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shalling yards and ordnance plants at Brescia and Verona, long-range fighters strafed rail targets in southern Germany.

United States 12th Air Force B-25's and many hundreds of Thunderbolts, Spitfires, Mustangs and other fighter-bombers of both the American and British air forces blasted gun posts, rail lines, fuel dumps and enemy strongholds from La Spezia across northern Italy to Yugoslavia and the Dalmatian Islands.

Pope Receives Gen. Morgan

Vatican City, April 7 (AP)—Pope Pius XII held an audience today with Brig. Gen. Hugh Morgan, consultant to the United States surgeon general. Morgan is touring the European war theater. The Pope received privately the Rev. Harold Stockman, Jesuit father who is chief chaplain for the United States Navy in Italy.

Greek Regent Ousts Plastiras; '41 Letter Cited

Voulgaris, Head of Navy, Is Premier-Designate; Left SeesMonarchist Plot

ATHENS, April 7 (AP).—Admiral Petros Voulgaris, head of the Greek Navy, was named by Regent Archbishop Damaskinos today to form a new government succeeding that of Premier Nicholas Plastiras, who was dismissed.

Earlier today Plastiras told a press conference he would refuse to resign, but the archbishop informed him by letter tonight that he had no use for Plastiras's services.

Dismissal of Plastiras climaxed a cabinet crisis which arose when a monarchist newspaper published a letter which, it said, Plastiras had written in 1941 favoring German intervention to halt the Greek-Italian war.

Admiral Voulgaris has been prominent in the Navy since the World War, when he joined forces with the Venizelos revolutionary movement in 1917. He is credited with having halted the Greek naval mutiny at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1944, when he boarded a mutinous destroyer.

While Plastiras had told reporters today that even if formally dismissed he would refuse to quit, there was little doubt of the reagent's power to oust him.

The Leftist press, which previously had attacked Plastiras for suppressive measures against the Leftist E. L. A. S. group, opposed his removal today and contended that publication of his 1941 letter was part of a monarchist plot to seize the government.

Berlin Issues Permits For Subway Travel

Stockholm, April 7 (A. P.).—Berliners will need special licenses to travel in subways during the rush hours beginning Monday, the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today. The decree reflected the strain on the Reich capital's much-bombed communications system.

British Destroy Foe's Army in Central Burma

Report Force of 50,000 In Mandalay Trap Erased; 2 Other Armies Mauled

CALCUTTA, April 7 (AP).—The Japanese 15th Army in central Burma, officially estimated three weeks ago as 50,000 men, "no longer exists as an effective fighting force," a Southeast Asia Command communique announced today, and a headquarters spokesman said two other enemy armies, the 27th and 28th, had been badly mauled attempting to rush relief.

"There are no organized Japanese forces" left inside the Mandalay-Meiktila pocket, the announcement said.

The communique, stating that the enemy 15th Army had been defeated decisively in one of the "greatest victories" for Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command, declared that the British 14th Army had won complete mastery of the battlefield during the last few weeks in "an intensive killing match."

A headquarters announcement said 17,000 Japanese bodies had been counted on the central Burma battlefields from December 1 to March 31.

"What is left of the Japanese divisions which opposed our advance in central Burma," the spokesman said, "are attempting to withdraw at night through our lines toward the hills southeast of Mandalay and south of Meiktila. Our armored columns, which have been mopping up inside the central Burma pocket, reported a merry slaughter, and are retaining the initiative."

Jap Army In Burma 'Decisively' Defeated

Calcutta, April 7 (AP)—The Southeast Asia Command announced today that in the battle for central Burma and Mandalay "the Japanese 15th Army has been decisively defeated and no longer exists as an effective fighting force."

The announcement said the fighting inside the Mandalay-Meiktila pocket in central Burma led to one of the "greatest victories" in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command.

The communiqué, issued at Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's headquarters, said that in an "intensive killing match" with the Japanese in the past few weeks the 14th Army had gained complete mastery of the battlefield and "there are no Japanese organized forces inside the central Burma pocket."

Press Mission Acclaims Indian Editors' Support

Parting Message Also Lauds Government Officials' Stand

NEW DELHI, April 7 (AP).—The three members of the world-touring American Society of Newspaper Editors committee issued a farewell message to the Indian press today, acknowledging indorsement by Indian editors of the society's resolution "to permit the free flow of news in and out of all countries in the post-war world."

"Government officials also received the committee with complete freedom and courtesy," the statement said. "They agreed, as did the editors, in the principle of the plan and promised a thorough study of the best means of application, which is the problem in all nations."

The committee consists of Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl W. Ackerman, Columbia University dean of journalism.

Chinese Battle In 3 Provinces

Chungking, April 7 (AP) — The Chinese high command reported heavy fighting west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad today as Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault predicted Russia's denunciation of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact would result in changes in both Allied and Japanese strategy in the China theater.

Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, said in a press conference at Kunming that while the Japanese had gained much ground in China their communications were precarious and hundreds of thousands of men had been thrown into China battles who could have been put to much better use in the Pacific.

"We are grateful to the Japanese strategists for hastening the end of the war," he added.

The high command said Chinese forces were battling the enemy in three provinces west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad in an effort to smash the current Japanese offensive and at the same time to cut the vital Canton-Hankow railroad.

The communiqué said Chinese troops broke into Chenhsien, 80 miles north of Hengyang on the Canton-Hankow railroad, and killed 135 Japanese soldiers, but were forced to withdraw. Hard fighting continued in the vicinity.

In Honan province, the communiqué said, Chinese troops captured Iyang, 18 miles southwest of Loyang, Japanese base on the Lunghai railroad, and were driving toward Ichwan, 12 miles from Loyang. This success, if accurately represented, might mean the severance of one of Japan's main supply routes to the forces threatening Shensi province from Changsuichen on the Lo River.

Chennault Predicts Change In China War

Kunming, April 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, said today he believed Russia's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact would cause an immediate readjustment of both Allied and Japanese strategy in the China theater.

Chennault, who visited the Yellow River area, said operations of the 14th Air Force in support of the Chinese had helped halt the Japanese offensive west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad and that the Japanese communications along the vital rail line had been almost totally disrupted.

During March, Chennault said, 29,000 tons of Japanese sea shipping were destroyed.

Chennault said the Japanese had occupied a great deal of territory in China but their communications were precarious and hundreds of thousands of men had been thrown into the China battles who could have been put to much better use in the Pacific.

"We are grateful to the Japanese strategists for hastening the end of the war," Chennault commented.

NEGROS YANKS GAIN 30 MILES

Southern Mindanao Conquest Virtually Completed

Manila, *Sunday*, April 8 (AP)—Doughboys of the 41st Division virtually have completed conquest of southern Mindanao, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, while on Negros Island elements of the 40th Division advanced 30 miles, capturing two airfields in their sweep.

The Far Eastern Air Force, maintaining its daily devastation schedule, bombed Formosa's Kiirun shipping base with 114 tons of bombs and poured 87 more onto Hong Kong's Kowloon dock.

Clouds prevented estimates of damage at Kiirun, but at Kowloon bombs created explosions and fires in an electric power plant and a large building in the supply area.

Freighter Badly Damaged

Direct hits were reported on a tanker in Hong Kong harbor and at nearby Kaitan airdrome.

A 3,000-ton freighter and several smaller freighters were severely damaged by other bombers ranging the South China Sea. Other small vessels were sunk east of Formosa.

Medium bombers found a Japanese light cruiser in Soemba Strait in the Lesser Sundas and scored two direct hits. MacArthur said the warship was either sunk or heavily damaged.

Other Philippine-based aircraft strafed and bombed Nipponese shipping in the Macassar Straits and the Celebes.

2,297 Japanese Dead

On the ground, MacArthur reported that Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division troops have counted 2,297 Japanese dead and taken 59 prisoners in their capture of Zamboanga sector of southern Luzon.

American casualties there were 131 killed, two missing and 533 wounded, MacArthur said.

Total Japanese casualties in the Philippines campaign thus were brought in official reports to 310,000, with American losses at slightly more than 30,000—a 10 to 1 ratio.

MacArthur said remnants of the Zamboanga Japanese "have been scattered and disintegrated into the mountains north of Moroc."

Many Towns Liberated

On Cebu, Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's Americal Division continued its "systematic destruction" of Japanese prepared positions north of Guadalupe.

On southern Luzon, the 14th Corps liberated many towns and villages in a sweep and east of Laguna province and Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th Regimental Combat Team is maintaining pressure, with attritional artillery fire, and aerial bombing and strafing, on Japanese in stubbornly-held mountain positions.

Devoting slightly more space than his usual single sentence each to New Guinea and Solomons operations, MacArthur reported that Australian ground forces have killed 790 Japanese in the Wewak sector and that an additional 510 have been slain on Bougainville and New Britain.

Air Action Leads In Philippines

Manila, April 7 (AP)—Air operations are stealing the show in the Philippine theater.

This latest one-day record for planes was reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today:

Heavily attacked Hong Kong a third consecutive day, wrecking three merchant ships with direct hits and starting tremendous fires along the waterfront.

Loosed 7[illegible] of fragmentation bombs on Toyohara airdrome, Formosa, firing many parked planes.

Sank or damaged three sizable tankers and two small freighters in the Pescadores, islands west of Formosa.

Sank seventeen small Japanese cargo ships south of Hong Kong.

Started large fires in Tarakan oil storage area of northern Borneo.

And, most sensational because of its very daring, troops of the 11th Airborne Division were ferried 20 miles in tiny, one-passenger cub planes to capture Lucena, capital of Tabayas province on southern Luzon, and Lucena's two airfields.

The Lucena attack was the strongest yet in the Southwest Pacific war. The tiny liaison planes which normally are used for short one-passenger hops or for reconnaissance flights, carried a small force of the Eleventh Airborne Division to unopposed landings on the two Lucena airstrips. Ground forces had advanced to within thirteen miles of Lucena from the north.

Another Philippines provincial capital, Bangued in Abra Province on northern Luzon, fell to guerrillas and two other airfields were seized to make a total of four dromes for the day. The fields were Alicante and Silay on Negros Island, which, along with quantities of enemy equipment, fell to Fortieth Division troops.

Guerrilla Leader Tells Of Holding Jap Admiral

By Richard Bergholz

Cebu, March 31 [AP—*Delayed*]. Tokyo radio wasn't kidding when it announced March 4 that Admiral Mineichi Koga, commander of the combined Japanese fleet, was killed in a plane crash.

But Tokyo didn't mention that the paunchy, balding admiral was captured by Filipino guerrillas and released near death only to stop Japanese troops from murdering natives en masse.

The remarkable story of Koga's last days were told to me here today by Lieut. Col. James Cushing, of Downey, Cal., who held him prisoner and had to decide to trade Koga's life for the lives of innocent civilians.

Transport Crashed

When Koga's big transport plane crashed off the coast of Cebu, the first people to get to the wreck were Filipinos.

"There were 27 passengers and crew members on the plane," Cushing said, "but only twelve survived. When they reached the beach the Filipinos met them. Ten were turned over to us but unfortunately two were taken to the local mayor who in turn gave them up to the Japs.

"One of our prisoners was Admiral Koga. He didn't tell us that. He mumbled something about being a general. But we got word who he was and the Japs later confirmed it.

"Anyway, we took our ten prisoners up into the mountains and started to make it to headquarters. Koga and three others were badly wounded. We had to carry them all the way.

Japs In Pursuit

"Immediately the Japs, who learned the story from the two survivors they had, started out

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after us in force. It was slow going for us. We had to carry these four patients.

"The Japs took it out on the civilians. In following us they passed through villages and barrios we had left. They were absolutely ruthless. They tortured and killed innocent people to gain information and often killed apparently just as an object lesson.

"In one village they killed more than 200 people because they wouldn't tell where we had taken Koga."

Cushing paused a moment, then told how the 58-year-old enemy admiral was given every medical attention possible by the under-equipped guerrillas.

"Finally," Cushing related, "I could see it was hopeless. The longer we held out the more innocent people the Japs killed. Besides Koga was a very sick man and it would do us no good if he died on our hands.

Agreed To Trade

"So I sent a note to the Jap commander of the Cebu garrison, I told him I would release Koga to him if he would promise to stop murdering Filipino civilians and if he would return to Cebu City and leave the country people in peace.

"Well, word came back almost immediately from the Jap commander agreeing to my terms and specifying the means of transfer. So we told Koga, but he was so weak I doubt if he understood very much.

"Two days after the Japs had him Koga died. But the Jap commander carried out his part of the deal. He took his forces back to their base. And for at least six months thereafter I don't think there was a single case—at least a flagrant one—of mistreatment of our people."

YANK RAIDERS BAG 173 JAP AIRCRAFT

GUAM, Sunday, April 8—(AP) American B-29s and their P-51 escorts destroyed or damaged 173 Japanese fighter planes in their 300-plane bombing of Tokyo and Nagoya yesterday, Air Force officials disclosed today.

The Superforts, planning into their greatest battle of their many strikes on Japan's war-important industrial centers, alone destroyed or damaged 136 enemy fighters.

The P-51 Mustangs, making the Army's first land-based fighter sweep over the Japanese homeland, accounted for 37 interceptors. Of these, 21 were shot down, six probably destroyed and ten damaged.

Five Superfortresses and two Mustangs were lost as the Americans ran into intense anti-aircraft fire as well as surprisingly heavy fighter opposition.

The Tokyo-Nagoya strike was the greatest land-based aerial attack of the war against the Japanese homeland.

300 B-29's Hit Tokyo And Nagoya

Guam, April 7 (AP)—A new phase in the aerial war against the Japanese homeland opened today as the war's greatest B-29 force attacked Tokyo and Nagoya, protected for the first time by land-based fighter planes.

Two of the P-51 Mustang fighters from newly captured Iwo Jima were lost as they shepherded the more than 300 Superforts delivering demolition bombs on two large aircraft factories. The fighter pilots were credited with shooting down 21 enemy interceptors, probably downing six others and damaging ten.

A flight of 1,500 miles was made by the Mustangs in the round-trip from Iwo to Tokyo.

In Clear Weather

The big bombers went in at medium altitude in clear weather, indicating visual bombing of their targets, the Nakajima-Musashino aircraft engine plant in western Tokyo and the Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya.

An imperial Japanese communiqué said 270 planes were in the raiding force, 120 over Tokyo and 150 at Nagoya.

No claim was made by the Japanese of any United States planes being downed, but a Domei agency dispatch said four or five "enemy" planes were downed over Tokyo.

7th Fighter Command

The Mustangs were units of the 7th Fighter Command, headed by Brig. Gen. Ernest H. Moore, who recently established headquarters on the islands 750 miles south of Tokyo.

"This is the first time Army Air Force fighters ever have been over Japan, and we had to go a long way to do it," General Moore said.

More Airlines Accept Parley Bids

Havana, Cuba, April 7 (AP)—Commercial airlines of Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Scotland and France have accepted invitations to send delegates to the first international air transport conference here April 16-21, bringing to 26 the number of nations which will be represented, it was announced today.

Planned during the international air conference in Chicago last November, the Havana meeting will complete organization of an international air transport association representing commercial airlines in postwar operations.

About 50 airline officials will be delegates to the conference.

Cuba Newsprint Pinch Eased

Havana, Cuba, April 7 (AP)—The newsprint shortage, which threatened publication of several Cuban newspapers, including the island's largest, *Diario de la Marina*, was alleviated today with arrival of a shipment of 605 rolls from New Orleans.

CANADA DRAFT FIGHT

Ottawa, April 7 (A. P.).—The Canadian Government's conscription policy was under sharp attack today as opposition members centered a parliamentary offensive against the fact that there are 18,000 troops absent without leave in Canada.

Debate was fiery in last night's session as John Diefenbaker, spearheading the opposition fight, stressed the fact that more than 50 per cent of troops drafted from Quebec went absent without leave.

Douglas Abbott, Parliamentary Secretary to Defense Minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, declared that he was sick and tired of having Canada called a nation of deserters and charged that the opposition was using the figures purely for political purposes. He said Canada, with an army of between 600,000 and 700,000, had no higher percentage of men absent without leave than other Allied countries.

May Curb Shopping Sprees

Ottawa Concerned at Publicity Given U. Purchases in Canada's Border Cities.

Ottawa, April 7 (A. P.).—Those shopping sprees by Americans who come to Canadian border cities to buy meat and other items rationed in the United States are illegal and steps may be taken to curb them.

It is against Canadian export regulations for any one to take into the United States goods which may be rationed there unless the purchaser obtains an export permit, and such permits may be granted only to Canadian citizens or Canadian firms.

This is the law, but in practice it is not observed by Canadian authorities. They do, however, try to enforce other regulations which limit to $5 worth the amount of food which may be exported without a permit.

Similar Limit in United States.

There is a similar $5 limit in the American import regulations, and in addition American ration points must be surrendered for American rationed foods, just as if they were purchased in the United States.

The laws of both countries are designed principally to control commercial traffic, and the individual purchaser is bound by as little red tape as possible.

Canadian authorities permit the export of small purchases, including the illegal export of American rationed items, in accordance with this theory and on the ground that enforcement is administratively impractical.

The shopping spree traffic is chiefly in meat and cheese, rationed in the United States but not in Canada, and in poultry, more plentiful in Canada. Butter is rationed in Canada and could not be obtained legally by an American without coupons.

Shopping Waves Cause Concern.

The current waves of such shopping which have been occurring on week ends in such cities as Windsor, across the border from Detroit, have been causing some concern.

The actual amounts of food involved are not regarded as important, but authorities are becoming concerned over the publicity given the shopping sprees because of its effect on American-Canadian relations.

This publicity is regarded as accentuating feeling in the United States that Canada is a relative "land of plenty," a feeling which is frequently based on misinformation or, at least, on lack of complete information regarding Canada's role in the Allied food picture.

Canadian authorities highly sensitive to American reaction, are quick to point out that the combined food board, on which the United States, Britain and Canada all are represented, governs what each of these nations does in fighting the war with food.

Here are the regulations on both sides of the border, as outlined by Canadian and American officials in Ottawa, which apply to the shopping spree buyers:

Canadian:

"Casual purchases by non-resident tourists of $100 or less in value of clothing, toilet articles, articles of personal adornment, souvenirs and similar articles, and other small consumer goods (except edible foodstuffs over $5 in value, bicycles, typewriters and goods under ration control in the country of import) are exempted from requiring an export permit, except as otherwise provided" in Canada's export regulations.

A pertinent example of the last exception is sugar in quantities of more than five pounds, maple sugar above two pounds and maple sirup over a gallon. (An American would need Canadian ration coupons for any amount of these items anyway.)

American:

Any goods up to $5 in value may be imported to the United States duty free regardless of the length of the purchasers' visit to Canada. This is provided in a 1938 amendment to 1930 tariff regulations allowing duty free imports up to $100 (all of which might be food) by travelers who had been in Canada more than forty-eight hours and who had not used the right in the preceding month.

OPA regulations provide that United States ration points be given on all meat, although if there is danger of spoilage meat may be taken in without points, providing the points are delivered within twenty days.

Quite apart from ration stamps and duty, any amount of meat over $20 in value would have to be inspected by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

An American who had been in Canada more than forty-eight hours could take into the United States more than $5 worth of food—providing he surrendered American ration points for rationed items—but in this case he would be likely to be held to the Canadian export regulations prohibiting it.

Suzuki Takes Top Positions As Japs' Cabinet Is Formed

San Francisco, April 7 (AP)—Premier Baron Kantaro Suzuki formed Japan's third war Cabinet today while Tokyo shuddered under the greatest Superfortress demolition raid in history and remnants of the Japanese fleet were fleeing a disastrous encounter with United States forces.

Domei, Japanese news agency, announced that Suzuki, successor to Premier General Kuniaki Koiso, whose Cabinet fell Thursday, personally took the portfolios of Foreign Minister and Greater East Asia Minister, two top-rank posts.

A shakeup in the Japanese army high command was announced by the War Ministry even while the Cabinet was being installed in the presence of Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace.

Key Positions For Suzuki

Tokyo radio said Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister in the Koiso Cabinet, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata were appointed commanders of the army command and Gen. Masakuzu Kawabe commander of the air force.

Koiso's Cabinet resigned as the result of the "war situation," Tokyo said, and to make way for a "stronger" government. But Suzuki was internationally known as a moderate who often has opposed Japan's military extremists.

Suzuki's retention of the Foreign and Greater East Asia posts gives him the key positions should Japan, failing in war and faced with Russia's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact, make peace overtures, a movement which the *Army and Navy Journal* in Washington predicted today.

Bombing Causes Delay

Tokyo broadcasts said the new Government was completed at 8 P.M. Saturday, Japan time, after a slight delay when the Japanese capital and Nagoya were raided by more than 300 Superfortresses, which flew over Japan for the first time escorted by land-based fighter planes from Iwo Jima.

Suzuki, 77 years old and a retired admiral, reappointed Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai as Navy Minister. Yonai held that post on Koiso's Cabinet and also was copremier.

One of Yonai's first duties under the new government will be to receive the report that the Japanese Navy had sailed forth on a "banzai" attack on the powerful United States naval sea and air force in the Ryukyus, to lose six warships, including the 45,000-ton battleship Yamato, and 391 planes.

Matsuzaka To Continue

Suzuki appointed Gen. Korechika Anami as War Minister, Anami and Yonai represent their respective service cliques and had the approval of the powerful Japanese war lords. Anami recently was appointed director general of Army Aviation Headquarters.

Domei said that Hoshimasa Matsuzaka, Minister of Justice in the Koiso Cabinet, would continue in that post.

The Japanese agency listed the other new Cabinet members as follows:

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Minister of Munitions and also Minister of Transportation and Communications.

Toyosaku Hirose, Finance.

Genki Abe, Home Affairs.

Tadahiko Okada, Welfare.

Kozo Ota, Education.

Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Agriculture and Commerce.

Vice Admiral Seizo Sakonji and Hyogoro Sakurai, State Ministers.

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, State Minister and president of the Board of Information.

Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Cabinet Secretary.

Chokkyo Murase, Chief of the Legislative Bureau.

SUZUKI FORMS NEW CABINET

Tokyo Admits B-29 Raids Delayed Final Action.

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San Francisco, April 7 (A. P.).—Japan's third War Cabinet was formed today amid the roar of demolition bombs bursting in Tokyo from the greatest land-based air raid ever mounted against Japan.

The Japanese Domei news agency announced that Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki appointed himself Foreign Minister and Greater East Asia Minister, two of the most important posts in the Cabinet.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, was retained as Navy Minister although under his administration the Imperial Navy suffered two disastrous defeats in Philippines waters and lost more than 100 admirals.

Gen. Korechika Anami, recently appointed Director-General of Army Aviation Headquarters, was appointed War Minister. Both Yonai and Anami had the blessing of the controlling military cliques of their respective services.

Baron Suzuki's retention of the key non-military posts recalled speculation that, with his ok time reputation as a moderate, he may have been selected to lead efforts to arrive at a negotiated peace. The Cabinet positions he kept for himself are the ones that would be involved in any peace offensive.

Yonai Was Co-Premier.

Admiral Yonai was second man and originally Co-Premier in the Cabinet of Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso which fell last week under increasing demands for a strong war government.

It already had been announced that Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Justice Minister in the fallen Koiso Cabinet, would be retained in his post.

Others were listed by Domei as follows:

Toyosaku Hirose, Finance Minister; Teijiro Toyoda, Minister of Munitions and concurrently Minister of Transportation and Communications; Kozo Ota, Education Minister; Gen Ki Abe, Home Affairs Minister; Takeshige Ishiguro, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Hiroshi Shimomura, State Minister and concurrently president of the Board of Information; Seizo Sakonji and Hyogoro Sakurai, State Ministers; Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Cabinet Secretary; Tadahiko Okada, Welfare Minister, and Chokkyo Murase, Chief of the Legislative Bureau.

Raids Delay Action.

Superfortresses, credited with a large part in the fall of Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet Thursday, were instrumental in delaying formation of the new government, the Japanese admitted.

A Domei News Agency broadcast reported Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki's efforts to form a new Cabinet were delayed when Tokyo and Nagoya were raided by fighter-escorted B-29s, but after the attack was over Suzuki prevailed upon Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Minister of Justice under Koiso, the remain in that position.

Jap Army, Air Force Leaders Are Changed

San Francisco, April 7 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today reported a shakeup in the Japanese Army high command with the establishment of new over-all army and air force commands.

While Premier Baron Kontaro Suzuki's new Cabinet was at the Imperial Palace for installation ceremonies, the War Department, headed by Minister General Korechika Anami, announced the reorganization, said the broadcast heard by FCC.

Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister in Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet which resigned Thursday, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata were appointed commanders of the army. Gen. Masakasu Kawabe was named commander of the air force.

Yanks' Victories 'Mortify' Suzuki

San Francisco, April 7 (AP)—Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki today told his countrymen the war had reached a "crucial state" and expressed "deepest humiliation" over American victories.

"The very basis of our empire's existence will be threatened if the situation is allowed to pass as it has been," Suzuki was quoted in a Tokyo broadcast.

The 77-year-old Premier said he felt the "deepest humiliation and regret at the development of the situation that has allowed the enemy to take possession of an integral portion of the empire."

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Brooklyn Lieutenant Gets The Congressional Medal

Fisher Eliminated 4 German Machine-Gun Nests

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP).—Second Lieutenant Almond E. Fisher, of Brooklyn, who eliminated four German machine-gun emplacements in giving the enemy "a fight he won't forget," has won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Lieutenant Fisher, thirty-four years old, will receive the medal in Europe when he has recovered from painful wounds in both feet, suffered in the series of heroic action, near Grammont, France, Sept. 12, which won for him the country's highest decoration.

Lieutenant Fisher was born at Hume, N. Y., and reared in Brooklyn. He enlisted in 1934 and was commissioned in 1943. His wife Mrs. Phoebe Fisher, and parents

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fisher, live in Brooklyn, the wife at 5611 Sixth Avenue and the parents at 320 Sixtieth Street.

HONOR MEDAL FOR DEAD MARINE HERO

Philadelphia, April 7 (A. P.).—Corporal Anthony P. Damato of Shenandoah, Pa., will be the twenty-sixth Marine in this war to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in special ceremonies at Shenandoah Monday, the Marine Corps public relations office announced today.

Corporal Damato was killed in action at Eniwetok in the Marshall Islands on the night of February 19-20, 1944. The presidential citation says he threw himself on a Japanese grenade to shield two companions in a foxhole. "Although instantly killed," the citation says, "he saved the lives of his two companions."

Only nine of the twenty-six Marines receiving the nation's highest honor in world war II were enlisted men and only two of these—Pfc. Richard K. Sorenson of Anoka, Minn., and Sergt. (now First Lieut.) Mitchell Paige of Dravosburg, Pa.—now are alive, the office said.

According to the citation, Corporal Damato lay in a foxhole with two other men and when a Japanese threw a hand grenade into the foxhole, Corporal Damato, "realizing the imminent peril to all three and [illegible] of the consequence [illegible] unhesitatingly flung h[illegible] the grenade. He gallantly [illegible] his life for his comrades."

His mother, Mrs. John Damato, will receive the award from Brig.-Gen. Maurice C. Gregory, commandant of the depot of supplies, Philadelphia.

GERMANS MAKE PEACE APPEAL

1,391 Prisoners Sign Petition Broadcast To Reich

Washington, April 7 (AP)—An appeal by German prisoners of war in the United States to German soldiers and people to "put down your weapons immediately" is being broadcast to the Reich.

The War Department made public the text of the message tonight, saying that the "petition was signed voluntarily by 1,391 of the 3,102 German prisoners of war" held at Camp Devens, Mass.

The message was forwarded to the camp commander for transmittal, and the War Department said arrangements had been made to broadcast it to the German people.

From Four Fighting Fronts

The peace appeal was addressed by the prisoners to "the German soldiers and workers, German men and women."

The message said that "at a moment when the severest fate has overtaken the German people as a result of Hitler's twelve years of political power, we, the German war prisoners in America, raise our voices. Voluntarily motivated by the anxiety for your destiny in the homeland and by the imperious necessity to be called to action, in order to enforce an immediate peace."

The signers of the petition said they were prisoners from the fighting fronts in Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy, and "we are your husbands, your brothers, your sons and fathers."

Partial Text

The message said in part:

"Listen to us, German brothers, comrades of the armed forces, women and workers. Be not blind facing the danger of a frightful end, about which Hitler is trying to deceive you by telling you tales of secret weapons. . . .

"Only recently Hitler made you promises of victories. Are you still believing anything like that? Only now, the Red Army is carrying its mightiest offensive into the heart of Germany. In the west Rundstedt's Belgian offensive is smashed and armies of the U.S.A. and Great Britain, restored, move on to overrun the West Wall. . . . Germany, our homeland, has now itself become just what its own armies made out of other countries: theaters of war operations. These are the conditions after twelve years of Hitler regime! . . .

"Put Down Your Weapons"

"Therefore, put down your weapone immediately! Stop the war, surrender! Do not let the SS chase you out of your dwellings. Let the battle roll on. Hide yourselves. . . .

"Listen to us! Germans are speaking who have gone through many battles: . . . We know that the Allied nations can well differentiate between the Nazis and the German people. . . .

"There is a future for us, but it must be without Hitler."

500 Captive Japanese In U.S. Renounce Home

'Walking Dead' to Kin, They See Future Without a Country

PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP, Clarinda, Iowa, April 7 (AP).—Japan's "walking dead" in this prisoner-of-war camp in southwestern Iowa want to start living again after the war as men without a country.

But until the Allies decide what will be done with them Lieutenant Colonel George W. Ball, camp commandant, is seeing that they work—and work hard.

The prisoners are "walking dead" to relatives in Japan, to the Japanese government and to themselves. All have refused the privilege of writing home. Colonel Ball says he has learned many of them would like to inhabit some Allied-mandated island or province restricted exclusively to Japanese prisoners after the war.

He metes out strict discipline to his estimated 500 Japanese charges in this 273-acre camp. It and Camp McCoy, Wis., are the only two Japanese prisoner-of-war camps in the United States. Clarinda housed German prisoners until January.

Many of the prisoners are young and considered good J[illegible]se army and navy fighting me[illegible]no were either unconscious or [illegible]-lyzed when taken. Colonel [illegible]ll says if they had their wish [illegible]he time of capture they would [illegible]ve killed themselves, but, now [illegible]nat they have found the Americans are not ready to kill them they are willing to be prisoners. None has tried to commit hara-kiri at the camp.

Japs Reduced to a Task Force, U.S. Naval Spokesman Asserts

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—A "good 25 per cent of the remaining Japanese major combat force" was lost or put out of action in the naval-air engagement announced by Fleet Admiral Nimitz, an official naval spokesman said today. The new losses, he added, leave the Japanese with "a task force that can be handled very easily by any of our major task forces."

Emergence of the Japanese force, the naval spokesman said, was presumably an offensive action since it was made up entirely of fast ships. The possibility remained, however, that it was merely an effort to escape to more tenable waters.

"Obviously," he said, "the Japanese fleet did not like its position in the Inland Sea which was becoming more and more untenable. Damage inflicted by our raiding air forces and observation from the air was very discouraging to them."

The spokesman speculated that there was a possibility the enemy was seeking to retire to more remote positions north of the home islands. American naval forces, he added, have been able to keep close watch of Japanese fleet movements for some time.

Inland Sea "Too Hot."

Asserting the Inland Sea was "getting hotter and hotter for them," he said: "They must have known they were going to lose them eventually anyway and the fact that it was a very fast force indicated they hoped they could get in a fast hit-and-run raid and get away."

In another discussion of the Pacific war an admiral today said that the giant aircraft carrier Midway, beggest warship afloat in the world, is a symbol of its future course. The 45,000-ton ship, launched last month at Newport News, Va., packs more punch and greater ability to take punishment than any other carrier in existence.

Two sister ships, the Coral Sea and another unnamed, will be along shortly, and no doubt there will be more.

Rear Admiral John H. Cassady, assistant deputy chief of naval operations for air, said today, the pattern of the Navy's future role in the Pacific obviously is one of encirclement and strangulation of the enemy.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander, and others have made it plain that the effectiveness of the final assault against the heart of Japan is dependent to a great degree on the number of bases from which the assault can be mounted. Carrier-based aviation must carry the ball in the preliminary softening up process on new fronts before land forces secure an area from which land-based planes may operate. That is the role the Midway and her sisters are destined to fill.

A Carriers' Vulnerability.

Navy men have long recognized, Admiral Cassidy said, that the basic weakness of the carrier is its vulnerability to all forms of attack, particularly from the air, with big, open flight decks providing an excellent target for bombs.

The Navy's answer, incorporated in the Midway, was the heavily armored flight deck, capable of taking terrific punishment, a feature impossible of adoption in lighter ships because such great weight would make a lighter vessel topheavy. The Midway is also much more strongly amrored against any other type of attack and mounts much greater fire power, including anti-aircraft, to keep

danger at a distance.

Thus, Admiral Cassady sa the Midway class vessels wil provide the equivalent of a landing strip on a small island, with the added advantage of maneuverability which can carry the battle to the close "infighting" stages.

"Some people," Admiral Cassady said, "are now saying that now that we have taken Iwo Jima and are in the process of taking Okinawa, why build carriers? Why not turn the job over to the Army?

What If the Enemy Hides.

"That would be all right if we wanted to prolong the war indefinitely. But the Navy's job is to destroy the enemy's sea and air power. If the enemy's planes refuse to come out and fight, then we must go in and destroy them on the ground. If the enemy's ships refuse to come out, we must go in and blast them out of their hiding place. If they seek refuge in northern waters, we must send carriers up and dig 'em out."

"A dozen — twenty — Midways could pay for themselves in the time they could shorten the war."

While no disclosure has been made of the giant carriers' capacity, they are reputedly able to carry 40 per cent more, plane for plane, than the Essex class, latest pre-Midway type, which are described as carrying "more than" eighty single engine fighters. It also can handle two-engine bombers.

Jobs For All Goal Of F.D.R.

Washington, April 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that victory must have in the United States both "the rich meaning of full employment" and assistance to other nations in their reconstruction.

The Chief Executive expressed this view in a letter to O. Max Gardner, chairman of the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Gardner had transmitted to the President a five-point board statement of faith in the future of America.

"Victory, without the use for abundance of the powers we have developed in production for war, would be, indeed, a hollow victory," Mr. Roosevelt said.

Security And Abundance

"We must plan security and abundance together. Such a stronger American economy will be essential to carry out the responsibilities that lie in plans made at Bretton Woods, Hot Springs and Dumbarton Oaks. Similarly, abundance at home depends upon organization for order and security in the world."

Mr. Roosevelt said he was sure that, "Americans who have done so much in the winning of the war have no doubt that we can give victory the rich meaning of full employment in the United States and of assistance to other nations in their reconstruction."

Five "Convictions" Listed

The five "firm convictions" stated by the advisory board on war mobilization are:

1. That full employment can and will be attained here in the United States.

2. That it can be achieved under our system of competitive free enterprise . . .

3. That the full use of our resources of materials and manpower can produce a national income which, properly distributed, will bring about sound and stable business and industrial activity, higher real wages, better health, housing, and education for all.

Security For Veterans

4. That the veterans returning when war is finally at an end will then find a respected and secure place in the economic life of the nation.

5. That this nation can and will in that way help the needy in devastated lands abroad to alleviate their misery and enable them again to provide for themselves.

The advisory board promised to serve with Fred Vinson, the new director of War Mobilization and Reconversion as it had with the resigned director, James F. Byrnes.

Peace Overture From Japan Predicted

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Washington, April 7 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Journal* predicts an official peace overture from the Suzuki Cabinet in Japan.

Writing before today's announcement that Baron Kantaro Suzuki had formed a Cabinet headed by himself as Foreign Minister, the unofficial service publication said:

"Around the throne are such men as Grand Chamberlain Matsudaira and Admiral Nomura, both of whom had been ambassadors to the United States and had opposed an attack upon our country. For years they have been helpless to arrest the ambitions of the Manchurian gang which had in fact taken over control of the Government.

Koiso Member Of Gang

"The latest member of this gang was Premier Koiso, and he and the army proved unable to stop the progress of the American forces, any more than was the navy which the military hated and blamed for our successful approach to the home islands. It followed that Koiso had to go. . . .

"Whether Suzuki will be able to form a ministry remains to be seen. Should he be successful, doubtless an attempt officially will be made to obtain peace terms. . . . Our answer to their overtures will be the same as in the case of Germany —unconditional surrender."

First Long Steps To War

Discussing Russia's denunciation of her neutrality treaty with Japan, the *Journal* said:

"Vitally concerned about the fate of Korea, Manchuria and, indeed, all of China, which would be determined by the United States and Britain unless Russia showed her community of interest by joining them, the Soviet Government seized this moment of Japanese weakness to take the first long step to war. . . .

"Thus a situation was produced that could mean to Japan only greater ruin, perhaps revolution, unless in some way or by some means a halt in the war could be effected."

Poles Ratify Air Pacts

Washington, April 7 (AP)—The State Department today received ratification by the exiled Polish Government in London of agreements concluded at the aviation conference at Chicago last year.

Yugoslavs Going To Frisco

Washington, April 7 (AP)—The State Department announced today that Yugoslavia has accepted an invitation to the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25. A total of 44 acceptances have now been announced. Two others, from Syria and Lebanon, are expected.

U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty Vote Set

Washington, April 7 (AP)—Senate leaders sent word to absentee members today that a test vote on the controversial United States-Mexican water treaty is scheduled Monday.

Debate on the proposed treaty has spluttered sporadically over a three-weeks period. Often with no more than a dozen senators present. The treaty provides for a division of Colorado River and Rio Grande Waters.

MacLeish Says Vote Deal Was News to Him

Explains in Broadcast That San Francisco Delegates Were To Be Told First

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP).—Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, said tonight that he was as surprised as the public to learn about the Yalta agreement between Russia and the United States whereby each would ask for three votes in the proposed world assembly.

Mr. MacLeish was speaking on a State Department radio program. A month ago, on a similar program, he and other Department officials had discussed the point that each member of the world organization should have one vote each according to the plan outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. That was after the agreement at Yalta in February but prior to its disclosure here a week ago.

Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, had been questioned about the statements made in the earlier radio program at recent news conferences, and the question had been raised as to whether responsible officials of the State Department actually did not know about the Yalta deal. Mr. Stettinius said specifically that he knew of it.

Tonight Mr. MacLeish said "It came as a complete surprise to a good many of us."

"However," he added, "there were reasons, as the Secretary has stated in a recent press release, for withholding the announcement. It was felt that the result of the conversations at this point should be communicated first to the American delegation, since the question of whether the United States would ask for additional assembly votes for itself was left open at Yalta.

"But that didn't make it any easier for those of us with an information program to worry about."

Secretary Stettinius has announced that President Roosevelt had decided not to ask for three votes for the United States.

SETTLEMENT SEEN IN COAL DISPUTE

Miners, Operators Tell WLB Agreement May Be Reached Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP) Soft coal producers and miners agreed suddenly today that chances are good they can settle their wage dispute without government intervention.

Chairman Ezra Van Horn of the conference of operators and the united Mine workers told reporters "we have the belief" that a contract can be agreed to Monday. Van Horn is an operator.

Send Letter to WLB

The conference sent a letter to the War Labor board saying much the same thing as Van Horn's statement to the press. The letter spoke of a belief that "it may be possible by Monday night, April 9, to reach an agreement, at least in principle, on all controversial points."

It promised the WLB that the conference would advise "not later than Monday evening whether or not an agreement has been reached."

If the controversy is not settled soon, the WLB is prepared to move in on the dispute. Today's developments, however, took immediate emphasis off prospects that the government might seize idle coal mines. The Solid Fuels administration estimated that the wave of unauthorized strikes since Sunday has cost the country more than a million tons of coal in Pennsylvania alone.

The old contract expired a week ago tonight but Lewis agreed to a 30-day extension. For more than five weeks the operators and miners have been negotiating for a new one.

Interior Secretary Ickes, as Solid Fuels administrator, called in midweek for immediate seizure of the mines, without waiting to see whether the disputants can get together. He said the cost to the war effort permitted not one day's delay.

Today's developments followed the recent trend of up-and-down maneuvers.

The operators, after first deciding to stay away from this morning negotiations and to submit the case, as stalemated, to the WLB, changed their minds and attended. They decided to send a letter to the Board instead.

U.S. Considered Bar To Cartels

Philadelphia, April 7 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle predicted today that world cartels will disappear if the United States retains a firm stand against the private trade agreements.

Biddle asserted in an address prepared for a luncheon meeting of Philadelphia's Foreign Policy Association that "today there is a well-recognized movement to get this country to adopt the cartel system," which, he said, would curtail necessary postwar industrial expansion.

Too Great To Be Harmed

Minimizing suggestions that cartels may become entrenched in other nations and place restrictions against trade with this country unless business firms here join up, the Attorney General said the United States was too vast a producer and consumer for that to happen.

"The problem, for a while at least, will not be that Europe will be excluding our goods, but whether we will be ready to accept hers," Biddle said. "The talk of Europe's excluding American trade, unless we agree to cartel restrictions, just doesn't make sense."

For some years to come, he declared, European nations will be clamoring for our goods.

"I sometimes doubt if the cartel advocates are doing Europe justice," Biddle said. "Why should a continent which was held in the grip of a giant monopolistic system be assumed to be an advocate of that system in the years to come?

Have Not Heard From People

"Of course some of the monopolists have not changed their minds. But we have not yet heard from the people, from the ordinary business man, from the men of vision who will reconstruct Europe with hope in new opportunities."

The cartelization of foreign trade depends largely on United States action in the matter, the Attorney General said.

"If we resolutely refuse to take part in it, cartelization will gradually disappear as a significant force from the international market," Biddle predicted.

6 Proposals To End Meat Shortage Made

Washington, April 7 (AP) — Convinced by investigation that there may be no meat for export—including lend-lease—after July, a special House food committee today proposed:

1. The Army take over closed packing plants and turn out its own beef to break the general supply shortage.

2. A cut in the meat quota allowed hotels and restaurants.

3. The army lower its standards so that it can use some of the lower grades of beef, increasing the prime supply generally.

4. The Government peg the price of pork to growers at $13 through September, 1946, to guarantee that a steady flow of hogs to market at ceiling prices would be unchanged.

5. The War Food Administration "explore further incentives" to bring the abundance of beef in from the ranges and start it to packers.

6. Army purchase of poultry "out in the regions where there is plenty of red meat and not in the area serving meat-deficit cities."

July 1 Shortage Forecast

The proposals developed yesterday at a White House meeting between the committee and top Government officials concerned with the domestic and world food supply.

Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) emerged from the conference to report that after July 1 the United States might be 1,000,000,000 pounds short of its meat requirements for the Army, lend-lease, UNRRA, the home front and other purposes.

Unless something is done soon, he said, "we are likely to have such a short supply that nothing can be done for liberated areas" overseas.

Export Decrease Expected

"As the meat figures now stand there will be very, very little for export in the third quarter of this year," Anderson said.

"Requirements against supply indicate now that there may be no balance for export."

The Anderson committee met in a closed session with Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilizer W. H. Davis, OPA Ad-

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ministrator Chester Bowles, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, Lend-Lease Director Leo Crowley, UNRRA Director Herbert Lehman and other Government officials.

Army Operation Favored

Most of them, he said, were "very favorable" to the suggestion that the Army take over Federally inspected packing plants that have been forced to close and operate them for the Army's own meat supply.

It also was proposed that quotas to state packers be lowered and those to Federally inspected packing plants be increased so that more meat can move in interstate commerce.

That would help break local meat shortages.

FBI Help Urged

Anderson said: "I don't personally think the black market is as bad as it has been represented," but Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said he had reports of "red-point rings" in virtually all major cities.

Black markets operate "brazenly," Wheeler said, suggesting that the job of breaking them be turned over to the FBI, supplanting OPA's enforcement activities.

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Stettinius's Speech on U. S. Foreign Policy

Following is the complete text of the address yesterday by Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, before the Council on Foreign Relations:

In speaking here in New York this afternoon at the dedication of the building which is henceforth to be the headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations, I come to bear witness, as has every Secretary of State during the last quarter of a century, to the great services and influence of this organization in spreading knowledge and understanding of the issues of United States foreign policy.

Certainly today—after two world wars in twenty-five years—there can be few Americans, whether they live in the East or the West or the South, who do not understand how directly and personally they are concerned in our relations with other nations.

Ever since Pearl Harbor the hopes and thoughts of the people of this country have been centered increasingly upon creating at last a world organization which would be endowed with the power and the will this time truly to maintain the peace.

And ever since Pearl Harbor intensive studies and preparatory discussions of such an organization have been carried on by this government—and by other governments. There were many plans and a multitude of variations in viewpoint which had to be weighed and analyzed and adjusted. This process took two years and a half.

By last summer we were ready for discussions with our principal allies—the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China. Out of these discussions, and all the preliminary work that had gone before, evolved the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Since last October these proposals have been before the peoples and the governments of all the United Nations for further discussion and analysis.

Now—seven months later—all the United Nations are about to meet in San Francisco to write the charter of a world organization on the basis of these proposals.

Danger Not Over

I have briefly reviewed this bit of history for a reason.

It has taken three and a half years of the most prodigious and single-minded effort the world has ever seen to bring the fighting forces of the United Nations into the heart of Germany and close to the home islands of Japan.

We can be sure that winning the peace is going to take a good deal longer and that it will be just as difficult and challenging a task.

Early in the war, when the United States and other United Nations were in mortal danger from our enemies, we were steady and resolute, and we found the means to develop and strengthen that unity of action without which we could not win victory. This is, perhaps, more difficult, now that the immediate danger has passed.

But the danger has not really passed—the danger that we shall fail in rebuilding the world and in preventing what would be the greatest—and perhaps the fatal disaster of our history—another world war.

What is required above everything else today is the same steadiness and fixed resolution and clear understanding of our national interest with which we met the tests of war in 1942 and 1943 and 1944. Certainly we shall never succeed if every road-block or every land mine on the road to peace throws us into a panic and, conversely, if every hundred yards of clear going makes us think we have nothing more to worry about.

Objective of Parley

It is with this point in mind that I wish to talk briefly with you about the San Francisco conference and about some of the forebodings and difficulties that have arisen concerning it.

First of all, let us keep the San Francisco conference in its proper perspective. It is not a peace conference. It will not deal with boundaries or reparations or questions concerned with the disarmament and control of Germany and Japan. Its purpose is to prepare the charter of a world organization to preserve the peace in the future, which can be submitted to the member nations for adoption.

It will be a difficult task, a task as difficult as the writing of our own Constitution in 1787, for the conference at San Francisco, like the convention in Philadelphia, will be pioneering a new way. The charter will inevitably be the product of a series of adjustments just as our own Constitution was the product of a series of compromises between the North and the South, large states and small, the merchant interests and the agrarian interests. Without these adjustments of interest and viewpoint our Constitution could not have been written. Nor could it have been ratified by the thirteen original states.

Probably no charter that can be agreed upon at San Francisco will completely meet the wishes of any one of the United Nations. What we must do there is to create a framework for the world organization that can command the support of the great majority of the peoples of the world, that will be soundly based, and that will be open to improvement as we gain experience in the functioning of the organization after it is established.

Separate From Peace Pacts

I am reminded again of our Constitutional Convention. The delegates to that convention clearly foresaw the necessity for later adjustments and amendments and made provision for them. Indeed, the first ten amendments to our Constitution went into effect only four years after it was written.

I believe that it was a wise decision, indeed an essential one, that the establishment of the world organization should be kept entirely separate and apart from the settlements that will follow this war. It has been said that by joining in the world organization before the peace settlements are made, the United States and the other members would be committed in advance to maintaining all these settlements in perpetuity whether they are good or bad.

Just the contrary is true. By creating the world organization first, and separating its functions from the peace settlements, we place it above and apart from these settlements and leave it just as free to deal with threats to the peace of the world that may later arise from these settlements as from any other causes. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, through their provisions for dealing with any situation that might endanger the peace, provide for the exercise of this responsibility by the world organization.

For this reason, as well as for others, the rapid approach of the end of the war in Europe, far from making postponement of the San Francisco conference advisable, makes it all the more important that the conference be held on schedule and that its work be completed at the earliest possible moment.

We have ahead of us many other tremendously difficult tasks with which the San Francisco conference will not be concerned. We shall not be able to accomplish these other tasks in a few weeks' or a few months' time. They will take years. We have to deal with the disarmament and control of Germany and Japan, after they have surrendered; with the tasks of repairing the disastrous damage done by the war to the world's economy, of assisting the liberated peoples to regain freedom and security, and of reaching the agreements on many other matters, social and economic, that are necessary to lasting peace.

The Polish Question

Concern is expressed over the prospects of the San Francisco conference because of the delays that have arisen over establishment of a new Polish provisional government of national unity, or because of the questions raised by the Soviet request for separate membership in the assembly of the world organization of two of the Soviet republics, or because of any other of the difficulties with which we are inevitably surrounded as we approach the end of the war.

I can assure you that if we based our course of action on that line of reasoning we would never have a conference or a world organization. New problems of this nature will continue to arise. The coming months and years will be, in fact, a continuous challenge to our good sense and our will to master the difficulties of peace.

I hope that all Americans will keep such temporary difficulties as the delay over the new Polish provisional government of national unity in perspective.

It is important that this new government be established in time to make it possible for Poland to be represented at San Francisco. The United States government is doing all in its power to bring this about. Poland is a United Nation and should be there.

But I ask you to remember that the agreement made at the Crimea Conference about Poland is only seven weeks old and that it was reached after two years of divergent views among the principal allies about the government of Poland. The delay in carrying out the Crimea decision on Poland has been disappointing, but in this perspective it has not been long.

Sees Yalta Pact Carried Out

I ask you also to remember that the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States have repeatedly reaffirmed and always agreed in their common determination to see established a strong, independent and democratic Poland after this war.

Nothing has happened to shake my belief that the Crimea agreement on Poland will be carried out. That agreement, you will recall, provides that the new Polish provisional government of national unity shall be formed by reorganizing the provisional government now functioning in Poland "on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad"; and that this new government shall be pledged to holding free elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot, with all democratic and anti-Nazi parties having the right to take part.

Our participation in that agreement reflects the steadfast determination of the United States government to respect the legitimate rights of small nations. No nation in the world has shown greater interest than the United States in the independence of small countries and in their right to manage their own affairs. This principle is basic in our dealings with all nations. It is basic in our policy for the peace. It is basic in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

The freedom and independence of small nations cannot be maintained, however, unless, the large countries unite their power to preserve a peace in which the democratic rights of all nations can be upheld.

The only hope of the small countries, as of the large countries, lies in a world so organized for peace that the industrial and military power of the large nations is used lawfully for the general welfare of all nations. The alternative is a world in anarchy in which lawless power runs riot and small nations are the first to be trampled under foot.

The large nations, and all the United Nations, are firmly united in the purpose and in the necessity to create a new world organized for peace, because it is to the vital interest of each of them to do so. Let us never forget that this unity of purpose and this community of national interest is paramount to all the lesser differences among us in interests and in history, language and customs. Because of that paramount unity of purpose and community of interest these lesser differences can be and will be overcome, as they arise, through the hard and exacting day-to-day work of consultation, negotiation, and adjustment which are the essence of successful co-operation among free peoples.

Eight years ago my great predecessor, Cordell Hull, when speaking before the Council on Foreign Relations, called for "a world organized for peace and advancing civilization, rather than for war and degrading savagery."

Now, after the devastating war which he foresaw, the world has its chance. It has taken the sacrifice of millions of lives, the outpouring of our wealth and untold destruction and suffering, to bring us to this moment.

The San Francisco conference will be a decisive juncture in the history of America and of the world. But we are only at the beginning of the long road to lasting peace.

If we are to complete the journey, achievements have been fashioned by high vision and good common sense. With that power of vision to keep the goal we seek always before us, and that common sense to guide us, I know that America will not fail, either the world, or herself.

Text of Inflation Report to Roosevelt

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7—Following is the text of the letter received by President Roosevelt from the heads of the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration and the War Labor Board:

Dear Mr. President:

Tomorrow will be the second anniversary of your "hold-the-line" order. It directed the agencies concerned with stabilization of prices and wages to stand fast against the inflationary pressures which total war brings in its train.

A year ago we reported to you that the line had been held. To-

day, with another year of war behind us, we are happy to report that it is still being held. Notwithstanding the intense and accumulating strains of the greatest war production effort in history, the nation's cost of living index today stands little more than two per cent above its level of two years ago when the "hold-the-line" order was issued.

A large number of items entering into the cost of living have been held absolutely steady. Some items, chiefly in the food group, have declined. On the other hand, clothing prices have undergone a gradual, but unbroken, rise during the past two years. Thanks, however, to new programs the rise will soon be stopped, and plans are under way to roll back prices on essential clothing items.

Hourly Earnings Rise

Average straight-time hourly earnings are currently estimated to be 10 per cent above their level of two years ago, largely as a result of promotions and increased production. Wage costs have been kept relatively stable and have not contributed to any significant rises in the cost of living through pressures on production costs.

Stabilization has been effective not only for the cost of living and wages but for farm and industrial prices as well. During the past two years prices received by farmers and wholesale prices of industrial products have increased only about 2 per cent. The record is clear that throughout the price and wage structure essential stabilization has been achieved.

Stabilization is not an end in itself. As the Congress clearly recognized in the Emergency Price Control Act, stabilization is necessary to prevent conditions which would disrupt production and interfere with the prosecution of the war. We invite your attention to the fact that this two-year period of price and wage stability has also been a period of record industrial and farm production.

The stabilization agencies have, at all times, recognized that while stable prices and wages aid production, a rigid inflexibility might hamper it. The slight increases in the general levels of prices and wages reflect, for the greater part, adjustments found necessary to eliminate gross inequities in wage scales and to secure required production. The success of this policy is evidenced by the minor degree to which wages and prices have had to be adjusted and by the continuing flow of industrial and farm production.

Inflation Stresses Grow

In judging the record of stabilization, account must be taken of the inflationary pressures which have been built up and are still building up. The continued flow of Government war expenditures, totaling $245,000,000,000 at the end of 1944, has pushed national income to peak levels. Each successive year has seen an increase in the spread between disposable civilian income—the income remaining in people's pockets after taxes—and the supply of goods and services available for civilian use. But in spite of this the line has been held.

Because of continuing requirements for war, the supplies of many civilian goods are scarce, and will get even scarcer, until well after V-E Day. This tightness of supply, taken together with the further increase of excess purchasing power, may well result in greater difficulties than any we have yet experienced in preventing inflation.

The difficulties are likely to be further increased by the readjustments in the war program and in the economy that will follow victory in Europe. It may be that for a brief period there will be an apparent end to the upward pressure on prices and even a general sag in prices. If that occurs there will be voices raised to claim that the danger of inflation is over and that all controls should forthwith be lifted.

The American people and their Government must remember that it was just such a deceptive sag of prices after the last war that led us to abandon all semblance of price control. But that sag proved to be the prelude to a steep inflation almost equaling that which took place during the war itself—an inflation that ended in disastrous collapse a year and a half after the Armistice.

We are confident that the people of this country will beware of those who will call for an abrupt ending of controls. In this war, unlike the last, the American people are aware of the critical need for stabilization. Not only have they accepted wage and price controls. They have given active support to these safeguards against inflation.

The successful operation of rationing and price control, for example, depends not simply upon the day-to-day cooperation of housewives and business men but upon the activity of nearly 200,000 volunteer workers throughout the nation.

The Amercian people have contributed in numerous other ways to the success of stabilization. They have cheerfully accepted the heavy increases in taxes made necessary by war. And they have recognized that if they attempted to spend all their income in a period when goods are scarce, it would put the severest kind of pressure on prices. Over the past two and a half years they have saved close to 25 per cent of their income after taxes. This has both helped to hold prices down and contributed to the sound financing of the war. In 1944 alone individuals bought more than $15,000,000,000 of war bonds, increasing their total holdings to upward of $50,000,000,000. In addition, they have accumulated huge savings in other forms, such as bank deposits and life insurance policies, which have been fed into the war-bond program through institutional channels.

As we look forward to final victory, the stabilization task will gradually have to be adjusted to a new objective—defined in the original Price Control Act as that of preventing a post-war collapse of values. The prevention of wartime inflation will, in itself, have contributed to the achievement of this task; but more must be done. Wartime controls against inflationary pressures will have to be adapted to the stresses of transition—to the requirements the economy will face when the Government has largely withdrawn from the market.

A Blueprint for Industry

A fundamental requirement, at that time, will be the adoption, by industry, of price policies which are geared to large volume sales and which encourage mass buying through the narrowing of margins over production costs.

Wage policy, too, must be geared to the maintenance of mass markets. This calls for high wages—mass purchasing power is the indispensable basis of the prosperity we seek—but it also calls for high labor productivity, and the low unit cost of production necessary to support large wage payments.

Even this brief statement suggests the difficulty of the tasks which lie ahead. There is still the gravest danger of a runaway price rise, which would undo all that we have accomplished thus far, delay victory and cause untold personal suffering. But at the same time that we exert ourselves to prevent such a development we must prepare to deal with the deflationary tendencies which may appear in the transition period.

To maintain stability in the face of the dangers ahead will require the full support of yourself, Mr. President, the Congress and the American people.

As a nation, we do not like restrictions. But the whole war period shows that necessary, sensible and fair measures will be supported. We anticipate no letdown now.

We believe the American people will insist that the fight against runaway prices be continued until the danger is over, and will give that fight their full support. We believe they will insist that the problems of transition be attacked with boldness.

Fully aware of the difficulties ahead, we approach the future with confidence.

William H. Davis, Director, Office of Economic Stabilization.
Chester Bowles, Administrator, Office of Price Administration.
Marvin Jones, Administrator, War Food Administration.
George W. Taylor, Chairman, National War Labor Board.

This table of cost-of-living increases since the "hold-the-line" order accompanied the letter:

Bureau of Labor Statistics Index 1935-1939, Equals 100

Item.	April, 1943.	Feb., 1945.	P. C. Increase.
All items	124.1	126.8	2.2
Food	140.6	136.5	-2.9
Clothing	127.8	143.3	12.1
Rent	108.0	108.3	2.8
House furnishings	124.6	143.8	15.4
Fuel, electricity, ice	107.5	110.0	2.3
Miscellaneous	114.8	123.2	7.3

APR 8 1945

Add London Hospitals XXX Plastic Eyes

AS A RESULT EVERY AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN THIS COUNTRY WAS EQUIPPED TO MAKE THEM ON THE SPOT.

"UNITED STATES DEMANDS FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS ALONE REPRESENTED ONE-TENTH OF BRITAIN'S TOTAL PRODUCTION AT THE TIME WHEN IT HAD ALREADY REACHED ITS LIMIT OWING TO A SHORTAGE OF COTTON YARN," SAID THE REPORT. "BUT ALL DEMANDS WERE MET TO THE EXTENT OF 750 TONS OR ENOUGH TO MAKE 23,000,000 WHITE BANDAGES."

ANOTHER REQUEST FOR 36 TONS OF AGAR FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK WAS FILLED AFTER BRITISH SCIENTISTS DISCOVERED THAT SEAWEED ON CERTAIN PARTS OF ENGLAND'S COAST LINE CONTAINS AGAR, WHICH FORMERLY CAME EXCLUSIVELY FROM JAPAN.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 7)

FD207PEW

APR 8 1945

APR 8 1945

30.24-24563

Add London Izvestia (King) xxxx against her."

THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTED THAT AT THAT TIME SOME OF THE "JAPANESE MILITARISTS OPENLY SPOKE OUT FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE REALIZATION OF THEIR HIDDEN IMPERIALISTIC PLANS IN THE SOUTH SEAS." THEN CAME THE EVENTS IN THE PACIFIC, THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AND THE START OF JAPAN'S WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, IT ADDED.

ASSERTING THAT FROM THE DATE OF THE SIGNING OF THE PACT, APRIL 13, 1941, "THE SITUATION THEREFORE CHANGED FUNDAMENTALLY," THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER SAID THAT PEOPLES' COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS MOLOTOV SUMMED IT UP IN HIS STATEMENT OF APRIL 5, 1945, THAT "GERMANY ATTACKED THE U.S.S.R., BUT JAPAN, THE ALLY OF GERMANY, HELPS THE LATTER IN HER WAR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R." AND THAT "BESIDES, JAPAN IS WARRING WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND, WHICH ARE THE ALLIES OF THE SOVIET UNION."

THE DENUNCIATION OF THE NEUTRALITY PACT BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, IZVESTIA SAID THEN, "IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE FACT THAT JAPAN IS AN ALLY OF GERMANY WHICH IS WAGING A BANDITS' WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND, IN ADDITION, IS WAGING WAR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.'S ALLIES, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND." APR 8 1945

KAASPEN

WHILE THESE FORCES WRESTED POSITIONS WITHIN THE CAPITAL UNDER MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN FIRE AND HEAVY SNIPING, THE GERMANS GAVE UP MOEDLING AND STREET FIGHTING ALSO WAS UNDERWAY IN LIESING, ONE MILE FROM THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY AND FIVE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE CITY'S HEART, BERLIN SAID. Add London Russian (Classichie) xplants.

EAST OF VIENNA, THE DNB AGENCY SAID THAT MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY HAD CROSSED THE MORAVA RIVER AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE DANUBE 18 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL. COSSACK HORSEMEN, SPEARHEADING THE DRIVE ACROSS THE LAST BARRIER PROTECTING VIENNA'S NORTHEASTERN APPROACHES, WERE SAID TO HAVE SECURED SEVERAL BRIDGEHEADS.

THE ENEMY CLAIMED THAT GERMAN RESERVES HAD "SMASHED" THE FOOTHOLDS.

MALINOVSKY'S MEN, AIDED BY THE RED BANNER DANUBE NAVAL FLOTILLA, ALSO WERE REPORTED ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE DANUBE FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH BANKS BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE DANUBE-MORAVA JUNCTION. THEIR AIM APPARENTLY WAS TO LINK WITH THE BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE MORAVA AND TO SWEEP ACROSS THE FLAT MARCHFELD PLAIN LEADING DOWN TO FLORIDSDORF, VIENNA'S NORTHERN DISTRICT.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID THAT THE ENTIRE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN FRONTS FROM THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS TO STETTIN WAS EXPECTED TO ERUPT SHORTLY AND SAID THAT RED ARMY PREPARATIONS WERE ENTIRELY COMPLETE.

FROM INSIDE VIENNA, TRANSOCEAN'S HEINRICH KURSCHAT RADIOED A GRAPHIC REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

"THE CONTINUOUS RUMBLE OF GUNS IS HEARD IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY," HE SAID, "AS SILENT COLUMNS OF MEN IN WORKING CLOTHES--NEWLY-RECRUITED VOLKSSTURMERS ARMED WITH RIFLES AND BAZOOKAS--MARCH TO THE FRONT.

"PERSPIRING SOLDIERS ARE SEEN EVERYWHERE AND LONG COLUMNS OF WEHRMACHT TRUCKS ROLL TOWARD THE BATTLE. MEN OF THE SS (ELITE GUARD) ARE IN THE FOREFRONT AND BEAR THE MAIN BURDEN OF THE FIGHTING.

"A BIG BOMB CRATER YAWNS BESIDE ST. STEPHAN'S CATHEDRAL. THE STATE OPERA HOUSE IS BURNED OUT. BLOCKS OF APARTMENTS ARE FLATTENED AND THE PARKS ARE DOTTED WITH BOMB CRATERS. EVERYONE KNOWS THAT VIENNA'S

ORDEAL HAS BEGUN."

A STOCKHOLM REPORT FROM THE NAZI-CONTROLLED STB AGENCY SAID VIENNA WAS SUFFERING THE SAME FATE AS WARSAW AND BUDAPEST WITH RUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS LEVELING SECTION AFTER SECTION OF THE CITY. THERE WAS, HOWEVER, NO CONFIRMATION FROM MOSCOW THAT THE RED ARMY HAD BEGUN SHELLING THE CITY SYSTEMATICALLY.

THE SWEDISH REPORT ADDED THAT MANY SHOW BUILDINGS AROUND VIENNA'S FAMED RING--INCLUDING THE OPERA HOUSE, THE PARLIAMENT, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, THE TOWN HALL AND PRIVATE PALACES--HAD BEEN HEAVILY DAMAGED.

THE MOSCOW RADIO THUNDERED A WARNING FROM OFFICIAL PRAVDA THAT AUSTRIANS "MUST WORK THEIR PASSAGE TO FREEDOM." "THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE MUST REALIZE," SAID PRAVDA "THAT THEIR RELATIONS WITH FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES IS DETERMINED AND WILL BE DETERMINED BY THEIR OWN PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF AUSTRIA."

WHILE THE BATTLE FOR VIENNA HELD THE SPOTLIGHT, FAR TO THE NORTH IN EAST PRUSSIA, THE GERMANS REPORTED THAT THE RED ARMY HAD LAUNCHED AN ASSAULT TO REDUCE THE LONG-EMBATTLED FORTRESS OF KOENIGSBERG.

APR 8 1945

THE DNB AGENCY SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE STORMING THE CITY FROM THE SOUTH AND NORTH WITH AN ESTIMATED 11 INFANTRY DIVISIONS--SOME 165,000 MEN--AND MORE THAN 100 TANKS AND HAD SCORED "MINOR BREACHES."

KA305PEW

Add London Aerial-by Doane xxx norther Ital.

"JERRY WAS FLYING LIKE A FANATIC TODAY," REPORTED CAPT. CHARLES L.MCGRAW, WARRENSBURG, MO., MUSTANG PILOT WHO BROUGHT THREE ME-109S TO EARTH. "THE GERMANS PRESSED ALL THEIR ATTACKS ON THE BOMBERS FROM THE REAR AND NOTHING BUT A HAIL OF BULLETS COULD STOP THEM.

TWO OF THE PLANES HE BAGGED "TORE STRAIGHT AHEAD TOWARD THE BOMBERS, IGNORING HITS FROM MY GUNS, BUT FORTUNATELY I STOPPED THEM BOTH," HE SAID.

LT. FRANCIS E.HARRINGTON, RANDOLPH, MASS., A MUSTANG PILOT WHO DOWNED TWO PLANES, SAID THE NAZIS ATTACKED IN WAVES OF 30 OR MORE.

FIGHTERBOMBERS OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCES BASED IN FRANCE SUPPLEMENTED THE GNALDN-BASED HEAVIES BY POUNDING GERMAN DEFENSES AHEAD OF ALLIED ARMOR IN THE HANNOVER AREA AND THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE RUHR POCKET. THEY HIT A MILITARY SUPPLY RAILHEAD AT NORTHEIM, AN ORDNANCE DEPOT NORTHWEST OF HANNOVER AND AN AMMUNITION TRAIN. THEY DESTROYED FOUR PLANES ON THE GROUND AT AN AIRFIELD 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANNOVER, AND DESTROYED THREE PLANES AND DAMAGED 16 OTHERS ON THE GROUND AT BAYREUTH.

APR 8 1945

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AIR-CRAFT OF THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET HAD SUNK A GERMAN DESTROYER, A 5,000-TON TRANSPORT AND TWO HIGH-SPEED LANDING BARGES AND A GUNBOAT IN DANZIG BAY.

DY1050PEW

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-A HIGH ALLIED OFFICIAL WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIED INFORMATION POLICY INSIDE GERMANY AFTER VICTORY WOULD BE BASED UPON GIVING THE GERMAN PEOPLE "TRUTH--NOT PROPAGANDA."

THE GERMAN PUBLIC WILL GET THE TRUTH "EVEN THOUGH THEY PROBABLY WON'T RECOGNIZE IT FOR A LONG PERIOD," THIS SPOKESMAN SAID.

IN LINE WITH THIS POLICY, IT WAS LEARNED FROM SIMILAR SOURCES THAT THE GERMAN PRESS, RADIO AND SCREEN WOULD BE SUPERVISED STRINGENTLY--EVEN TO THE ACTUAL OPERATION--FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

THE OFFICIAL, WHO IS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE WORK, SUGGESTED THAT ALLIED PROPAGANDA HAD FAILED TO CRACK THE HARD CRUST OF GERMAN ARROGANCE AND MILITARISM SUPERIMPOSED BY THE NAZI REGIME. LACK OF RESULTS WAS ATTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE WILLINGNESS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO FOLLOW A LEADER AND, MORE LATELY, TO THE GESTAPO'S THREATS OF SWIFT PUNISHMENT FOR ATTENTION TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

THUS, IT IS ANTICIPATED HERE THAT THE GENERAL INFORMATION POLICY IN GERMANY WILL BE DIRECTED FROM CONTROL COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN. NEWSPAPERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES OF OCCUPATION.

THE FIRST NON-NAZI POSTWAR NEWSPAPERS WILL BE CONFINED LARGELY, IT IS BELIEVED, TO PRINTING OFFICIAL REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS, WITH AN ABBREVIATED NEWS REPORTS SUPPLIED, IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

A SIMILAR POLICY WAS EXPECTED FOR GERMAN RADIO STATIONS.

WE51OPEW

APR 8 1945

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-BRITISH LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN, DECLARING THAT "BIG BUSINESS WAS READY TO DO BUSINESS" WITH THE NAZIS BEFORE THE WAR, TODAY LAID A BROAD PROGRAM OF NATIONALIZATION BEFORE THE YORKSHIRE LABOR COUNCIL AS HIS PARTY'S PLATFORM IN THE NEXT NATIONAL ELECTION.

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HE CALLED FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY, NATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRICITY, AND THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM, AND SAID PRIVATELY-CONTROLLED MONOPOLIES WERE A DANGER TO THE STATE AND COMMUNITY.

WHILE EXPRESSING ADMIRATION FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS A WAR-TIME LEADER, THE LABORITE DECLARED THIS HAS NOT BEEN "A ONE-MAN WAR OR A ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT." HE CHARGED THE CONSERVATION PARTY OF WHICH CHURCHILL IS THE WAR LEADER RAN A FOREIGN POLICY PRIOR TO THE CONFLICT "WHICH NEARLY BROUGHT US AND THE WHOLE OF CIVILIZATION INTO THE DUST....

BEVIN REITERATED THAT THE LABOR PARTY WOULD DROP OUT OF ANY COALITION WITH THE CONSERVATIVES AFTER HOSITILITES CEASE, THUS REJECTING AGAIN CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCED PLAN OF FORMING A UNITY GOVERNMENT BETWEEN THE END OF THE WAR AND A NATIONAL ELECTION.

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30.24-24565

LONDON, APRIL 7--(AP)--THE ALLIED "INFORMATION POLIC"
INSIDE GERMANY AFTER HER DEFEAT WILL BE BASED UPON "TRUTH--NOT PROPAGANDA"
AND WILL INCLUDE STRINGENT SUPERVISION OF THE GERMAN PRESS, RADIO AND SCREEN
FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, [redacted] IT WAS LEARNED [redacted] TODAY.
A HIGH ALLIED OFFICIAL CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE WORK SAID THE GERMAN PUBLIC WILL GET THE TRUTH "EVEN THOUGH THEY PROBABLY WON'T RECOGNIZE IT FOR A LONG PERIOD." IT WAS ANTICIPATED [redacted] THE THE INFORMATION POLICY WILL BE DIRECTED FROM ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN, WITH NEWSPAPERS UNDER [redacted] JURISDICTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES OF OCCUPATION.

APR 1945

MB/RWT/220A

DPR COLLECT

HOUSTON HARTE

THE EVE"I"G STA"DARD

SA" A"GELO, EX.

APR 8 1945

ENGLAND

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, APRIL 7-(AP)- FELLOW AIRME" T

'ODAY HOW A LIBERATOR BOMBER PILOTED BY CAPT. JOSEPH C. GREE"WELL W

SHOT DOW" O" THE RETURN TRIP [redacted] AFTER HE LED A

FORMATIO" I" A" ATTACK O" A" OIL REFI"ERY AT HEMMI"GSTADT.

GREE"WELL WAS LISTED AS MISSI"G I" ACTIO" OVER EUROPE MARCH 20.

THE BOMBERS WERE RETURNI"G TOWARD E"GLA"D WHE" THE LIBERATOR PILOTE

BY GREE"WELL RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT FROM "AZI FLAK BATTERIES A FEW MILE

EAST OF HELIGOLA"D, GERMA" ISLA"D "AVAL BASE I" THE "ORTH SEA. THE

RIGHT RIGHT WI"G OF HIS BOMBER WAS RIPPED OFF A"D A LARGE HOLE WAS BLO

I" THE OTHER WI"G.

FELLOW PILOTS SAID THEY ALL SAW THE PLA"E EXPLODE A"D THE WRECKAGE

CRASH I"TO THE "ORTH SEA. BEFORE THE EXPLOSIO", OTHER AIRME" SAID,

O"E PARACHUTE WAS SEE" LEAVI"G THE PLA"E.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, M APRIL 7--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY

THAT 20,000 ALBANIAN TRADE UNIONISTS PARTICIPATED IN A MASS DEMONSTRATION

IN TIRANA DEMANDING ALBANIAN REPRESENTATION AT THE WORLD SECURITY [redacted]

CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

APL 00850 MB/4A

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED AN UNSPECIFIED TARGET IN CENTRAL GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(EDITORS: MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL)

MD111AEW

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-CAPT.ROBERT GREEN, MUSTANG PILOT OF 1960 FASHION AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., WHO PARTICIPATED IN TODAY'S BIG AIR BATTLES OVER GERMANY, SAID "THIS MAY HAVE BEEN THE GERMANS' LAST FRANTIC EFFORT TO PUT UP A FIGHT. IF THEY WERE MAKING A DESPERATE GAMBLE, THEY LOST."

GREEN SAID HE SAW ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 MAKE A SUICIDE COLLISION WITH A FLYING FORTRESS.

APR 8 1945

SW817PEW

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS FATTENED THEIR BAG OF GERMAN PLANES BY AT LEAST 63 TODAY AS THE ENEMY AIR FORCE ROSE IN STRENGTH FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS.

LT.RICHARD CANDELARIA OF 3468 WHITTIER BLVD., LOS ANGELES, HAD THE DAY'S HIGHEST SCORE--FIVE.

ANOTHER MUSTANG PILOT, CAPT.CHARLES L.MCGRAW OF WARRENSBURG, MO., GOT THREE.

OTHER VICTORIES INCLUDED:
TWO IN THE AIR:
CAPT.BERNE E.HOOKER OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.
CAPT.GEORGE BOSTWICK OF 347 W. ELM ST., CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.
ONE EACH IN THE AIR:

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30.24-245'67

MAJ.ROBIN OLDS OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
LT.GAIL E.JACOBSON OF 1319 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., AND LT. RAYMOND H. CRESWELL OF 1522 DOUGLAS, BOTH DES MOINES, IOWA.
LT.ROBERT L.MUNSEN OF DETROIT.
LT.CHARLES MCBATH OF 16621 BROADWAY, MAPLE HEIGHTS, OHIO.
CAPT.ROBERT E.WINTERS OF 819 WOODLAWN, DALLAS, TEXAS.
LT.FRANK M.OGDEN OF 3516 E. 61ST, KANSAS CITY, MO.
MAJ.LOUIS H.NORLEY OF CONRAD, MONT.
LT.MARVIN L.DAVIS OF 2801 ROBINSON AVE., AUSTIN, TEXAS.
LT.RALPH H.BUCHANAN OF 717 S.BRADSHORE AVE., LOS ANGELES.
LT.WILLIAM B.HOLSCHER OF 3444 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANAPOLIS.
LT.JAMES W.AYERS OF 704 N.QUAKER, TULSA, OKLA.
LT.PAUL W.VINEYARD OF 104 EAST ST., DOYLESTOWN, PA.
LT.JOSEPH E.MULLEN OF 213 CHESTNUT, EVANSVILLE, IND.
LT.JOHN W.CUNNICK 3RD OF 1712 NORTH TENTH, WACO, TEXAS.
CAPT.JAMES T.WINDHAM OF 1381 AMARILLO AVE., ABILENE, TEXAS.
LT.RICHARD E.KRAUSS OF BLUE SPRINGS, NEB.
LT.CEPHAS HERMANSEN OF 13 E. KIRMAR AVE., ALDEN STATION, PA.
LT.ROBERT S.HAHN OF WEISSPORT, PA.
LT.CAROL W.BENNETT OF BURNS, ORE.
LT.LYLE M.CARTER OF MADISON, W.VA.
CAPT.J.BROOKS BLINE, OF ANNAPOLIS, ILL.
CAPT.GENE E.MARKHAM OF 3643 PARK AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.
LT.RICHARD I.KEUHL OF 324 CORONA ST., DENVER, COLO.
CAPT.ROBERT T.GREEN OF 1969 FASHION AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.
CAPT.IVAN L.MCGUIRE OF 704 CHANDLER ST., DANVILLE, ILL.
LT.LAWRENCE POUTRE OF 919 WASHINGTON, CONCORDIA, KANS.

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OTHER VICTORIES INCLUDED:

TWO IN THE AIR:

CAPT.DONALD H.CUMMINGS OF CLAYTON, N.Y.

ONE EACH IN THE AIR:

LT.PHILIP E.PEDITT OF 390 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK.

CAPT.HARRISON P.PORDOR OF PRUYN HILL, MECHANICVILLE, N.Y.

PS634PEW

AMS
LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-BRITONS GENERALLY AGREE THAT "SHOOTING IS TOO GOOD" FOR HITLER, ACCORDING TO A SAMPLING BY THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD, AND MORE THAN ONE THIRD WANT HIM EXHIBITED IN ZOOS AND IN DEVASTATED COUNTRIES, WITH RECEIPTS GOING TO CHARITY.
THE NEWSPAPER TODAY SUMMARIZED ITS FINDINGS FROM THOUSANDS OF LETTERS RECEIVED IN ITS CASH PRIZE CONTEST ON "WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH HITLER?"
"THERE IS A DEEP FEELING ABOUT THE FUEHRER'S FATE," THE STANDARD FOUND. "I LONDON ESPECIALLY BITTER HATRED HAS BEEN CREATED BY FLYING BOMBS. WOMEN FEEL STRONGER ABOUT HITLER THAN MEN DO. FIFTY-FOUR PER CENT OF THE LETTERS CAME FROM WOMEN. BUT STRONG AS THE FEELING IS FOR PUNISHMENT, 19 PER CENT EMPHASIZED THAT NOTHING MUST BE DONE THAT WOULD MAKE HITLER A MARTYR IN THE EYES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."
THIRTY-SIX PER CENT VOTED FOR AN EXHIBITION TOUR, 22 PER CENT "BELIEVE NO END CAN BE PAINFUL ENOUGH," AND MADE VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS, 10 PER CENT WOULD GIVE HITLER "A GENUINE TRIAL," SIX PER CENT WOULD KILL HIM WITHOUT TRIAL, FOUR PER CENT FAVOR SOLITARY CONFINEMENT--BUT WITH THE ADDITIONAL PUNISHMENT OF REQUIRING HIM TO LISTEN INCESSANTLY TO RECORDINGS OF HIS OWN SPEECHES.
TWO PER CENT SUGGESTED THAT HITLER "EXPIATE HIS CRIMES IN PART BY SUBMITTING TO A PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION WHILE ALIVE OR BRAIN SPECIALISTS AFTER DEATH."
KA525PEW

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-BRITISH LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN, DECLARING THAT "BIG BUSINESS WAS READY TO DO BUSINESS" WITH THE NAZIS BEFORE THE WAR, TODAY LAID A BROAD PROGRAM OF NATIONALIZATION BEFORE THE YORKSHIRE LABOR COUNCIL AS HIS PARTY'S PLATFORM IN THE NEXT NATIONAL ELECTION.
BEVIN, A LABORITE, CALLED FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY, NATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRICITY, AND THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM, AND SAID PRIVATELY-CONTROLLED MONOPOLIES WERE A DANGER TO THE STATE AND COMMUNITY.
WHILE EXPRESSING ADMIRATION FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS A WAR-TIME LEADER, BEVIN DECLARED THIS HAS NOT BEEN "A ONE-MAN WAR OR A ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT." HE CHARGED THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, OF WHICH CHURCHILL IS THE WAR LEADER, RAN A FOREIGN POLICY PRIOR TO THE CONFLICT "WHICH NEARLY BROUGHT UQ WVXVOVMMMM

IQHTVEPIUNPNPXNGUX R

APR 8 1945

IS THE WAR LEADER, RAN A FOREIGN POLICY PRIOR TO THE CONFLICT "WHICH NEARLY BROUGHT US AND THE WHOLE OF CIVILIZATION INTO THE DUST.....THEY THOUGHT THEY COULD BUY HITLER AND HIS GANG."
BEVIN REITERATED THAT THE LABOR PARTY WOULD DROP OUT OF ANY COALITION WITH THE CONSERVATIVES AFTER HOSTILITIES CEASE, THUS REJECTING AGAIN CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCED PLAN OF FORMING A UNITY GOVERNMENT BETWEEN THE END OF THE WAR AND A NATIONAL ELECTION.
RW845PEW

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-STRONG SENTIMENT FOR LOCATING THE CAPITOL OF THE NEW WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE SOMEWHERE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE--PREFERABLY IN THE UNITED STATES--WAS REPORTED DEVELOPING TODAY AMONG BRITISH DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES CONFERRING HERE PRELIMINARY TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.
THERE APPEARED LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THE DELEGATES WOULD GO FURTHER THAN A GENERAL RECOMMENDATION ON THE SUBJECT, BUT THOSE PRIVATELY ADVOCATING A SHIFT FROM GENEVA AND THE OLD WORLD ARGUED THAT:
1. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEAT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES WOULD HELP GUARANTEE THAT COUNTRY'S CONTINUED INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND WOULD HELP COUNTERACT ANY POSTWAR WAVE IF ISOLATIONISM.
2. SUCH A LOCATION WOULD BE GEOGRAPHICALLY ADVANTAGEOUS FOR THE FARFLUNG BRITISH DOMINIONS.
3. EUROPE WILL HAVE TOO MUCH OF A RECONSTRUCTION JOB ON ITS HANDS TO SPARE LABOR OR MATERIAL TO ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS ELSEWHERE THAN GENEVA.
4. THERE IS WIDESPREAD REACTION AGAINST A RETURN TO GENEVA BECAUSE OF ITS LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS.
5. EUROPE, FACING SPARTAN LIVING CONDITIONS FOR SOME YEARS, WOULD HAVE DIFFICULTY PLAYING HOST TO SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.
HJ1118PEW

LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN DNB AGENCY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GEN. FERDINAND SCHOERNER HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO FIELD MARSHAL AND APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

SCHOERNER, A DIE-HARD NAZI, WAS APPOINTED TO COMMAND AN ARMY GROUP ON THE EASTERN FRONT LAST APRIL, AND LAST WAS REPORTED IN ROMANIA LAST JULY, JUST BEFORE ROMANIA SWITCHED TO THE ALLIED SIDE.

MOSCOW BROADCASTS SINCE HAVE DESCRIBED SCHOERNER AS THE RUTHLESS COMMANDER IN THE COURLAND POCKET IN WESTERN LATVIA AND LATER AS AN ARMY GROUP COMMANDER IN SILESIA, ALL WITHOUT GERMAN CONFIRMATION.

THE GERMAN AGENCY DISCLOSED HIS APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN A LONG BROADCAST STRESSING "THE GERMAN WILL TO RESIST," BUT MADE NO MENTION OF HIS PREDECESSOR, HEINZ GUDERIAN. RECENT UNCONFIRMED CONTINENTAL BROADCASTS HAVE SAID THAT GUDERIAN WAS UNDER ARREST FOR "NEGLIGENCE IN DEALING WITH THE RUSSIAN BREAKTHROUGH TO THE ODER TOWARD BERLIN."

DNB SAID SCHOERNER WAS "AN OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMAN SOLDIER HEROISM" AND WAS "THE MAN WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED MOST TO TOUGHNESS OF THE EAST FRONT."

RW612PEW

APR 8 1945

HAMM--FIRST ADD HAMM'S CAPTURE BY EUNSON XXXX TRUDGE HOMEWARD.

SOME 5,000 FOREIGN PRISONERS OF THE GERMANS WERE RELEASED WHEN THE AMERICANS, LED BY LT.COL.EWEL E.EUBANKS OF LIVERMORE, KY., CAPTURED HAMM. BUT THEY WOULD NOT BE HOLDING HAMM TONIGHT WERE IT NOT FOR PFC. GEORGE HYATT OF MIDLAND, TEX., AND HIS BAZOOKA.

EXPECTING A COUNTERATTACK, EUBANK HAD ORDERED THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES OF THE STEEL AND CONCRETE BRIDGE MINED. HE DEPLOYED C COMPANY'S THIRD PLATOON, LED BY FIRST LT.JACK N.BAIN, GREGORY, S.D., TO HOLD THE BRIDGE. THEY WERE DUG IN ALONG THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE DEFENSE PERIMETER WHEN THE GERMANS SENT THE THREE TRUCKLOADS OF DYNAMITE OVER THE BRIDGE, CONVOYED BY A GERMAN HALFTRACK AND A TANK, FIRING AS THEY CAME.

PFC. HANES HOWELL OF SPRING GARDEN, ALA., STARTED PICKING NAZIS OFF WITH HIS GARAND RIFLE, PEERING THROUGH HIS SIGHTS INTO THE BLACKNESS. HYATT GOT INTO THE FIGHT WITH HIS BAZOOKA. HE LAID ONE SHOT SQUARELY INTO THE HALF-TRACK, KNOCKING IT OUT, BEFORE HE DREW A BEAD ON THE LEAD TRUCK. HIS FIRST ROUND HIT THE VEHICLE AT THE SAME TIME THE TRUCK HIT A MINE.

NOW THERE IS NOTHING LEFT OF THE CONVOY BUT THREE HOLES IN THE COBBLESTONE STREET. HYATT SAID THE DEAFENING ROAR THAT FOLLOWED THE EXPLOSION WAS BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

THE BRIDGE WAS SAVED AND EUBANKS' MEN ROLLED OUT AT 5:45 A.M. TO ATTACK.

FOR THREE DAYS FIGHTERBOMBERS FROM THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE HAD STRUCK AT COLUMNS OF RETREATING GERMANS BEFORE EUBANKS' MEN MOVED IN. ON THE RIGHT FLANK CAPT. GEORGE B. LUNDBERG OF OLEAN, N.Y., LED A COMPANY WHILE THE LEFT FLANK WAS COVERED BY A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT. JOE ANZINI, SAN FRANCISCO.

ANOTHER COMPANY LED BY CAPT. JOSEPH RUGGIER, WILKINSBURG, PA., MOVED IN IN A LONG FLANKING OPERATION PUTTING A CRUSHER ON THE GERMANS.

THE AMERICANS CLOSED IN, SHOOTING NAZIS WHO WANTED TO FIGHT AND CAPTURING THOSE WHO CAME TOWARDS THEM WITH THEIR HANDS UP.

YANKS PARTICIPATING IN CAPTURE ALSO INCLUDED STAFF SGT.HERMAN FIRKUS, STEVENS POINT, WIS.; PFC PAUL ASBRIDGE, 790 WASHINGTON AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN.; PFC DONALD SWIST, MANCHESTER, N.H.; PVT.WENDLE HANSEN, 8129 HOLY CROSS PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; T/5 FREDERIC J. BECKER, 360 ARLINGTON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; AND TWO MEDICS PVT.BILLY B.PHILLIPS, 527 SOUTH NINTH ST., WEST SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AND PVT. WILLIAM B.TROTTER, GREENVILLE, S.C.

A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY IN THE ATTACK WAS LED BY LT. RICHARD P.WRIGHT, RIDLEY PARK, PA.

FD357PEW

Add Hamelin (Gallagher) xx an officer.

~~DIEHARDS KEPT ON FIGHTING~~.

IN THE LAST THREE DAYS THE CIVILIANS HAD LOOTED PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING THEY COULD GET THEIR HANDS ON.

WHEN THE AMERICANS SHOWED UP THE CIVILIANS IMMEDIATELY BUSIED THEMSELVES TRYING TO GET THE YANKS TO ARREST THEIR FAVORITE ENEMIES ON CHARGES OF BEING NAZIS.

"THEY WERE ALL CRYING AND SQUEALING ON ONE ANOTHER," SAID CAPT. WILLIAM W.DRUCKER, OAK HARBOR, OHIO, WHOSE COMPANY WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO ENTER THE TOWN.

FIRST INTO THE CITY HALL WAS COL.WALTE JOHNSON OF BUTTE, MONT. HIS

FIRST INTO THE CITY HALL WAS COL.WALTE JOHN

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FIRST TO ENTER THE TOWN.

FIRST INTO THE CITY HALL WAS COL.WALTER JOHNSON OF BUTTE, MONT. HIS 117TH INFANTRY, WHICH ENTERED THE CITY WITHOUT A CASUALTY, ROUNDED UP NEARLY 1,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS AS THEY MOVED THROUGH THE TOWN TOWARD THE CITY HALL.

"I AM A PIED PIPER," THE COLONEL SAID, "BUT I PLAY A DIFFERENT TUNE FROM WHAT THEY EXPECTED."

LT.ALFRED SHULL, ARLINGTON, TEX., SAID PRISONERS WERE TAKEN OUT OF ALMOST EVERY HOUSE AS THE CIVILIANS RUSHED ABOUT POINTING OUT WHERE GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD TAKEN HIDING.

Add Kassel Tanks (Boutelxx war machine.

RAIDS, HOWEVER, HAD ENDED PRODUCTION HERE OF LOCOMOTIVES FOR GERMANY'S HARD-HIT RAILLINES. HUNDREDS OF RUSTED LOCOMOTIVE WHEELS ARE STACKED ABOUT THE PLANT FLOORS AND YARDS LIKE GIGANTIC POKER CHIPS.

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THE PLANT COVERED SEVERAL ACRES IN AREA AND WAS DEVASTATED PARTICULARLY BY TWO HEAVY RAF RAIDS IN OCTOBER, 1943, WHICH WIPED OUT AIRPLANE FACTORIES AND OTHER WARTIME INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND GUTTED THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF KASSEL. BORDERING RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS ALSO WERE GUTTED IN THE RAIDS.

THE NAZIS WERE ANXIOUS TO KEEP TANK PRODUCTION HERE BECAUSE FOR YEARS THEY HAD TRAINED PANZER CREWS IN THE ROLLING HILLS AND FLAT LANDS IN THE KASSEL-PADERBORN AREA AND WANTED TO MANUFACTURE THE VEHICLES AS NEARBY AS POSSIBLE TO SAVE TRANSPORTATION.

AFTER BOMBS TORE HOLES IN THE ROOF OF THE PLANT, WORKMEN COVERED THEM WITH THIN SHEET METAL. THEY KEPT PRODUCTION GOING UNTIL APRIL 1, WHEN AMERICAN SHELLS FORCED THEM FROM THE ASSEMBLY LINE. THEY LEFT HURRIEDLY; ABANDONED TOOLS STILL LITTER THE FLOOR.

ONE ROYAL TIGER TANK THAT TRUNDLED OUT OF THE HENSCHEL WORKS DURING THE SIEGE WAS CAPTURED SHORTLY AFTERWARD. ITS SPEEDOMETER SHOWED ONLY 19 MILES.

ANOTHER COMPLETED TIGER WITH EVERGREEN BRANCHES DRAPED OVER THE RED LEAD, STANDS OUTSIDE THE PLANT, UNDAMAGED AND AVAILABLE FOR USE AGAINST THE NAZIS, IF DESIRED.

SEIZURE OF THIS PANZER NEST ROBBED NAZI ARMORED FORCES OF ONE OF THEIR CHIEF SOURCES OF REPLACEMENTS AND SPEEDED THE DOWNFALL OF HITLER'S TIRING BLITZ WARRIORS WHO ONCE ROAMED WESTERN EUROPE UNCHECKED IN THE STEEL BATTLE-BUGGIES THAT POURED FROM KASSEL.

DY940PEW

30.24 - 24569

VICHY VIRTUALLY HANDED OVER THIS BIG COLONY TO JAPAN THREE MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, GRANTING TOKYO PERMISSION TO STATION A LARGE ARMY THERE AND PROVIDING FULL MILITARY AND NAVAL FACILITIES. LATER JAPAN UNILATERALLY ANNOUNCED INDO-CHINA HAD BEEN INCORPORATED FORMALLY INTO THE JAPANESE SOUTHEAST ASIA SPHERE.

THE REMAINDER OF THAT SPHERE INCLUDED THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA, BURMA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES--PHYSICALLY CONQUERED AND OCCUPIED.

THE SITUATION RESPECTING INDO-CHINA IS DIFFERENT IN THAT IT TECHNICALLY WAS ENEMY COUNTRY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

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A31

GEN.DE GAULLE'S GOVERNMENT NATURALLY NEVER HAS RECOGNIZED EITHER THE AGREEMENT THAT PERMITTED JAPAN TO MAKE A MILITARY BASE OF INDO-CHINA OR TOKYO'S ALTERATION OF THAT COUNTRY'S STATUS.

CONVERSELY, THE GOVERNMENT IN NUMEROUS RECENT STATEMENTS HAS ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR BRINGING INDO-CHINA INTO THE FRENCH UNION AFTER THE WAR WITH A MUCH GREATER DEGREE OF AUTONOMY. THIS PROGRAM STIPULATES ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDO-CHINA WITH A FRENCH ADVISORY COUNCIL AND THE SENDING OF INDO-CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES TO PARIS.

Ahlen, Germany (Evnson)

[illegible], APRIL 7-(AP)-A GERMAN OFFICER WALKED DOWN THE STREET AND NODDED TO THREE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS GOING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

IN A LINE OF VEHICLES AWAITING THE GO-AHEAD SIGNAL FROM AN AMERICAN M.P., THERE WAS A GERMAN HALF-TRACTOR DRIVEN BY A UNIFORMED GERMAN SOLDIER.

CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS WALKED AROUND THE STREETS OF THIS PRETTY LITTLE TOWN AS IF THEY DIDN'T HEAR THE HEAVY ARTILLERY ROARING ONLY FOUR MILES AWAY. THE TOWN ITSELF HASN'T A SINGLE BUILDING DAMAGED BY SHELLFIRE.

THIS STRANGELY PEACEFUL SCENE AT THE FRONT IS DUE TO A GERMAN MEDICAL OFFICER, COL.PAUL ROSENBAUM. HE HAS A STAFF OF 160 GERMANS AND A HOSPITAL FULL OF MORE THAN 1,000 WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS.

WHEN THE AMERICANS APPROACHED THIS TOWN, COL.ROSENBAUM REJECTED NAZI ORDERS TO MOVE HIS PATIENTS.

INSTEAD, HE POSTED SIGNS ON ALL THE OUTSKIRTS, PROCLAIMING THIS AN OPEN TOWN. HE LOCATED ALL GERMAN GUN POSITIONS AND ROAD BLOCKS AND NOTIFIED THEM OF HIS DECISION. HE HAD REACHED ALL BUT ONE GUN POSITION WHEN THE AMERICANS APPEARED. THE COLONEL WENT OUT TO MEET THE AMERICANS AND TOLD THEM AHLEN WAS THEIRS.

JUST THEN THE ONE GUN OPENED UP, BUT THE COLONEL DID SOME QUICK TALKING AND SOON STOPPED IT.

THEN HE TELEPHONED THE NEXT VILLAGE, BECKUM, AND ADVISED THE PEOPLE THERE TO FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE. THEY DID. NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED.

THE COLONEL, HIS STAFF AND HIS GERMAN PATIENTS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR, BUT THE HOSPITAL ROUTINE CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

IN ADDITION, AMERICAN WOUNDED HAVE BEEN BROUGHT HERE, OFTEN BY GERMAN LITTER-BEARERS, AND CARED FOR BY THE GERMAN DOCTORS UNDER A COOPERATIVE MEDICAL PLAN WORKED OUT BY MAJ.WILLIAM TWYMAN OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND LT.COL.PATRICK J.HAND, A PHILADELPHIA SURGEON. THE GERMAN MEDICAL MEN TAKE THEIR ORDERS FROM THESE AMERICANS AND FROM LT.COL. MAX CARVER OF OGDEN, UTAH, MAJ.CLARENCE QUINN OF PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, AND MAJ.JOSEPH P.BRADY OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

DY1056PEW

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WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 7--(AP)--LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' INFANTRYMEN PUSHED ANOTHER SEVEN MILES EASTWARD TODAY TO A POINT 12 MILES EAST OF KASSEL.

OTHER UNITS, SLOWLY CLOSING IN ON UP TO 150,000 GERMANS POCKETED IN THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, CLEARED FANATICAL DEFENDERS FROM TWO FACTORIES AND A BARRACKS ON THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF SIEGEN AND MADE ADVANCES OF UP TO 5,000 YARDS AGAINST MODERATE TO STIFF RESISTANCE IN THE SIEGEN AREA.

THE FIRST ARMY HAS TAKEN 7,243 PRISONERS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

IN THE EASTWARD SURGE AMERICAN TANKS MET DETERMINED OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND ENTRENCHED RIFLEMEN WHICH SLOWED THEIR PROGRESS. INFANTRYMEN TO THE SOUTH FOUND THE GOING EASIER. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE UNABLE TO MAN THE LONG DEFENSE LINE BEYOND KASSEL, CAPTURED TANK MANUFACTURING CITY, IN STRENGTH.

AR758AEW

JUMPING OFF AFTER DAWN FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY OF THE DOUBLE DIRECTIONAL ATTACK--THEY HAVE A 35-MILE ASSAULT FRONT TO THE EAST AND A 70-MILE FIGHTING FRONT ALONG THE RUHR POCKET--HODGES' MEN PUSHED AHEAD UNDER A BRIGHT SUN AND CLEAR MORNING SKIES SUITABLE FOR STRONG AIR SUPPORT.

CONTINUING THE ENVELOPMENT OF MUENDEN ON THE WESER RIVER, INFANTRYMEN REACHED A DOUBLE-LANE MILITARY HIGHWAY 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF KASSEL AND TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF MUENDEN.

TO THE NORTH, AN ARMORED COLUMN TOOK BUCHNE AFTER A 2,000-YARD GAIN AND OTHER TANKS MOVED UP 5,000 YARDS AND CAPTURED BORGENTREICH. AFTER THE INFANTRY HAD CLEARED BORGENTREICH, THE ARMOR MOVED THREE MILES FARTHER EAST TO THE VICINITY OF TRENDELBERG ON THE DIEMEL RIVER.

INCREASING PRESSURE ON THE RUHR POCKET, INFANTRY FOUGHT AHEAD ALMOST FOUR MILES THROUGH STIFF RESISTANCE TO TAKE WINGESHAUSEN AND FLECKENBERG, THE LATTER TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF SCHMALLENBERG. GERMAN STRONG POINTS IN SIEGEN WERE CLEARED.

NORTH OF SCHLADERN THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION GAINED 2,000 YARDS BEFORE CLASHING WITH THREE COMPANIES OF COUNTER-ATTACKING GERMAN INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY TANKS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 7-(AP)-AUGUSTE DE SCHRYVER, (LOWER CASED, CAP S), FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN THE PIERLOT GOVERNMENT, WILL GO TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO IN THE BELGIAN DELEGATION IN THE PLACE OF FRANZ VAN CAUWELAERT, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

VAN CAUWELAERT DECLINED THE SAN FRANCISCO TRIP BECAUSE HE SAID HE FELT HIS PRESENCE MORE ESSENTIAL IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

MT943AEW

NINTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, APRIL 7-(AP)-GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF AMERICAN AIR FORCES, SAID TODAY ALLIED PLANES "CAN NOW FLY OVER GERMANY AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY KIND OF WEATHER."

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER A WEEK'S INSPECTION TOUR OF THE WESTERN FRONT, ARNOLD SAID IT "LOOKS LIKE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS LOST ITS WILL TO FIGHT AGGRESSIVELY. IT IS NO LONGER MOBILE BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF FUEL."

HE SAID THAT MARCH WAS OUR BIGGEST MONTH YET IN THE AIR WITH A DAILY AVERAGE OF MORE THAN 5,000 PLANES IN THE AIR, AND A TOTAL OF 168,000 SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS) FOR THE MONTH.

FIVE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE AIR AND 664 MORE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND DURING MARCH. ALLIED PLANE LOSSES WERE 799.

ARNOLD SAID THAT MANY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WERE SKEPTICAL OF THE AIR FORCES' FIGURES ON DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE, BUT AFTER SEEING THE RESULTS HIMSELF HE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THE FIGURES WERE "TOO CONSERVATIVE."

IN THREE MONTHS, ARNOLD SAID, THE NINTH AIRFORCE ALONE HAD DESTROYED MORE THAN 21,000 MOTOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES, 1,700 TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES, 2,000 LOCOMOTIVES AND 24,000 RAILROAD CARS.

THE AIRFORCES COMMANDER TOLD NEWSMEN THAT "WE HAD JET PLANES BEFORE THE GERMANS DID" AND EXPLAINED WE DID NOT USE THEM BECAUSE OF THEIR SHORT RANGE. "THEY ARE A DEFENSIVE WEAPON," HE SAID, "NOT OFFENSIVE."

RW836PEW

KASSEL, GERMANY, APRIL 4-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-GEN.VONERXLEBEN, COMMANDANT OF THE KASSEL GARRISON, HANDED OVER HIS SWORD TO MAJ.GEN. HORACE L.MCBRIDGE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 80TH DIVISION, TODAY AND THE BATTLE FOR THIS HESSIAN CAPITAL WAS OVER.

AFTER THE AMERICANS HAD WRESTED MOST OF THE CITY FROM THE GERMANS COL.GEORGE W.SMYTHE, ARLINGTON, VA., AND LT.COL.AUGUSTUS C.ELEGAR, TULSA, OKLA., SENT A ONE-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO THE NAZI COMMANDER. HE HOISTED A WHITE FLAG IN LESS THAN 45 MINUTES.

MT1033AEW APR 8 1945

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN GERMANY, APRIL 7-(AP)-A COMBAT TEAM OF THE U.S. 10TH ARMORED DIVISION BROKE SOUTH FOR A 35-MILE DASH TODAY, CAPTURING CRAILSHEIM, 49 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NUERNBERG, IN A SPECTACULAR ADVANCE THAT TOPPED THE DAY'S GAINS BY BOTH ARMOR AND INFANTRY ALONG THE 7TH ARMY FRONT.

THE DASH CAME AS THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 36 MILES TO THE WEST, FOUGHT FROM HOUSE-TO-HOUSE TO CLEAR HEILBRONN, WHILE TO THE NORTH BOTH THE 12TH ARMORED AND ELEMENTS OF THE 42D INFANTRY DIVISION PUSHED TO HERGOLSHAUSEN, LESS THAN FIVE MILES FROM THE IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CENTER OF SCHWEINFURT.

THE 45TH "THUNDERBIRD" DIVISION SCORED ONE OF THE BIGGEST ADVANCES OF THE DAY WHEN ITS 108TH REGIMENT PUSHED 12 MILES AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE, AND OTHER GAINS WERE REGISTERED ALONG THE DIVISIONAL 12-MILE FRONT.

RESISTANCE THAT HAD MARKED THE LINE SOUTHEAST OF BAD-MERGENTHEIM APPEARED TO HAVE CRUMBLED AND THERE WERE REPORTS IT WAS DUE TO AN AIR RAID TWO DAYS AGO THAT SMASHED AN AMMUNITION PLANT AT NEURNBERG, CAUSING A SHORTAGE WHICH FORCED THE GERMANS TO WITHDRAW.

DOUGHBOYS OF THE FAMED 42ND "RAINBOW" DIVISION, WHO BROKE OUT INTO THE PLAIN NORTHEAST OF WURZBURG EARLY THIS AFTERNOON, TAILING ON 12TH ARMORED DIVISION TANKS, MOPPED UP A HALF-DOZEN VILLAGES CLUSTERING ON THE PATH TO SCHWEINFURT.

THEY ARE NOT SURE WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO FIND IN THE INDUSTRIAL CITY THAT HAS BEEN POUNDED STEADILY FOR TWO YEARS BY THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE AND THE RAF, BUT IF IT IS ANYTHING LIKE WUERZBURG, WHICH THEY JUST CAME THROUGH, THEY EXPECT TO FIND IT FLATTENED. THE GERMANS LONG SINCE HAVE REMOVED ROLLER-BEARING FACTORIES IN SCHWEINFURT BECAUSE OF AIR RAIDS.

BACK IN WUERZBURG, AMERICANS STILL WERE DIGGING DEAD GERMAN SOLDIERS OUT OF RUBBLED BUILDINGS.

MEANWHILE, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY FOUND CONTINUING RESISTANCE IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD RASTATT, SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH BLOCKED THE PATH TOWARD STUTTGART. THE U.S. 63RD DIVISION WAS FINDING LIKE RESISTANCE IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA FROM HITLER YOUTH BANDS HOLDING FOXHOLES UNDER HEAVY ATTACKS.

APR 8 1945

RW928PEW

FIRST ARMY
BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, APRIL 7-(AP)-FIERCE LOCAL ACTIONS FLAMED AT SEVERAL POINTS ON LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' DOUBLE DIRECTIONAL BATTLEFIELD TODAY.

ARMORED COLUMNS ROLLING EAST CRACKED UP AGAINST RESISTANCE WHERE UNWILLING SOLDIERS--BY THE ACCOUNT OF PRISONERS--WERE KEPT IN THEIR POSITIONS BY OFFICERS AT PISTOL POINT.

THE WESER RIVER WAS CROSSED BY DOUGHBOYS WHO PADDLED ACROSS AGAINST MEAGER RESISTANCE NORTHEAST OF KASSEL.

THEY PUSHED ACROSS UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND FOUND THE 300-FOOT WIDE RIVER--NORMALLY A TOUGH MILITARY OBSTACLE BECAUSE IT FLOWS BETWEEN HIGH HILLS--ALMOST UNDEFENDED BY THE DISORGANIZED GERMANS, WHO ARE SPREAD SO THIN THEY ARE UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE STRONG FORCES IN ANY ONE ZONE.

ON THE EASTERN PUSH, OPPOSITION CENTERED NEAR AMELUNXEN, AROUND A JUNCTION OF THE ENTHE AND WESER RIVERS.

AT THE RAILROAD CROSSING THERE, FORWARD TANKS RAN INTO STUBBORN ENEMY INFANTRY FIGHTING WITHOUT ARMORED SUPPORT.

ANOTHER ARMORED WEDGE PUSHED FOUR MILES TO THE WESER AT SEVERAL TO THE SOUTH, AND FOUND THE BRIDGE THERE BLOWN.

ADVANCED INFANTRY ELEMENTS AFTER CROSSING THE WESER PENETRATED TWO AND A HALF POINTS NORTHEAST OF KASSEL AT LAST REPORT HAD PENETRATED TWO AND A HALF MILES BEYOND THE RIVER AND WERE STILL ADVANCING.

TROOPS PUSHING THROUGH HISTORIC HESSIAN PASS--A NARROW 10-MILE CHANNEL FOLLOWED BY MANY CONQUERORS IN BY-GONE CENTURIES--PUSHED THROUGH MUENDEN AND REACHED THE WESER 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF KASSEL.

THEY WERE MORE THAN HALF WAY THROUGH THE TORTUOUS MOUNTAIN GORGE BEYOND WHOSE HILLS STRETCHES THE EXCELLENT TANK COUNTRY OF THE PLAINS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHERE HODGES TROOPS ARE PRESSING AGAINST THE RUHR POCKET ON A 70-MILE FRONT, ARMORED ELEMENTS MET STIFF RESISTANCE IN THE AREA OF SCHMALLENBERG.

THEY TOOK 71 PRISONERS AND KNOCKED OUT ONE TANK AFTER THEY WERE ATTACKED AT DAWN BY 250 INFANTRYMEN AND SIX TIGER TANKS. THE GERMANS, WHOSE MISSION WAS TO RECAPTURE SCHMALLENBERG, DUG IN ON THE HILLS AND FOUGHT ALL DAY AFTER CALLING DOWN ARTILLERY FIRE TO THEIR AID.

AT SIEGEN, 200 PARATROOPERS WHO FOUGHT SAVAGELY TO HOLD TWO FACTORIES AND BARRACKS IN THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS, CAPITULATED AFTER THEY SAW AMERICAN ANTI-TANK GUNS BEING WHEELED INTO POSITION TO BLAST THEM OUT.

RW914PEW

30.24-24571

APR8 1945

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 7-(AP)-DRIVING EAST OF THE PETERSHAGEN BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE WESER RIVER, THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION ADVANCED TEN MILES TODAY, REACHING POSITIONS ONLY 20 MILES WEST OF HANNOVER.

THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION SCORED NO IMPORTANT ADVANCES AFTER A SPECTACULAR 35-MILE THRUST WHICH PLACED A FORWARD SPEARHEAD AT BUCKEN, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BREMEN.

THE SIXTH AIRBORNE'S ADVANCE TOOK SACHSENHAGEN AND PUSHED BEYOND SOUTH STEINHUDER LAKE 150 MILES FROM THE RHINE.

ONLY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 15TH ARMORED DIVISION SECTOR WERE THE CAPTURE OF AN ENEMY AIRFIELD NORTH OF DEIPTOLZ AND THE SEIZURE OF 30 BUZZ-BOMBS AT STEYERBERG, NORTHWEST OF THE STOLZENAU BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE WESER.

ON THE BRITISH LEFT FLANK ARMORED UNITS EXTENDED THE LINGEN BRIDGEHEAD TO A DEPTH OF TEN MILES, REACHING THE OUTSKIRTS OF LENGERICH AND FREREN. THE FIGHTERS RAN INTO A SCREEN OF ANTI-TANK 88'S BUT AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE THIS AFTERNOON INDICATED THE ENEMY WAS PULLING OUT OF THIS AREA AND FALLING BACK HASTILY TOWARD BREMEN.

THE ARMORED UNITS CAPTURED A PRISON HOSPITAL AT THUINE, WEST OF LINGEN, FREEING 350 ALLIED WOUNDED, MOST OF THEM FRENCH. ALL WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF A SERB GENERAL.

THERE HAS BEEN A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE SECOND ARMY FRONT, PARTICULARLY OVER THE STOLZENAU BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WESER WHERE SEVEN PLANES, INCLUDING TWO OLD STUKAS, WERE SHOT DOWN IN ATTACKS LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING. THERE ALSO HAS BEEN SOME STRAFING OF BRITISH FORCES IN THE EMS SECTOR NORTH OF THE RHINE.

THERE IS STILL HEAVY FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR OF THE FRONT ALTHOUGH IT IS NOW APPARENT THE ENEMY IS TRYING TO WITHDRAW THE BULK OF HIS FORCES TOWARD BREMEN. BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE PLANES DISCOVERED A COLUMN OF GERMAN TRANSPORT MOVING EASTWARD ON THE ROAD TO FARSTENAU.

THE GERMANS FIND HASTE SO NECESSARY THAT THEY ARE TRYING TO MOVE BY DAYLIGHT, WHEN THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO OVERWHELMING ALLIED AIR ATTACKS. THIS CAN ONLY MEAN THAT ALLIED PRESSURE IS DEVELOPING INTO A NEW BREAK-THROUGH THREAT NORTHEASTWARD FROM LINGEN ON THE RHINE LINE AND THE ENEMY IS TRYING TO ESCAPE THE TRAP.

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BRITISH PROGRESS BEYOND LINGEN, HOWEVER, IS STILL OPPOSED BY HARD FIGHTING FORCES EQUIPPED WITH LARGE NUMBERS OF GUNS.

RW920PEW

HAMELIN, GERMANY, APRIL 7-(AP)-AMONG THOSE CAPTURING HAMELIN TODAY WITH THE 30TH DIVISION WAS LT.COL.ROBERT E.FRANKLIN, 813 WEST KING ST., JACKSON, TENN., WHO SAID THIS WAS THE "EASIEST CITY WE HAVE ENTERED."

WITH HIM WERE SGT.DON BREEDING, MACOMB, ILL., AND PVTS. JOSEPH TOKICH, 2110 WATSON ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., AND LEROY VIETH, 2403 BELDEN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

JJ510PEW

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, APRIL 7-(AP)-TWENTY-ONE AMERICANS--10 OFFICERS AND 11 ENLISTED MEN--ARE BUSY TODAY RUNNING THIS RUBBLE-HEAPED CITY WITH A NORMAL POPULATION OF MORE THAN 500,000.

HOW MANY CIVILIANS REMAIN AMONG THE WRECKAGE IS NOT KNOWN, BUT THE BEST ESTIMATE IS THAT SOME 200,000 STAYED FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER AFTER THE NAZIS ORDERED EVACUATION OF THE ENTIRE POPULACE MARCH 24.

THE BIGGEST TASK FACED AT PRESENT BY LT.COL.HOWARD CRISWELL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE CITY, IS CARING FOR THE THOUSANDS OF DISPLACED PERSONS WHO STREAM IN FROM THE FRONT AREAS.

CRISWELL HAS APPOINTED A GERMAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL TO AID IN GOVERNING THE CITY. THEY HAVE NO AUTHORITY BUT ADVISE CRISWELL, WHO ACTS ON THE SUGGESTIONS HE FINDS ACCEPTABLE.

A GERMAN POLICE FORCE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED AND SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO TROUBLE WORTH MENTIONING.

N1050AEW

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF (350)

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, APRIL 7-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE MOST ADVANCED POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT RECEIVED TODAY THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, TO BE PUBLISHED INSIDE GERMANY.

THE TOP HEADLINE READ: "THIRD CLEARS KASSEL AS FRENCH ENTER KARLSRUHE."

PUBLICATION OF THE PAPER, WHICH IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE STARS AND STRIPES SERIES, WAS ARRANGED BY EDITOR LT.ROBERT L.MOORA, MONTCLAIR,N.J., FORMERLY WITH THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

BY A CURIOUS TWIST OF FATE, THE FIRST EDITION ROLLED OFF THE PRESSES IN THE PFUNGSTADT PLANT OF THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, A NEW SHOP SET UP AFTER THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER WAS BOMBED OUT OF ITS FORMER PLANT. THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG NEVER USED ITS SUBSTITUTE SHOP. THE NEWSPAPER WAS SUPPRESSED BY THE NAZIS AS UNNECESSARY AND TOO MUCH ADDICTED TO IDEAS CONCERNING A FREE PRESS.

STARS AND STRIPES COMMENTED EDITORIALLY THAT IT HAD PUT OUT A FREE NEWSPAPER FOR A FREEDOM-LOVING ARMY, AND THAT JOHANN GUTENBERG, THE INVENTOR OF THE PRINTING PROCESS, "IS SMILING TODAY." GUTENBERG REPUTEDLY DEVELOPED HIS PRINTING PROCESS IN MAINZ, THROUGH WHICH THE THIRD ARMY ADVANCE HAD SURGED.

MOORE AND A SMALL STAFF CAME TO GERMANY IN A PLANE WHICH CARRIED A JEEP. THE FIRST TASK FOR THE JEEP-RIDING JOURNALISTS WAS TO FIND A PLANT. AT PFUNGSTADT THEY FOUND A SMALL STOCK OF PAPER AND GOOD MACHINERY, BUT IT HAD BEEN SABOTAGED IN A SUBTLE MANNER.

BY WHAT APPEARED TO BE A CAREFULLY ORGANIZED PLAN, A SMALL PART HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM EVERY TYPE-SETTING MACHINE THAT COULD BE FOUND IN ANY TOWN EAST OF THE RHINE. IN EACH CASE THE MISSING PART WAS THE MECHANISM CONTROLLING THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARM WHICH RETURNS MATRICES TO THE MAGAZINE.

SGT.MARTY HARRIS, AS MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, HUNTED THE GADGET IN MANY TOWNS. FINALLY HE FOUND ONE, AND THE COPY WAS SET FOR THE PRESSES.

B47 (Q)

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THE FIRST ISSUE WAS PUT OUT ON A CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN BASIS, FROM REPORTS CAUGHT BY THE STAFF FROM RADIO NEWS BROADCASTS, INCLUDING THE GERMAN.

THE LITTLE STAFF, INCLUDING SGTS.BENJAMIN F.PRICE, DES MOINES, IOWA, AND JOSEPH FLEMING OF NEW YORK, HAS EXTRAORDINARY DUTIES WHICH ORDINARILY DO NOT CONCERN EDITORS. IN THE FIRST HOURS OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN THEY VIRTUALLY HAD TO GOVERN PFUNGSTADT. ONE OF THE FIRST TASKS FOR THE REPORTERS WAS TO MANAGE THE FUNERAL OF A GERMAN CHILD KILLED IN A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT, AND TO ARRANGE WITH THE MILITARY POLICE FOR A MODEST PROCESSION.

N930AEW

SCHWOEBBER, GERMANY, APRIL 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF HITLER'S BEMEDALED BROWNSHIRTS WHO FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE 702ND TANK DESTROYER BATTALION WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY BY CAPT.PHILLIP GROSS, 119 RUSSELL AVE., NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. HE EXPRESSED CONVICTION HITLER STILL "WIL DO WHAT IS BEST FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

THE 49-YEAR-OLD NAZI PARTY MAN WAS BROUGHT IN BY LT.GEORGE R. STONE, 849 MARION ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.

GROSS, A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FOOTBALL PLAYER, SAID THE BROWNSHIRT LEADER, WHO WAS CAUGHT AS HE TRIED TO SNEAK THROUGH THE AMERICAN LINES, WAS FIRMLY CONVINCED THE AMERICANS WERE GOING TO SHOOT HIM.

GROSS SAID THE PRISONER'S MENTALITY, ETHICS AND STUPIDITY COULD BE JUDGED BY HIS ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q-DO YOU BELIEVE GERMANY IS GOING TO WIN THE WAR?

A-YES.

Q-HOW?

A-I DON'T KNOW.

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Q-WHAT WILL HITLER DO NOW?

A-HE WILL DO WHAT IS BEST FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Q-WHAT IS GOING TO BE THE FATE OF THE NAZI PARTY?

A-IT WILL BECOME THE DOMINANT PARTY IN THE WORLD.

Q-HOW?

A-I DON'T KNOW, BUT IT WILL.

Q-WHAT DID YOU DO WITH THE JEWS IN YOUR DISTRICT?

A-THE GESTAPO TOOK THEM SOMEWHERE. I DON'T KNOW WHERE.

Q-WHAT DO YOU THINK WE WILL DO TO GERMANY?

A-WIPE IT OUT COMPLETELY.

Q-IF WE ARE GOING TO WIPE OUT GERMANY, HOW IS GERMANY GOING TO WIN THE WAR?

A-I DON'T KNOW. BUT THE FUEHRER WILL TAKE CARE OF IT.

EJ1228PEW

KREFELD,GERMANY, APRIL 7-(AP)-THIS AMERICAN-OCCUPIED CITY ON THE RHINE IN THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR BASIN IS PARTLY ON ITS FEET WITH ITS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPEN AND SOME TEXTILE INDUSTRIES READY TO RESUME OPERATIONS AS SOON AS UTILITIES BEGIN FUNCTIONING, CAPT. WILLIAM CONKLIN OF TRENTON,N.J., A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, SAID TODAY.

ELC-WILSONS SECOND 1140.--930AEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 7-(AP)-STANOJE SIMIC, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO ATTEND THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AS THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATE.

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MOSCOW, APRIL 7-(AP)-PRAVDA COMPLAINED TODAY THAT AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS WERE NOT RISING TO HELP THE RED ARMY IN THEIR HOUR OF LIBERATION WITH THE FERVOR OF THE UNDERGROUND OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

"THERE ARE IN AUSTRIAN CIRCLES WHICH, ALTHOUGH ADVERTISING IN WORDS THEIR NEUTRAL POSITION REGARDING GERMAN FASCIST RULE, AS A MATTER OF FACT SUPPORT THE GERMAN TERROR REGIME," THE ARTICLE DECLARED.

"IN THE FIRST PLACE, THIS APPLIES TO CATHOLIC CIRCLES...UNDER THE IDEOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP OF CARDINAL INNITZER, WHO HAS ACCLAIMED THE PROVOCATIVE CAMPAIGN OPENED BY THE GERMANS AGAINST THE SOVIET UKRAINE."

THE ARTICLE, BY PROF. PETYOR KISELEV, SAID THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THAT THE ATTITUDE OF FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES TOWARD THEM IS BEING DETERMINED BY THEIR OWN PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF AUSTRIA."

"THIS FACT," IT ADDED, "EXPRESSED IN THE MOSCOW DECLARATION, NOW TAKES ON SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE WHEN THE RED ARMY IS SMASHING THE GERMAN OCCUPANTS ON AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

"THE FORMATION OF THE PATRIOTIC INTERNAL FRONT IS LESS ACTIVE IN AUSTRIA THAN HAS BEEN THE CASE IN SOME OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON THE EVE OF THEIR LIBERATION."

KISELEV'S ARTICLE SAID SOME EMIGRE CIRCLES IN NEW YORK, LONDON, ROME AND ANKARA ALREADY WERE PLANNING TO RETURN TO THEIR OLD PRIVILEGI AND "SOME SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN LONDON ALREADY ARE PROPOSING THEIR SERVICES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR 'SUPPRESSING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.'"

THE WRITER ASSERTED THE VATICAN HAD PLANS FOR FORMING A CATHOLIC STATE WHICH WOULD CONSIST OF AUSTRIA, BAVARIA, THE RHINELAND AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

AN IZVESTIA

MOSCOW,APRIL 7 (AP)--TEXT OF AN EDITORIAL IN IZVESTIA ON THE RUSSIAN DENUNCIATION OF THE SOVIET-JAPANESE PACT: (950)

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT:

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ON APRIL 13, 1941, THAT IS BEFORE THE ATTACK OF GERMANY ON THE U.S.S.R.AND BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN ON ONE SIDE AND THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND ON THE OTHER, IN MOSCOW THERE WAS SIGNED A TREATY OF NEUTRALITY BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN. THE CONCLUSION OF THIS PACT MARKED THE CROWNING STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET AND JAPANESE RELATIONS.

DURING MORE THAN TWO DECADES BEGINNING FROM THE TIME OF

30.24-24573

THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE FORMATION OF THE SOVIET STATE THESE RELATIONS BORE AN ALTOGETHER UNSATISFACTORY CHARACTER.

THERE WAS) JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN THE FAR EAST IN 1918-1922 DURING WHICH TIME THE JAPANESE ARMY LANDED IN VLADIVOSTOK AND OCCUPIED THE COASTAL AREA, OCCUPATION BY JAPAN OF NORTHERN SAKHALIN, A LARGE NUMBER OF BORDER CONFLICTS AND FINALLY THE MEMORABLE EVENTS AT LAKE KHASSAN AND ONKHALKIN GOL RIVER IN 1938-1939. APR 8 1945

SUCH IS FAR FROM BEING A FULL SUMMATION OF THE FACTS BEARING WITNESS THAT LEADING CIRCLES IN JAPAN DURING THE MANY YEARS CONDUCTED AGGRESSIVE POLITICS IN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION WHICH LED MORE THAN ONCE TO SHARP CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE TWO STATES.

NO LITTLE TIME WAS NEEDED IN ORDER FOR THE LEADING JAPANESE CIRCLES TO COME TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING NORMAL RELATIONS WITH THEIR NEIGHBOR, THE SOVIET UNION, AND TO DESIST FROM THEIR POLITICS OF MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATY OF NEUTRALITY BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND JAPAN ON APRIL 13,1941 COMPLETED THE BREAKING OFF OF SUCH WITNESSED THE BREAKING DOWN OF SUCH POLITICS ON THE PART OF JAPANESE LEADING CIRCLES AND IN THE END COMPELLED THEM TO ENTER UPON AND ONTO TO A PATH OF NORMAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. APR 8 1945

THE NEUTRALITY OF APRIL 13,1941 PLAYED A HELPFUL ROLE IN REMOVING A SERIES OF MISUNDERSTANDING CONFLICTS WITH JAPAN WHICH WERE ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS IN A SITUATION WHEN GERMANY MORE AND MORE EXPOSED HER INTENTIONS TOWARDS NEW IMPERALISTIC OCCUPATIONS AND OPEN DENOMINATION OF EUROPE.

ON JUNE 22,1941 GERMANY, INTOXICATED BY HER EASY SUCCESSES IN WESTERN EUROPE, TREACHEROUSLY ATTACKED THE SOVIET UNION. THROWING HERSELF INTO A WAR OF ADVENTURE IN THE EAST GERMANY COUNTED ON MUCH THE SAME EASY SUCCESSES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND SEEMED CONVINCED OF HER MILITARY MIGHT AND DEPENDING ON THE ENORMOUS RESOURCES OF ALMOST ALL OF WESTERN EUROPE WHICH SHE HAD CAPTURED.

THE TEMPORARY SUCCESSES OF GERMANY DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION WHICH RESULTED FROM THE SURPRISE

SCOUNDRELED ATTACK IS KNOWN TO HAVE CAUSED THE HEADS OF MANY JAPANESE POLITICIANS WHO WERE READY TO PLACE BETS ON HITLER'S CARDS TO WHIRL

BUT RESISTANCE OF THE RED ARMY TO THE IMPUDENT INVADER OF THE ERMIT AT THE WALLS OF MOSCOW AND A SERIES OF OTHER SECTORS ACTED AS A SOBERING INFLUENCE ON THE HOT HEADS IN JAPAN. HOWEVER, AT THIS TIME THERE RIPENED THOUGHTS IN LEADING POLITICAL AND MILITARY CIRCLES OF JAPAN ON THE NECESSITY OF MAKING USE OF THIS "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" AS WHEN THE MOST OPEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS OPENLY SPOKE OUT FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE REALIZATION OF THEIR HIDDEN IMPERIALISTIC PLANS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

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"FURTHER PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN THE PACIFIC, BEGINNING WITH THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, DEC. 7, 1941, AND THE START OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN ON ONE SIDE AND JAPAN ON THE OTHER SIDE IS KNOWN.

"DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES FOR THE U.S.S.R., JAPAN CONTINUED TO STRENGTHEN HER COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY, THIS HAVING NOT ONLY GREAT POLITICAL MEANING, BUT ALSO SUBSTANTIAL AID FOR GERMANY IN HER WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. IN THE COURSE OF THIS WAR WHICH GERMANY IMPOSED UPON THE SOVIET UNION THERE OCCURRED A RADICAL REDISPOSITION OF FORCES AS A RESULT OF WHICH THERE WAS CREATED A POWERFUL ANGLO-SOVIET-AMERICAN COALITION. AT THE SAME TIME, JAPAN WAGED WAR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.'S ALLIES, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

"FROM THE TIME WHEN THE NEUTRALITY PACT WAS CONCLUDED, THAT IS APRIL 13, 1941, THE SITUATION THEREFORE CHANGED FUNDAMENTALLY.

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REGARDING THIS CHANGE, PEOPLES' COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS MOLOTOV IN A STATEMENT APRIL 5, 1945, TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, MR. SATO, SAID:

"GERMANY ATTACKEDTHE U.S.S.R. BUT JAPAN, AS AN ALLY OF GERMANY, HELPS THE LATTER IN HER WAR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R." BESIDES, JAPAN IS WARRING WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND, WHICH ARE ALLIES OF THE SOVIET UNION. DURING ALL THIS WAR, EVEN WHEN IT BECAME FULLY OBVIOUS, SHE CONTINUED TO STRENGTHEN HER ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND RENDER SUPPORT TO ROBBER GERMAN IMPERIALISM. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ADMITTED THAT "UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS THE NEUTRALITY PACT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE U.S.S.R. HAS LOST ITS MEANING AND EXTENSION OF THE PACT HAS BECOME IMPOSSIBLE."

"IN THIS CONNECTION, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT INFORMED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON APRIL 5, 1945, OF ITS DESIRE TO DENOUNCE THE PACT

WITH JAPAN.

"IN THIS STATEMENT, AS ITS KNOWN, THERE IS INCLUDED A RFERENCE TO ARTICLE III OF THE PACT OF NEUTRALITY IN WHICH IT IS SAID THAT SAID PACT RETAINS ITS FORCE DURING ~~XX~~ FIVE YEARS FROM THE DAY OF ITS RATIFICATION. ARTICLE III ALSO FORESAW AF NEITHER OF THE SIGNERS OF THE PACT FAILED TO DENOUNCE IT BEFORE EXPIRATION OF THE ~~XXXX~~ PERIOD OF ITS DURATION, THEN IT AUTOMATICALLY WAS EXTENDED FOR A SUCCEEDING FIVE YEARS/

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"THE SIGNATORY SIDES OF THE PACT MUST PRECISELY AT THE PRESENT TIME UNDER ARTICLE III DECIDE THE QUESTION WHETHER THEY OUGHT TO EXTEND THE PACT FOR ANOTHER FIVE YEARS OR ANNOUNCE ITS DENUNCIATION.

AS IS KNOWN, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ADOPTED THE DECISION TO ANNOUNCE TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ITS DESIRE TO DENOUNCE THE PACT OF APRIL 13,1941.

"THE STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF APRIL 5,1945.

CONCERNING THE DENUNCIATION OF THE PACT IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE FACT THAT JAPAN IS AN ALLY OF GERMANY WHICH IS WAGING A BANDITS' WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND IN ADDITION IS WAGING WAR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.'S ALLIES, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND." (END)

ELC-GILMORES 7-12TH 0845--915AEW

30. 24 - 24575

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317A

ATHENS, APRIL 7--(AP)--A RIGHTIST MANEUVER TO OUST GEN. NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS FROM THE PREMIERSHIP--APPARENTLY PART OF A CAMPAIGN TO FORCE A QUICK PLEBISCITE ON WHETHER KING GEORGE II SHOULD BE RESTORED TO THE THRONE--WAS BELIEVED TODAY VIRTUALLY TO HAVE ACHIEVED ITS GOAL.

OBSERVERS AGREED THAT THE PUBLICATIONOF A LETTER WRITTEN BY PLASTIRAS IN 1941 COMPLAINING THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAD REFUSED GERMAN MEDIATION TO HALT THE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR, PROBABLY WOULD FORCE THE PLASTIRAS GOVERNMENT OUT. THEY EXPECTED THAT THE REGENT, ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS, THEN WOULD CALL A NONPARTISAN FIGURE TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

PLASTIRAS DID NOT DENY AUTHORSHIP OF THE LETTER BUT SAID;

"A SECTION OF THE PRESS AND A NUMBER OF POLITICIANS HAVE ORGANIZED AGAINST ME."

MB/REW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (130)
BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-A MAJOR CHINESE VICTORY IN SOUTHEASTERN HONAN PROVINCE WAS CLAIMED LAST NIGHT BY THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND.
A COMMUNIQUE SAID COUNTERATTACKING CHINESE FORCES KILLED 5,000 JAPANESE TROOPS DRIVING FOR SHENSI PROVINCE, GUARDING THE NORTHERN APPROACHES TO THE CHINESE CAPITAL.
THE REPORTED VICTORY WAS AT WEST NEISIANG, ON THE HONAN-SHENSI HIGHWAY, 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE GREAT CENTRAL CHINA CITY OF HANKOW.
THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CHINESE DESTROYED 15 JAPANESE TANKS AND CAPTURED A LARGE QUANTITY OF WAR SUPPLIES.
"ENEMY REMNANTS" WERE FLEEING WITH THE CHINESE IN PURSUIT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.
CHINESE PLANES ATTACKING IN SUPPORT OF THE BESEIGED DEFENDERS OF LAOHOKOW 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANKON, THE CHINESE ADDED, BLASTED THE ATTACKING JAPANESE AND KILLED MANY OF THEM.
THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ETC., PICK UP Bl grof 1st NL

Adv Calcutta xxx the Initiative (Martin)

"SOME JAPANESE WILL SUCCEED IN FILTERING THROUGH OUR LINES AND WILL ATTEMPT TO REGROUP OUTSIDE OUR NET, BUT THEY WILL LACK GUNS AND WHEELED VEHICLES AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS."

ENEMY LOSSES IN ALL KINDS OF ARTILLERY REPRESENTED MORE THAN 50 PER CENT OF THE GUNS WHICH OPPOSED THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

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SK1234PEW

THE NIPPONESE USED JACK-IN-THE-BOX INFILTRATION METHODS, REMAINING IN CAVES UNTIL THE AMERICANS HAD PASSED AND THEN EMERGING AT NIGHT TO STRIKE THE YANKS' REAR.
THIS TRICK BROUGHT DEATH TO HUNDREDS OF THE ENEMY.
SOD-COVERED TRAPDOORS TO CONCEAL MORTAR POSITIONS WAS A CAMOUFLAGE TRICK EMPLOYED BY THE JAPANESE ON THE SEVENTH DIVISION FRONT, SAID VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE DIVISION. Adv with U.S. 24th Army Corps (Coombs) Killed.
THE TRAPDOORS WERE LOWERED TO CONCEAL THE MORTARS AFTER EACH FIRING, MAKING THE POSITIONS DIFFICULT TO DISCOVER.
THE YONABARU AIRSTRIP, SIX MILES EAST OF NAHA, WAS EXPECTED TO FALL SOON TO THE SEVENTH, HAUGLAND SAID.
ON THE WEST COAST THE MACHINATO AIRFIELD, ONE OF THE AIR BASES PROTECTING THE NAVAL BASE CITY OF NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA, WAS ANOTHER AMERICAN OBJECTIVE.
ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS HAD ADVANCED WITH CONTINUING LIGHT RESISTANCE ON ISHIKAWA ISTHMUS TO THE TOWN OF CHUDA ON THE WEST COAST AND THE MOUTH OF THE KINBARU RIVER ON THE EAST COAST.
THE MARINES, HOWEVER, EXPECTED TO ENCOUNTER STIFF OPPOSITION SOON IN THEIR PROGRESS NORTHWARD.

DV333PCW

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GUAM--THIRD ADD OKINAWA GROUND SEPARATE
XXX SMALL ARMS FIRE.
EARLIER, 24TH CORPS TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF TSUWA IN A 2,000-YARD ADVANCE AGAINST HEAVY MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE FRIDAY. JAPANESE POSITIONS WERE BROUGHT UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL BOMBING.
A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO ADMITTED YANKS HAD REACHED "A LINE SOUTH OF OYAMA, SHINOUSHI AND ARAKAKI" (NORTH OF NAHA) AND ASSERTED: "AT PRESENT THE OUTLOOK OF THE WAR SITUATION DOES NOT PERMIT OF ANY OPTIMISM WHATSOEVER." THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL MIGHT WAS MASSED AROUND OKINAWA. IT DID NOT MENTION THE CARRIER STRIKE AGAINST THE JAPANESE FLEET OFF KYUSHU.

HW726PPW

GUAM--~~SECOND~~ ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD B-29S (Spencer)
XXX ~~DAMAGED~~.
ALTHOUGH A 20TH AIRFORCE COMMUNIQUE IN WASHINGTON LISTED B-29 VICTORIES AT 84, PILOT REPORTS MADE AFTER THE GIANT ARMADA RETURNED TO MARIANAS BASES INCREASED THEIR VICTORIES TO 131. NO BREAKDOWN BETWEEN DAMAGED AND KNOWN DESTROYED WAS MADE HERE IMMEDIATELY.
THIS WAS 20 MORE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS THAN B-29S HAD DOWNED OR DAMAGED ON ANY PREVIOUS RAID AND THE COMBINED BAG WAS 57 MORE THAN THE B-29S' OLD RECORD OF 116, MADE OVER TOKYO JAN. 27.

FIERCEST AERIAL BATTLES RAGED OVER TOKYO, WHERE ABOUT 180 SUPERFORTS RAN INTO NEARLY TWICE AS MANY JAPANESE FIGHTERS AS DID THE APPROXIMATELY 120 B-29S WHICH ATTACKED NAGOYA.
JAPAN'S VITAL MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT AT NAGOYA AND MUSASHINA PLANT OF NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT COMPANY AT TOKYO "LOOKED LIKE ALL HELL WAS BEATEN OUT OF THEM," RETURNING PILOTS SAID.
FOR THESE VETERAN BIG BOMBER PILOTS IT WAS THE MOST HAZARDOUS MISSION OF THE PACIFIC WAR.
THE JAPANESE SENT UP INTERCEPTORS IN SUCH STRENGTH ONE PILOT REPORTED "THE WHOLE SKY WAS ALIVE WITH FIGHTER PLANES."
"THE MISSION WAS CARRIED OUT JUST AS PLANNED AND RESULTS WERE PERFECT," SAID CAPT. HERBERT B. ERICKSON, 3002 LINDLEY PL., BOZEMAN, MONT., WHO FLEW OVER NAGOYA. (WIFE LIVES AT 2793 SEWELL ST., LINCOLN, NEB.)
"WE WERE OVER THE TARGET LAST AND COULD SEE WHAT HAD BEEN DONE BEFORE," HE REPORTED. "WE SAW A BIG FIRE ON PART OF THE TARGET WITH THE BALANCE OF THE TARGET COMPLETELY COVERED WITH SMOKE."
AFTER HEADQUARTERS REPORTED FIVE B-29S AND TWO MUSTANGS WERE LOST ON THE TOKYO-NAGOYA RAID, RADIO TOKYO MADE A BELATED CLAIM THAT 110 AMERICAN PLANES WERE DOWNED OR DAMAGED. THE BROADCAST ASSERTED 14 PLANES, INCLUDING ONE P-51, WERE SHOT SHOT DOWN AND 40 DAMAGED OVER TOKYO AND 16 DOWNED AND 40 (CORRECT) DAMAGED OVER NAGOYA.
BRIG. GEN. ERNEST M. MOORE, CHIEF OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND AT IWO, SAID "THIS IS THE FIRST TIME ARMY AIR FORCE FIGHTERS EVER HAVE BEEN OVER JAPAN AND WE HAD TO GO A LONG WAY TO DO IT." TWO OF THE P-51S WERE LOST ON THE MISSION.
THE B-29S, FLYING OVER TARGETS AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE IN CLEAR

WEATHER, LASHED WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS THE NAKAJIMA-MUSASHINO AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT IN WESTERN TOKYO AND THE MITSUBISHI PLANE WORKS AT NAGOYA. THE RAIDERS WERE OVER TOKYO AND NAGOYA SHORTLY BEFORE THE NOON HOUR SATURDAY (11 P.M., FRIDAY EASTERN WAR TIME). THE TWIN BLOWS WERE STRUCK BY WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS A "VERY LARGE TASK FORCE" OF SUPERFORTS.

THE FIGHTER-PROTECTED B-29 ATTACK MARKED A NEW PHASE IN AERIAL WARFARE AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND PRESAGED THE FUTURE STEADY USE OF MUSTANGS TO SHEPHERD THE MAMMOTH BOMBERS AS THEY REDUCE JAPANESE AIR INDUSTRIES.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY RADIO TOKYO, SAID 270 PLANES WERE IN THE RAIDS--120 OVER TOKYO AND 170 OVER NAGOYA. THE NIPPON AGENCY DOMEI SAID 40 MUSTANGS PARTICIPATED IN THE TOKYO ASSAULT.

THE NIPPON HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO MENTION OF AMERICAN PLANE LOSSES BUT DOMEI CLAIMED "FOUR OR FIVE" WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BAGGED OVER TOKYO.

GG1233PCW NM

GUAM, NIGHT LEAD NAVAL BATTLE, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAF BEGINNING "THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED" AND ENDING "X X X AIR ACTIONS."

A LATER COUNT RAISED TO 417 (WAVE) THE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED APRIL 6-7.

IN WASHINGTON, AN OFFICIAL ETC. FOURTH GRAF.

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PM537PPW NM

GUAM NL NAVAL BATTLE INSERT AFTER 6TH GRAF XXX NIPP HOMELAND.

AS WORD OF JAPAN'S LATEST SEA DISASTER CAME FROM ADMIRAL NIMITZ, THE GUAM 21ST BOMBER COMMAND DISCLOSED THE GREATEST LAND-BASED PLANE LASHING OF THE NIPPON HOMELAND SINCE THE START OF THE WAR. MORE THAN 300 B-29S, ESCORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY FIGHTER PLANES FROM IWO JIMA BASES, RAINED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON TOKYO'S NAKAJIMA-MUSASHINO AIRCRAFT ENGINE WORKS AND NAGOYA'S MITSUBISHI PLANE PLANT SHORTLY BEFORE NOON SATURDAY (11 P.M., FRIDAY EASTERN WAR TIME.)

TWENTY-ONE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WERE BLASTED OUT OF THE AIR BY THE FIGHTERS. SIX OTHERS WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND TEN DAMAGED. TWO OF THE AMERICAN P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI CLAIMED FOUR OR FIVE AMERICAN PLANES WERE DOWNED AT TOKYO.

A LARGE FORCE ETC 7TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD

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WITH B29S 230
BY MURLIN SPENCER

GUAM, SUNDAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE NEIGHBORLY PRESENCE OF IWO JIMA-BASED P-51 MUSTANGS ON THE B-29S' DEVASTATING STRIKES AT TOKYO AND NAGOYA SATURDAY WAS A REAL TONIC TO THE CREWS OF THE SUPERFORTS.

UNTIL RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAVE TAKEN PICTURES OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT ON THESE GREAT JAPANESE PLANTS THE BOMBER COMMAND IS NOT ATTEMPTING TO ASSESS THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE. BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THE DIFFICULTY OF THE MISSION.

"IT WAS A TOUGH RUN," SAID LT. JAMES R. LOY, (510 BIRCHER AVE.) DAYTON, O. "WE HAD SEVERAL ATTACKS AND FLAK OVER THE TARGET WAS VERY INTENSE."

CAPT. FREDERICK SHAEFFER, NEW CUMBERLAND, PA., FOUND IWO JIMA A HANDY ISLAND AFTER HIS SUPERFORT WAS STRUCK BY A DIRECT HIT ON ONE OF ITS OUTBOARD ENGINES OVER NAGOYA. THE ENGINE BEGAN SMOKING AND HE WENT DOWN TO 300 FEET OVER THE WATER. THE CREW THREW OUT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO LIGHTEN THE BIG SHIP AND MADE IT TO IWO.

FIRST LT. GEORGE E. PERRIN, (801 HOOD PLACE) GREENSBORO, N.C., CALLED THE NAGOYA TARGET A "BOMBARDIER'S DREAM, WITH THE WEATHER AS CLEAR AS A BELL."

PERRIN FLEW 29 MISSIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER. HE SAID THIS LATEST MISSION WAS AS GOOD AS HE EVER HAD SEEN.

SGT. THOMAS L. KLINGENSMITH, (309 IRIQUOIS AVE.) ARNOLD, PENNA., AND SGT. GILBERT C. STOCKINGER, (5904 MASTER) PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., PUT IN A JOINT CLAIM FOR HAVING DESTROYED A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE, AND SGT. WILLIAM RICHMYER, (6 GENESSEE ST.) HORNELL, N.Y., AND SGT. THOMAS W. MARPOLK OF TONN, N.C., EACH CLAIMED AN ENEMY FIGHTER.

DV/XZ1135PCW NM

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED AIR BLOWS BY PHILIPPINE-BASED BOMBERS AGAINST FORMOSA, HONGKONG AND BORNEO. THEY PRECEDED MIGHTY AIR ATTACKS BY THE WAR'S GREATEST B-29 FIGHTER-ESCORTED MISSIONS AGAINST TOKYO AND NAGOYA.

THE RAIDS FROM THE PHILIPPINES HAD THESE RESULTS:

HONGKONG--THREE MERCHANT SHIPS WRECKED; TREMENDOUS FIRES STARTED IN WATERFRONT AREA.

SOUTH OF HONGKONG--17 SMALL CARGO SHIPS SUNK.

FORMOSA--TOYOHARA AIRDROME BLASTED WITH 72 TONS OF BOMBS, MANY PARKED PLANES LEFT IN FLAMES.

PESCADORES, WEST OF FORMOSA--THREE SIZEABLE TANKERS AND TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

NORTH BORNEO--STARTED LARGE FIRES IN TARAKAN OIL STORAGE REGION.

PHILIPPINE LAND OPERATIONS WERE MARKED BY ANOTHER AIR INVASION. TROOPS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION MADE A 20-MILE HOP IN SMALL PLANES TO TAKE LUCENA AND ITS TWO AIRFIELDS. THEY WERE UNOPPOSED. LUCENA IS CAPITAL OF TABAYAS PROVINCE, SOUTHERN LUZON.

TWO OTHER AIRFIELDS FELL INTO AMERICAN HANDS WHEN TROOPS OF THE 40TH DIVISION SEIZED THE ALICANTE AND SILAY DROMES ON NEGROS ISLAND.

IN NORTHWESTERN LUZON GUERRILLAS CAPTURED BANGUED, CAPITAL OF ABRA PROVINCE. THE GUERRILLAS NOW CONTROL MOST OF LUZON'S NORTHWEST COAST.

NN443PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION ON OKINAWA,APRIL 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS INFANTRY FORCE ON THE EAST COAST OF OKINAWA ENCOUNTERED ITS TOUGHEST FIGHTING ON THE ISLAND TODAY IN TAKING A 1,000-YARD STRIP OF A RIDGE 200 FEET HIGH, WITH FOUR NATURAL BLOCKHOUSES ON ITS CREST.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY, MORTARS AND MACHINEGUNS IN THE FORTIFIED RECESSES OPENED SUDDENLY ON THE ADVANCING 184TH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.ROY A.GREEN, SACRAMENTO,CALIF.

INTENSE SUPPORTING ARTILLERY FIRE SOFTENED THE ENEMY POSITIONS FOR THE FIRST BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.DANIEL C. MAYBURY, OAKLAND,CALIF.

WITH THE JAPANESE STILL FIRING, AMERICAN ANTITANK GUNS ROLLED IN CLOSE WHILE TANK DESTROYERS HURLED 75 MM SHELLS AT THE ENTRENCHMENTS. FLAMETHROWERS WERE FINALLY EMPLOYED BY THE YANKS.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN THIS BATTLE 1,000 YARDS NORTHWEST OF THE VILLAGE OF MINAMIUE-BARU. NINETY WERE KILLED IN TWO BLOCKHOUSES.

THE NIPPONESE HAD TIED ANTIBOAT AND ANTIPERSONNEL MINES TO BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ACROSS THE RIDGE. SOME OF THEM EXPLODED.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S CASUALTIES SO FAR HAVE AVERAGED ABOUT 20 JAPANESE KILLED TO ONE AMERICAN. THE DIVISION IS EXPECTED TO TAKE YONABARU AIRSTRIP SOON.

ALL AMERICAN UNITS ON THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE ARE CONSTANTLY IN CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE. THE CLEVERLY CAMOUFLAGED NIPPON POSITIONS INCLUDE SOD-COVERED TRAPDOORS LOWERED OVER MORTARS AFTER EACH FIRING. THESE ARE DIFFICULT TO DISCOVER, EVEN AT CLOSE QUARTER.

ONE MARINE UNIT REPORTED THE SURRENDER OF TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS, ONE A SIX-FOOTER, WHO WALKED DOWN THE ROAD WITH THEIR HANDS IN THE AIR AND CALMLY GAVE THEMSELVES UP.

DV4PCW

APR 8 1945

BY GRANT MACDONALD

OKINAWA,APRIL 7-(AP)-IT'S A STIMULATING THING TO HEAR THE STRONG AMERICAN VOICE OF MILITARY POLICEMAN PFC.DONALD YOKER, OF CANANDAIGUA,N.Y., SOOTHE A BUNCH OF YAMMERING OKINAWA NATIVES BY SHOUTING: "ALL RIGHT, SIMMER DOWN, YOU GUYS."

YOKER AND CPL.JOSEPH J.MARTIN, OF (2150 45TH ST.) ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., ANOTHER SEVENTH DIVISION M.P., ARE DIRECTING TRAFFIC NEAR A CIVILIAN REFUGEE CAMP.

THEY HAVE TAKEN OVER AN ABANDONED HOUSE AS HANDY QUARTERS AND THEY HAVE COMPANY--TWO OLD WOMEN AND THREE OLD MEN SQUATTED ON STRAW MATS, WARMING TEA OVER A TINY CHARCOAL BOWL.

"WE CAMPED HERE AND THESE CHARACTERS MOVED IN WITH US," SAID MARTIN. "WE FOUND THAT OLD GUY TOTTERING ALONG THE ROAD NEARLY EXHAUSTED AND WE CARRIED HIM IN AND GAVE HIM SOME HOT COFFEE. THIS OTHER OLD GENT THOUGHT WE WERE GOOD PEOPLE AND WHEN WE STARTED CLEARING UP THIS PLACE HE WENT TO WORK FOR US. WE CALL HIM NUMBER ONE HOUSEBOY."

AS THE "OLD GENT" HEARD HIS NEWLY ACQUIRED NAME, HE STARTED BOWING AND BEAMING AND JABBERING.

THEN ALL THE REST STARTED JABBERING.

YOKER USED HIS SOOTHING TECHNIQUE. "SIMMER DOWN, YOU GUYS," HE SHOUTED. AND THEY DID.ET936PCW NM

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BY GRANT MACDONALD 260

U.S.SEVENTH DIVISION COMMAND POST,OKINAWA,APRIL 7-(AP)-ITS ONLY ON THE INLAND PLATEAUS AND TINY FERTILE VALLEYS OF OKINAWA THAT AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS SLOGGING TO THE FRONT SEE AND SMELL THE FRESHNESS OF SPRING. THE REST OF THE ISLAND STINKS.

ALL ALONG THE CROOKED AND INCREDIBLY DUSTY ROAD FROM THE BEACHHEADS TO THE SOUTHERN FRONT LINES, GRIME-CAKED TRUCKS, JEEPS, TANKS AND LONG LINES OF INFANTRY MOVE STEADILY.

BUT THE SMELLS PUT PERMANENT WRINKLES ON THE NOSES OF THE YANKS.

FILTHY NATIVES COME STAGGERING FROM CAVES WHERE THEY'VE HIDDEN SINCE THE INVASION STARTED LAST SUNDAY. THEY SMELL BAD.

THERE ARE DEAD HORSES, COWS AND PIGS, AND A SPRINKLING OF OKINAWANS CAUGHT IN THE GUNFIRE, LYING UNBURIED.

WHILE THE AMERICANS ADVANCED WITH SURPRISINGLY LIGHT OPPOSITION THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF THE INVASION, THEY'RE NOT KIDDING THEMSELVES ABOUT THE TOUGH FIGHT AHEAD BEFORE THEY TAKE NAHA, THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL CITY ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST.

WITH HEAVY MORTAR BURSTS SHOWERING AROUND THEM, THE MEN OF COL.JOHN MILTON FINN'S 32ND REGIMENT ARE TRYING TO SCALE STEEP CLIFFS TO CAPTURE CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSES ON THE TOP OF THE RIDGE.

ARTILLERY SHELLS SMASH INTO THE GROUND, HURLING DIRT AND ROCKS HIGH INTO THE AIR WHILE YANKS IN THE VICINITY DIVE FOR COVER. AMERICAN RIFLE AND TOMMYGUN FIRE ANSWER THE TACK-TACK-TACK OF JAPANESE LIGHT MACHINEGUNS.

THE EARTH TREMBLES AS AMERICAN ARTILLERY SENDS SHELLS HIGHBALLING INTO NIPPONESE POSITIONS BEYOND THE RIDGE.

AND ENEMY SNIPERS CONSTANTLY ARE BUSY, THE SHARP PING OF THEIR BULLETS PRODUCING SWIFT, INVOLUNTARY ATTEMPTS TO DIG A PROTECTIVE HOLE IN THE EARTH.

SGT.OTHO STOLLINGS, OF LOGAN, WEST VA., AND PFC.MILLARD ANDERSON, OF (3023 CHICAGO.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WERE SITTING AGAINST A STONE WALL 300 YARDS BACK OF THE FRONT LINE WHERE MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND MORTAR BURSTS WERE RAKING THE TERRAIN.

SAID STOLLINGS: "BOY, THIS REALLY IS ROUGH. THOSE DAMNED JAPS HAVE BEEN GIVING US THIS ALL DAY LONG. WELL, HERE WE GO AGAIN."

WITH OTHER DOUGHBOYS, STOLLINGS AND ANDERSON DASHED FORWARD ACROSS AN OPEN SPACE AND THROUGH A SHELL-BLASTED HOLE IN A WALL. THEY RAN IN A ZIG-ZAGGING CROUCH.

A FORWARD COMPANY OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 32ND INFANTRY, HELD A POSITION IN A ROCKY DEFILE, NOT MORE THAN 200 YARDS FROM THE JAPANESE.

LT.WESLEY M.BREW, OF (50 ROCHESTER ST.) BERGEN, N.Y., SAID: "WE CAN'T MOVE. WE ARE PINNED DOWN HERE BY THAT MORTAR FIRE." MORTAR SHELLS AND MACHINE GUN BULLETS WERE WHAMING INTO THE ROCKS OVER-HEAD.

ON A LOW-LYING CANE FIELD, 150 YARDS TO THE LEFT, FOUR MEDICAL CORPSMEN BENT LOW AS THEY CARRIED A WOUNDED MAN ON A STRETCHER.

A JAPANESE NAMBU MACHINEGUN CHATTERED AND THE BULLETS SPATTERED DUST VICIOUSLY AROUND THE CORPS MEN. THEY DUCKED INTO HIGH CANE.

LT.HOWARD E.KILLION, OF (691 EAST ELEVENTH ST.) UPLAND, CALIF., CURSED THE MACHINE GUNNERS. HE LED A SQUAD UP THE DEFILE. A FEW MINUTES LATER THE NAMBU STOPPED ITS CHATTERING.

FARTHER BACK FROM THE FRONT, SGT.WILLIAM J.PAT, A 32ND MEDICAL CORPSMAN OF PARSONS, KANS., WAITED AT AN AID STATION. "IT LOOKS LIKE I'LL HAVE SOME BUSINESS SOON," HE SAID.

ET950PCW

APR 8 1945 30.24.24579

WITH OKINAWA
BY VERN HAUGLAND
ABOARD ADM. TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, OKINAWA, APRIL 7-(AP)-LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDER OF THE 10TH ARMY, VISITED THE OKINAWA BEACHHEAD FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY, INSPECTING BATTLE AREAS WITH MAJ.GEN.R.HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS.
BUCKNER WENT ASHORE IN AN AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR ACROSS A ROUGH REEF, THEN TOURED THE SOUTHERN FRONT BY JEEP, VISITING EACH DIVISION AREA WITH COMMANDING GENERALS.
THE 58-YEAR-OLD, WHITE-HAIRED GENERAL, WHO PROVED HE STILL IS ATHLETIC BY JUMPING UNASSISTED SEVEN FEET FROM THE AMPHTRACK TO THE GROUND, RETURNED FROM THE JEEP RIDE COVERED WITH DUST BUT FULL OF PRAISE FOR HIS FIGHTING MEN. HE EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT THE PROGRESS THEY ARE MAKING.
PM849PPW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND
ABOARD ADM.TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN COMMANDERS ON OKINAWA WERE CAUTIONED TODAY TO PREPARE FOR STRONG JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS IN THE WAKE OF THE FIRST HEAVY ENEMY AERIAL COUNTERATTACK IN WHICH 150 NIPPONESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER THE RYUKYU ISLANDS.
LT.GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR., POINTED OUT TO THE CORPS COMMANDERS OF HIS TENTH ARMY THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE HAD TIME TO ORGANIZE FOR COUNTERASSAULTS, AND SO FAR HAVE BEEN CONSERVATIVE OF THEIR FORCES, ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 60,000.
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WITH EVENTS POINTING TO A GREATLY INCREASED TEMPO OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE, ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER AND VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER ARE WAITING FOR THE JAPANESE FLEET TO ACCEPT THEIR CHALLENGE AND COME OUT AND FIGHT.. THE AIR ATTACK CONTINUING THROUGH LAST NIGHT AND TODAY MAY BE INTENDED TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR SUCH A VENTURE.
MOST OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY TWO FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES HAMMERING OTHER RYUKYU ISLANDS. EIGHTEEN WERE SHOT DOWN AROUND OKINAWA. ONE JAPANESE PLANE GOT THROUGH AND MADE THE FIRST ATTACK ON AMERICAN GROUND FORCES, STRAFING YONTAN AIRFIELD LAST NIGHT WITHOUT DAMAGE.
MARINES PUSHING NORTHWARD DROVE THROUGH FOUR VILLAGES AND BLASTED FIFTY CAVES ON THE ADJACENT ISLET OF YABUCHI.
THE 7TH ARMY DIVISION PUSHED SOUTH ALONG THE EAST COAST ABOUT 1,000 YARDS THROUGH WHAT WAS PLOTTED AS AN ENEMY STRONG POINT BUT MET ONLY MODERATE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY RESISTANCE. THE ADVANCE OVERRAN THE FIRST STRONG CONCRETE ENEMY PILLBOXES FOUND ON OKINAWA. THEY ALSO ENCOUNTERED SOME LOG ROADBLOCKS WITH MANY MORE FRESHLY HEWN LOGS THE JAPANESE HADN'T HAD TIME TO THROW INTO BARRICADES.
OTHER 24TH CORPS TROOPS MARKED TIME ON THE WEST COAST.
POSSIBLY 600 CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE OPERATION. ABOUT 300 OF THE 9,000 CIVILIAN REFUGEES ARE UNDER TREATMENT FOR WOUNDS. ALL OF THE OKINAWANS ARE STILL AMAZED THAT THE AMERICANS ARE NOT TORTURING THEM.
WW442APW

BY MURLIN SPENCER
GUAM, APRIL 7-(AP)-EASTERN SUNDAY FOR THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET BEGAN AND ENDED WITH JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS.
"IT WAS WARM WORK WHILE IT LASTED," A BRITISH OBSERVER ABOARD ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S WARSHIPS RELATED TODAY.
"OUR FIGHTERS ALREADY WERE PATROLLING AND THE SHIPS' COMPANIES WERE HAVING 'ACTION BREAKFASTS' (AT THEIR BATTLE STATIONS) WHEN THE FIRST ALERT WAS RECEIVED.
"FIVE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT MADE A CONCERTED ATTACK ON HMS KING GEORGE V, FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH TASK FORCE WHICH WAS ATTACKING SAKISHIMA GUNTO IN SUPPORT OF THE SIMULTANEOUS AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS INVASION OF OKINAWA ISLAND (SOME 300 MILES TO THE NORTH IN THE RYUKYU CHAIN.)
"THE JAPANESE PLANES WERE DRIVEN OFF."
THE KING GEORGE, A 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP, POSSIBLY WAS DAMAGED SLIGHTLY. JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH OFFICER TOLD HIS STORY, U.S. FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT "SOME MAJOR UNITS" OF THE BRITISH FORCE "SUFFERED SLIGHT DAMAGE" IN A NUMBER OF JAPANESE ATTACKS EXTENDING FROM MARCH 31 THROUGH APRIL 2. ANOTHER MAJOR UNIT IN THE FORCE IS THE ILLUSTRIOUS, A 23,000 TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER. NIMITZ CREDITED THE BRITISH WITH DOWNING 22 JAPANESE PLANES AND DAMAGING NINE AND WITH INFLICTING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO GROUND INSTALLATIONS IN THE SAKISHIMAS.
THE BRITISH OBSERVER SAID FURTHER:
"SO EAGER WERE THE GUN CREWS TO ENGAGE THE ENEMY THAT THEY FORGOT TO GRUMBLE ABOUT THE INTERRUPTION OF THEIR EASTER BREAKFAST."
"MEANWHILE, THREE MORE ENEMY PLANES HAD FLOWN OVERHEAD AND ALL AVAILABLE GUNS WERE BROUGHT TO BEAR, BUT THE JAPANESE WERE OUT OF RANGE. THEY COULDN'T BE ENGAGED.
"THE ATTACK WAS CONCLUDED IN ABOUT AN HOUR, A FRESH BREW OF TEA WAS ISSUED AND THE FLEET SETTLED DOWN TO ITS INTERRUPTED BREAKFAST.
"TWO HOURS LATER, EASTER HOLY COMMUNION WAS CELEBRATED.
"LATER, AFTER STRIKES BY OUR FLIERS ON MIYAKO AND ISHIGAKI AIRDROMES (ON THE SAKISHIMAS) OUR PILOTS REPORTED THEY DESTROYED 14 AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED SIX.
"LATER IN THE DAY, MORE JAPANESE SOUGHT TO COME IN BEHIND OUR PLANES RETURNING FROM STRIKES, BUT OUR GUN CREWS WEREN' TO BE CAUGHT THAT WA AND THEY PROMPTLY ENGAGED THE ENEMY.
"ONE AIRCRAFT WHICH SINGLED OUT ONE OF OUR CARRIERS AS A TARGET WAS SHOT DOWN AND SEEN TO CRASH INTO THE SEA."
SO ENDED EASTER SUNDAY FOR THE BRITISH PACIFIC TASK FORCE GIVIN LONG-RANGE ASSOCIATION TO THE OKINAWA INVASION.
DESPITE THESE PERSISTENT REPORTS, "ALL MAJOR UNITS OF THE BRITISH FORCE REMAINED OPERATIONAL," NIMITZ ASAID.
XZ606ACW

WITH TOKYO B-29S (270)
U.S. SEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, MARIANAS, APRIL 7-(AP)-PILOTS OF AMERICAN P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTERS IN THE FIRST ACTION BY ANY ARMY AIR FORCE FIGHTERS OVER JAPAN WERE EAGER FOR THE JOB OF ESCORTING SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS IN TODAY'S TOKYO RAID.
"I TALKED TO ENOUGH OF THE BOYS," SAID THEIR COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN.ERNEST M.MOORE OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND, "TO KNOW THEY WERE EAGER. AND I'VE TALKED TO ENOUGH OF THEM ALREADY BACK TO KNOW THEY'RE STILL JUST AS EAGER AS WHEN THEY TOOK OFF THIS MORNING."
THE FIGHTERS, FLYING 1,500 MILES ROUNDTRIP FROM IWO JIMA,

SHOT DOWN 21 JAPANESE FIGHTERS, PROBABLY DESTROYED SIX MORE AND DAMAGED 10.

CAPT.HARRY C.CRIM, JR., OF MIAMI, FLA., WAS CREDITED WITH KNOCKING DOWN TWO OF THE JAPANESE PLANES.

LT.PAUL H.WINE OF (1164 FAIRPOINT AVE.) CLEVELAND, OHIO, DECLARED: "I SAW TWO ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN AND A JAP PILOT BAIL OUT OF ONE. ONE B-29 HAD TWO OF ITS FOUR ENGINES SHOT OUT RIGHT OVER THE TARGET. THERE WERE SOME OF OUR FIGHTERS AROUND AT THAT MOMENT AND I HEARD THE B-29 PILOT SAYING OVER THE RADIO 'BOYS, YOU CAN HAVE ANYTHING I'VE GOT.'"

2ND LT.FRANK PROCTOR OF (19 CANAL ST.) MILLERS FALLS, MASS., OF A BOMBER CREW, SAID HE SAW ONE JAPANESE FIGHTER SHOT DOWN DIRECTLY OVER FUJIYAMA. "I KNEW THEN," HE SAID, "THAT NO MATTER HOW ROUGH THE TOKYO MISSIONS MAY BE WE'LL ALWAYS HAVE GOOD COMPANY NOW."

MAJ.JOHN A.PIPER OF (8201 SOUTH LANGLEY AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., ANOTHER MUSTANG SQUADRON COMMANDER, SAID: "ALL MY BOYS DID OKAY. I WAS FLYING HIGH COVER AND SAW ABOUT SIX JAP PLANES GOING IN. IT SEEMED THEY DIDN'T EVEN KNOW ANY AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE AROUND. THEY JUST CAME FUMBLING IN AND THEN OUR 51S WERE ON THEM."

NN309PCW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 8)

STAFF SERGEANT FRANK DEVINE OF NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE NEW YORK NEWS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(ADVANCE) (WX)..IWO JIMA (DELAYED)..--IT IS LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH SINCE THE FIRST MARINE SET FOOT ON IWO JIMA AND IN THE INTERVENING DAYS THE ISLAND HAS BECOME ALMOST AS AMERICAN AS A WAR BOOM TOWN IN THE U.S.

IWO JIMA ISN'T YET A FULL FLEDGED BASE BUT NEITHER IS IT THE DROWSY DEATH TRAP OF A MONTH AGO. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND HUGE BOXES OF SUPPLIES ARE SCATTERED EVERYWHERE. CRAWLING CRANES AND STEAM SHOVELS BLOCK THE NEW ROADS. AND OVER EVERYTHING HAS SETTLED A PALL OF VOLCANIC SAND, CHURNED UP BY THE BUMPER-TO-BUMPER TRAFFIC ON THE ROADS THAT FRINGE THE ISLAND AND CROSS FROM COAST TO COAST.

THERE STILL ARE JAPS AND MARINES FIGHTING IN A GORGE AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND BUT THE WORK GOES ON. THE REMINDERS OF WAR ARE FEW ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND--THE SCARRED FACE OF MOUNT SURIBACHI, A FEW BATTERED CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS, AND THE VERY CROWDED, LITTLE GRAVEYARDS OF THE THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH MARINE DIVISIONS.

SURIBACHI ITSELF HAS CHANGED. AT ITS BASE IS A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP; ON ITS TOP, INSTALLATIONS. SEABEES ARE DRIVING AN UNWILLING ROAD UP THE SHEER SIDE. THE VOLCANIC ROCK IS VERY SOFT AND CRUMBLES WITH HEARTBREAKING FREQUENCY. ONE JEEP MADE THE TOP BUT IT WAS PULLED BY A BULLDOZER.

THERE ISN'T MUCH THAT CAN BE SAID ABOUT THE AIRPORTS--THE MAIN PRIZE ON IWO JIMA--EXCEPT THAT THEY ARE BEING USED, AND ON A SCALE THAT SEEMED HARDLY POSSIBLE WHEN THE MARINES LANDED. MORE THAN 40 SUPERFORTS IN DISTRESS HAVE FOUND SAFETY ON THEM. BEFORE THE MARINES CAME THEY PROBABLY ALL WOULD HAVE BEEN LOST. SO IT CAN BE SAID THAT IWO JIMA IS BEGINNING TO PAY OFF THE FRIGHTFUL COST OF CAPTURING IT.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 8)

AB451PEW

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U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES,APRIL 7-(AP)-LT.COL.GERALD JOHNSON, EUGENE,ORE., RAN HIS TOTAL OF JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN TO 24 BY BAGGING ONE DURING AN EIGHT HOUR MISSION TO HONG KONG THIS WEEK.

TWO OTHER ENEMY PLANES WERE BAGGED ON THE FLIGHT BY THE 49TH GROUP. CAPT.JAMES WATKINS, CRYSTAL SPRINGS,MISS., AND LT. WALTER KOBY, BELLAIRE,OHIO, EACH GOT ONE.

JAPANESE ATTEMPTED ONE OF THEIR RARE INTERCEPTIONS OVER FORMOSA AND FIGHTERS OF THE 35TH GROUP DOWNED THREE. AIRMEN MAKING THE KILLS WERE CAPT.ANTHONY FAIKUS,JR., BERWYN,ILL.; IRVING CHARLES PINE, (1764 EAST 17TH ST.) BROOKLYN,N.Y.; AND LT. WILLIAM CLOSH, (1612 RIDGEWOOD ROAD) MAPLEWOOD,N.J.

FJ1120ACW

Add Havana ~~XXX~~ Conference.

AT LEAST FOUR UNITED STATES AIR LINES AND THE AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., WILL SEND DELEGATES. WM. F. REDFERN AND STUART G.TIPTON WILL REPRESENT THE AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION; ORVAL MOSIER AND CHARLES RHEINSTROM, AMERICAN AIRLINES; JOHN C. COOPER, HOWARD B. DEAN, WILBUR MORRISON AND JOHN C.LESLIE, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS; HAROLD J. ROIG, PAN AMERICAN GRACE AIRWAYS, AND JACK NICHOLS, HAROLD WILSON AND CONSTANTINE DE STACKELBERG, TRANSCONTINENTAL AND WESTERN AIR (TWA).

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W1157PEW

MEXICO CITY,APRIL 7 (AP)-RESUMPTION OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES IS STIMULATING BUSINESS INTERESTS TO EXPAND TRADE BUT TRADE EXPERTS HERE SAID THEY SAW LITTLE CHANCE FOR ANY HEAVY COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN MEXICO AND ARGENTINA DURING THE WAR.

MEXICO'S NEED FOR WHEAT AND CORN AND ARGENTINA'S DESIRE FOR MEXICAN OIL HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED OFTEN BUT SHIPPING SHORTAGE AND OTHER CONDITIONS STILL PREVENT SUCH AN EXCHANGE.

TRADE SPECIALISTS HERE SAID TODAY THAT THEY SAW NO PROSPECT OF MEXICO GETTING MUCH GRAIN FROM ARGENTINA BECAUSE THERE NEITHER IS SHIPPING AVAILABLE NOR HAS MEXICO RETURN CARGOES FOR FREIGHTERS THAT MIGHT COME. THEY SAID MEXICO COULD BUY WHEAT IN CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES MORE CHEAPLY BECAUSE TRANSPORTATION WOULD BE CHEAPER AND MEXICO COULD SEND FREIGHT BACK IN SHIPS OR CARS.

AS FOR OIL, THEY SAID, MEXICO HAS NO SURPLUS OF REFINED PRODUCTS AND ANY AVAILABLE CRUDE GOES TO THE UNITED STATES. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY ADDED, MEXICO WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO SEND OIL TO ARGENTINA EVEN IF THE EXPENSE OF THE LONG HAUL AND THE WASHING OF TANKERS, SO THEY COULD BRING GRAIN OR OTHER CARGO, WOULD BE PAID BY ARGENTINA WHO MIGHT GET OIL MORE CHEAPLY FROM VENEZUELA OR ELSEWHERE.

GG303PCW

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30. 24 - 245 81

MEXICO CITY,APRIL 7 (AP)-CAPITAL AND LABOR MEET TODAY AROUND THE BANQUET TABLE TO OUTLINE A "PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE" TO INDUSTRIALIZE MEXICO.

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, HEAD OF THE MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND DOMINGO LAVIN, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY, WILL SPEAK FOR THEIR FOLLOWERS. THERE WILL BE THIRTY UNION LEADERS AND THIRTY BUSINESS MEN AT THE TABLE.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF HARMONIOUS ACTION IN SETTLING PROBLEMS IS TO BE ELABORATED INTO A PACT, SOME DETAILS OF WHICH MUST BE NEGOTIATED

FUNDAMENTALLY, THE PLAN IS TO AVOID THE MANY STRIKES WHICH HAVE WEIGHED HEAVILY ON INDUSTRY AND FRIGHTENED SOME INVESTORS BUT WITHOUT SACRIFICING LABOR'S RIGHTS UNDER MEXICO'S "REVOLUTION," A TERM USED TO COMPRISE THE WHOLE MODERNIZATION OF THE COUNTRY, ITS LABOR LAWS, LAND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, SOCIAL PROGRESS AND BETTER GOVERNMENT.

NN1147ACW NM

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 7-(AP)-INDUSTRY AND LABOR SIGNED A THREE-POINT PACT TODAY "TO UNITE OUR FORCES AND TO WORK TOGETHER FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING AIMS:

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"1.--FULL NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE;

"2.--NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT;

"3.--ELEVATION OF THE MATERIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS OF OUR PEOPLE."

THIRTY LABOR LEADERS AND 30 BUSINESS MEN AGREED AT A BANQUET TO "STRIVE FOR A MEXICO FROM WHICH MISERY, FILTH AND IGNORANCE WILL BE FOREVER BANISHED."

THE PACT, WHICH MUST BE WORKED OUT IN DETAIL THROUGH CONFERENCES, WAS SIGNED BY LEADERS ON BOTH SIDES.

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT OF THE (CTAL) LATIN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, MEXICO'S CHIEF LABOR LEADER, AND FIDEL VELAZQUEZ, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF (CTM) THE MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, WERE TWO OF THE LABOR CHIEFS TO SIGN.

INDUSTRY SIGNED THROUGH JOSE DOMINGO LAVIN, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AND AARON SAENZ, HEAD OF MEXICO'S SUGAR INDUSTRY, AND OTHER BUSINESS LEADERS.

THE PACT SAYS BOTH SIDES RETAIN "THE INDIVIDUAL POINTS OF VIEW HELD BY THE TWO CLASSES" AND THE RIGHTS GRANTED THEM BY LAW.

MJ1123PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7--(AP)--DISPATCHES FROM SAO PAULO PROVINCE SAID TODAY THAT THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAD ESTABLISHED A PRESS CENSORSHIP ON SUBJECTS DEALING WITH STRIKES, THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING, SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

PRESS DISPATCHES FROM PORTO ALEGRE, CAPITAL CITY OF THE SOUTHERN STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, REPORTED THAT A STRIKE WHICH STARTED AMONG AN ESTIMATED 18,000 RAILWAY EMPLOYES YESTERDAY HAD SPREAD TO OTHER WORKERS IN PORTO ALEGRE AND RIO GRANDE CITY. BANK EMPLOYES, MINERS, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HAD JOINED THE STRIKE MOVEMENT, THE DISPATCHES ADDED.

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SIQUERIAS 00030 00050 MB/445A

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 7-(AP)-BISHOP EDWIN V. O'HARA OF THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KANSAS CITY ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY TO VISIT CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MONSIGNOR JOHN CLARENCE FRIEDEL, ALSO OF KANSAS CITY.

BISHOP O'HARA MADE A SIMILAR STUDY IN BRAZIL AND WILL VISIT CHILE ON COMPLETION OF HIS ARGENTINE TOUR.

ORDORICAS 1835 APSAN JSS 1OP

Add San Francisco ~~xxx~~ position.

A PREVIOUS DISPATCH SAID THE RAID ON TOKYO LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF. A LARGE PART OF THE CRITICISM WHICH LED TO KOISO'S FALL STEMMED FROM THE DEVASTATING ATTACKS BY THE AMERICAN BOMBERS ON THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF JAPAN.

MATSUZAKA ACCEPTED SUZUKI'S REQUEST TO REMAIN IN OFFICE AFTER MEETING WITH THE NEW PREMIER TODAY, DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. HE IS A CAREER CIVIL SERVANT WHO HAS SPENT VIRTUALLY ALL HIS ADULT YEARS IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

ANOTHER DOMEI DISPATCH DIRECTED TO NORTH AMERICA INDICATED THE ARMY AND NAVY HAD NAMED THEIR CHOICES FOR WAR AND NAVY MINISTERS, A STEP TANTAMOUNT TO APPOINTMENT IN JAPAN.

"ACCORDING TO WELL INFORMED CIRCLES," THE DISPATCH SAID, "CANDIDATES

RECOMMENDED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY X X X ARE MEN WIDELY KNOWN TO BE WELL QUALIFIED TO ASSUME THESE IMPORTANT POSTS."

TOKYO RADIO SAID YESTERDAY THE MAKEUP OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE ANNOUNCED AND INVESTED BY TODAY, BUT THUS FAR MATSUZAKA'S APPOINTMENT IS THE ONLY ONE REPORTED.

THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI WAS QUOTED AS CALLING EDITORIALLY FOR "A THOROUGHLY DECISIVE WARTIME CABINET AND A POWERFUL CABINET," AND AS SAYING THAT IN ORDER TO BECOME POWERFUL, ITS MEMBERS "MUST BE WILLING TO SERVE BY SACRIFICING THEIR LIVES IN THESE DAYS."

YOMIURI SAID THE STEADY PROGRESS OF THE AMERICANS IN THEIR INVASION OF OKINAWA ISLAND AND THE "OPERATIONAL SI

YOMIURI SAID THE STEADY PROGRESS OF THE AMERICANS IN THEIR INVASION OF OKINAWA ISLAND AND THE "OPERATIONAL SITUATION" MADE THE PICTURE MORE CRITICAL DAY BY DAY, AND ADDED CRYPTICALLY, "THE MORE THE WAR SITUATION BECOMES URGENT, THE MORE THERE WILL BE LESS CHANCE FOR COMPROMISES WITH MATTERS THAT EVER NEED REFORMATION."

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED, "NOW IS THE TIME THAT THE SYSTEM FOR THE DECISIVE BATTLE SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY REORGANIZED."

YOMIURI ALSO REEMPHASIZED A POINT MADE YESTERDAY BY THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI ON THE NEED FOR UNITY AMONG JAPANESE ELEMENTS. IT SAID THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE MUST BE UNIFIED "FIRMLY."

THE RADIO REPORTS SAID SUZUKI CONFERRED WITH ADM. MITSUMASA YONAI, NAVY MINITERS UNDER PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO, WHOSE GOVERNMENT RESIGNED EARLIER THIS WEEK AFTER RUSSIA ABROGATED HER NON-AGGRESSION TREATY WITH NIPPON, AND WITH GEN.KORECHIKA ANAMI, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARMY AVIATION HEADQUARTERS. THIS CONFERENCE PRESUMABLY WAS A TRADITIONAL PREREQUISITE TO THE FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, QUOTING THE SINGAPORE RADIO, SAID YESTERDAY THAT SUZUKI HAD FORMED A CABINET WHICH INCLUDED GEN. HIDEKI TOJO, WHO HEADED THE GOVERNMENT AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR. THERE WAS NOTHING FROM TOKYO OR ELSEWHERE TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS.

IN THE PAST SUZUKI HAS BEEN A MODERATE AND HAS STOOD AGAINST ARMY AND NAVY EXTREMISTS.

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SAN FRANCISCO--FIRST ADD JAP ARMY SHAKEUP XXX AIR FORCE.

THE WAR MINISTRY NAMED A NUMBER OF OTHER COMMAND CHANGES, INCLUDING THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. KENJI DOIHARA AS INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY EDUCATION, SUCCEEDING FIELD MARSHAL HATA. DOIHARA HAD HELD THE POST PREVIOUSLY BUT MORE RECENTLY HAD BEEN SERVING IN AN UNIDENTIFIED FIELD COMMAND.

LT. GEN. TORASHIRO KAWABE WAS NAMED VICE-CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, ANOTHER POST FORMERLY HELD BY HATA.

LT. GEN. MAMORU HARA WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY EDUCATION. AND ALSO CHIEF OF THE ARMORED DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

NN 119PCW NM ASKED

THIRD NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE CABINET (130)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO, WHO HELPED FRAME THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY PACT WHICH THE SOVIET UNION REPUDIATED THURSDAY, HAS BEEN REAPPOINTED TO THAT POST IN JAPAN'S THIRD WAR CABINET, TOKYO RADIO CONFIRMED LATE SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE CABINET, HEADED BY BARON KANTARO SUZUKI, WAS FORMED TODAY IN A SHOWER OF AMERICAN AIR BOMBS AND INSTALLED IN IMPERIAL PALACE CEREMONIES HELD UNDER A BLACK CLOUD OF NAVAL DEFEAT.

TOGO, ALSO NAMED TO THE POST OF GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTER, WAS NOT PRESENT FOR THE RITES, HOWEVER. HE AND NAOTO KOHIYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY WHO TOKYO SAID IS TO BE COME MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, WERE ENROUTE TO TOKYO. PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID THE TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY WOULD BE HEADED BY MUNITIONS MINISTER ADM. TEIJIRO TOYODA.

THE WAR MINISTRY STRAIGHTAWAY ANNOUNCED A RESHUFFLE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY HIGH COMMAND, SAID TOKYO RADIO IN FCC-MONITORED BROADCASTS, AND SUZUKI WARNED HIS COUNTRYMEN THE "VERY BASIS OF OUR EMPIRE'S EXISTENCE WILL BE THREATENED IF THE SITUATION IS ALLOWED TO PASS AS IT HAS BEEN."

THE PREMIER, HOWEVER, MAY BE HOLDING THE FOREIGN AND GREATER EAST ASIA PORTFOLIOS ONLY TEMPORARILY, LATER DOMEI

THE PREMIER, HOWEVER, MAY BE HOLDING THE FOREIGN AND GREATER EAST ASIA PORTFOLIOS ONLY TEMPORARILY, LATER DOMEI REPORTS INDICATED, PENDING THE ARRIVAL IN TOKYO OF SHIGENORI TOGO, A FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, AND NAOTO KOHIYAMA, WHO MAY BE NAMED TO TAKE THE GREATER EAST ASIA POST.

TOGO WAS FOREIGN MINISTER FROM DEC.7, 1941, TO SEPT.1, 1942, IN JAPAN'S FIRST WAR CABINET HEADED BY PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO, KOHIYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, IS DUE TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO TOMORROW AT SUZUKI'S REQUEST, DOMEI SAID.

THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY ALSO REPORTED A PREVIOUSLY UNMENTIONED NAME IN SUZUKI'S CABINET-GEN.JIRO MINAMI, PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, TOTALITARIAN POLITICAL PARTY. MINAMI IS A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

TOKYO BROADCASTS ETC EIGHTH GRAF.

Hold San Francisco Suzuki ... Empire"

AMERICANS TODAY SENT FIGHTING PLANES FROM IWO JIMA, RECENTLY CONQUERED JAPANESE ISLAND, TO COVER A SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON TOKYO AND NAGOYA, AND ARE FIGHTING ON OKINAWA ISLAND, ONLY 325 MILES FROM NIPPON'S HOME SHORES.

"EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN AND WOMAN OF OUR 100,000,000 PEOPLE" MUST HELP BUILD THE "KIND OF FIGHTING FORCE CAPABLE OF STRIKING AT THE ENEMY AND PROTECTING OUR LAND FROM THE INVADERS," SUZUKI SAID.

"IT IS MY WISH THAT YOU SHOULD STEEL YOURSELF INTO THE SPIRIT OF FIGHTING EVEN BY STEPPING OVER MY DEAD BODY, WHICH IS DEDICATED TO YOU AND OUR EMPIRE'S CAUSE, AND EASE THE MIND OF OUR BELOVED SOVEREIGN."

HW413PPW NM

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30.24-24583

UNDATED YAMATO (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN THE SINKING OF THE 45,000-TON YAMATO OFF KYUSHU, JAPAN HAS LOST MORE THAN A GREAT BATTLESHIP.

THE NAME YAMATO HAS A DEEP, ALMOST RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE JAPANESE.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS ARE NAMED FOR THE PROVINCES OF ANCIENT JAPAN. THESE NAMES DO NOT APPEAR ON MOST MAPS, SINCE THE OLD PROVINCES HAVE GIVEN WAY TO MODERN PREFECTURES. BUT THEY ARE TREASURED IN JAPANESE LITERATURE AND CULTURE.

YAMATO WAS IN THE PENINSULA JUST SOUTH OF OSAKA. IT WAS THERE, ACCORDING TO LEGEND, THAT THE FIRST EMPEROR, JIMMU, FOUNDED THE JAPANESE EMPIRE IN 660 B.C. FROM YAMATO THE ANCESTORS OF THE MODERN JAPANESE APPARENTLY SPREAD OUT TO CONQUER THE REST OF THE ISLANDS.

YAMATO THEREFORE IS THE ANCIENT NAME FOR JAPAN ITSELF. THE JAPANESE MARTIAL VIRTUES THEY BELIEVE THEMSELVES TO POSSESS. WHEN THE YAMATO'S LOSS IS KNOWN TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE IT IS BOUND TO HAVE A GREAT DEPRESSING EFFECT.

WD224PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ADMITTED TODAY AMERICAN TROOPS ON OKINAWA WERE GAINING GROUND ON THEIR SOUTHWARD DRIVE TOWARD NAHA AIDED BY "POWERFUL TANKS AND SHELLING."

TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST THE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID JAPANESE TROOPS WERE COUNTERATTACKING, BUT DID NOT CLAIM ANY SUCCESS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CLAIMED WITHOUT ALLIED SUBSTANTIATION THAT 21 SHIPS HAD BEEN EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND APRIL 5 IN CONTINUING ASSAULTS BY THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE AND SURFACE UNITS ON ALLIED VESSELS AROUND THE OKINAWA AREA.

LISTED AS SUNK WERE ONE CRUISER, FIVE "CRUISERS OR DESTROYERS," TWO UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS, ONE DESTROYER AND TWO TRANSPORTS.

SHIPS CLAIMED DAMAGED WERE ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TWO "CRUISERS OR DESTROYERS," TWO UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIPS AND FIVE TRANSPORTS.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT UNITED STATES CARRIER BASED PLANES HAD SHOT DOWN ABOUT 150 ENEMY AIRCRAFT BY LATE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 6 AND SAID SOME SHIPS OF THE ALLIED FLEET HAD RECEIVED MINOR DAMAGES BUT ALL REMAINED IN OPERATION.

THE JAPANESE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

UM343APW

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SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-SHINJIRO INOUYE, A DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION OFFICIAL, HAS BEEN ELEVATED BY THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE RANK OF "MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY" AND WILL BE "ORDERED TO GERMANY," THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WW448APW

SUB INTRO RUSSO-JAPANESE

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-DESPITE RUSSIA'S DENUNCIATION OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY PACT, JAPAN'S "ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY REMAINS UNCHANGED," A TOKYO RADIO POLITICAL COMMENTATOR ASSERTED TONIGHT.

"IN THE SOVIET, ETTTNEND

NEUTRALITY REMAINS UNCHANGED," A TOKYO RADIO POLITICAL COMMENTATOR ASSERTED TONIGHT.

"IN THE SOVIET REORIENTATION OF ITS POLICY IN THE EAST," HE ADDED, "WILL DEPEND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STRONG AND STABLE PEACE OR CONQUEST AND TURMOIL FOR YEARS TO COME."

THE SPEAKER, IDENTIFIED AS TOSHIRO SHIMONOUCHI, WHOSE VOICE WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ASCRIBED RUSSIA'S ACTION TO ITS "MILITARY AND POLITICAL COMEBACK IN EUROPE".

SHIMONOUCHI SAID HE DOUBTED THE SOVIET'S ANNOUNCED REASONS: THAT "JAPAN IS AIDING GERMANY, RUSSIA'S ENEMY, AND FIGHTING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, RUSSIA'S ALLIES."

"THESE REASONS," HE SAID, "CANNOT BUT BE REGARDED AS PURELY DIPLOMATIC AND NOT THE REAL REASONS. IF WE KNOW THE REAL REASON, THEN IT CAN BE SAID THAT SUCH A SITUATION HAS EXISTED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS--SINCE JAPAN ENTERED THE WAR IN DECEMBER 1941--AND THAT THE TREATY COULD HAVE BEEN SCRAPPED THEN AS BEING NO LONGER CONSISTENT WITH THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS. THE REAL REASONS, UNDOUBTEDLY, RUN DEEPER."

SHIMONOUCHI SAID THE DENUNCIATION OF THE PACT AND THE FALL OF GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO'S CABINET ON THURSDAY WERE "UNRELATED" AND "COINCIDENCE."

EMPHASIZING THAT THE PACT HAS A YEAR TO RUN, HE ADDED "ONLY FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS WILL TELL" WHETHER THE SOVIET UNION SUBSCRIBES TO THE SAME "ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY" THAT HE ATTRIBUTED TO JAPAN.

HW721PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-A SMALL DUTCH ARMY, RECRUITED IN LIBERATED AREAS OF HOLLAND, SOON WILL ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA WHERE IT WILL COMPLETE TRAINING TO TAKE PART IN LIBERATION OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND FINAL DEFEAT OF JAPAN, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE INDIES HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK SAID IN BRISBANE TODAY.

ANETA, OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED VAN MOOK AS SAYING THE DUTCH VOLUNTEER ARMY WAS ACTIVATED AND BEING TRAINED IN ENGLAND.

VAN MOOK ALSO DISCLOSED THAT AFTER HIS RETURN FROM THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE HE WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATION, THE NEI GOVERNMENT WILL BE MOVED FROM AUSTRALIA TO AN UNDISCLOSED LOCATION FURTHER NORTH.

PM643PPW

A200 (600)
UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE
BY GLENN BABB
ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER, ADM. BARON KANTARO SUZUKI, HAS PUT TOGETHER A CABINET OF VIRTUAL UNKNOWNS. BY COMPARISON WITH ITS PREDECESSORS, THE ARMY-DOMINATED TOJO AND KOISO GOVERNMENTS, IT IS A SINGULARLY UNWARLIKE GROUP.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE MAKEUP OF THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED SATURDAY IN TOKYO TO WEAKEN THE THESIS THAT SUZUKI HAS BEEN GIVEN THE THANKLESS ROLE OF FRONT MAN FOR A PEACE OFFENSIVE.

FAR MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN ANY OF THE NAMES IN THE LIST ARE THE OMISSIONS. NONE OF THE GREAT ARMY FIGURES WHO HAVE BEEN RUNNING THE COUNTRY FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS IS INCLUDED. TOJO, KOISO, SUGIYAMA, MINAMI, ALL THE CHIEF PROPONENTS OF THE POLICY OF AGGRESSION THAT LED JAPAN INTO WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND INTO HER PRESENT DISASTROUS PLIGHT, ARE MISSING.

THIS INFERENCE IS INESCAPABLE: EITHER THESE MEN HAVE BEEN SO THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED BY THE CATASTROPHES THEY HAVE BROUGHT ON THE NATION THAT THEIR POWER HAS DRAINED AWAY OR THEY ARE TURNING AWAY FROM THE IGNOMINIOUS TASK OF TRYING TO SALVAGE SOMETHING FROM THE

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WRECKAGE BY TENDERS OF PEACE.
THE ONLY GENERAL IN THE NEW CABINET IS THE WAR MINISTER, KORECHIKA ANAMI.
HE IS AS LITTLE KNOWN AS THE REST OF THE LIST. ONLY RECENTLY HAS HE COME TO THE HIGH COMMAND. APPARENTLY THE GENERALS OF LARGER REPUTATION WANTED NO PART OF THE JOB AHEAD. ONE ARMY MAN HAD TO BE INCLUDED, SINCE ONLY A GENERAL CAN BE WAR MINISTER. THE CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGEST THAT THE ARMY LEADERS ASSIGNED AN UNWELCOME JOB TO A COMPARATIVE JUNIOR.
BELIEF THAT THE SUZUKI GOVERNMENT IS GIVEN THE JOB OF TRYING TO END THE DISASTROUS WAR WOULD HAVE STRONGER SUPPORT IF IT INCLUDED SOME MORE DISTINGUISHED CIVILIANS, SOME OF THE BIG FINANCIERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS WHO HAVE PREWAR AMERICAN OR BRITISH CONTACTS OR SOME OF THE BETTER KNOWN DIPLOMATS SUCH AS THE RETIRING FOREIGN MINISTER, MAMORU SHIGEMITSU.
BUT THE BIG CIVILIANS, LIKE THE BIG WAR LORDS, APPARENTLY WANT TO ESCAPE THE IGNOMINY OF THE PATH THAT LIES AHEAD.
THERE SEEMS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THAT JOB WILL INCLUDE PEACE TENDERS.
THESE PROBABLY WILL BE MOTIVATED PARTLY BY A GENUINE DESIRE TO AVERT UTTER DESTRUCTION OF THE EMPIRE. BUT THEY ALSO WILL BE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE WEAPONS, DESIGNED TO DIVIDE JAPAN'S ENEMIES OR TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ALLIES' STATE OF MIND IN THE PERIOD AFTER GERMANY'S COLLAPSE, WHEN THE JAPANESE HOPE THERE WILL BE A LET-DOWN IN THE ALLIED DETERMINATION TO SEE THE JOB THROUGH.
THE NEW CABINET IS AS FULL OF ADMIRALS AS IT IS EMPTY OF GENERALS. BUT THESE ARE NOT FIGHTING ADMIRALS. NONE HAS BEEN RECENTLY IN ACTIVE SERVICE. NONE BELONGS TO THE SWASHBUCKLING CLIQUE WHICH DOMINATED THE NAVY AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR, EXEMPLIFIED BY THE LATE ADMIRAL ISOROKU YAMAMOTO, WHO BOASTED HE WOULD DICTATE THE PEACE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

A201

IN ANY EVENT THE SHIFT FROM ARMY TO NAVY WOULD BE SIGNIFICANT SINCE THE NAVY TRADITIONALLY HAS BEEN LESS MILITARISTIC AND FANATICALLY NATIONALISTIC THAN THE OTHER SERVICE; ITS LEADERS HAVE HAD MORE EXPERIENCE OF THE WORLD AND BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S STANDING THEREIN THAN THE ARMY OFFICERS.
ADMIRALS HOLD SIX PORTFOLIOS IN THE NEW CABINET. THREE, THE PREMIERSHIP, FOREIGN MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF GREATER EAST ASIA, GO TO SUZUKI HIMSELF, THE 77-YEAR-OLD ELDER STATESMAN WHOM THE ARMY EXTREMISTS TRIED TO ASSASSINATE NINE YEARS AGO BECAUSE THEY CONSIDERED HIM ANTI-MILITARIST.
HIS ACTIVE NAVAL CAREER IS NEARLY 20 YEARS BEHIND HIM; OF RECENT YEARS HIS SERVICE HAS BEEN IN THE EMPEROR'S COURT AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER. THE OTHER ADMIRALS ARE YONAI, NAVY MINISTER; TOYODA, MUNITIONS; SAKONJI, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.
THE OTHER MINISTERS ARE A THOROUGHLY UNDISTINGUISHED LOT, LESSER BUREAUCRATS AND POLITICIANS--NONE HAS ANY REPUTATION OF NOTE OUTSIDE JAPAN. THEIR NAMES HAVE LITTLE MEANING. IT IS THE MISSING NAMES THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT.
KA319PEW

WITH GUAM
WASHINGTON, APRIL -(AP)-THE JAPANESE, ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION, HAVE LEFT AFLOAT LITTLE MORE THAN A FOURTH OF THE FIRST
INE FIGHTING FLEET THEY HAD BUILT AND BUILDING AT THE

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START OF THE WAR.
INCLUDING SHIPS CLAIMED BY THE U.S.NAVY AS "PROBABLY" SUNK, THE PRE-PEARL HARBOR JAPANESE FLEET IS REDUCED TO HARDLY A SEVENTH OF ITS ORIGINAL STRENGTH. IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW MUCH NEW CONSTRUCTION WAS STARTED SINCE THE WAR.
BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL, GAVE THE NIPPONESE 260 SHIPS INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS, CARRIERS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES, AT THE START OF THE WAR, WITH 38 OTHERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, FOR A TOTAL OF 298.
THE NAVY HAS CLAIMED 211 OF THESE CATEGORIES DEFINITELY SUNK AND 45 OTHERS PROBABLY SUNK FOR A TOTAL OF 256. IN ADDITION, THE NAVY REPORTED 219 DAMAGED BUT THERE IS NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS TO DUPLICATIONS IN THAT CATEGORY.
TOTAL NR D";-) ;3''8)' 9! -)) 5603' :)-8.3$ -' '7,(£-;3 595-)3$ 351, INCLUDING DESTROYER ESCORTS, TENDERS AND AUXILIARIES, ABOUT WHICH THERE IS NO INFORMATION AS TO PRE-WAR TOTALS.
THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS JAPANESE STRENGTH AT THE START OF THE WAR AND CLAIMED LOSSES BY CATEGORIES:

	BUILT	BUILDING	TOTAL	SUNK	PROBABLE	TOTAL CLAIMED
BATTLESHIPS	10	8	18	6	1	7
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	8	2	10	15	2	17
CRUISERS	46	10	56	51	13	64
DESTROYERS	125	11	136	129	28	157
SUBMARINES	71	7	78	10	1	11
TOTALS	260	38	298	211	45	256

LT706PEW

UNDATED AUSTRIAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE VIENNA RADIO YESTERDAY (SAT) BROADCAST TO AUSTRIANS "AN ORDER"--SIGNED BY "REICH DEFENSE COMMISSIONER FOR THE REICH DEFENSE OF THE DISTRICT OF VIENNA, BALDUR VON SCHIRACH"--THAT KARL SCHARITZER, DEPUTY GAULEITER, WOULD "TAKE OVER AFFAIRS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION."
THE LATTER, IT WAS SAID, WOULD ASSUME AUTHORITY INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT DISTRICT GOVERNOR AND PERMANENT DEPUTY REICH COMMISSIONER OF VIENNA, DR.

THE LATTER, IT WAS SAID, WOULD ASSUME AUTHORITY INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT DISTRICT GOVERNOR AND PERMANENT DEPUTY REICH COMMISSIONER OF VIENNA, DR.DELLBRUEGGE.
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS REPORTED THE BROADCAST.
RW613PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
WESTERN FRONT: 130 MILES (FROM SCHLOTHEIM AREA; GERMAN REPORTS SAID 90 MILES AT EISLEBEN)
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER)
KK510AEW

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FIRST LEAD THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH TANKS SPEARED TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF BREMEN, 60 FROM HAMBURG; CANADIANS APPROACHED LAST RAIL LINE FROM WESTERN HOLLAND. U.S. NINTH ARMY DEEPENED WESER BRIDGEHEAD; U.S. FIRST ARMY SURGED EASTWARD THROUGH HESSIAN GAP, WESTWARD INTO RUHR POCKET; THIRD ARMY LOCKED IN BATTLE EAST OF MUEHLENHAUSEN, GERMANS REPORTED, NEAR AREA WHERE NAZIS SAID AIRBORNE TROOPS LANDED 90 MILES FROM BERLIN; HAMM AND WUERZBURG CLEARED.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: STORM UNITS HACKED INTO VIENNA AGAINST BITTER OPPOSITION; CITY THREATENED WITH ENCIRCLEMENT; RED ARMY ADVANCED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: AMERICANS ON WEST COAST CAPTURED DOMINATING MOUNTAIN 19 1/2 MILES FROM LA SPEZIA.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: FORMOSA, HONG KONG, ENEMY SHIPPING, HIT BY PLANES FROM PHILIPPINES BASES; AIRBORNE TROOPS LANDED AT LUCENA, CAPTURING THAT CAPITAL OF TABAYAS PROVINCE ON SOUTHERN LUZON; JAPANESE WARPLANES ATTACKED U.S.INVASION ARMADA OFF OKINAWA; MARINES GAINED ON OKINAWA AS RESISTANCE ROSE; FIGHTER-ESCORTED SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED TOKYO AND NAGOYA AREAS.

N945AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS HAMMERED TOWARD NORTH SEA AND LAST RAIL LINE FROM WESTERN HOLLAND; BRITISH TANKS IN TWIN DRIVE SMASHED TO WITHIN 22 MILES OF BREMEN, 60 OF HAMBURG.

12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH ARMY ENLARGED BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE WESER, BATTERED INTO RUHR TRAP; HAMM FELL; FIRST ARMY SURGED EASTWARD IN POWER DRIVE THROUGH HESSIAN GAP, HACKED WESTWARD INTO RUHR TRAP; THIRD ARMY ADVANCED BEYOND MEUHLHAUSEN, IN GOTHA SECTOR; GERMANS SAID AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE 90 MILES FROM BERLIN AT EISLEBEN, BUT REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY CLEARED WUERZBURG, CONTINUED DRIVE ON NUERNBERG, CLEARED PART OF HEILBRONN.

-DASH-

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: HAMMERED TOWARD NORTH SEA.

BRITISH SECOND: TWIN TANK DRIVE SMASHED TO WITHIN 22 MILES OF BREMEN, 60 FROM HAMBURG. OTHER BRITISH ADVANCED EAST OF THE WESER RIVER.

U.S.NINTH: ENLARGED BRIDGEHEADS EAST OF THE WESER; HAMMERED INTO RUHR TRAP; TOPPLED HAMM.

U.S.FIRST: SURGED EASTWARD IN POWER DRIVE THROUGH HESSIAN GAP; HACKED WESTWARD INTO RUHR POCKET.

U.S.THIRD: ADVANCED ON GOTHA SECTOR; UNCONFIRMED GERMAN REPORT PLACED AIRBORNES 40 MILES AHEAD, 90 MILES FROM BERLIN IN EISLEBEN AREA.

U.S.SEVENTH: CLEARED WUERZBURG, PARTLY CLEARED HEILBRONN, CONTINUED DRIVE ON NEURNBERG.

-DASH-

U.S.DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: ADVANCED EAST OF THE WESER.
FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED IN GOTHA SECTOR.
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED BEYOND MUEHLHAUSEN.
65TH INFANTRY: CLEARED LANGENSALZA, NORTH OF GOTHA.
83D INFANTRY: CLEARED HAMM.

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-DASH-

MAJOR TOWNS LISTED AS CAPTURED:
U.S.NINTH ARMY: HAMM.
U.S.THIRD ARMY: LANGENSALZA.
U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: WUERZBURG.

N936AEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 7-(AP)-YANK, THE ARMY WEEKLY, REPORTED TODAY THAT ONE OF ITS COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS, CPL. ROBERT KRELL, 21-YEAR-OLD PARATROOPER FROM BROOKLYN, WAS KILLED IN ACTION MARCH 24 IN THE AIRBORNE OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE RHINE.

A COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY JOURNALISM STUDENT AND FREE LANCE SPORTS WRITER WHEN HE ENLISTED JAN. 3, 1942, KRELL VOLUNTEERED FOR THE PARATROOPS AFTER SERVING 13 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC.

KA538PEW

(ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY, A... PAPERS)

(ADVANCE) SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 7-(AP)-AMONG MORE THAN 800 CIVILIANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHO SOON WILL ARRIVE HERE BY BOAT ARE THE FOLLOWING FROM NEW YORK.

...NEXT OF KIN IN PARENTHESIS)...

APR 8 1945

MAXWELL T.ANDERSON, 34, TREASURY OFFICIAL (STELL ANDERSON FOX, 35 BROOKBY ROAD, SCARSDALE)

DELVIN K. AXE, 35, ENGINEER, AND AGNES J. AXE, 35, HOUSEWIFE (MRS.HENRY RAMSEY, 176 BEACH 122ND ST., ROCKAWAY PARK, LONG ISLAND).

CHARLES BIRSH, 46, SALESMAN (A.S.BIRSH, 110 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK)

LEE E.BLINZER, 43, MINING ENGINEER (MRS.M.BLINZER, 20 LOVERING AVE., BUFFALO)

GEORGE BROWN, 38, PHYSICIST, (MRS.DORA BROWN, MOTHER, 209 SULLIVAN PLACE, BROOKLYN)

MARY MARGARET BROWN, 21, STENOGRAPHER, AND JESSIE BROWN, (MRS.JESSIE C.MANN, CARE MRS.C.COLEMAN, APT. J-3, HAWTHORNE GARDENS, MAMARONECK.)

MRS.BEATRICE M.BURNS, 53 (MRS.HELEN C.HOPPER, 114 EAST 90TH ST., NEW YORK 28)

APR 8 1945 30. 24-24587

JAMES BURNS, 48, (MRS.PETER JENSEN 418 W. 23RD ST., NEW YORK)

EVELYN G.CHENERY, 39 (C.T.CHENERY 90 BROAD ST., NEW YORK)

HECTOR A.COME, 42, SALESMAN (KATHRYN MULLER R.R.2 VICTOR)

HUGH PRICE COOPER, 53, CLERK (MRS.GRACE C.COOPER 209 BIRD AVE., SIDNEY)

SUSAN M.CORLISS, 4, MRS.GRACE B.CORLISS, 37, FRANCIS H.CORLISS, 43 (MRS.EDNA LEARY, 63, 27TH ST., RIGO PARK 1108 LONG ISLAND)

HAROLD W.EVORY, 30, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR FOR RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, COMMUNICATION INC., 66 BROAD ST., NEW YORK)

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JO FISHER FREEMAN, 42, BANKING (MRS.HELENE FREEMAN, CARE CHASE NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK)

APR 8 1945

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HARRY J.GALLAGHER, 43, ENGINEER (MRS.M.J.DARCY 146 23RD ST., BROOKLYN)

VITALY L.GRISHKEVICH, 52, MINING ENGINEER FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS 29 WEST 39TH ST., NEW YORK.

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TOUFIC HAMOWY, 61, MANAGER (MRS.MARIE HAMOWY, 115 EAST 8TH ST., BROOKLYN)

JOHN M.HANKS, 38, EMPLOYED BY FOLEY BROS. INC., 10 EAST 40TH ST., NEW YORK; LUSIA K.HANKS, 38, JOHN K.HANKS, 12, JAMES P.HANKS, 11, JULIETTE HANKS, 16 MONTHS.

LLOYD HARMARMS, 47, SEAMAN (MRS.L.V.HARMS, 527 WEST 160TH ST., NEW YORK)

CHARLES E.HARRIS, 38, MRS.LOUISE W.HARRIS, 28, CHARLES W.HARRIS, 5, THOMAS S.HARRIS, 3 (SHERRIE HARRIS, 503 COOPER ROAD ROCHESTER 12)

HENRY J.HEESCH, 3, WIFE THEODORA, 326 BONNIE BRAVE AVE., ROCHESTER)

JOHN THOMAS HICKS, 29, ACCOUNANT EMPLOYED BY LIGGETT AND MYERS TOBACCO CO., NEW YORK.

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MARJORIE M.HOOVER, 29, WILFORD S. HOOVER, 37, SALESMAN (MRS.C.L. HOOVER, 1200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK)

REV.JOSEPH R.HUGHES, 36, MARYKNOLL CONVENT, MARYKNOLL.

JOHN JACOBS HUNTER, 38, U.S.RUBBER EXPORT CO., 1230 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK.

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REV.FREDERICK E.JULIEN, 39, (MRS.MARION BELANGER, 720 FOURTH AVE, WATERVLIET)

CARL JURAVEL, 32, (MRS.HELEN JURAVEL, 1260 MANOR AVE., BRONX 59

NEW YORK)

GEORGE KALLMAN, 51, MOTION PICTURES (MRS.KALLMAN, 490 EAST FIFTH ST., BROOKLYN)

REV.GEORGE J.KIRSCHGESSNER, 44, JESUIT PRIEST, JESUIT PHILIPPINE BUREAU 51 EAST 83RD ST., NEW YORK 28)

SAMUEL E.KNOWLES, 48 (ANSEL C.KNOWLES BROTHER 39-33 83 ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.)

HARRY KRINGLE, 59, FACTORY MANAGER (WIFE 542 WEST 112 ST., NEW YORK)

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FRED M.LEE, 45, SALESMAN FOR EBERHARDT FABER PENCIL CO., 37 GREENPOINT AVE., BROOKLYN.

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STANLEY V.G.LENNAN, 40, SALESMAN ELIZABETH M.LENNAN, 31, CHRISTOPHER M. (MOTHER MRS.EDNA MADEN, 180 EAST 79TH ST., NEW YORK)

WILLIAM E.MAXEY, 49, SALESMAN AND MILDRED E.MAXEY, 47, (EMPLOYER SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK)

HUGH M.MCKEOWN, 47, STEWART (MRS.E.CRAWFORD, 16 KINGS PLACE, BROOKLYN)

JESSE E.MELTON, 56, ENGINEER (MRS.L.STAEBLER, 79-20 45TH AVE., ELMHURST)

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WALTER C.NEWCOMB, 32, POLICEMAN (MRS.ALICE NEWCOMB, 823 RICHMOND AVE., BUFFALO.)

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MICHAEL A.PACHECO, 43, SALESMAN (EMPLOYER D.N.BELLAMORE REPUBLC STEEL CORP., CHRYSLER BLDG., NEW YORK.)

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GRAHAM P.ROBINSON, 25, SEAMAN, (MRS.M.CROBINSON, 39 N. MAIN ST., GENEVA.)

FREDERICK J.SAGER, 35, ACCOUNT, (MRS.EVA VEIT, 1824 GEORGE ST., BROOKLYN.)

SALEH GEORGE SAHAR A, 64, (ANEEN G.SAHAR SAHARA IMPORT CORP., 9 NEW YORK.)

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NEW YORK.)

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RUDOLPH L.SCHEIDL, 30, SEAMAN, (MRS.PAULA SCHEIDL, 301 EAST 76TH ST., NEW YORK.)

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PHILIP E.SHAOUY, 33, MANAGER (ELIAS SHAOUY, 1921 84TH ST., BROOKLYN)

MILDRED E.SHERK, 34 NURSE, (AMERICAN INSTITUTE MINING AND METALURGICAL ENGINEERS, 29 W. 39TH ST., NEW YORK)

JOHN B.STARR, 47, EXECUTIVE STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO., 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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ROBERT LEE THOMAS, 29, COOK (MRS.GIERGNA MCKONEY, 2067 MADISON APT.4, NEW YORK)

DAVID W.THOMPSON, 37, BAKER (JOE DAVIS, 300 W. 199 ST., APT.2-W NEW YORK)

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VERNON THOMPSON, 45, AUDITOR HOSKINS & SELLS 67 BROAD ST., NEW YORK (GLORIA S.THOMPSON, 38, DONALD, 10, DIANNE, 5.)

FRANK D.THOMPSON, 31, BANK TELLER, 3)8[illegible]-735E, S.THOMPSON, 27 (DONALD E.THOMPSON BROTHER 311 HENLEY ST. OLEAN)

RALPH B.TOBEBUSH, 44, (WIFE 30 OXFORD RD MANHASSET LONG ISLAND).

MAURICE WEISS, 48, ENGINEER (MRS.MIRIAM WEISS SALUB, 74-15 35TH AVE., JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK)

GERTRUDE ALICE WILLIAMS, 39, BROOKLYN.

DORA PERKINS ANDERSON, 29, AND SHEILA MILDRED,2, (MOTHER IDAHAH SLADE PERKINS, 14 W. 98TH ST., APT 202, NEW YORK.)

PS934PEW

YANKS ON SUPERHIGHWAY, DRIVE FOR BERLIN; SKY TROOPS TRAP 2 NAZI ARMIES IN HOLLAND

BRITISH TROOPS HAMMER BREMEN WITH SIEGE GUNS

Hedges' Forces Swarm Across Weser, Ninth 128 Miles from Capital.

CRAILSHEIM FALLS

Americans Smash Within Five Miles of Hannover in Quick Thrust.

PARIS, Monday, April 9.—(AP) U. S. Ninth Army tanks roared unopposed along a superhighway toward Berlin yesterday and last were reported 128 miles from the capital as the U. S. First Army joined the race and the Allied First Airborne army threw a giant net around two German armies in Holland.

It was the Ninth Army's Second Armored division that surged out onto the autobahn within 20 miles of Brunswick. It was at least 15 miles ahead of the First army's Berlin-bound forces swarming across the Weser river.

Other U. S. Ninth army forces smashed within five miles of Hannover. The British Second army drove up within artillery range of Bremen and laid siege to that U-boat center.

British Approach Hannover

One British column approached within seven miles of Hannover, then wheeled northward and was reported 64 miles from Hamburg, Germany's second city and biggest port. The enemy said this was an ambitious attempt to seize Hamburg and seal off Denmark.

On the southern front, the 10th Armored division of the U. S. Seventh army captured Crailsheim after a startling 35-mile breakthrough and drove 10 miles beyond, where it was engaged in a bruising struggle possibly 85 miles from Munich, where Hitler launched the Nazi movement.

The Germans were striving desperately to bring an ordered line out of the chaos of defeat and columns of enemy troops were streaming westward toward the U. S. Third army front, where an American salient has been hammered within 130 miles of Berlin.

The U. S. First army north of this front was threatening to outflank these fresh forces even as they were struggling to get into position.

In an 18-mile thrust, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army tanks and troops swept up the ancient university city of Goettingen, captured 15,000 wounded German soldiers in hospitals there, and pressed unopposed two miles beyond, within 143 miles of Berlin.

Yanks Enter Dortmund

The battle of annihilation in the Ruhr pocket took a decision turn as the Ninth army fought into Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen, two of the basin's biggest cities, after taking 13,417 prisoners Saturday. The First army was driving in from the east and south, gaining four miles or more.

Allied airborne troops were dropped over a wide area of northern Holland Saturday night, and have established radio contact with Canadian First army armored columns driving for a junction.

The Canadians were but 11 miles from the Zuider Zee and less than a mile from the last good route of escape open to the Germans out of Rotterdam and Amsterdam after smashing to within three-fourths of a mile of the road and railway center of Meppel.

Another Canadian force hammered northward into Haren, 31 miles from the North sea and 42 miles from the big port of Emden.

The Canadians broke German resistance in the pivotal stronghold of Zulphen and were chasing the enemy across the Issel river, where the Nazis may stand to defend Rotterdam, Amsterdam and the robot bomb coast.

On the U. S. Third army front, a big tank battle roared into its second day and pilots said the Germans were hurrying up reinforcements from Weimar. The Third army took 10,000 more prisoners yesterday.

Farther south, the 10th armored division of the U. S. Seventh army after a startling 35-mile breakthrough captured Crailsheim, 95 miles northwest of Munich, where Hitler launched his Nazi movement.

Tanks and infantry of the Seventh army were four miles from the ball bearing manufacturing city of Schweinfurt.

On the south end of the front, the French First army seized the transmitter of the Stuttgart radio only 13 miles from that capital of Wuerttemberg province. With a population of 495,000, Stuttgart is one of the most important manufacturing cities of the Reich.

The French also captured the Black Forest city of Pforzheim.

Allied warplanes were once more out in force after knocking out 221 German planes who gave battle in strength yesterday for the first time in weeks.

Prisoners Mount

Allied armies counted 189,611 Germans into their prison pens in the first six days of April—more than three times the 63,079 captured by the Americans throughout the First World War—and in the same period probably killed or wounded 25,000 more.

It was the Second Armored division of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth army that once more broke out into the open on the most direct route to Berlin after slowing down for two days to get across the Weser river.

One column which reached the autobahn had the highway in front of it all the way to Berlin. It last was reported 20 miles from Brunswick, 108 miles of Berlin.

One force rolled into Hildesheim, ancient Catholic city of 62,000 population 25 miles west of Brunswick.

The Second Armored division had by-passed Hannover after passing within 10 miles of the city and a front dispatch said there apparently was nothing in front of this racing force but the Elbe river—50 miles from Berlin.

But Hannover was not being overlooked as Simpson committed at least seven infantry and three armored divisions into his offensive.

The hard-charging 84th "Railsplitter" division, which led the Roer river breakthrough to the Rhine, raced 20 miles beyond the Weser river and was probably five or six miles from the city.

To the rear, the Ninth with the First army was pressing the clean-up of the Ruhr pocket, fighting into Dortmund, Germany's 11th largest city with a population of 537,000, and Gelsenkirchen, with a population of 313,000.

3d Army Frees 80 in German Murder Camp

4,000 European Prisoners Were Slain in 8 Months; Ashes of Victims Found

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, April 8 (AP).—An extermination center where, prisoners said, the Germans starved, clubbed or burned to death more than 4,000 European captives in the last eight months has been overrun by the 4th Armored Division. The Americans seized the camp near Ohrdruf, nine miles south of Gotha, on April 4.

Seventy-seven bodies of victims, said by prisoners to have been killed on April 2, the day before the Americans arrived, were found. They included one of a man who, prisoners said, was a naturalized American flyer of Polish extraction. He had been shot through the neck.

Ashes and arms and legs of other victims were found around a crude woodland crematory two miles from the concentration camp. Eighty prisoners were liberated. They said those killed by the German S. S. (Elite Guard) troops operating the camp included Poles, Czechs, Russians, Belgians, Frenchmen, German Jews and German political prisoners.

Civilians Taken on Tour

Twenty-eight German civilians from the area were taken on a tour of the camp site by Colonel Hayden A. Sears, of Boston, commander of the 4th Armored Combat Command "A," which captured Ohrdruf.

All denied knowledge of what had taken place at the camp. The burgomaster of the town and his wife were found slashed to death—apparently suicides—after a similar tour yesterday.

Liberated prisoners who had hidden in woods, said the last batch of victims, numbering 150, was executed less than twenty-four hours before the 4th Armored arrived. The bodies were stacked under a shed or left where they fell.

Major John Scotti, of Brooklyn, said the prisoners apparently had been starved and worked until they were unable to raise a hand, and then shot or beaten to death.

The captives had been forced to dig a cave for the German communications set-up in the Ohrdruf area after the high command had been forced by Allied bombings to disperse from Berlin.

Room-To-Room Battle Waged

Sixth Army Group Headquarters, April 8 (AP)—With heavy enemy artillery fire falling in Heilbronn, especially around the bridges across the Neckar, the 100th Division's 397th Regiment fought tonight in furious room-to-room battles and was reported making little progress in the drive to clean out that once-important rail center.

"Inhuman Treatment" Charged

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, April 8 (AP)—Two United States Army lieutenants, who survived the horrors of the Gerolstein and Hammelburg prisoner-of-war camps in Germany, escaped in their fourth attempt and reached the American lines east of the Main River today, declaring they had been subjected to "utterly inhuman treatment" by their captors.

One, a young West Point graduate of the class of 1943, and the other, an Arlington, Va., youth, broke away from their guards on a forced march toward a new prison camp at Nuremberg as advancing American troops approached the older camps.

French slave laborers supplied them with food as they made their way to the American lines. The West Pointer punctuated his story with the grim state statement that the treatment they had received was "utterly inhuman" and he longed to get back into the lines to "kill Germans for what they did to our men."

Packages Used as Bribes

"The Germans even tried to use Red Cross packages addressed to us as bribes—holding them back from us, then offering us something from them to try to get us to talk. Not one American officer or man in any prison I have been in ever talked.

"The Germans put me in solitary confinement for thirteen days trying to make me tell them who I was. They had a suspicion who my dad was, and his outfit, on which they had all the information, but I refused to tell them anything. I lost forty pounds." The other lieutenant said he had lost thirty pounds.

The names of the two men could not be disclosed, but the father of one of them was described as a personal friend of Major General Harry Collins, commander of the 42d Division, who immediately sped word to the father.

"This is the happiest day of my life," the escaped lieutenant said. "But we can never forget the horrors of those prison camps. Gerolstein should go down in history as a blot of shame on humanity."

The other lieutenant said, "What left searing scars on both of us was knowledge of the way our wounded prisoners lay untreated in hospitals." Paper bandages but no drugs or antiseptics were used, both men said.

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Westporter Directs Broadcasts By Captured Nazis to Troops

By TOM YARBROUGH

U. S. TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 8—(AP) Captured German officers are broadcasting to the 100,000 enemy troops trapped in the Ruhr pocket in the Americans' phychological warfare campaign.

Captives selected for higher intelligence are allowed to sit around a microphone and discuss the Germans' present problems in unrehearsed broadcasts of the "Chicago round table of the air."

NIGHT

"We've cracked German enlisted men as a whole," Maj. Patrick Dolan, of Westport, Conn., former Chicago newspaperman, said, "but not the officers. They are enforcing resistance."

Truth Used As Weapon

The truth is being used as a major weapon in the psychological war.

The basic idea is to let the Germans know their plight and tell them how to surrender—tell them by loudspeakers mounted on tanks and by millions of leaflets delivered in shells and from planes as well as by radio.

In Gen. Omar Bradley's armies the campaign is directed by Col. Clifford Powell, Delanco, N. J.

German prisoners say they have had a decreasing belief in their own radio reports ever since Normandy because they weren't given the essential truth about their battle situations.

The whole campaign is designed to provide the psychological punch to put the German "over the hump" when he is right on the verge of giving up.

Convinces Nazi Officer

One German officer, discussing his units' surrender, was strong on the point of honor.

"Have you some weapon," he asked, "against we have no defense?"

Yes, he was told—white phosphorous.

The American commander sent for a white phosphorous shell and fired it. The German saw the result, was convinced,—and gave up.

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Yank Engineers Finish Rail Bridge Over Rhine

Wesel On the Rhine, April 8 (AP). The final span of the first railroad bridge constructed by United States Army engineers across the Rhine was raised into position here tonight.

The bridge, which will serve as the main source of supply for troops in Germany, was begun ten days ago and rushed to completion by day and night work four days ahead of schedule, which is considered by the engineers "phenomenal even by Army standards."

The main structure, plus a connecting canal bridge, totals 2,559 feet in length, of which 1,073 are over water at a height of 34 feet. Its weight is 2,149 tons, including the weight of tracks and all supporting parts, and it is designed to carry 8,000 pounds per foot.

Nazi 'Dead End Kids,' Aged 14 To 18, Battling 1st Army Tanks

Whitehead

Paderborn, Germany, April 8 (AP). Adolf Hitler has collected his toughest Nazi-indoctrinated youths of 14 to 18 and thrown them into battle against the United States 1st Army with the now familiar "do or die" orders to halt the Americans.

NIGHT

Although these German youths are not sufficiently trained to match the skill and stamina of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's tankmen, they are fighting hard and desperately.

"These youngsters are little city toughs—Dead End Kids," said Lieut. Col. Andrew Barr, of Urbana, Ill. "They are better than the average run of German soldiers and still are enthusiastic over Nazi ideas."

Trained In Tank Warfare

Only a short time before the Americans hammered their way from the Rhine with the 3d Armored Division spearheading Hodges's drive, these Nazi youths were brought into the great tank training center in Paderborn and trained to fight with the big Tigers.

They are from the same tough SS (Elite Guard) outfit which killed Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, who commanded the 3d Armored Division. After being taken prisoner the general was shot through the head by a young enemy tankman.

These teen-age German boys had only ten days to two weeks of training before they rushed out to meet the 1st Army's advance.

Even after these fanatical youths are captured they must be watched. Sergt. Edward L. Ellsworth, a veteran medical aid-man from Wyoming, was almost killed by a wounded young SS trooper he was attending.

Knife Blow Blocked

As the American turned to adjust a bottle of plasma the German grabbed a knife from a scabbard on the sergeant's belt. Capt. Edgar Crowe, of Mechanicsville, Va., blocked the blow, which would have plunged the knife into Ellsworth's back.

There were approximately 1,000 of these tough kids in the tank training school now in the hands of the 1st Army. The school is providing the Allies with valuable information of German tank training methods.

The school consisted of ten large three-storied barracks and an administration building over which flew a huge flag now being sent to the commandant at Fort Knox, Ky., the American tank training center as a souvenir.

Quarters Comfortable

The German tankmen lived in comfort at the center, even though the furnishings were cheap and crude. The rooms now are littered with clothing, torn mattresses, broken pictures, letters and all the odds and ends that soldiers carry.

"These people must have run out damned fast or they would never have left the things they did," said a British major with the Royal Armored Corps who is studying equipment and the layout at the school.

"The place is filled with Tiger parts, engine cylinder blocks, tank tracks and electrical equipment."

The major said he was not able to find anything unusual in the enemy's tank training methods, which were not as up to date as British and American methods.

APR 9 1945

Yanks Reach German Gold Hoard After Blasting Walls of Cache

By EDWARD D. BALL

MERKERS, Germany, April 8.—(AP) Nobody could find the key, so U. S. Third Army engineers blasted a hole through a thick brick wall today and exposed Hitler's fabulous horde of gold and money cached in the 2,100-foot Merkers salt mine.

More than 4,000 bags of gold bullion were counted, a total of 50 tons. Each bag weighed 25 pounds and was worth $10,000.

NIGHT

It was impossible to determine definitely today whether there was more or less gold than the 100-plus tons that Dr. Werner Vieck of the Reichsbank said were in the cache—but there some indications that it was more. Each ton is worth $1,000,000.

"This is it—Germany's entire gold reserve," said Dr. Vieck. "There isn't any more."

The sacks were stacked along the walls of a dim lit chamber 65 by 65 feet along with thousands of sacks of coins too heavy for an American soldier to lift.

Each sack bore a lead seal, a red or yellow tag and in black print "Reichsbank."

In addition to the sacks of gold bullion and coins there were hundreds of pasteboard cases of Reichsmarks.

Corridors leading to the "gold room" were lined with huge stacks of bags containing Reichsmarks and money of various other countries including perhaps $2,000,000 in American currency.

Start Inventory

Third Army officers began an inventory of the treasure trove which will require days to complete.

Besides the vast monetary horde the Germans had cached hundreds of priceless art works including a Titian Venus.

I counted 4,050 bags of 25-pound gold bars, each bar about the size of an ordinary building brick. In the gold room piled in orderly rows were 2,180 bags of coins and five rows of Reichsmarks in 150 boxes each containing 175,000 marks.

(Hitler and various other Nazi leaders including Goering, Goebbels and Himmler, have been reported to have millions of dollars in currency and securities cached in foreign countries under false names.)

Dr. Werner Rave, curator of the German State Museum and an assistant director of Berlin's National Art Galleries, who was present with Vieck, said two-thirds of the Reich's national treasures were stored in the cave. The other third, he said, was in another salt mine which has been overrun by the Americans.

To get to the chamber it was necessary to descend in a 15-man double-decker elevator operated by German civilian mine employes. In the oppressive air of the shaft combat engineers under Lt. Jack McFarlane, Hollywood, Calif., perspired as they planted the explosives.

Blast Hole in Wall

The engineers had to blast the brick wall because nobody seemed to have the keys to the massive steel door to the chamber. The first charge tore a hole in the wall big enough for a man to crawl through.

Resting on the floor, glistening with white salt, stack after stack of gold could be counted.

The coins were in bags about half the size of a regular potato sack and included many bags of gold coins.

While a colonel went about poking bags with a walking stick, the pop-eyed engineers looked on in amazement. "There's gold aplenty in this here mine," quipped Cpl. Joseph Aldridge, Columbus, Ohio.

Then, as Vieck pointed out the bags of gold, one was split open and a couple of high-ranking Third Army officers held up a 25-pound gold bar.

Rave, a pale thing-faced man, said he came from Berlin to Merkers with the art treasures without army guards, to avoid arousing curiosity. He said the paintings, sculpture and etchings all were crated and numbered and that he was not sure what works were here. He said definitely, however, that a Titian Venus was among them.

Tells of Hoard

Fifty-five-year-old Vieck, round faced and wearing tortoise-shell glasses, said he was Reichsbank director for the Erfurt district. He had been working with the Reichsbank for 33 years and formerly was associated closely with former Reichsbank President Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, but asserted he did not know where Schacht was at present.

Vieck observed:

"Gold means nothing to us since we cannot use it in foreign exchange. But the government was anxious to get it out to meet obligations. Your bombers destroyed bridges and made that impossible."

The natives, most of whom apparently did not know they were sitting on top of the nation's wealth, stood by watching the comings and goings in astonishment. Anybody approaching the cluster of sprawling brick buildings at the mine's entrance had to see a general or somebody to get near the place.

Another art haul was made late today by the Fifth division which unearthed 200 paintings by the artist Degas and hundreds of manuscripts. The works included some removed from Paris and other European capitals by the Nazis. One manuscript dealt with the family history of the Rothchilds.

GERMAN CHEMIST DIES

Dr. Mueller, Known as 'Dynamite King,' Has Heart Attack

IN GERMANY, April 8 (AP)—Dr. Paul Frederick Mueller, 69, known as Germany's "dynamite king," died at his home in Wurgendorf of a heart attack suffered April 4.

One of Germany's leading chemists, Dr. Mueller reportedly led in the development of his nation's extensive wartime plastic and synthetic industries.

He was general manager of Dynamite - Actien - Gesselschaft, formerly the Alfred Nobel Company. The firm is privately owned, and he also managed some new Government factories.

REDS STORM KOENIGSBERG, SEIZE 15,000

Russians 3 Miles Inside Vienna And Within 32 Of Graz

Wheeler

London, *Monday*, April 9 (AP)—Russian troops pushed 3 miles inside embattled Vienna yesterday, hastened the Austrian capital's encirclement by fording the Danube and Morava rivers east of the city and drove into the Austrian Alps to the south within 32 miles of Graz.

As Soviet tommygunners battered within a mile of Vienna's heart, Russian forces far to the north began storming the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg, reencircled the fortress city and captured 15,000 prisoners.

The mop-up battle to reduce long-beleaguered Koenigsberg and thereby release Soviet troops for the impending battle for Berlin came as the German radio said the Red Army might already have begun that expected struggle.

Aid By Patriots Seen

The Nazi Transocean Agency reported: "Reconnaissance in force in the area of Frankfurt-on-Oder and Kuestrin (33 to 38 miles east of Berlin) suggests the beginning of the Russian offensive toward the Reich capital."

NIGHT

Soviet assault forces were moving through the rubble-strewn and smoke-clouded streets of Vienna at a far faster rate than they had moved in the prolonged struggle for Budapest. There were indications they were being aided by Austrian patriots as the Soviet high command and Government called on the Viennese to cut down the Nazis, prevent the great cultural center's destruction and "make a contribution to the liberation of Austria."

The Russian midnight communique reported Austrians were welcoming Red Army men as liberators, greeting them with demonstrations and exhibiting the Austrian and Soviet Union flags.

Vital Escape Route Cut

Another of Vienna's vital rail escape routes was cut when a Russian bridgehead across the Morava was built up at Angern, 18 miles northeast of the capital. The line linked the capital with the Czechoslovak war production center of Bruenn (Brno), 35 miles from other Russian spearheads.

While the battle for Vienna raged with increasing ferocity and its escape gap on the north was narrowed to 24 miles, Soviet troops west of the city struck along the Danube Valley and thrust out of the Vienna Woods to a point 75 miles east of the great city of Linz.

South of Vienna in the Austrian Alps, mountain fighters of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian

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Army hammered into the 4,754-foot peaks to clear the Pinka River Valley on a 50-mile front. Driving 27 miles inside Austria to take Moenichwald, they smashed within 32 miles northeast of Austria's second city of Graz.

Main Arsenal Captured

Moscow disclosed that other soldiers of Tolbukhin's Army had driven 3 miles inside Vienna and captured the west railroad station, and that fighting was raging throughout the city's western districts.

Simultaneously, other units, battering 2¾ miles into the city from the south, captured the south and east stations, within a few hundred yards of each other and 1 mile from Vienna's famous Ringstrasse, marking the old city area. They were a mile and a half from St. Stephan's Cathedral in the center of the "ring."

The main arsenal, built and highly fortified almost 100 years ago, and 2 miles from St. Stephan's, also was captured.

Batter Toward Linz

Ten miles east of Vienna, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army crossed the Danube River on a 9-mile front between its confluence with the Morava and the village of Eckartsau. North of the Danube-Morava confluence, cavalrymen swept across the Morava on a 16-mile front.

Russians had narrowed to 24 miles the escape gap north of Vienna and were thrusting across the flat Marchfeld plain, seeking to bypass Vienna on the north and complete the encirclement.

West of Vienna, other units of Tolbukhin's Army battered toward Linz, capturing Neulengebach, 12 miles east of the key junction of St. Poelten. In that area and in Vienna, 5,000 enemy troops were taken prisoner.

Spearheading the frontal assault were picked storm battalions of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army. These veterans of street fighting at Stalingrad and Budapest also pushed into the city from the northwest.

Battering forward against German mortar fire and heavy sniping that was laying the old and beautiful cultural center of Europe in ruins, these forces drove into the city from captured Klostern Euburg on the Danube, and the suburban areas of Josefsdorf, Leopoldsberg and Kahlenberg — all within the city limits and four and a half miles from St. Stephan's—apparently were in Russian hands, dispatches said.

Nazi heavy artillery positions on the heights in this area were overrun. These guns overlooking the city were to have pounded the Russians infiltrating southern Vienna. Tolbukhin's swift, surprise sweep to the Danube northwest of the city forced the Germans to turn the remaining artillery pieces against the attack from the northwest.

Fanatical SS troops, aided by the Wehrmacht and the Volkssturm, fought bitterly through the streets to prevent deeper Red army penetration of the city, shrouded by dirty smoke billowing from flaming buildings.

Claim Nazi Leader Killed

Front reports to Moscow claimed that Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich, commander of the Vienna garrison and former chief of Hitler's bodyguard, had been assassinated Friday by seven pistol shots fired at point-blank range.

The front dispatches reported frantic efforts of Nazis and important Germans to flee the Austrian capital over the crowded remaining roads to the north—jammed with official cars and last-minute reserves being hurried to the metropolis.

Both Pravda and the Moscow newspaper Bolshevik said the battles resemble those for Belgrade and Budapest with confusion rising. No food was coming in. Thousands of women were standing in lines from dawn to dusk trying to buy scraps of food.

The Germans, dispatches said, flew in transports Saturday night and apparently took out some frightened Nazis, but many were unable to get away and it appeared that some would be trapped in the growing Russian threat of encirclement.

Red Army troops in East Prussia began storming the fortress capital of Koenigsberg, re-encircling the city and taking 15,000 prisoners. Moscow's nightly war bulletin announced that Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's 3d White Russian Army had smashed the enemy's perimeter defense line based on a circular railroad and had captured the city's main rail station and port.

The German radio said that the Red Army also might be starting its long-expected attack on Berlin. The Nazi Transocean agency said: "Reconnaissance in force in the area of Frankfurt and Kuestrin (thirty-three to thirty-eight miles east of Berlin) suggests the beginning of the Russian offensive toward the Reich capital."

The Transocean agency also reported that Soviet forces which had attempted to break through the Moravian Gap were moving north. Transocean said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army was being shifted to the Neisse River sector on the road to Dresden, and added: "Bohemia and Moravia are objectives of Russian attacks in southeastern Germany, and Russian regrouping operations in Silesia as well indicate that the Soviets intend to launch an encircling drive in the direction of Prague."

BIG BOMBERS RIP REICH DEFENSES

Smash Enemy Battleline; 221 Nazi Planes Lost in Week-End Battle.

LONDON, Monday, April 9.—(AP) More than 1,200 U. S. heavy bombers, convoyed by 750 fighters, ranged unchallenged over central Germany yesterday and attacked 11 targets. The Berlin radio went off the air last night, indicating that British planes were following up the strike.

The German air force staggered by the loss of 221 planes when it accepted battle Saturday, turned its attention Sunday to swarms of Allied medium and fighterbombers pounding the enemy battlelines and lost 57 more aircraft, 30 of them in aerial combat.

First reports said two American planes were missing in this battle while 10 bombers and one fighter of the U. S. Eighth air force were lost from the big force which tackled targets between Berlin and Nuernberg.

Pilots returning from the heavy bomber raids said the enemy did not send up a single plane and that anti-aircraft fire was meager.

The 15th Air Force—left with few targets farther north as the result of Allied advances from east and west—concentrated on Brenner Pass targets for the third consecutive day.

Over 200-Mile Stretch

The 8th Air Force flew over a 200-mile stretch of the narrowing section of the Reich still in German hands and dropped explosives and fire bombs on at least five airfields used by jet propelled planes. The fields were located at Schastadt, southwest of Dessau; Unterslaurersbach, just outside Nuernberg; Roth, 70 miles from Berlin; Hof, 15 miles southwest of Plauen, and Eger, 40 miles southeast of Plauen.

Two ordnance plants, one at Bayreuth, 40 miles northeast of Nuernberg, and the other at Grafenwohr, 20 miles southwest of Bayreuth, were bombed.

The Dreben oil depot, 55 miles west of Berlin, was plastered with explosives and a jet plane repair center at Furth on Nuernberg's outskirts took a pounding.

Four railyards in the same areas were hit.

The United States Ninth Air Force, flying 1,798 sorties today with a loss of two planes, sent fighter-bombers against eight German airfields at Erfurt, Halle, Nordhausen, Merseburg, Hof, Dessau and Naumburg; highway and rail traffic near Magdeburg, Leipzig, Nordhausen and Coburg, and other targets ahead of the American armies.

They encountered German planes in formations of as many as fifty and shot down thirty-two, got two probables and damaged thirteen in combat. They destroyed thirty-six, got three probables and damaged fifty-seven on the ground.

More than 500 Ninth Air Force bombers attacked oil storage tanks at Munchebernsdorf, forty miles southwest of Leipzig; a refinery northeast of Hanover, rail yards at Celle and the communications center of Sonderhausen, twenty-two miles northeast of Muelhausen.

Fighter-bombers and mediums bombers of the First Tactical Air Force flew 900 sorties without a loss against rail yards, strong points and eight airfields in the Nuremberg area ahead of the Sixth Army Group.

YANKS RAID 11 REICH TARGETS

Heavy Bombers Unchallenged By German Fighters

London, April 8 (AP)—Swiss fighters forced two American bombers to land at Duebendorf and anti-aircraft fire hit another, causing the crew to bail out, a broadcast Swiss communique said tonight.

The announcement said an unidentified foreign plane dropped six bombs east of the Swiss town of Muenster shortly after noon today. Several houses were damaged, but no one was hurt.

New British Air Board Director

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Hor Hindley, director of organization of the British Air Ministry, has been named to succeed Sir Richard Fairey as deputy general of the British Air Commission, unit in the United States of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, The Financial News said today.

United States Honors British Airborne Heroes

London, April 8 (AP)—The Government of the United States paid official tribute today to British airborne heroes of the battle of Arnhem.

Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the 1st Allied Airborne Army, decorated 33 heroes of the September battle at an investiture attended by 200 of their comrades. By direction of President Roosevelt and on citations signed by General Eisenhower, ten officers and men received the Distinguished Service Cross, ten the Silver Star and thirteen the Bronze Star. Two other Bronze Stars were awarded posthumously to glider pilots since killed in action.

A lance corporal stood between two brigadier generals to receive his medal.

V-Bomb Danger Over, British Official Asserts

Raids, Beginning June 15, Killed 8,436 and Injured 2,510

LONDON, April 8 (AP).—The Germans "cannot now send V bombs" against Great Britain, a Home Security official said today as the Security Office reported 8,436 persons had been killed and 25,101 had been injured seriously since V-bombing began last June 15.

As Allied armies fought today to clean up the rocket coast, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Security Office's Parliamentary secretary, said at Newcastle that the flying-bombs' range would have to be lengthened "considerably" for another attack.

"This would mean carrying extra fuel and so reducing the warhead as to make them ineffective as weapons of retaliation," she said.

MOSCOW PLEDGES AID FOR AUSTRIA

Russia Promises Independence of Country, Disavows Territorial Aims.

LONDON, April 8 — (AP) The Moscow radio broadcast tonight a declaration by the Soviet Government that Russia regarded the Austrian people as friends and that the Soviet Union had no intention of acquiring Austrian territory or of changing the Austrian social system.

The declaration said, "smashing the German Fascist armies and pursuing them, the Red army entered Austria and has besieged its capital."

"In distinction from the Germans in Germany," the Soviet statement said, "the Austrian population is resisting the evacuation carried out by the Germans, is remaining in its places and meeting with joy the Red army as liberators of Austria from the yoke of the Hitlerities.

"The Soviet government is not pursuing the aim of acquiring any part of Austrian territory or of changing the social system in Austria. The Soviet government stands on the point of view of the Allied-Moscow declaration on the independence of Austria. It will carry out this declaration. It will facilitate the liquidation of the regime of the German Fascist invaders and the restoration of a democratic order and institutions in Austria.

"The supreme command of the Red army has given an order to Soviet troops to assist the Austrian population in this work."

The Moscow radio followed this declaration with a proclamation by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commander of the Third Ukrainian army, to the people of Vienna. It contained substantially the same text and pledged that the Red army would guarantee the independence of Austria and would facilitate the restoration of order existing in Austria before the Nazi Anschluss.

"The Red army is fighting the German invaders and not the population of Austria, which can carry on its peaceful labors in tranquillity," said Tolbukhin's declaration.

"Rumors spread by the Hitlerities that the Red army is wiping out all members of the National Socialist party are lies the party of National Socialists will be dissolved, but the rank and file members will not be touched if they show loyalty in relation to Soviet troops," Tolbukhin said.

The proclamation continued: "The hour of liberation of Vienna from German domination has come. The retreating Fascist troops want to make Vienna a battlefield as they did Budapest. This threatens Vienna with the same destruction and horrors of wars as was inflicted on Budapest and its population by the Germans."

Asks People To Aid

Tolbukhin made three proposals to "preserve the capital of Austria and its historic monuments, culture and arts."

He suggested that the population should not evacuate the city—"since when the Germans are cleared from Vienna you will be freed from the horror of war and those who evacuate will be driven by the Germans to their destruction"—and also that the population should not permit the Nazis to mine Vienna. He urged then not to let the Germans blow up its five bridges or to turn houses into fortifications.

Thirdly, Tolbukhin called for organized struggle against the Germans for the defense of the city and against its destruction by the Germans.

"All Viennese should actively prevent the Germans from taking industrial equipment, goods or food from Vienna and prevent them from plundering the citizens of Vienna," he said.

"Citizens of Vienna!—help the Red army liberate Vienna. Make your contribution to the liberation of Austria from the Fascist yoke," he concluded.

NAZI WAR AREA STILLED

'Not a Thing Moving for Hitler,' Reports a Staten Island Flier

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force fliers returning from today's "mop up" attacks over Germany reported a strange absence of moving vehicles in some of the target areas through which much war supply for the Nazi front-line troops might be expected to be moving.

"There was no flak, no enemy aircraft and no trains—not a thing moving for Hitler," said Maj. Donal C. McGhee of 31 Melrose Ave., Staten Island, N. Y., a Mustang squadron leader.

POLISH CARDINAL FREED FROM NAZIS

PARIS, April 8—(AP) Liberated by American troops, August Cardinal Hlond, primate of Poland, arrived at a Paris airfield today from Germany. He had been a prisoner of the Gestapo for 14 months.

The Cardinal declined to describe his treatment by the Gestapo on the ground it was "a personal matter of the past." He said he had been confined in a convent where the Germans "at least permitted mass to be said every day."

The convent was near Paderborn. The Cardinal indicated the liberating Ninth army troops

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overran the area Easter Sunday morning almost without warning.

He said the first American he met was Father Stephen Paul Kenney, Boston priest, chaplain from New Jersey.

"The Americans freed me, the first outsider I met was an American and American General (William H.) Simpson, Ninth army commander sent me to Paris in his own plane," the Cardinal said.

He asked correspondents to convey his blessings to all Americans.

Gen. Simpson's personal pilot, Capt. William Fadler of Joplin, Mo., brought the prelate to Paris.

Col. Anthony Biddle, U. S. ambassador to Poland in 1939, was on hand to welcome the Cardinal. The last time they saw each other was when they took shelter together behind a tree on a highway being strafed by the Germans in their smash into Poland.

Cardinal Hlond was forced to flee Poland in 1939. He reached Rome and then came to France. He was living in Lourdes when the Nazis occupied France.

Gestapo plainclothesmen took him to Paris and held him prisoner in a small apartment. Fourteen months ago he was taken to Paderborn.

The Cardinal's future plans were not announced.

Private Enterprise Urged

Paris, April 8 (AP)—Rene Pleven, Minister of National Economy, today advocated more private enterprise in French commerce and industry, and declared there was no necessity for further Government control in solving problems in the nation's economic recovery.

Belgian Correspondent Killed In Jeep Accident

Paris, April 8 (AP)—Rene Jauniaux, war correspondent for the Belgian newspaper *Le Peuple*, has been killed in a jeep accident while covering operations in the United States 3d Army area, Allied supreme headquarters announced tonight.

Jauniaux, son of a Brussels senator, was the first Belgian correspondent to become a casualty, the announcement said.

YANKS CAPTURE DOMINANT PEAK

Japanese-American Troops Drive Within 2 Miles Of Massa

Rome, April 8 (AP)—Japanese-American infantry, spearheading the United States 5th Army's drive on the western flank of the newly active Italian battlefront, have captured 3,000-foot Monte Belvedere and driven within 2 miles of Massa, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Nazi grip on Massa and near-by Carrara, centers of the world famous Italian marble quarrying industry, was threatened by the 5th Army's surge near the Ligurinan coast. An apparent objective is the naval base of La Spezia, 14½ miles northwest of Massa.

The Americans of Japanese ancestry, members of the 442d Infantry Regiment, gained 4 miles in 48 hours, wiped out one company of Germans and virtually destroyed two others and took more than 100 prisoners.

Secret Trail Revealed

With the aid of Italian patriots the Japanese-Americans discovered a secret mountain trail the Germans had been using to send spies to 5th Army positions, AP Correspondent Sid Feder reported from the front.

Monte Belvedere's cloud-covered peak was taken after a battle of several hours. Other elements of the 442d Regiment stormed Cerreta Ridge southeast of captured Monte Folgorito. Fifth Army headquarters said the troops were meeting increasing resistance from enemy artillery and mortar positions.

Big enemy coastal guns on Ponte Bianca—a promontory jutting into the Ligurian Sea 8½ miles west and slightly north of Massa—also have opened up against the Americans. American aircraft and the British destroyers Mahratta and Lookout were countering this fire. A naval communiqué said the warships shelled enemy troop concentrations, tanks and positions.

Sharp Fighting Continues

The latest gains gave the 5th Army control of dominating high ground to the south and east of Massa. The sharpest fighting continued in the zone northwest of Strettoia, where advance American elements earlier were driven back. There the attacking force hammered its way onto high ground overlooking the village of Porta and reached points 3 miles south of Massa, where sharp German resistance was encountered both frontally and on the flanks.

On the eastern end of the Italian front British 8th Army troops continued advancing near the southwestern corner of the Valli Di Comacchio lagoon. North of the Reno River 8th Army units cleared a number of German strong points and took 200 prisoners. A German raid on one of the tiny islands in the lagoon, seized by the 8th Army last Wednesday night, was beaten off.

Despite unfavorable weather, Allied aircraft flew more than 2,000 sorties yesterday aimed mostly at battle area targets and enemy communications in northern Italy and southern Austria. United States 15th Air Force Flying Fortresses knocked out a Brenner route highway bridge 25 miles south of Bolzano and cut the approaches to the Verone-Parona railway bridge. The Brenner Pass route was attacked again today.

Bomb Brenner Pass Again

ROME, April 8 (AP).—United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers left with few targets farther north as a result of Allied advances from the east and west into Germany and Austria — bombed the Brenner Pass route today for the third consecutive day.

300 Girls And 80 Nuns Are Addressed By Pope

Vatican City, April 8 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, at an audience for 300 girls and 80 nuns of the Institute of the Good Shepherd in Rome, spoke today of dangers which "prey upon honor and virtue especially in these troubled times."

The institute for girls has 306 branches throughout the world.

The Pontiff told the girls to place their trust in God, and to acquire strength necessary for the day when they will face the world.

U.S. Fourth Corps Gets Flag It Used In Last War

Rome, April 8 (AP)—The flag which flew over the United States Army's 4th Corps near Coblenz, Germany, in the first World War, was presented today to Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger of Indiana, its present commander, at the command post in the northern Apennines.

Col. Thomas J. Wells, Honolulu, presented the flag at ceremonies coinciding with the corps' 300th consecutive day of action on the Italian front, and representing his father, who was the corps' chief of staff in the last war.

Duke of Aosta Is Ousted As Italian Navy Admiral

Relieved for Criticising Court's Handling of Pro-Fascists

ROME, April 8 (AP). — Prince Umberto today relieved his cousin, Aimone Di Savoia, Duke of Acosta, of his command as navy admiral. The duke had been accused of criticizing the High Court of Justice for punishment of Fascist crimes.

The duke was quoted as saying, "I would have them all shot" when asked his opinion of the high court's trial of General Mario Roatta, after Roatta's escape March 5 from a Rome hospital.

Prince Humberto is lieutenant general of the realm, took action on the recommendation of Navy Minister Raffaele De Courten, after High Court President Mario Berlinguer and Judge Lorenzo Maroni protested to Premier Ivanoe Bonomi about the duke's reported statement.

The newspaper "Avanti" said that Mrs. Sylvia Sprigge, a correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian," had attributed the statement to the duke after attending a private dinner at Taranto. Mrs. Sprigge declined comment tonight beyond stating she had protested to "Avanti" against the publication of "a private dinner conversation."

Nazis Protest Vatican Editorial

Vatican City, April 8 (AP)—A German protest was reported made today against a recent *Osservatore Romano* editorial which could be interpreted as calling on Germans to lay down their arms to avoid further bloodshed.

The Vatican secretariat would neither confirm nor deny the report which said the protest was submitted by Baron Ernst von Weizsacker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, and concerned a passage in the editorial asserting that reasons of "honor" could not justify prolonging an unequal struggle.

Voulgaris' Aids Sworn In New Greek Cabinet

New Premier Also Becomes Marine and Air Minister

ATHENS, April 8 (AP).—Nine members of Admiral Petros Voulgaris's Cabinet, which succeeded the government of General Nicholas Plastiras, were sworn in tonight at the Regency. Admiral Voulgaris, head of the Greek Navy, became Minister of Marine and Air in addition to Premier.

Other members of his Cabinet include Demetrius Ballonos, Minister of Education; Gregory Kassimatis, National Economy and Labor; George Mantzavinos, Finance; Nicolas Tricorfos Sbarounis, Hygiene; Constantine Trastos, Public Assistance; Captain George Lambrinopoulos, under secretary to the Prime Minister; Denis Zakynthinos, under secretary for the press; Anargyros Dimitracopoulos, Public Works, and Admiral Spyros Matessis, Minister of the Mercantile Marine.

The posts of Foreign Secretary and the Ministry of the Interior were still to be filled. John Sophianopulos, Foreign Minister in the Plastiras government, is en route to San Francisco for the World Security Conference.

Although all phases of political opinion from Socialist to Royalist are included, observers viewed the new Cabinet as an interim government pending arrangements for national elections and a plebiscite on the form of government the Greeks want for the future.

Dr. Hans Fischer Dies In Munich

Bern, Switzerland, April 8 (AP)—Dr. Hans Fischer, 64, who won the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1930 for work in blood analysis, has died in Munich, the Munich newspaper *Nachrichten* reported. Dr. Fischer had lectured at the Universities of Munich, Vienna and Innsbruck.

SWEDES DENY NORWAY HAS ASKED FOR HELP

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 8 (AP)—Talk of Swedish military intervention in German-occupied Norway has been received sympathetically here and is considered timely in view of the Allies' drive toward Denmark.

A Danish relief corps trained and equipped by Sweden has been summoned to report for duty next week-end at camps near Denmark, Danish sources said. A Norwegian detail also is ready here.

Intervention by the Swedish military would be regarded here as an act of war but of relief. It would be considered a large-scale police action to save Norway from further suffering.

The Foreign Office has denied that the Norwegian Government has made any formal request for Swedish assistance.

Some units of the Norwegian police corps of more than 12,000 have been flown into northern Norway in American planes. The Danish police brigade of 5,000 to 6,000 men has been equipped with weapons of all types.

In addition, Danish sources said, at least 2,000 doctors, nurses, fire fighting and general clean-up workers had been organized.

Jap Envoy In Soviet Reported Ready To Depart For Tokyo

Moscow, April 8 (AP)—The Soviet Union's renunciation of her five-year neutrality pact with Japan overshadowed all political news in the Russian capital today and was a lively topic of conversation among foreign diplomats and among the Russian people.

At the same time some observers were of the opinion that the Poles or the Russians may speak up again shortly on the failure to invite a representation from the Polish provisional government to the San Francisco world-security conference.

Rumors prevailed in Moscow's foreign colony that Japanese Ambassador Natotake Sato—who had postponed one trip home to report, in order to receive the Soviet note—was preparing to depart for Tokyo to give the new Suzuki Government his view of what the Russian renunciation meant.

Jap Newsmen Busy

The Japanese have been most active since Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov handed Sato the terse note last Thursday telling him that the 1941 treaty had lost its meaning.

Japanese newspaper correspondents have been working night and day pouring out their interpretation of the latest Soviet action.

Izvestia, official Government newspaper, charged yesterday that Japan actively aided Germany in her war of aggression against the Soviet Union. *Izvestia* said Japan's military and political leaders had put their money on Hitler's cards.

Pravda, the organ of the central committee of the Communist party, has carried no comment on the renunciation. Neither has *Red Star*, the newspaper which goes to all the officers of the Red Army. Both, of course, printed the text of the Molotov note the day after it was delivered.

Nipponese Told Off

The Soviets have told off the Japanese in no uncertain language. Now the Japanese, if they did not know it before, know how the Russians feel about Russian-Japanese relations.

From the Japanese point of view, of course, it isn't a very cheering situation, although nothing more is likely to happen in the immediate future, if at all.

There still seems to have been no progress made on the Polish question by the three-power commission given the task of reorganizing the Polish provisional government along the lines set forth at the Crimean conference.

Terms Of Agreement

But the Russians and Poles are not likely to let the matter of Polish representation at the San Francisco conference go by unnoticed, for both have declared how extremely important they view the presence of representatives of the proviisonal government at the meeting.

[Under the terms of Crimean agreement, the United States and Britain were to grant recognition to the Moscow-supported Polish provisional government, the so-called Lublin group, when that government had been broadened to include democratic leaders in and outside the country.]

"Pravda" discussed the Polish question to some extent today, an "observer" taking issue with Mark Sullivan, of the New York Herald Tribune. He quoted Mr. Sullivan as saying that "the formation of a Polish government friendly to the Soviet Union would mean that such a government would not be independent."

"According to Sullivan an 'independent' government would only be one inimical to the Soviet Union," the "observer" declared, adding: "But the Polish people are going their own way. This way foresees a sound friendship with the U. S. S. R. in foreign policy and broad democratization in internal politics. There is no power which can detract the Polish people from this view."

Tito Calls On Mrs. Churchill

Moscow, April 8 (AP)—Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia paid his respects to Mrs. Winton Churchill today. The informal conversation at their first meeting touched on many subjects.

Harley Delegates Out On Moscow Collegium

Moscow, April 8 (AP)—Two Soviet delegates to the San Francisco world security conference were named members of the collegium of peoples commissars for foreign affairs today.

They were S. K. Tsarapkin, chief of the American section of the Foreign Office and a delegate to the Dumbarton Oaks conference, and K. V. Novikov, chief of the second European division dealing with British Dominions.

7 GERMAN PLANES ARRIVE IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, April 8—(AP) Seven German warplanes landed in southern Sweden today and the crew of one frankly admitted they were deserters, dispatches from Malmo said.

An eighth plane was shot down by Swedish antiaircraft gunners and three others flew off when the flak barrage started.

Three Germans in a fighter plane said they were deserters. The other planes were reported to be one transport carrying 12 soldiers and five planes of a type used for scouting, fighter spotting and transporting high officers from one battle sector to another.

All of the Germans except those in the fighter plane said they had intended to go to Bornholm, a German-occupied Danish island in the Baltic. The planes were escorted to landing fields by Swedish fighters and their German crews and passengers were interned.

(Several German planes also have been flown to Portugal and Spain in the last week.)

Repeatedly in the last few weeks Germans, arriving in Sweden by boat and plane, have said that they were neither refugees or deserters but were en route to Bornholm and merely erred in navigation.

Congressman And U.S. Official Reach Lebanon

Beyrouth, April 8 (AP)—Representative Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, and Commander John S. Young, assistant administrator of the United States Foreign Economic Administration, arrived Saturday on a tour in which they already have visited China, Burma, India, the Persian Gulf and Palestine.

They are the first United States officials to visit Lebanon since recognition of its independence, and were greeted warmly by the Premier, Foreign Minister and deputies.

U.S. Editors Optimistic On World Press Freedom

Forrest and McGill Tell of Reaction to Mission

CALCUTTA, April 8 (AP).—A committee of American newspaper men left today on the last leg of a world tour in the interests of freedom of the press which has carried them to all major Allied capitals and fighting fronts.

Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, took off for a swing over the Pacific, expecting to arrive in the United States late this month. Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, third member of the committee, remained in China briefly, to follow them homeward [illegible].

A formal report of results of their four-month discussions and investigations will be delayed until their return to the United States, but Forrest and McGill, in a brief summary, said there was every reason for optimism concerning prospects for world-wide post-war freedom of the press.

"The principle of a free press everywhere is recognized as an ideal which will be attained by newspapers in every country we visited," Forrest said. "There is some uncertainty in official circles how the idea will be realized in practice, but the groundwork is there for peace-time discussions and inclusion of free news exchange guaranties as one of the fundamental requirements of a post-war international organization."

Ackerman arrived in China just at the time the Chinese government approved extension of Columbia's branch journalism school for another year. He remained to attend to details of the extension.

Turkey Seeks New Pact Of Friendship With Reds

Agrees the Russian-Denounced Treaty Is Outmoded

ANKARA, April 7 (Delayed) (AP).—Turkey announced today it agreed with the Russian government that their treaty of friendship and neutrality, recently denounced by Russia, had outlived its usefulness and had suggested a new pact of amity between the nations "better confirming actual interests." The official answer was published after seventeen days of silence during which the Turkish government studied a Soviet note.

Russia notified Turkey, March 19, that it wished to denounce their bilateral treaty, which had existed since Dec. 17, 1925, declaring the Soviet government appreciated the value of the treaty but that the war had caused new conditions necessitating "important ameliorations."

The Turkish reply, presented to the Soviet government through Foreign Minister Hasan Sakea, expressed a desire to "maintain and consolidate sincere friendship" between the two countries.

U.S. Cigarettes In China $2 Pack

Chungking, April 8 (AP)—American cigarettes can be purchased in Chinesee shops in Chungking, Chingtu, Kunming and other cities if one is willing to pay a price equivalent to two American dollars for a pack of twenty.

CHINESE ROUT ENEMY COLUMN

More Than Half Of Jap Force In Honan Reported Wiped Out

Chungking, April 8 (AP)—Chinese troops have wiped out more than half of an enemy column which was surrounded in southwest Honan after reaching a point 30 miles from the Shensi border, the high command announced tonight.

The announcement said the remaining Japanese retreated eastward pursued by Chinese forces who gained more than 3 miles.

Meanwhile, the Chinese counter-attacked Japanese threatening Shensi from northwestern Honan. After six hours of fighting they killed more than 400 of the invaders who retreated eastward. The communiqué said pursuing Chinese reached the vicinity of the Japanese-held town of Chang Suichen on the Lo River, 70 miles from the Shensi border.

Jap Attacks Beaten Off

Reinforced Japanese forces counterattacked Chinese positions west of Teng Hsien on the highway running northeast from Laohokow. More than 300 Japanese were killed in the ensuing clash, which was reported continuing.

The Chinese reported beating back fresh tank-supported Japanese attacks against Laohokow, killing more than 500 of the invaders and destroying four tanks. Fighting also was continuing at points south and southeast of Laohokow, former site of a United States 14th Air Force base.

14th Air Forces' Toll

The Japanese lost a ton of shipping sunk for every 2.3 pounds of American bombs dropped and every 2.2 gallons of American gasoline expended by certain units of the 14th Air Force in special operations in an eight-month period, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault announced today.

The figures covered a period from May 24, 1944, to February 28. Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Force, announced that 47 enemy aircraft were destroyed by the 14th last month, 18 probably were destroyed and 72 damaged, while his forces ran up a ration of eleven Japanese planes destroyed in air combat for every American plane shot down.

2,243 Planes Since July 4

The month's bag brought the number of enemy planes destroyed by the 14th since July 4 to 2,243, and the number of "probable" to 877.

Heavy strikes were continued against the enemy's sea, river and railroad supply lines, with particular concentration of the bombing of rail equipment in the northeast to slow the Japanese drive which resulted in evacuation of the 14th Air Force from Laohokow base on the Han River.

BLOCKADE HITS JAPS' SHIPPING

MacArthur Tells Results For First Quarter Of 1945

Manila, *Monday*, April 9 (AP)—Army and Navy bombers blockading the China Sea sank 221,492 tons of Japanese shipping, probably sank an additional 44,645 tons and damaged 108,630 tons during March alone, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

He gave these totals for the first three months of 1945: Sunk, 345,179 tons; probably sunk, 116,965 tons; damaged, 274,295 tons—a total of 736,439 tons.

This reflected the tightness of the blockade which is keeping the Japanese from use of their rich conquered East Indies empire.

Enemy Shipping Pounded

In the latest strike, Saturday, heavy bombers with a fighter escort wrecked three escort vessels, seven freighters and six barges in a sweep of the China coastline.

Enemy shipping was severely pounded at Keelung, on the northeast coast of Formosa, and at Mako harbor in the Pescadores Islands to the west.

General MacArthur, announcing continued [illegible] on the many Philippine ground fronts, reported that 6,495 additional Japanese dead had been counted and 179 prisoners taken in the last week.

This brought the total enemy dead for the entire Philippines campaign to approximately 316,000, against American casualties—dead, wounded and missing—of around 30,000.

Land Escape Routes Cut

On Luzon Island, 14th Army Corps infantrymen captured Tayabas town and Lucban to gain control of the main road network in Tayabas province, south of Manila. This effectively cut all land escape routes for the enemy in the Bicol Peninsula, Luzon's long southeastern "tail" on which the invaded port of Legaspi is located.

Santa Maria and other towns in the Santa Maria Valley of central Luzon were liberated by the 11th Corps, while the 158th Regimental Combat team met only small-arms fire as it advanced in Albay province, at the southern end of Luzon.

In the central Philippines, 13th Air Force planes ravaged Japanese positions in the hills on Negros and Cebu in support of foot troops, destroying 50 trucks, 7 gun emplacements, 3 supply dumps and 5 barges.

Davao Heavily Bombed

Heavy bombers unloaded 130 tons of bombs on enemy positions at Davao, Eastern Mindanao.

America's war hold on the Philippines tightened today as southwestern Mindanao became a mopup operation and 40th Division troops were in possession of two additional airfields on Negros Island after an advance of 30 miles.

Formosa continued to occupy a high place on the air forces' neutralization list. Its Kiirun shipping base was blasted with 114 tons of bombs. At Kowloon, prewar British crown colony, other planes spilled 87 tons of bombs on the Hong Kong dock area.

No checkoff of Kiirun damage was available because of undercast, but at Kowloon fires were set in an electric power plant and a sizable building in the supply sector. In addition, a tanker in Hong Kong harbor was hit dircetly, as was the adjacent Kaitan airdrome.

War Rhythm Speeded

South China Sea traffic of the Japanese was attacked by planes which severely damaged a 3,000-ton freighter and several smaller cargo vessels. East of Formosa two small ships were sent to the bottom.

The general rhythm of the war in the Southwest Pacific was accelerated as medium bombers roared down on a Japanese light cruiser in Soemba Strait, General MacArthur's Sunday communiqué said the warship was sunk or badly damaged.

MacArthur said remnants of the Japanese Zamboanga forces had fled to the mountains north of Moroc.

Cleanup action against the Japanese in the Wewak sector of New Guinea continued and MacArthur reported Australian ground forces have killed 790 Japanese troops there. An additional 510 Nipponese were killed in New Britain and Bougainville.

JAPANESE LINES TIGHTEN AS YANKS APPROACH NAHA

Marines Continue Rapid Advance Against Light Opposition.

AIRDROME PERILED

American Fighter Pilots Are Using Two Captured Air Bases on Okinawa.

GUAM, Monday, April 9—(AP) Japanese on Okinawa, only 325 miles south of their homeland, now are offering American Doughboys the [illegible] of resistance, including round-the-clock artillery fire, but 24th Army corps infantrymen advanced both along the west coast toward the capital city of Naha and inland toward important Yonabaru airdrome yesterday.

Marines, moving northward from captured Yontan and Katena airfields several miles north of the doughboys, continued their rapid advance against "negligible resistance," Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in today's communique. Marine gains ranged yards westward along the Motobu peninsula.

Planes Use Airfields

Fighter pilots of the Second Marine aircraft wing already have begun operating from Katena and Yontan fields, Nimitz added. Maj. Gen. F. P. Mulcahy, USMC, in tactical command of Marine aerial operations, has established headquarters ashore.

Nimitz's communique, covering action from Saturday noon through Sunday night, said Japanese resisted stubbornly every move by the 24th corps Doughboys under Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge.

The enemy was entrenched in well-emplaced pillboxes.

Despite heavy artillery blasting day and night and murderous machinegun and rifle fire at close range, the soldiers captured two villages and advanced 200 yards inland toward Yonabaru airfield on the east coast on Nakagusuku bay, and 400 yards down the west coast toward the capital city of Naha, population 66,000.

These advances presumably put the infantry within four [illegible] Naha and about a mile fr[illegible] baru town and airfield.

The battle for southern [illegible] developed into a full-scal[illegible] ment. American carrie[illegible] ships' heavy guns and [illegible] heavy artillery supported soldiers. Pilots were rocketing and strafing as well as bombing enemy strong points.

Jap Airplanes Attack

The Japanese, too, threw aircraft into the fight but their small aerial attacks probably did little damage. Four enemy pilots appeared over Okinawa Saturday and all were shot down.

Nine more enemy planes were destroyed Sunday.

Motobu peninsula, the Marine sector, is about 10 miles long with about 50 square miles of territory. So far as is known here, there is little of importance there. The terrain is rugged.

Approximately 30,000 civilians have been taken into protective custody of the American government.

Carrier aircraft, continuing their protective support, attacked shipping and shore installations on islands of the Amami group, at Kinawa's northwest tip, firing a small cargo ship and destroying a lugger.

While admitting the loss of five warships, the Japanese claimed Nipponese air and surface units sank 10 American warships and five transports and damaged 13 men-of-war and seven transports.

Admiral Nimitz disclosed that three American destroyers were sunk and other fleet units damaged when the Japanese made determined attacks against the invasion fleet off Okinawa.

Meanwhile Japanese Imperial headquarters admitted loss of one battleship, a cruiser and three destroyers in the ill-fated attempt of Nippon fleet remnants to reach the Yank Okinawa invasion armada last Saturday. This action followed by one day the Japanese air attack on the U. S. fleet at Okinawa.

Japs Lose Battleship

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz earlier announced that Yank carrier fliers intercepted the fleet 50 miles southwest of Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's main islands. He said the Japanese lost the 45,000-ton super-battleship Yamato, two cruisers, three destroyers and 417 planes.

The Marines and soldiers of Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buck-

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ner, Jr.'s 10th Army, now hold roughly one-quarter of Okinawa's 485 bomb and artillery blasted square miles after a week of virtually unopposed advances.

In the south the 7th division ran into prepared Japanese positions and its advance was slowed to a crawl. The Americans held the entire center of the island with the Marines throwing a tight four-mile long line from Nago (Okaneku) on the west coast to Oro bay on the east.

The southern units held a jagged line about four and a half miles long from Uchitomari on the west to Tsuwa on the east coast while forces on the west coast were within two miles of Machinato airfield and four miles from Naha, the island's capital city. The 7th division on the east coast is about one and a half miles from the Yonabaru airstrip.

The first American wounded from Okinawa began arriving at Guam by plane and ship but their numbers were small as compared with the flow of wounded that followed the first week of the bloody Marine battling on Iwo Jima.

Yank Mine Sweeper Can Really Take It

Guam, *Monday*, April 9 (AP)—The skipper of a little United States mine sweeper reported by radio to the flagship during heavy Japanese air attacks on the Okinawa amphibious force Friday:

"We have been hit twice in attacks by two aircraft, but we splashed the third. Six men wounded in action."

But the mine sweeper wasn't calling for help. The skipper next reported:

"We now are taking a damaged destroyer in tow."

VENEZUELA EXTENDS HAND TO ARGENTINA

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 8—(AP) Venezuela announced tonight it had resumed diplomatic relations with Argentina.

This Latin American republic thus became the first to welcome the Buenos Aires government back into the American family of nations as a war ally.

(Authoritative sources in Washington said earlier today that 16 American republics were scheduled to establish diplomatic relations with Argentina simultaneously tomorrow as a result of Buenos Aires' declaration of war against Germany and Japan.)

JAPS ATTACK FLEET, LOSE 360 PLANES

Land-Based Warplanes Are Driven Off, Three U. S. Destroyers Sunk.

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, Ryukyus, April 7—(Via Navy Radio)—(Delayed)—(AP) The Japanese air force made its most spirited land-based attack of the war upon American ships yesterday — at a cost of more than 360 airplanes—in an effort to open the way for the Nipponese fleet to attack the American invasion armada off Okinawa.

The attack failed despite the sinking of three American destroyers and the damaging of several other craft, and early today American carrier planes attacked the advancing enemy fleet force south of Kyushu, sinking the [illegible]-battleship Yamato, two c[illegible] and three destroyers. The [illegible] der of the enemy force ret[illegible]

"T[illegible] was the strongest based air attack the Japanese have made on our ships — much heavier than during the Philippines campaign — but considering our slight losses in planes and ships and the destruction of their naval units and planes—it was a terrific beating for them," said a member of Vice Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner's staff.

About seven enemy seaplanes went down within sight of Turner's flagship during the great air battle, from 3 p.m. to darkness last night (about 2 a.m. to 7 a.m. Saturday, Eastern War Time), on one of them crashing only 200 yards off the stern and in the center of a cluster of small craft without damaging anything.

The air battle was the first of any kind on a large scale in the Okinawa area although the invasion force leaders expected such action on invasion day and were pleasantly surprised at the light aerial opposition theretofore.

From the flying bridge of this ship it was a thrilling show. Japanese planes zoomed out of the overcast with bombs and torpedoes into such terrific cones of anti-aircraft fire that none had a chance of completing its run across this close-packed amphibious fleet.

Most dramatic was a Nipponese dive-bomber, which in a long, straight glide appeared to be coming right at Turner's ship, the ship's guns were spouting a terrific stream of bullets straight into the oncoming aircraft.

The pilot couldn't live long in that fire and he obviously was helpless as the plane swerved, plunging toward a nearby ship.

"God! Don't let it hit that ship, don't let it," one seaman shouted.

The plane barely passed over the bow of the ship, caught a wing in the water and plunged into the sea, just missing an LCI (landing craft infantry) and several small craft. A huge sheet of flame marked its destruction.

Small craft raced to the point where the plane went down, 200 yards from this ship, but failed to find any trace of wreckage.

The first two planes downed in this area splashed into the water shortly after 3 P.M. A half hour later one crashed into a reef and exploded.

Battleship Bags Plane

Then minutes later a battleship brought down another on the outward fringe of the amphibious fleet. A few minutes later another spun into the beach, hitting an amphibious craft and setting it afire.

At least one crashed on Okinawa north of the American line. But most of the attacks centered against the screening destroyers, particularly those to the northwest of Okinawa's Bolo Point.

Their obvious intent was to wipe out the destroyers which could block any enemy fleet intrusion.

"If this is the best they can do we had better go right on to Japan," said Admiral Turner. "Apparently we've got more ships than they have planes."

Crash Near Hospital Ship

Another Japanese plane crashed flames just short of a hospital ship, its burning debris almost hitting that vessel of mercy, which promptly pulled out of the area with unashamed haste.

On the northern horizon smoke from several damaged destroyers could be seen.

The story of those destroyers was one of extreme heroism.

One destroyer, attacked by eight to ten planes, shot down the first two before taking a hit. Then two more planes came in. An LCS drew alongside the burning warship to remove survivors and shot down the next attacking plane.

Another destroyer came to the rescue and was struck three times in six attacks.

Japan 'Coerced To Strike At Pearl Harbor,' Suzuki Says

San Francisco, April 8 (AP)—Japan was "coerced to strike at America at Pearl Harbor," Nippon's new Premier, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki said today.

Suzuki, whose words were broadcast, also declared Japan won a spiritual victory on Iwo Jima.

"For instance," he was quoted in predicting ultimate victory, "we lost Iwo Jima, but I still believe we won the battle of Iwo Jima when I think of the spiritual blow we dealt the enemy on that island."

Doesn't Say Who Coerced

He was quoted as saying "the present situation was fully foreseen when we were coerced to strike at America at Pearl Harbor." There was no explanation of how or by whom Japan was coerced.

Suzuki told the Japanese that their country was in a "momentous crisis" and that war developments "do not warrant optimism.

As the Premier appealed to the people to devote their all to "successful consummation of the war," the chief of police of Japan's Hokkaido area warned that any Japanese listening to the "voice of America" propaganda broadcasts from the Saipan radio station could expect to be "questioned" and "kept strictly under control."

The Premier, after visiting two national shrines with his war and navy ministers to offer "prayers for sure victory," took over his official residence.

Reform At Home Urged

The Japanese agency Domei said the Premier promised "reform" on the home front and declared "there is no excuse for us as subjects of his majesty, the Emperor, to permit the enemy to soil any part of our country."

Suzuki appealed to the people to "lay aside any and all differences of the past, and throw their total efforts into the war. Administrative reforms, he said, will "enable all people, young and old, to participate directly in the war with their burning patriotic spirit to break through the momentous crisis confronting the Japanese."

Togo Returns To Foreign Office

He added he was "ready to die in leading the nation in carrying on the war and crushing the enemy."

Tokyo radio confirmed late Saturday night that Shigenori Togo, present Foreign Minister who aided in framing the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact which has been abrogated by Moscow, had taken the Foreign Portfolio in Nippon's third War Cabinet. Togo also became Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs.

Tokyo said that Naoto Kohiyama, president of the South Manchuria Railway, will become Minister of Transportation and communications. Earlier Tokyo broadcasts said that ministry would be handled by Administrator Teijiro Toyoda in addition to his munitions fortfolio.

On the heels of organization of the new Cabinet the war ministry shook up the high command of the Army and the air force.

Tokyo Tells of "Offensive"

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 (AP)—The Tokyo radio declared that the battle around Okinawa had become Nipponese "offensive" and made the unconfirmed claim that 245 "enemy" ships have been sunk or damaged in the area since March 23.

B-29s Strike at Airfie On South Tip of Kyu

Seek to Halt Foe's Air Forc Toward Okinawa

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Apparently seeking to neutralize Japanese aerial operations southward toward Okinawa, Superfortresses bombed important airfields at Kanoya and Kanoya East on the southernmost tip of the Japanese home islands of Kyushu today, the War Department said in a communique. The attack was made through clouds and results were not observed.

Little anti-aircraft fire and no fighter opposition was encountered by the raiding planes. One plane was reported missing, however.

The B-29's flew from bases of the 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas Islands. The target area probably was the base for the Japanese aerial force which battled last week with American naval forces north of the invaded Ryukyu Islands.

Three Marines Who Raised Flag In Iwo Jima Are Killed by Japs

By Technical Sergeant Keyes Beech, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, who was with the 28th regiment, Fifth Marine division, on Iwo Jima. Distributed by The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The fate and the identity of the six men in photographer Joe Rosenthal's historic picture of the flag raising on Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima was revealed upon the arrival here of Marine Private First Class Rene A. Gagnon, 20, of Manchester, N. H.

3 Marines Dead, 1 Wounded

Returned to report to Marine Corps Headquarters, Gagnon disclosed that three of the Marines in the picture are dead and that a Navy hospital corpsman, also pictured, has been wounded.

The survivors, Gagnon, said, are himself and Marine Private First Class Ira Hamilton Hayes, 22, of Bapchule, Ariz.

As identified by Gagnon, the men in the picture are, reading from left to right:

A Marine, killed in action, whose name cannot be revealed until next of kin are notified of his death; Private First Class Hayes, with slung rifle; Marine Sergeant Michael Strank, 24, of Conemaugh, Pa., who is barely visible beside Hayes, dead; Navy Pharmacist's Mate Second Class John H. Bradley, 21, of Appleton, Wisc., wounded; Private First Class Gagnon, whose helmet is barely visible beside Bradley, and Marine Sergeant Henry O. Hansen, 24, of Somerville, Mass., at foot of pole, dead.

All of the Marines were members of "E" company, Second Battalion, 28th Marines, the regiment which conquered Mount Suribachi after four days of savage fighting. Bradley was attached to "E" company as a corpsman.

All of the casualties among the six men occurred after their regiment had moved to the northern Iwo front.

"It makes you feel kind of strange to know that out of those six fellows, three of them are dead," Gagnon said. "They were my buddies.

Flag Looked Swell

"It was a big flag and looked swell. For a flagpole we had to use a piece of Jap pipe. After the flag went up and while we were standing there our lieutenant said to hurry up, because there was plenty of work to do.

"There was, too," said Gagnon, "because there were still Japs around the place."

The lieutenant to whom Gagnon referred was First Lieutenant Harold G. Schrier, 29, of Richmond, Mo., who led a patrol to the top of Suribachi on the morning of February 23.

It was Schrier, Platoon Sergeant Ernest I. Thomas of Tallahassee, Fla., and Hansen who raised the first and smaller flag on Suribachi. Thomas was also killed.

Saber-Rattlers Absent From Suzuki Cabinet

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Experts on Japan here hesitate to put a definite interpretation on the complete absence of saber-rattlers in the new Japanese Cabinet.

The possibility that the Suzuki Government may have been formed with peace definitely in mind cannot be disregarded, it is held here, but officials concerned with Japanese affairs are proceeding upon what they consider a more likely theory—that the Suzuki Government, sparked by munitions-expert Toyoda, intends to fight on.

There is some speculation that the die-hard militarists may have withdrawn more or less under their own power to move over to the Asiatic mainland and make ready for the main fight there. Most of them came from the Kwantung Army in Manchuria to power at home.

Toyoda Seen as the Strong Ma

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—[illegible] there is a strong man in the new Japanese Cabinet, it is Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, the new Minister of Munitions, in the opinion of Washington experts on Japan. It is their corollary belief that the Government of Premier Suzuki is primarily a home-defense Cabinet, in contrast to the defense-abroad policy of the Koiso Government.

At 59 Toyoda is a leading figure in Japanese industry. He is president of the Japan Steel Works, and is married into the powerful Mitsui industrial family.

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Airfields in Japan Ripped by Superforts

WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP) Apparently seeking to neutralize Japanese aerial operations southward toward Okinawa, Superfortresses bombed important airfields at Kanoya and Kanoya east of the southernmost tip of Japan yesterday. (April 8, Japanese Time).

The attack was made through clouds, the War department said today in a communique, and results were not observed.

Little antiaircraft fire and no fighter opposition was encountered by the raiding planes. One plane was reported missing, however.

The B-29s flew from bases of the 21st Bomber command in the Marianas island.

The target area probably was the base for the Japanese aerial force which battled last week with American naval forces north of the invaded Ryukyu islands.

'Birmingham' Back in Action After Battle Catastrophe

WASHINGTON, April 8 — (AP) The U. S. Cruiser Birmingham is back in action, less than six months after a battle catastrophe that killed 229 of her officers and crewmen and injured 420 more.

In one deadly moment last Oct. 24, the Navy related, a magazine explosion in the nearby aircraft carrier Princeton caused the 649 casualties and riddled the Birmingham's top structures. Both ships were supporting General MacArthur's Leyte landings in the Philippines.

Tried to Save Princeton

Sinking of the Princeton, with casualties described as light, was reported by the Navy some time ago. The Birmingham was engaged in trying to save the damaged and burning carrier when the Princeton blew up.

A single Japanese plane dived out of the overcast and dropped a bomb in the center of the Princeton's flight deck. Her commanding officer, Capt. William Houck Buracker of Winchester, Mass., ordered her out of formation to fight the ensuing fire. Twenty minutes later there were two internal explosions.

The order was given to abandon ship and other vessels picked up hundreds of her men from the water.

The Birmingham, commanded by Capt. Thomas Browning Inglis of Houghton Lake, Mich., reinforced other ships at the scene for the salvage operation.

To obtain the maximum use of the Birmingham's fire-fighting equipment, Captain Inglis ordered the Birmingham close to windward of the Princeton.

After a half-hour, only a small fire was burning aft. Then the Birmingham had to move away to help repel air attackers.

It was an hour before the enemy planes were turned back and the Birmingham again could approach the Princeton. The vessels were only 50 feet apart when the Princeton's magazine went up. Men on the other ships saw the stricken vessels leap apart from the force of the blast. Orange flames enveloped the Princeton.

Scene of Death and Agony

The topside structures of the Birmingham were sprayed with torn fragments from the Princeton. Her decks were a scene of wholesale death and agony.

"Blood ran so freely sand had to be scattered for safe walking," the Navy reported.

Captain Inglis praised Lt. James H. Macart, South Orange, N. J., the only surviving medical officer aboard, for organizing aid for the wounded.

Captain Inglis, who suffered severe burns and a broken arm, remained on duty until he began to lose consciousness and was forced to turn over command to the executive officer. Inglis is now recovering from his injuries at the Naval Medical center, Bethesda, Md.

The Birmingham was repaired and modernized at the Mare island, Calif., Navy yard and she has returned to service.

U.S. FLYERS STRAFE ALLIED PRISONERS

Captives In Reich Shot At In Error, General Reveals

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Masses of migrating war prisoners in Germany occasionally have been strafed in mistake by American planes, a War Department spokesman said last night.

"It is hard to understand how this happens, as our pilots are briefed about prisoner of war movements," Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, assistant provost marshal, told a meeting of prisoners' next of kin.

"But the truth is that things are changing so fast over there that it is impossible to brief the pilots accurately.

"The pilots' instructions are to disrupt transportation and strafe every German vehicle they can on the roads."

Describes Mass Movements

General Bryan described three great mass movements of prisoners, forced by their captors to march westward because of the Russian advance.

Information obtained from Swiss sources, he said, showed the largest of the three was a migration of about 800,000 prisoners, including some 25,000 Americans, up the Danube past embattled Vienna.

These figures are so large, General Bryan said, that experts in the provost marshal general's office find them hard to believe.

"These are the groups that have been strafed by our own planes," he said.

"We heard of one group of prisoners marching along with a ten-foot American flag displayed so our pilots flying low would see who they were. You have to admire the resourcefulness of men who could conceal a flag that size in a prison camp for eventual use in such a pinch."

Captives Moved Northward

General Bryan said about 100,000 prisoners of war, including 15,000 Americans, are moving along the northern German coast into the area of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck. He added that a third column of 60,000 prisoners, of whom 10,000 are Americans, is moving west in a line south of Berlin.

Later he told newsmen that Swiss reports did not mention the dislocation of prisoners by the great Anglo-American advances from the Rhine bridgeheads, but he agreed that probably 1,000,000 prisoners have been forced to march.

He told of near-starvation rations, disease and hardships confronting the prisoners.

Basil O'Connor to Tour Pacific

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The American Red Cross said today its chairman, Basil O'Conner, will make a six-weeks inspection tour of Red Cross installations in the central and southwest Pacific shortly. Mr. O'Connor will leave later this month. He previously has visited Red Cross facilities in England, France and Italy.

Secret Gyroscopic Sight For U.S. Fleet Revealed

New York, April 8 (AP)—The Sperry Corporation said today, with Navy approval, that a secret gyroscopic sight it developed early in the war has "made our fleet relatively invulnerable to attack from aircraft."

Known as the Mark 14 Gyro Gunsight and used on anti-aircraft gun mounts, it enabled the Battleship South Dakota to shoot down 32 Japanese planes before they could strike in her first major engagement in 1942, the corporation said.

NAZI GENERAL BURIED IN U.S.

Laid To Rest In Mississippi With Military Honors

Como, Miss., April 8 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Hans von Schubert was buried today with full military honors in the Como prisoner-of-war camp cemetery, 4,000 miles from the Germany for which he fought in two wars.

The American Army and his captive countrymen gave the 52-year-old Prussian officer, who died Wednesday of a brain ailment in Kennedy General Hospital at Memphis, last rites befitting his rank.

Nazi Salute Given

Before the funeral began, the body of General von Schubert, who was captured in France last fall, had lain in state in the prison stockade chapel, alternate squads of German officers serving as guards of honor.

From the chapel, the general's swastika-draped coffin was borne to the stockade gate by four officers. The procession passed between two lines of prisoners, each of whom gave the Nazi salute as the coffin passed.

Iron Cross To Mark Grave

Heading the cortege were three drummers, beating a muffled roll, and a muted sixteen-piece band headed by a leader in the uniform of the German *Luftwaffe*. In front of the coffin marched a tall German officer who carried a wood-fashioned German iron cross on which was lettered General von Schubert's name. The cross was to mark his grave.

At the compound gate, the coffin was placed in a hearse, behind which the procession marched.

STIMSON FAVORS MERGING OF ARMY, NAVY AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP) The move for postwar merger of the Army and Navy gathered new impetus today with its endorsement by Secretary of War Stimson.

In a letter approved by the Budget bureau, Stimson wrote Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, that "the War department strongly favors the establishment of a single department of the armed forces and recommends the enactment of measures which will accomplish this objective in an orderly manner."

Hill is author of legislation which would set up such a department, with a secretary of the armed forces as its head. Provision would be made for undersecretaries of Army, Navy, Air and other activities, and for establishing the United States chiefs of staff.

Hill told reporters in making public Stimson's letter that he intends to ask the Senate Military committee soon to conduct hearings on the measure.

"We ought to have all of our Army, Navy and Marine activities coordinated," he said, "and I believe this is the best way to accomplish that result."

In his letter, Stimson called attention to the fact that the joint chiefs of staff had appointed a special Army-Navy committee to study postwar reorganization of the armed forces, which already has interviewed Army and Navy commanders in the field.

"The committee is now in the process of preparing its report, which it is hoped will be submitted to the War department relatively soon," Stimson said. "When this report has been received and given thorough study, the War department will be in a position to make a complete report on the proposed legislation."

Recently James F. Byrnes, the retiring War Mobilizer, asked Congress to give early consideration to merging the Army, Navy and Air Forces into a single department of national defense after the war. He said that the present division of authority has meant waste and duplication of authority.

SOLDIER AWARDED TOP U.S. MEDAL

Kentuckian, 22, Shot 58 Nazis And Saved Buddies

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Infantryman Wilbur K. Ross, who cut down a batch of Hitler's Elite troops "like a combine going through a wheat field," is going to get the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The nation's highest award will be presented to the former farm boy from Strunk, Ky., in the European theater, where he still is fighting.

Ross, a private first class, turned back nine counterattacks by a company of Elite German mountain troops, killing or wounding at least 58 of the enemy in the process and saving the remnants of his own company from destruction.

Had Light Machine Gun

Ross's company in the 30th Regiment of the 7th Army's 3d Infantry Division had attacked a German hillside position near St. Jacques, France, last October 30. Of 88 men who stormed the heavily defended position only 33 survived and they dug in 200 yards from the enemy. The Germans launched a series of counterattacks.

Ross moved his light machine gun out in advance of the American lines. Ammunition for the riflemen supporting Ross ran low. The Nazis attacked and Ross opened up.

Spot Seemed On Fire

One of Ross's companions who likened the feat to wheat mowing, said that in less than a minute he saw 50 Germans fall dead or wounded around Ross's machine gun. His spot seemed to be on fire because of the constant grenade explosions and sparks from bullets striking rocks about him. Enemy bullets bounced off the tripod of his gun. The Germans broke after their last attack. Ross was untouched.

Ross, 22 years old, worked on farms near Stearns shortly before he entered the Army in October, 1942.

Curb Is Urged On Peace-Time News Censors

Speakers at Forum Agree Free Press Is Essential to Check on War Makers

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 (AP).—Unanimous agreement that there must not, and need not, be censorship of the press in peace time, was reached today in an open forum on "Free News in a Free World" over radio station WIP.

Claude A. Jagger, of New York, assistant general manager of The Associated Press; Melvin K. Whiteleather, "The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin," war correspondent; Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University and Dr. Reese James, director of journalism at the University of Pennsylvania, participated in the forum.

Two suggestions for correction of censorship abuses in the post-war period were made by Mr. Jagger and Dr. Johnson. The United Nations organization should set up a bureau, Mr. Jagger said, which would see that news men are given free access to all news sources in all countries. Any limitations placed upon the reporters would be indicative that the country was preparing for war, Mr. Jagger said.

Dr. Johnson suggested establishment of a court of appeals with greater authority than the government of countries to which reporters are sent. Reporters would make complaints to this board when news channels were blocked.

Mr. Whiteleather said correspondents in foreign fields would welcome such plans if put into effect after the war. All speakers agreed these plans would work automatically toward more careful selection of staff personnel in the field.

Mr. Jagger said he hoped the United Nations would take definite action on plans proposed in 1919 at Versailles by Kent Cooper, general manager of The Associated Press, to provide for a world-wide free press with communication channels adequate to all reporters and freely available without discrimination.

"If channels of information are kept open and free, the systematic poisoning that warmakers require becames impossible, because their lies are quickly shown up and discredited," Mr. Jagger said.

Even in our country, newspapers and press associations must

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be ever vigilant so that military censors do not carry their authority too far into the political field, said Mr. Jagger.

"We are also working steadily to see that bad news is not withheld too long from the American public," he added.

REPORT JAPS PLANNED TO DESTROY MANILA

NEW YORK, April 8—(AP) Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo said today he would place before Congress on April 17 documentary proof that orders to destroy Manila and kill its inhabitants were sent direct from Tokyo to the Japanese army.

Romulo, U. S. resident commissioner of the Philippines, told a communion breakfast of the Catholic institute of the press:

"On that day I will have the opportunity to indict the Japanese through the means of affidavits and photographs which will establish the fact that orders to destroy Manila and kill its inhabitants came from Tokyo. And most of this proof was taken from dead Japanese officers."

After Romulo's talk a plaque was awarded to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer who took the famed picture of U. S. Marines raising the American flag on Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

COL. HOWSE NAMED TO SURPLUS BOARD

WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP) Appointment of Col. Alfred E. Howse, of Wichita, Kan., as administrator of the Surplus Property board was announced today by Chairman Guy M. Gillette.

He replaces Mason Britton, who resigned April 1 to undertake a confidential government assignment.

Gillette said that Howse's "brilliant army career" and along civilian experience in large-scale merchandising and distribution programs "eminently qualifies him" for the assignment as administrator.

Howse is chairman of the Wichita Wholesale Furniture company, a partner in the Howse investment companies, and president of the Forest Hills companies.

Joining the War department in a civilian capacity in 1941, Howse was called to active duty shortly after the war broke out. At Wright Field, Dayton, he served as executive for procurement on the staff of Lt. Gen. George E. Kenny, then commanding general of the materiel command. In this capacity he organized and developed the Army Air forces' national procurement program.

Howse was transferred to the south Pacific area in the spring of 1943, where he became acting chief of staff for the 13th Air Force supply.

Injuries sustained in that area resulted in his retirement from the Army last February, after he had served for a year as regional representative of the Army Air forces at San Francisco.

COAL CONTRACT CHANCES LESS

Prospects For Pact In 24 Hours Called Diminished

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Prospects of reaching a soft coal miners' contract within 24 hours cooled perceptibly tonight.

A note of skepticism came from the producers' side about the immediate chances of agreement following a series of week-end meetings between subcommittees of miners and operators.

The groups were named Saturday to discuss certain details of demands of John L. Lewis, president of the mine workers. Both sides had joined in a report Saturday to the War Labor Board predicting agreement by tomorrow night.

$1.25 Pay Raise Indicated

This forecast was understood to represent provision of $1.25 more a day for the miners, and to exclude Lewis's 10-cents-a-ton royalty demand. Subcommittees will report tomorrow to the joint conference on program of their talks on the proposed contract.

The operators, after more than 24 hours of intermittent talks with the small mine workers' committees, said Lewis had definitely stiffened in his attitude since the negotiators, at his behest, bypassed the WLB for the time being.

One operator source said that unless there is some relaxation of union demands, the issues will have to be decided by the WLB after a public hearing of the evidence, after all.

Chances Believed Less

The over-all chances of a mutual agreement, these operators feel, are much less tonight than was indicated by the Saturday message to the War Labor Board. Miner representatives could not be reached at once for comment.

The official attitude of optimism of the message itself was not shared at the time, however, by all of those connected with the five weeks' negotiations.

The cost of the $1.25 proposal, some operator sources said, would amount to $150,000,000 and tack 25 cents onto the cost of a ton of coal. A price increase would be imperative, they said.

Settlement Foreseen

Nevertheless, Lewis, United Mine Workers president, and Ezra Van Horn, conference chairman and a Cleveland operator, concurred that the controversial points, at least, could be settled in principle by tomorrow night.

The sudden turn of events was brought about by Lewis Saturday. He insisted on keeping the negotiations alive when the operators wanted to drop them and send the whole dispute to the War Labor Board for settlement.

It was not disclosed what part, if any, had been played by the wave of work stoppages, particularly in mines producing for steel furnaces, but Lewis was believed to have become impatient as the wildcat strikes spread and reached a critical stage at the week end.

Callan, President-Defamer, Plans Supreme Court Appeal

New York, April 8 (AP)—Hugh Callan, 39, former soldier who lost his appeal from a ten-year prison sentence imposed for making uncomplimentary remarks about the President, said today he would take a pauper's oath and attempt to have his conviction reviewed by the Supreme Court.

At a room he rents in a private home in the Bronx, Callan said he was "unable to understand" a statement by the United States District Attorney's office at Atlanta, yesterday that his "whereabouts are unknown."

"My Address Is Registered"

"My address is registered on the appeal papers in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, and here I am at that address," he said. "I don't know when the FBI will come for me, but when they do I am going to try to have the court appoint counsel for me to appeal to the Supreme Court."

Callan was convicted by a military court-martial at Camp Blanding, Fla., in May, 1942, of sedition and speaking disrespectfully of the President before other inductees at Camp Upton, L.I., where he was inducted. He was given a twenty-year sentence, which later was reduced by President Roosevelt to ten.

Held He Hadn't Taken Oath

The court record said his remarks included statements that "the President and his capitalistic mongers" were enslaving the world and that Japan and Germany were justified in their war against the United States.

He has been at liberty on his own recognizance since he was granted a writ of habeas corpus last September by a Federal court at Atlanta, which held he had not taken the oath at the time of the alleged remarks and thus was not actually inducted into the Army.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans set aside the writ Friday and ordered Callan to prison.

Callan said he would remain at his Bronx address until taken into custody.

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LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 9--(AP)-- THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH SEVENTH DIVISION HAS REACHED THE SUBURBS OF BREMEN DURING THE NIGHT.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT. BRITISH SPEARHEADS WERE REPORTED WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF THE CITY LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER.

--- (EDS --MAY BE BRACKETED IN PARIS WESTERN FRONT).

APLENNEHYS 00730--JA--140A

blaydon-on-tyne, england, april 8-(ap)-labor minister ernest bevin said today the labor party wanted india to have self-government but believed [redacted] it necessary to future peace that the indians remain associated with the british commonwealth of nations.

if they do NOT, he told a party meeting, the indian nation may be laid open to civil war or attack from the outside that that probably would produce another world war.

bevin said he believed the labor party would take office in the next general election.

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"i am of the opinion that a strong and determined labor government will win the confidence of the indian people for all time," he added.

discussing postwar treatment of enemy countries, bevins said he held NO hate but could NOT trust someone who had tried [redacted] him twice to kill him.

"we must take c
care that they have NOT the weapons to
shoot us with," he said.
fonda 2112 thru 2 adra iss 512p

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LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-HOR HINDLEY, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY, HAS BEEN NAMED TO SUCCEED SIR RICHARD FAIREY AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BRITISH AIR COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES UNIT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID TODAY.

THE APPOINTMENT WAS MADE BY SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION ACTS AS A LINK BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN AVIATION DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND

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PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.

FAIREY, FOUNDER OF THE FAIREY AVIATION COMPANY, WHO DIRECTED THE COMMISSION FOR THREE YEARS, ASKED FOR [redacted] A RELEAS BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

[redacted]

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LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-A MAJORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE TEXAS LAND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY HAVE PROPOSED VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF THE FIRM, THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID TODAY. [redacted] CONTROL OF THE COMPANY RECEINTLY WAS OBTAINED BY D. C. F. LAWSON ASSOCIATES.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEMO SAID A BIG RISE IN THE PRICE OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICAN FAR CONDITIONS RESULTED IN REPAYMENT OF OUTSTANDING MORTGAGES AND ENABLED THE COMPANY TO DISPOSE OF NEARLY ALL [redacted] PROPERTIES IT HELD THROUGH FORECLOSURE.

ASIDE FROM CASH IN THE BANK, THE FIRMS PRINCIPAL ASSETS NOW CONSIST OF ONLY TWO FARMING PROPERTIES TOTALLING ABOUT 3,000 ACRES, THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID. DIRECTORS WILL MEET MAY 3.

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LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES PAID OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TODAY TO BRITISH AIRBORNE HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF ARNHEM.

LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, DECORATED 33 HEROES OF THE SEPTEMBER BATTLE AT AN INVESTITURE ATTENDED BY 200 OF THEIR COMRADES. BY DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ON CITATIONS SIGNED BY GEN.EISENHOWER, 10 OFFICERS AND MEN RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, 10 THE SILVER STAR AND 13 THE BRONZ STAR. TWO OTHER BRONZE STARS WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO GLIDER PILOTS SINCE KILLED IN ACTION.

A LANCE CORPORAL STOOD BETWEEN TWO BRIGADIER GENERALS TO RECEIVE HIS MEDAL.

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London APRIL 8-(AP)-SWISS FIGHTERS FORCED TWO AMERICAN BOMBERS TO LAND AT DUEBENDORF AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HIT ANOTHER, CAUSING THE CREW TO BAIL OUT, A BROADCAST SWISS COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID AN UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN PLANE DROPPED SIX BOMBS EAST OF THE SWISS TOWN OF MUENSTER SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY. SEVERAL HOUSES WERE DAMAGED BUT NO ONE WAS HURT.

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A210

LONDON, MONDDAY APRIL 9-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT WAS PREPARING PLANS TO SEND THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN IN THIS COUNTRY--IRRESPECTIVE OF RANK--TO THEIR HUSBANDS' HOMES IN AMERICA FREE OF COST.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE U.S. ARMY PLANNED TO ASSUME THE TASK OF ISSUING VISAS TO THE MORE THAN 10,000 WIVES AND FAMILIES OF YANK SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN MARRIED HERE.

UNTIL NOW ONLY THE WIVES OF MEN OF THE RANK OF STAFF-SERGEANT OR HIGHER HAVE BEEN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE PASSAGE.

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Add London V-bombs xxx she said.

HE SECURITY OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT ONE OF THE WORST AIR RAID INCIDENTS THE WAR WAS A RECENT V-BOMB STRIKE ON TWO LARGE BLOCKS OF FLATS.

NOTHER OF THE WAR'S WORST AIR BLOWS, THE OFFICE DISCLOSED, WAS A INGLE BOMB STRIKE ON A PUBLIC SHELTER IN LIVERPOOL IN 1941, THAT KILLED 170 PERSONS.

THE OFFICE REPORTED MANY V-BOMB CASUALTIES OCCURRED IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

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OF ~~313,000.~~ All Paris W Front (Boalmeor) xx 313,000

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY PUSH TO THE EAST COMPLETELY COLLAPSED ENEMY LINES ALONG THE WESER--LAST MAJOR BARRIER BEFORE BERLIN EXCEPT FOR THE ELBE--AND INFANTRY ADVANCES WERE LIMITED TO THE SPEED WITH WHICH TROOPS COULD MARCH WITH FULL PACKS UNDER THE HOT SUN.

TROOPS AFTER OVERRUNNING GOETTINGEN PUSHED ON TWO MILES BEYOND WITHOUT CONTACTING THE ENEMY IN FORCE.

BEFORE GOETTINGEN, THEY CAPTURED AN AIRFIELD WITH TWO PLANES, AND THEN CROSSED THE LEINE RIVER OVER A BRIDGE THE GERMANS FAILED TO BLOW. THEY RAN INTO NO ARTILLERY FIRE, THE ENEMY APPARENTLY PULLING BACK HIS FIELD GUNS FOR A FINAL STAND FARTHER EAST.

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FIFTEEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF GOETTINGEN, THE GERMANS FINALLY WERE DRIVEN FROM MUENDEN AND INFANTRY SMASHED THE REST OF THE WAY THROUGH THE HESSIAN GAP--ANCIENT ROUTE OF CONQUEST USED BY NAPOLEON.

IN ITS OWN BATTLE TO LIQUIDATE THE RUHR POCKET, THE FIRST ARMY RAN UP AGAINST HARD RESISTANCE ONLY IN THE AREA OF THE FALLEN BASTION OF SIEGEN, ADVANCING THREE TO FOUR MILES THROUGH THE HILLS FROM BOTH SOUTH AND EAST AND FLUSHING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ISSUED FEW DETAILS ON THE AIRBORNE OPERATION IN HOLLAND, BUT THE COMBINED AIRBORNE-CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OPERATION WAS SWIFTLY SEALING OFF THE ROBOT BOMB COAST AND CUTTING OFF ANY ESCAPE FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE EXCEPT BY WATER.

ONE CANADIAN ARMORED COLUMN, RACING FOR A JUNCTION WITH THE AIRBORNE FORCES, ~~ENTERED HAALWEIDE ONLY 14 MILES~~ 11 3/4 MILE EAST OF THE ZUIDER ZEE AND ~~SIX AND A HALF MILES~~ FROM MEPPEL, THROUGH WHICH PASSES THE LAST GOOD

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ROAD AND RAILWAY ROUTE OF RETREAT FROM HOLLAND'S BIG PORTS AND CITIES.

THIS ROUTE CURVES NORTHEASTWARD FROM MEPPEL AND PASSES FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF HAALWEIDE.

A JUNCTION WITH THE AIRBORNE FORCES WAS EXPECTED AT ANY TIME.

IT WAS THE JOB OF THE SKY-TROOPERS TO SEIZE THE BRIDGES OVER THE COUNTLESS STREAMS AND CANALS THAT MAKE HOLLAND'S FLATLANDS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST DIFFICULT BATTLEFIELDS.

THE ENEMY WAS STILL HOLDING ON BOTH FLANKS, HOWEVER.

GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FORCES WERE REPULSED IN AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE EMS RIVER ON THE EAST FLANK AT MEPPEL.

ON THE WEST FLANK ZUTPHEN, A KEY TRAFFIC CENTER, WAS CAPTURED AFTER FOUR DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING BUT CANADIANS WERE HELD OFF MORE THAN A MILE FROM A SECOND HIGHWAY CENTER AT DEVENTER, EIGHT MILES TO THE NORTH.

THE GERMANS WERE MAKING THEIR STAND ON THE ISSEL RIVER AND WERE HURRIEDLY REINFORCING TWO WATER FLOOD LINES FARTHER WEST, WHERE THE DUTCH TRIED TO STAND AGAINST THE BLITZKRIEG IN 1940.

THESE PREPARATIONS INDICATED THAT FIELD MARSHAL JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ'S TWO ARMIES IN NORTHWESTERN HOLLAND HAD NO INTENTION OF FLEEING AND MEANT TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WAS DRIVING ON THE BIG U-BOAT BASE OF BREMEN FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST WITH VANGUARDS ONLY SEVEN MILES AWAY.

ONE COLUMN OF THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED SYKE, 11 MILES SOUTH OF THE PORT CITY, AND RACED ON NORTH. ANOTHER SEVENTH ARMORED FORCE WAS PUSHING UP FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

THE GERMANS WERE EXPECTED TO TRY TO DEFEND BREMEN WITH WHAT TROOPS THEY COULD SALVAGE FROM THE SOUTHWEST FIGHTING ZONE AND MARINE NAVAL TROOPS IN THE CITY ITSELF.

MEANWHILE, LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S EASTWARD DRIVE WHICH HAD ROLLED UP SEVEN MILES WEST OF HANNOVER APPEARED TO HAVE SHIFTED NORTH TOWARD HAMBURG.

HIS SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION ABRUPTLY TURNED UP ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF NEUSTADT, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANNOVER AND 64 MILES FROM HAMBURG.

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GERMAN COMMENTATORS SAID THE BRITISH WERE BUILDING UP TREMENDOUS POWER TO CUT OFF DENMARK AS WELL AS SEIZE BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE BRITISH 11TH ARMORED DIVISION, AFTER CAPTURING A BIG SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT LOCCUM, 25 MILES WEST OF HANNOVER, ALSO TURNED NORTH AND ROLLED INTO REHBURG, 23 MILES WEST AND SLIGHTLY NORTH OF HANNOVER.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S AUDACIOUS MUNICH-BOUND PUSH RAN INTO HEAVY FIGHTING DEEP BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES IN THE AREA OF CRAILSHEIM, WHERE THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION TANGLED WITH GERMAN MACHINEGUNNERS, BAZOOKAS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS.

THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION SWEPT 10 MILES INTO KRONUNGEN, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF SCHWEINFURT, AND WAS OUTFLANKING IT BY PLOWING INTO NEUSTADT, 19 MILES DUE NORTH OF THE CITY.

THE 42ND INFANTRY DIVISION WAS CLOSING IN FROM THE SOUTH. ONE FORCE SWEPT UP TO SCHWANFELD, NINE MILES SOUTH OF SCHWEINFURT, AND

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ANOTHER CROSSED A LOOP IN THE RIVER MAIN AT ASTHEIM, 11 MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY'S FRONT, THE GERMANS STILL HELD OUT IN HEILBRONN, 25 MILES NORTH OF STUTTGART.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S U.S.THIRD ARMY BATTLED GERMAN TANKS FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY IN THE AREA WEST OF MUEHLHAUSEN, KNOCKING OUT 10 MORE FOR A TWO-DAY TOTAL OF 50.

THE GERMANS WERE MASSING FORCES NORTH OF MUEHLHAUSEN, AND PILOTS REPORTED ROADS WEST OF WEIMAR FILLED WITH ENEMY TRAFFIC HEADING TOWARD THIS SECTOR.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, HEADING STRAIGHT INTO THE FACE OF THESE FORCES, DROVE FIVE MILES NORTH INTO DINGELSTADT, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF MUEHLHAUSEN.

BUT THE LIMITED SCOPE OF OPERATIONS INDICATED THAT PATTON'S ARMORED COLUMNS WERE BUILDING UP SUPPLIES BEFORE RESUMING BIG-SCALE OPERATIONS.

SK351PEW

WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, APRIL 8-(AP)-ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS LANDED IN NORTHEASTERN HOLLAND LAST NIGHT AND CANADIAN ARMORED FORCES ARE ADVANCING FROM THE COEVORDEN AREA TO EFFECT A LINKUP.

OTHER ARMORED UNITS HAVE SURGED NORTHEASTWARD TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE ZUIDER ZEE AND ONLY SEVEN FROM AEPPEL. THEY ARE ONLY FOUR AND A HALF MILES FROM THE ENEMY'S LAST ROAD AND RAILROAD ROUTES OUT OF WESTERN HOLLAND WHICH RUN FROM ZWOLLE THROUGH MEPPEL INTO NORTHEASTERN HOLLAND.

AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE LANDED OVER A WIDE AREA IN NORTHEAST HOLLAND AHEAD OF THE LINE FORMED BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY ADVANCE.

IN THIS AREA IS MUCH OF HOLLAND'S RECLAIMED GROUND, CUT INTO AND SLICED BY CANALS AND IRRIGATION DITCHES.

THE AIRBORNE LANDING AND THE ARMORED DRIVE TOWARD THE ZUIDER ZEE ENDANGERS A LARGE POCKET OF ENEMY TROOPS HOLDING OUT EAST OF THE ISSEL RIVER.

THE CANADIAN ARMOR THRUST INTO GERMANY WAS BEING HELD STUBBORNLY IN MEPPEN, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE EMS RIVER, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN REPULSED IN ATTEMPTED ASSAULT CROSSINGS.

TO THE WEST THE ADVANCE TOWARD DEVENTER WAS CHECKED BY THE ENEMY 2,000 YARDS SOUTH OF THAT COMMUNICATIONS HUB. THE GERMANS WERE HOLDING STUBBORNLY IN ZUTPHEN AS FIGHTING FOR THIS TRAFFIC CENTER WENT INTO THE THIRD DAY.

THE SPEARHEAD CLOSEST TO THE ZUIDER ZEE IS IN HAALWEIDE, ALMOST DUE EAST OF MEPPEL. THIS THRUST, FOUR AND A HALF MILES FROM THE MAIN ARTERY LEADING OUT OF WESTERN HOLLAND, THREATENED TO CLOSE A LAND TRAP ON THE ENEMY TO THE WEST.

THE GERMANS HAVE MADE NO EFFORT TO WITHDRAW. THEY ARE IMPROVING TWO DEFENSIVE WATER FLOOD LINES BEHIND WHICH THEY APPARENTLY EXPECT TO FIGHT SHOULD THE CANADIANS DRIVE THEM FROM THE ISSEL RIVER DEFENSES.

ONE OF THESE LINES IS THE FORMER DUTCH DEFENSE LINE OF 1940 WHICH FAILED TO HALT THE GERMAN THRUST TO THE COAST.

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WESEL ON THE RHINE--1ST ADD RHINE BRIDGE X X X PER FOOT.

A TOTAL OF 622 PILES WERE DRIVEN IN LESS THAN ONE DAY, ALMOST HALF THE TIME EARMARKED FOR THIS PART OF THE JOB.

BELTLINE AMERICAN PROCEDURE SPED THE BRIDGE TO ITS COMPLETION FOUR DAYS AHEAD OF THE SCHEDULED 14, WHICH ENGINEERS HAD SET AS THE GOAL. PARTS WERE ASSEMBLED ON THE BANK AND RAISED INTO POSITION BY GIANT CRANES WALKY TALKIES KEPT ALL SECTIONS OF THE CREW OF 3,000 ARMY MEN AND 500 CIVILIANS IN CONSTANT CONTACT. A BARRAGE OF BALLOONS PROTECTED THE WORKERS FROM ENEMY STRAFING AND SHIFTS VARYING FROM EIGHT TO 20 HOURS PRESSED ON WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, WORKING AT NIGHT BY FLOODLIGHTS POWERED FROM MOBILE UNITS.

A SINGLE TRACK CROSSES THE BRIDGE BUT DOUBLE TRACKS HAVE BEEN RUN FOR ONE AND ONE QUARTER MILES ON EITHER SIDE TO LINKING HIGHWAYS.

ALTHOUGH MUD WAS THE WORST OBSTACLE, HARDLY ANY OF THE BARRIERS OF WAR WERE LACKING IN THE AREA--INCLUDING THE NECESSITY OF DIGGING UP A GERMAN WAR CEMETERY WHERE BODIES WERE BURIED TWO AND THREE DEEP.

ALL MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION WERE GERMAN--EVEN THE TIMBER, WHICH CAME FROM THE HUERTGEN FOREST SOUTH OF CAPTURED AACHEN. THE STEEL, ESPECIALLY PROCESSED AND ORDERED MONTHS IN ADVANCE IN ANTICIPATION OF THE NEED, CAME FROM THE HADIR STEEL WORKS AT DIFFERDANGE, LUXEMBOURG. RUBBLE TO FILL IN THE SOLID FOUNDATION AND ROADS WAS CARTED ACROSS THE RIVER ON TEMPORARY PONTOON BRIDGES FROM WRECKED GERMAN BUILDINGS.

EVEN AS A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS TRAVELED TO INSPECT THE BRIDGE, ROADSIDES WERE CROWDED WITH GERMAN REFUGEES FLEEING FROM THE FIGHTING AREAS. AND TRUCKS FILLED WITH GERMAN PRISONERS FILED BY ENDLESSLY.

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BY HOWARD COWAN

BAD [redacted], [redacted] APRIL 8 -(AP)- THIS TOWN WASN'T CAPTURED

STRICTLY ACCORDING TO HOYLE AND IF THE FACTS SEEM A LITTLE WEIRD JUST BE

CAPT. RICHARD HERRICK, 732 [redacted] FIRST STREET, WEBSTER CITY, IOWA, IN

CHARGE OF MEDICS FOR THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 22ND REGIMENT IN THE FOURTH

INFANTRY DIVISION WAS TELLING THE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF BAD [redacted]HEIN, A

LITTLE GERMAN RESORT CITY WITH 16 HOSPITALS JAMMED WITH MORE THAN 2,000

WOUNDED, MOST OF THEM GERMAN.

"ANY TIME WE DECIDED TO TAKE A CHANCE--SEND A PARTY IN TO GET THOSE

MEN OUT. WE'D HEARD THAT SOME OF OUR FELLOWS WERE GETTING PRETTY ROUGH

TREATMENT," HE CONTINUED.

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SGT. ROBIE MOORE, POCOHONTAS, VA., AND SGT. JAKE BRILL, 532 EAST 52ND STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., WERE THE MEDICS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE CAPTAIN. BRILL IS A GERMAN-SPEAKING POLISH REFUGEE WHO, DURING [redacted] TRANFUSIONS ON GERMAN PAITIENTS, IMPARTS THE DISTURBING INFORMATION, "THIS IS GOOD JEWISH BLOOD YOU'RE GETTING, BUD."

"NOBODY'D BEEN IN THE TOWN YET, SO WE FIGURED ON TAKING THE GERMAN NURSE WE'D CAPTURED ALONG TO SHOW THE WAY," Herrick THE CAPTAIN SAID. "SHE GOT NERVOUS BEFORE WE LEFT AND SAID 'AUF WEIDERSEHEN' AND STARTED TO WALK AWAY. I TOLD HER [redacted] 'AUF WEIDERSEHEN, HELL,' AND TOOK HER BY THE ARM. SHE CAME WITH US.

APR 9 1345

Herrick and when they got to the hospital he

"I WALKED IN THE FRONT DOOR, AND THERE [redacted] WAS A GERMAN SOLDIER SITTING INSIDE A LITTLE ENCLOSURE LIKE YOU FIND IN MOST ANY HOSPITAL. I ASKED HIM 'WO IST AMERIKANISHER SOLDAT.' HE MUMBLED SOME ANSWER BACK AND POINTED UP THE STAIRS AND THEN LOOKED UP AND SAW WHO WE WERE.

"HE HOLLERED 'OH, AMERIKANISHER' AND STUCK UP HIS HANDS. I THOUGHT HIS EYES WERE GONNA POP RIGHT OUT OF HIS HEAD. THERE WASN'T A LOT MORE TO IT. THERE WERE ONLY THREE INSTEAD OF FOUR GUYS THERE. TWO OF THEM WEREN'T EVEN WOUNDED. THEY WERE MEDICS FROM THE 116TH CAVALRY WHO WERE CAPTURED WHILE CARRYING KRAUT PRISONERS TO [redacted] AN AID STATION. THEY'D BEEN WORKING AS ORDERLIES IN THE HOSPITAL.

"THE WOUNDED MAN WAS FROM THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION. HE'D BEEN SHOT

"WE LOADED UP RIGHT AWAY AND MADE OUR MEN RELEASE A COUPLE OF GERMAN DOCTORS AND TWO NURSES THEY'D [redacted] CAPTURED OUTSIDE--THEY NEEDED THEM IN THE HOSPITAL--AND WENT ON HOME AFTER FEELING OUR WAY OUT OF TOWN. WE GOT LOST ONCE."

THE STORY SHOULD [redacted] END HERE BUT YESTERDAY MORNING THE FOURTH DIVISION WAS STILL FIGHTING ON THE ROAD NORTH OF BAD MERGENTHEM. WE DIDN'T HAVE A SOUL IN THE TOWN. BUT WORD GOT AROUND SOMEHOW THAT THE TOWN

WAS CLEAR. LT. HARRY W. ROSE JR, 730 THIRD STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND THREE WIREMEN AND A JEEP DRIVER WERE SENT IN TO RESERVE SOME BILLETS FOR THE THIRD BATTALION.

"I THOUGHT IT WAS KINDA FUNNY WHEN WE RAN INTO A ROAD BLOCK ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN," HE SAID. "THERE WER SOME MINES IN BOXES. WE TIED WIRE TO THEM AND PULLED THEM OFF THE ROAD AND WENT ON IN. IT WAS FUNNIER STILL WHEN WE GOT IN THE TOWN. HERE WERE GERMAN SOLDIERS WALKING AROUND. THEY WEREN'T ARMED."

THIS ONE-JEEP TASK FORCE DROVE TO CITY HALL AND SURPRISED A GESTAPO OFFICER LOAFING IN THE POLICE STATION. PFC. KARL SHRADER, 639 WEST 207TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ONE OF THE WIREMEN, SPEAKS GERMAN FLUENTLY.

HE LEARNED FROM THE GESTAPO AND BURGOMEISTER THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE HIDING IN THE HILLS OUTSIDE OF TOWN. ROSE AND FOUR MEN ARMED WITH NOTHING THAN CARBINES WENT AFTER THEM AND CAME BACK WITH 35 HOLDING THEIR HANDS HIGH IN THE AIR.

"THROUGH SHRADER, I TOLD THE BURGOMEISTER TO MAKE EVERYONE TURN IN THEIR FIREARMS, KEEP OFF THE STREETS, AND PUT OUT WHITE FLAGS," ROSE SAID. "WE CUT THE WIRES IN THE TELEPHONE OFFICE AND WENT BACK TO GET HELP."

HIS HELPERS WERE PFC JOHN GOFF OF GOSHEN, VA., THE JEEP DRIVER, AND PFC. EUGENE PODHYSKI OF SCRANTON, PA. AND PFC. DONALD SEDWICK OF KITTANNING, PA., THE OTHER TWO WIREMEN.

INSIDE THE TOWN WAS THE S.S. HEADQUARTERS WITH A HUGE STOCK OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION. THE LUXURIOUS KURTHAUS HOTEL WITH 400 ROOMS DESIGNED FOR THE ELITE TOURIST TRADE WAS FOUND TO HOUSE BROADCASTING STUDIOS FOR THE STUTTGART STATION. EVACUATED LAST JULY BECAUSE OF AIR RAIDS. AMONG THE 2,000 GERMAN PATIENTS IN THE

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30.24-24605

HOSPITAL WAS A GERMAN GENERAL, ~~BEING TREATED FOR GALL BLADDER TROUBLE.~~

"I WISH THEY'D ALL LIBERATE THIS EASY," GOFF SAID, "AND SAY THERE'S BEAUCOUP BEER IN THE BREWERY DOWN THE STREET."

COWAN/2215/RC/HC/818PEW

APR 9 1945

FIRST ARMY (280)
BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, APRIL 8-(AP)-INFANTRY OF THE U.S.FIRST ARMY BROKE 18 MILES THROUGH THE CRUMPLED WESER RIVER LINE TODAY AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION AND SEIZED GOETTINGEN, WHERE THEY FOUND APPROXIMATELY 15,000 WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

ENEMY DEFENSES ALONG THE WESER COLLAPSED ALMOST COMPLETELY AND INFANTRY ADVANCES WERE LIMITED ONLY BY THE SPEED AT WHICH TROOPS COULD MARCH UNDER FULL EQUIPMENT IN THE HOT SUN.

AFTER PUSHING A TOTAL OF 16 MILES FROM THE WESER CROSSINGS TO GOETTINGEN, ONE REGIMENT MARCHED ON TWO MILES FARTHER WITHOUT CONTACTING THE ENEMY IN FORCE.

DURING THIS 18-MILE HIKE, THE INFANTRY ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD PULLED ALL REMAINING FIELD GUNS BACK TO A LINE WHERE THEY MIGHT TRY A FINAL STAND.

BEFORE REACHING GOETTINGEN, THE DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED AN AIRFIELD WEST OF THE CITY WITH TWO AIRPLANES INTACT. THEY CROSSED THE SMALL LEINE RIVER ON A BRIDGE THE GERMANS HAD FORGOTTEN TO BLOW ALTHOUGH THEY DESTROYED AN ADJOINING RAILROAD SPAN.

GOETTINGEN IS A CITY OF 50,000 NOTED FOR ITS UNIVERSITY, FOUNDED IN 1737 BY GEORGE II, KING OF ENGLAND AND ELECTOR OF HANNOVER.

AMONG ITS STUDENTS HAVE BEEN COLERIDGE, BISMARCK, AND SUCH NOTED AMERICANS AS HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, THE HISTORIAN GEORGE BANCROFT, AND THE DIPLOMAT EDWARD EVERETT.

RESISTANCE WAS SLIGHT EVERYWHERE ALONG LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY FRONT EXCEPT IN THE AREA NEAR SIEGEN, AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE RUHR POCKET, WHERE GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS FOUGHT AMERICAN INFANTRY TO A STANDSTILL.

MUENDEN FINALLY WAS CLEARED BY AMERICAN FOOT TROOPS WHO SMASHED THE REST OF THE WAY THROUGH THE HISTORIC HESSIAN GAP, FAMOUS CORRIDOR TO THE EAST USED BY NAPOLEON AND OTHER CONQUERORS.

OTHER INFANTRY CROSSED THE MILITARY HIGHWAY AND DROVE TO ROSDORF IN A GAIN OF NINE MILES.

B449PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 8-(AP)-WITH HEAVY ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE FALLING IN HEILBRONN, ESPECIALLY AROUND BRIDGE SITES, THE 100TH DIVISION'S 397TH REGIMENT FOUGHT TONIGHT IN ALMOST ROOM TO ROOM BATTLES AND WAS REPORTED MAKING LITTLE PROGRESS IN THE DRIVE TO CLEAN OUT THAT ONCE-IMPORTANT RAIL CENTER.

TO THE EAST THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION STILL WAS PUSHING OUT THE CRAILSHEIM SALIENT. THE UNIT CLEARED RIEDBACH AFTER HARD FIGHTING AND ALSO CLEARED PART OF KIRCHBERG.

ON THE LEFT FLANK THE 63RD DIVISION MADE SMALL GAINS AGAINST HEAVY OPPOSITION.

THE GERMAN AIRFORCE MADE A SUDDEN SHOW OF ACTIVITY. ONE FORMATION OF AT LEAST 28 ME-109'S ATTACKED ARMOR IN THE VICINITY OF CRAILSHEIM.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY PUSHED TO THE VICINITY OF DURMERSHEIM IN THE SIEGFRIED BELT, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE, WHILE OTHER ELEMENTS, AFTER REDUCING PFORZHEIM, PUSHED ON TO THE ENZ RIVER, TEN MILES EAST, AND BONNIGHEIM, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF HEILBRONN.

IN THE NORTH, 45TH DIVISION ELEMENTS PUSHED TO HEUSTREU FOR GAINS UP TO SEVEN MILES, WITH SOME TROOPS TWO MILES NORTH OF KONIGSHOFEN, WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN ENTERED BY SOME UNITS OF THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP.

THE THIRD DIVISION IN THE BAD KISSINGEN AREA CLEARED PFERSDORF.

THE 12TH ARMORED AND 42ND INFANTRY DIVISIONS MADE ONLY SLIGHT PROGRES AGAINST INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE AND RESISTANCE FROM HITLER YOUTH UNITS IN A DRIVE ON SCHWEINFURT.

DY1038PEW

APR 9 1945

MERKERS, GERMANY--FIRST ADD GOLD (TOP ON AYE)
(BY EDWARD D.BALL) X X X THE ~~PLACE~~ Rothchilds

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE NOT MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT THEY WERE RUBBING ELBOWS WITH UNCOUNTED MILLIONS IN GOLD AND CURRENCY.

"YOU CAN'T EAT GOLD," SAID LT.COL.WILLIAM DEPUY, SIOUX FALLS, S.D., COMMANDER WHOSE MEN WERE GUARDING THE SALT MINE. "NOW IF THIS WERE EGGS IT WOULD BE SOMETHING DIFFERENT--THE GI'S WOULD GO FOR THAT."

CAPT.JOHN S.GREEN, BURLINGTON, VT., SAID THE TROOPS DID NOT KNOW WHAT THEY HAD BAGGED, AND WERE JUST "PUT ON GUARD DUTY."

PFC.NORMAN SCHWEITZER, BUFFALO, N.Y., A FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE BUFFALO NEWS, SAID "THEY CAN HAVE ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD IF ONLY THEY'D SHUFFLE ME OFF TO BUFFALO."

SGT.ROBERT MCDONALD, (7120 VICTORIA ST.) HOUSTON, TEX., IN CHARGE OF GUARDING THE MINE'S FIVE ENTRANCES, SAID HE WAS MORE INTERESTED IN FINDING HOT CHOW THAN IN KEEPING WATCH OVER THE GERMAN GOLD.

'"WHAT'S IT LIKE?'" ECHOED PVT.JOHN CAVENDER BROOKS. "JUST LIKE ANY OTHER GUARD DUTY." AND PVT.EULYESS RICHEY, OF WALNUT RIDGE, ARK., SAID "SAME HERE," FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GATE.

"I DON'T THINK I'LL EVER BE IN THE MIDST OF SO MUCH RICHES," LAUGHED PVT.DAVID E.WARREN, OLD FORT, N.C., WHO STOOD GUARD AT THE TOP OF AN ELEVATOR SHAFT WITH SGT.JOHN M.HYLAS, GLEN ROCK, N.J.

"TO HELL WITH THEIR GOLD, LET'S GO HOME," SAID PVT.RICHARD DAVIS, MOGADORE, O.

"IT'S NOTHING BUT MONEY, BOYS," JOSHED PFC.DANIEL CIAMATTI, (5005 SOUTH CARPENTER ST.), CHICAGO.

PVT.HERBERT TOWNS, (448 WEST JEFFERSON ST.) DETROIT, WHO HELPED SET THE CHARGE WHICH OPENED THE WAY INTO THE GOLD CHAMBER, SAID GETTING IN WAS "EASIER THAN WANGLING A 24-HOUR PASS." HE AND THE REST OF THE GIS WHO GOT A GLIMPSE OF THE GOLD HOARD WERE MEMBERS OF MCFARLANE'S COMBAT ENGINEERS.

EJ438PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 8-(AP)-TANK-POWERED SPEARHEADS OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S U.S. NINTH ARMY WERE REPORTED 12S MILES FROM BERLIN TODAY.

BRIG.GEN.ISAAC D.WHITE'S SECOND ARMORED DIVISION TANKS SWEPT INTO HILDESHEIM, ANCIENT CATHOLIC CITY OF 62,000 POPULATION, AFTER ROLLING ACROSS A BAD STRETCH OF MOUNTAIN ROADS.

MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER R.BOLLING'S DOUGHBOYS OF THE 84TH (RAILSPLITTER) INFANTRY DIVISION REACHED THE HIGHWAY NORTH OF HILDESHEIM, AND THEY HAVE THE PAVED ROUTE IN FRONT OF THEM ALL THE WAY TO BERLIN.

IT WAS A DAY OF GAINS ALL ALONG THE NINTH ARMY'S FRONT. LIMITED GAINS WERE MADE ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK IN THE RUHR POCKET, WHILE EIGHTH DIVISION ARMOR, ATTACKING FROM THE EAST, POUNDED INTO WIL. APR 9 1945

FARTHER NORTH THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION CROSSED THE WESER AND LEINE RIVERS IN A SINGLE DAY, MAKING FOUR DIVISIONS SIMPSON NOW HAS ACROSS THE WESER BOUND FOR THE ELBE RIVER, LAST BIG WATER BARRIER TO BE HURDLED.

HURLING RAILSPLITTERS RIDING IN TRUCKS INTO HIS ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE, SIMPSON NOW HAS COMMITTED SEVEN INFANTRY AND THREE ARMORED DIVISIONS TO THE BERLIN-WARD RACE. THE 84TH LED A BREAKTHROUGH TO THREATEN HANNOVER, WHICH SECOND DIVISION ARMOR HAD BY-PASSED LAST NIGHT.

THE GENERAL ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF HAMM BY HIS VETERAN 95TH DIVISION.

ONE REGIMENT OF THE 75TH DIVISION WAS FIGHTING IN THE SUBURBS OF DORTMUND, A RUHR CITY WITH A PREWAR POPULATION OF HALF A MILLION. HAMELIN, ON THE WESER, WAS CLEANED OUT BY THE 30TH DIVISION.

DY738PEW FRENCH 1-2

ADD SIXTH ARMY GROUP #6-Goldberg xxxx rdlcenter

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APR 9 1345

ONE OF THE FIRST TO GREET THE LIEUTENANTS, CAPTURED LAST JAN. 20 IN THE 94TH INFANTRY FIGHTING NEAR LUXEMBOURG, WAS LT. JAMES DOUGLAS, OF 1718 NORTH HARRISON AVE., OF ARLINGTON, VA., WHO KNEW THE WEST POINTS AT THE ACADEMY.

IN EACH OF THREE PRIOR ESCAPE ATTEMPTS WHICH FAILED THEY MANAGED TO OBTAIN SOME MATERIALS FOR TREATING THE WOUNDED AND SMUGGLED THESE BACK TO THE CAMPS WITH THEM, THEY REPORTED.

POLISH SLAVE LABORERS FOR THE GERMANS LED SGT. HENRY WELLS, 19648 SCHERMAN WAY, VAN NUYS, CALIF., AND HIS PATROL TO THE FUGITIVES, AND A JEEP CARRIED THEM TO THE COMMAND POST OF A 42ND DIVISION COMPANY.

WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN ENTERED BY SOME UNITS OF THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP.

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DY1038PEW

Add Paris-Pleven xxeconomic recovery

IN A BROADCAST, PLEVEN, WHO TOOK OFFICE AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE TWO DAYS AGO, CALLED UPON THE FRENCH PEOPLE "TO COMBAT CONTROLS, PRACTICES AND PRIVILEGES X RETARDING PRODUCTION AND DISCOURAGING BOTH WORK AND INITIATIVE."

ACKNOWLEDGING THAT A GRAVE SITUATION NOW EXISTS, HE SAID: "THE WEAKNESS OF OUR CONDITION RESTS ON WHAT I WOULD CALL FOUR GREAT SCARCITIES--COAL, FOOD, SHIPPING AND FATS."

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HE SAID FRANCE WOULD TAKE STEPS TO RESTORE TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA IN AN EFFORT TO AUGMENT THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

EJ1255PEW

ROME, APRIL 8-(AP)-VICE PREMIER PALMIRO TOGLIATTI TODAY CALLED ON CATHOLIC CHURCH LEADERS TO PUT AN END TO WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "ANTI-COMMUNIST TERRORISM" WHICH HE ASSERTED SOME ITALIAN CHURCHMEN HAVE CONDUCTED.

THE COMMUNIST VICE PREMIER'S WARNING, CONTAINED IN THE TEXT OF HIS SPEECH TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN ROME, AND MADE PUBLIC BY THE PARTY ORGAN "L' UNITA", ASSERTED A "RELIGIOUS WAR IN ITALY TODAY WOULD BE FATAL FOR OUR COUNTRY."

TOGLIATTI DECLARED A "REACTIONARY AND CONSERVATIVE" SECTION OF THE CHURCH IN ITALY IS "OPENLY STRUGGLING AGAINST US NOT IN THE POLITICAL ARENA BUT ON TERRAIN WHERE IT IS DIFFICULT FOR US TO INTERFERE, SUCH AS SERMONS

REFUSING OF ABSOLUTION, WITHHOLDING OF THE LAST SACRAMENT FROM A COMRADE WHO DIED IN THE COMMUNIST FAITH WITHOUT RENOUNCING HIS RELIGIOUS BELIEF."

TOGLIATTI SAID THE COMMUNIST PARTY UP TO NOW HAD NOT RAISED QUESTION OF THE LATERAN CONCORDAT--AN ACCORD WITH THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT WHICH GAVE THE CHURCH CERTAIN RIGHTS IN ITALY--BECAUSE "IT WILL BE RESOLVED IN TIME BY A MAJORITY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

HE OBSERVED THAT A "POLICY PURSUED BY CERTAIN REACTIONARY ECCLESIASTICS COMPELS US TO RAISE THE QUESTION."

EJ1252PEW

APR 9 1945

30.24-24607

Add Korea Italy (Nisei) XXXX today

THE AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY REJOINED THE FIFTH ARMY AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WITH THE SIXTH CORPS OF THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY. THE FAMOUS 100TH BATTALION, NOW PART OF THE 442ND REGIMENT, FORMERLY WAS ATTACHED TO THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

THIS JAPANESE-AMERICAN BATTALION SAW ACTION IN THE NAPLES AREA AND LATER PARTICIPATED IN SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING ON THE VOLTURNO RIVER, CASSINO, ANZIO AND THE BREAKTHROUGH TO ROME AND BEYOND. LAST JUNE THE BATTALION BECAME PART OF THE 442ND REGIMENT WHICH NUMBERS AMONG ITS DECORATIONS 3,007 PURPLE HEARTS.

LT.COL.VIRGIL R.MILLER OF WINNECONNE, WIS., IS IN COMMAND OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS. THE AIR BOMBING AND ARTILLERY FIRE WHICH OPENED THE ASSAULT WAS DESCRIBED BY LT.JAMES BUSHYEAGER OF PITTSBURGH, ONE OF THE REGIMENT'S COMPANY OFFICERS, AS "ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE BARRAGES WE EVER GOT."

ENEMY STRONG POINTS AHEAD OF THE 100TH BATTALION WERE ATTACKED BY LTS. ROBERT MORRISON OF COQUILLE, ORE., AND ROLAND E.LEE OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FIGHTERBOMBER PILOTS, AND WERE WIPED OUT BY INFANTRYMEN LED BY LT.HARRY I.SCHOENBE OF NEW YORK CITY.

DA135PEW

Add Rome Flo xxxx last war

LT.GEN.LUCIAN K.TRUSCOTT PINNED DECORATIONS ON NINE OFFICERS AND MEN.

LEGION OF MERIT: T/SGT. HENRY D.KIRSCHER, 1068 REDONDO AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

SILVER STAR: S/SGT.THOMAS CHEATHAM, LA SEE (CAPS L S), KY.; CORP. LEVESTON HOOBY, R. 1, STROUD, OKLA.

BRONZE STAR: COL. GEORGE H. MCMANUS, JR., 4605 MARYLAND AVE.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.; CAPT. WEM B.JOHNSON, JR., 720 LAKE ST., NEWARK, N.J.; SGT. ARNOLD S. BLUMBERG, 93 WASHINGTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.; SGT. PATRICK J. RICE, 334 EAST 70TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AIR MEDAL; CAPT.JOHN L.BROWN, R.2, OLD LYME, CONN.; THIRD AND FOURTH OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL, CAPT.THOMAS C. LIED, POCAHONTAS, IOWA, BOTH ARTILLERY OBSERVERS.

EJ-BD301PEW

APR 9 1945

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 8-(AP)-A GERMAN PROTEST WAS REPORTED MADE TODAY AGAINST A RECENT OSSERVATORE ROMANO EDITORIAL WHICH COULD BE INTERPRETED AS CALLING ON GERMANS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS TO AVOID FURTHER BLOODSHED.

THE VATICAN SECRETARIAT WOULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORT WHICH SAID THE PROTEST WAS SUBMITTED BY BARON ERNST VON WEIZSACKER, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, AND CONCERNED A PASSAGE IN THE EDITORIAL ASSERTING THAT REASONS OF "HONOR" COULD NOT JUSTIFY PROLONGING AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE.

SK250PEW

Add Stockholm - Norwegian - (Shenke) xxx been organized

TWO HUNDRED SWEDISH VOLUNTEERS OBTAINED PERMISSION LAST FRIDAY TO TRAIN IN SWEDISH MILITARY CAMPS FOR SERVICE IN NORWAY, BUT THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN NOTED THAT THIS WAS REGARDED AS NOTHING MORE THAN A "FRIENDLY GESTURE."

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE QUESTION OF POSSIBLE SWEDISH MILITARY INTERVENTION IN NORWAY AFTER THE GERMAN COLLAPSE ON THE CONTINENT, OFFICIALLY DISCUSSED BY NORWEGIANS, WAS "NOT IN THE FORM OF A REQUEST DIRECTED TO SWEDEN BUT MORE IN THE WAY OF A CONSIDERATION OF ITS POSSIBILITIES."

DY1101PEW

LISBON, APRIL 8-(AP)-HERMAN BENJAMIN BARUCH, NEWLY NAMED UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY ACCOMPANIED BY HIS DAUGHTER, MRS.MARINA BARUCH SYMMENS, WHO WILL ACT AS HOSTESS AS THE EMBASSY.

THE BROTHER OF WHITE HOUSE ADVISOR BERNARD BARUCH TOLD THE LISBON PRESS "IT WILL BE MY MISSION TO CONTINUE THE FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND THE UNITED STATES.

DY1122PEW

ANKARA, APRIL 7-(AP)-(DELAYED)-TURKEY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT AGREED WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT THAT THEIR TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND NEUTRALITY, RECENTLY RENOUNCED BY RUSSIA, HAD OUTLIVED ITS USEFULLNESS, AND HAD SUGGESTED A NEW PACT OF AMITY BETWEEN THE NATIONS "BETTER CONFIRMING ACTUAL INTERESTS."

THE OFFICIAL ANSWER WAS PUBLISHED AFTER 17 DAYS OF SILENCE DURING WHICH THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT STUDIED THE SOVIET NOTE.

RUSSIAN NOTIFIED TURKEY ON MARCH 19 THAT IT WISHED TO DENOUNCE THEIR BILATERAL TREATY WHICH HAD EXISTED SINCE DEC. 17, 1925, DECLARING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT APPRECIATED VALUE OF THE TREATY BUT THAT THE WAR HAD CAUSED NEW CONDITIONS NECESSITATING "IMPORTANT AMELIORATIONS."

THE TURKISH REPLY, PRESENTED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THROUGH FOREIGN MINISTER HASAN SAKEA, EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO "MAINTAIN AND CONSOLIDATE SINCERE FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

DA121PEW

CAIRO, APRIL 8-(AP)-LORD SWINTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION, SAID TODAY THERE MUST BE NO NATIONAL SPHERES OF AIR INFLUENCE AFTER THE WAR AND THAT SMALL NATIONS AS WELL AS LARGE MUST HAVE A FAIR SHARE OF CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC.

LORD SWINTON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "WRONGFULLY HANDLED AVIATION MEANS SUBSIDY AS WELL AS WASTEFUL COMPETITION AND ILL WILL." HE IS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM THE SOUTH AFRICA AIR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE.

DY1050PEW

CAIRO, APRIL 8-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ABDEL HAMID BADAWIN PASHA WILL HEAD THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DY1121PEW

NEW DELHI, APRIL 8-(AP)-A CONCILIATION COMMITTEE FORMED LAST DECEMBER BY NON-PARTY LEADERS TO SEEK POLITICAL UNITY IN INDIA PROPOSED TODAY A CONSTITUTION-MAKING BODY AND ULTIMATELY A CABINET, WITH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS EQUALLY REPRESENTED IN EACH.

A 7,000-WORD COMMITTEE REPORT ALSO RECOMMENDED A TWO-CHAMBER LEGISLATURE, A COUNCIL OF STATE AND A HEAD OF STATE WITH CONSTITUTION-GIVEN POWER AND "SUCH OTHER POWERS AS ARE NOW VESTED IN HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ENGLAND."

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT SHALL ENACT INDIA'S CONSTITUTION," THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED, "ON THE BASIS OF VALID DECISIONS OF THE (CONSTITUTION) BODY SUPPLEMENTED WHEREVER NECESSARY BY ITS OWN AWARDS ON MATTERS IN WHICH THE REQUISITE MAJORITY FOR DECISION IS NOT FORTHCOMING."

DY1052PEW

BOMBAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-VOLUNTEERS MAINTAINED A SKELETON BUS AND TRAMWAY SERVICE IN BOMBAY TODAY AFTER 7,000 WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE YESTERDAY FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

THE STRIKE FOLLOWED THE ARREST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORKERS UNION AND ANOTHER LEADER UNDER DEFENSE OF INDIA REGULATIONS AFTER A 10-MINUTE WORK STOPPAGE LAST TUESDAY TO

30.24-24609

APR 9 1945

DEMONSTRATE SYMPATHY WITH SEVEN PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH [redacted] FOR THE ASHTI AND CHIMUR TERRORIST MURDERS IN 1942.

ELC-APRA-1715-940PEW

SYDNEY, APRIL 4-(AP)-NELSON T.JOHNSON, RETIRING U.S. MINISTER TO AUSTRALIA, SAID IN A FAREWELL BROADCAST TODAY THAT HISTORY WOULD PRAISE PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN AND GEN.MACARTHUR FOR THEIR PART IN STOPPING THE JAPANESE DRIVE IN THE PACIFIC.

JOHNSON, WHO INTRODUCED MACARTHUR TO THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER IN THE GRIM DAYS OF MARCH, 1942, SAID: "WE WERE FORTUNATE TO HAVE MACARTHUR AND CURTIN TO INSPIRE THE UTMOST EFFORT OF ALL AUSTRALIANS AND EVERY AMERICAN WHO CAME HERE."

DY1125PEW

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE MORNING HERALD, ONCE CRITICAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THE NEW SUPREME ARMY COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC HAS EMERGED FROM CAMPAIGNS OF THE LAST THREE YEARS AS ONE OF THE BRILLIANT STRATEGISTS OF THE WAR.

"WHEN FORCES AT HIS DISPOSAL WERE PERILOUSLY MEAGRE HE HANDLED THEM SKILFULLY AND AGGRESSIVELY IN DEFENSE OF AUSTRALIA," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "AS THEY EXPANDED HE PASSED TO THE OFFENSIVE WITH CONSUMMATE ABILITY AND UNFAILING SUCCESS.

"HIS BY-PASSING STRATEGY ENABLED HIM TO WIN TO HIS DISTANT GOAL IN THE PHILIPPINES WITH REMARKABLE ECONOMY OF CASUALTIES, UTTERLY CONFOUNDED THE JAPANESE AND CONFIRMED HIS CLAIM TO COMMAND OF THE MAIN ARMY ASSAULT AGAINST JAPAN.

"SHARP CONTROVERSY HAS RAGED AROUND THE NAME OF MACARTHUR IN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE. EVEN THOSE INCLUDING THE MORNING HERALD WHO CRITICIZED HIS FLAMBOYANT METHODS AND THE STYLE AND CONTENT OF HIS COMMUNIQUES WILL READILY ADMIT THE UNIQUE QUALITY OF HIS GENERALSHIP."

SK258PEW

CHUNGKING, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE JAPANESE LOST A TON OF SHIPPING SUNK FOR EVERY 2.3 POUNDS OF AMERICAN BOMBS DROPPED AND EVERY 2.2 GALLONS OF AMERICAN GASOLINE EXPENDED BY CERTAIN UNITS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE IN SPECIAL OPERATIONS IN AN EIGHT MONTHS' PERIOD MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE FIGURES COVERED A PERIOD FROM MAY 24, 1944, TO FEB. 28.

CHENNAULT, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THAT 47 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED BY THE 14TH LAST MONTH, 18 PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND 72 DAMAGED, WHILE HIS FORCES RAN UP A RATION OF 11 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED IN AIR COMBAT FOR EVERY AMERICAN PLANE SHOT DOWN.

THE MONTH'S BAG BROUGHT THE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY THE 14TH SINCE JULY 4 TO 2,243, AND THE NUMBER OF "PROBABLE" TO 877.

HEAVY STRIKES WERE CONTINUED AGAINST THE ENEMY'S SEA, RIVER AND RAILROAD SUPPLY LINES, WITH PARTICULAR CONCENTRATION OF THE BOMBING OF RAIL EQUIPMENT IN THE NORTHEAST TO SLOW THE JAPANESE DRIVE WHICH RESULTED IN EVACUATION OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE FROM LAOHOKOW BASE ON THE HAN RIVER.

SK3PEW

KUNMING, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE THEFT OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES BY ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED BANDS OF CHINESE HAS HAMPERED THE U.S. 14TH AIRFORCE AND COST AMERICAN LIVES, MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT SAID YESTERDAY IN APPEALING TO THE PEOPLE OF CHINA TO BUY NO EQUIPMENT STOLEN FROM HIS MEN.

CHENNAULT DREW THIS PICTURE:

WEAPONS, VEHICLES, AMMUNITION AND GASOLINE ARE BEING STOLEN IN MANY PLACES. BOMBS INTENDED FOR USE AGAINST THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO DUDS BY THE THEFT OF PARTS.

FLIERS SHOT DOWN IN THE JUNGLE PROBABLY PERISHED BECAUSE THEIR EMERGENCY JUNGLE KITS HAD BEEN STOLEN. THESE KITS CONTAIN SUCH NECESSITIES AS RATIONS, KNIVES, AND MATCHES.

EVEN THE TIRES AND WHEELS OF P-51 FIGHTER PLANES HAVE BEEN STOLEN. IN OTHER INSTANCES JEEPS WERE STOLEN OR DISMANTLED AND THE PARTS SMUGGLED TO AREAS WHERE THEY WERE REASSEMBLED AND SOLD.

OFFICERS KEEP JEEPS UNDER MILITARY GUARD, BECAUSE THEY MUST REIMBURSE THE ARMY OUT OF THEIR PAY IF THE VEHICLES ARE STOLEN.

EJ1248PEW

OGUAM, MONDAY, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE SKIPPER OF A LITTLE U.S. MINESWEEPER REPORTED BY RADIO TO THE FLAGSHIP DURING HEAVY JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS ON THE OKINAWA AMPHIBIOUS FORCE FRIDAY:

"WE HAVE BEEN HIT TWICE IN ATTACKS BY TWO AIRCRAFT BUT WE SPLASHED THE THIRD. SIX MEN WOUNDED IN ACTION."

BUT THE MINESWEEPER WASN'T CALLING FOR HELP. THE SKIPPER NEXT REPORTED:

"WE NOW ARE TAKING A DAMAGED DESTROYER IN TOW."

WW731PPW NM

APR 9 1945

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

ABOARD U. S. MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS FLAGSHIP, OKINAWA, APRIL 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNPREDICTABLE JAPANCE WHO PERMITTED AMERICAN MARINES AND SOLDIERS TO LAND ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION ON OKINAWA'S EASILY DEFENDED BEACHES, CHOSE BROAD DAYLIGHT TODAY TO LAUNCH THEIR LONG-AWAITED AIR ATTACK IN FORCE ON THE INVADING YANK FLEET.

IT WAS A SPECTACULAR DISPLAY WITH BURNING JAPANESE PLANES FURNISHING AN IMPORTANT PART TF THE FIREWORKS.

I DUCKED LOW IN A NAVY SPEEDBOAT AS THE AIR ATTACK RAGED OVER-HEAD AND WITNESSED THE FINALE--FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST--FROM THE FLAG DECK OF THIS VESSEL.

A SMALL SPEEDBOAT, INCIDENTALLY, IS THE BEST PLACE TO WATCH AN AIR ATTACK--ESCEPT POSSIBLY IN A NEWSREEL--AS THE JAPANESE SELDOM BOTHER WITH SUCH A SMALL TARGET.

AS THE AIR RAID SOUNDED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ATTACK SCORES OF SHIPS SENT UP VERITABLE SHEETS OF ACKACK, MACHINEGUN BULLETS AND 40MM SHELLS. THE DIN WAS TERRIFIC. A YELL WENT UP AS THE FIRST JAPANESE PLANE CRASHED.

THE NAVY GUN CREW ABOARD THIS FLAGSHIP CLAIMS ONE RISING SUN PLANE WHICH CRASHED ABOUT 2,000 YARDS OFF THE PORT BOW. THE CREW MANNING

THE 40MM TWIN MOUNT ACKACK WEAPON COMPRISES THE GUN CAPTAIL, BOATSWAIN'S MATE 2/C WARREN ELWOOD CEUSE, OF GRIFTON, N. C.; SEAMAN 1/C WILLIAM L. WILKINSON, OF WAUGH, ALA.; SEAMAN 1/C WILLIAM SHAFFER, OF BOSWELL, PA.; SEAMAN 1/C ROY OGG, OF OKOLONA, MISS.; SEAMAN 1/C RUSSELL KUEHNEMAN, OF (1529 LINCOLN ST.) RACINE, WIS.; SEAMAN 2/C RONALD KNIGHT, OF (14 COLD ST) GENEVA, N. Y.; GUNNERS MATE 3/C CROSS GOTTWALD, OF (2554 N. CLEVELAND AVE) PHILADELPHIA, PA.; SEAMAN BURTON BROWN, (172 MONTANA AVE) ASHEVILLE, N. C.; AND COXSWAIN GARNER B. ALDRIDGE, OF BANNER ELK, N. C.

IT IS A SAFE BET THAT A DOZEN OTHER CREWS ARE ALSO CLAIMING THE PLANE AND THERE IS NO WAY TO SETTLE THE MATTER.

JY442PCW NM ASKT

APR 9 1945

BY BARBARA MILLER FINCH
(REPRESENTING COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)

ABOARD A NAVAL EVACUATION PLANE, OKINAWA, RYUKYUS, APRIL 8 -(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-ENS. JANE KENDEIGH CONTINUED HER PIONEERING IN THE PACIFIC TODAY WHEN SHE STEPPED FROM THIS AIR TRANSPORT EVACUATION SQUADRON PLANE AT OKINAWA'S YONTAN AIRFIELD, TO BECOME THE FIRST NURSE ON THE ISLAND, ACORSS WHICH MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS ARE SWEEPING WITH STARTLING RAPIDITY.

JANE, ALSO THE FIRST NURSE TO LAND ON IWO JIMA TO BRING OUT WOUNDED PATIENTS BY AIR, IS A PIONEER AS WERE HER ANCESTORS, WHO CROSSED THE PLAINS IN COVERED WAGONS.

I MADE THE ROUND TRIP TO OKINAWA WITH JANE AND WATCHED HER TAKE EFFIEICENT CHARGE OF 20 WOUNDED MEN CHOSEN FOR THE FIRST FLIGHT BACK TO THE GUAM HOSPITAL. DURING THE SHORT TIME THE STRETCHERS LAY ON THE DIRT OF THE AIRFIELD WAITING TO BE LIFTED INTO THE PLANE, SHE ACQUAINTED HERSELF WITH THE NEEDS OF EACH CASE.

WHEN WE TOOK OFF ON THE RETURN TRIP JANE ALREADY HAD A CHART IN HER MIND OF THE CONDITION OF EACH PATIENT. ONE CASE, LABELED "SERIOUS" --A TOWHEADED LAD WITH A COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ARM AND A PAINFULLY WOUNDED THROAT WHERE A BULLET STRUCK HIM--WAS PLACED CONVENIENTLY SO JANE COULD FEED HIM THROUGH A TUBE AND KNEEL BESIDE HIM WHEN HE WHISPERED A REQUEST.

SHE FOUND TIME FOR EVERYTHING--TO CHAT WITH MEN AS WELL AS WATCH TEMPERATURES, GIVE SEDATIVES, CHANGE BANDAGES. SHE INSPECTED THE DUD SHELL OF A WOUNDED MARINE COLONEL FROM NEW YORK WHO WAS CARRYING IT HOME AS A GRISLY SOUVENIR.

"IT WAS A TOUGH JOB GETTING THE SHELL AWAY FROM THE DOCTORS," SAID THE COLONEL, "BUT I WANTED IT."

THEN HE TOLD JANE:

"I AM LIVING ON BORROWED TIME BECAUSE THAT SHELL FAILED TO EXPLODE."

THE HOSPITAL CORPSMAN ABOARD THE EVACUATION PLANE WAS JOHN DRUST, JR., PHMARACIST'S MATE 1/C, OF ROYALTON, ILL., VETERAN OF SIX AIR EVACUATION FLIGHTS TO IWO JIMA.

THE PAIR WORKED WITH PERFECT COORDINATION.

A72FX

COMM. JACK W.THORNBURG, OF ORINDA, CALIF., WHO COMMANDS THE AIR TRANSPORT EVACUATION SQUADRON, FLEW THIS FIRST HOSPITAL PLANE TO OKINAWA. HE WAS THE HAPPIEST MAN ABOA

D BECAUSE HE WAY

TO OKINAWA. HE WAS THE HAPPIEST MAN ABOARD BECAUSE HE WAS CELEBRATING HIS BIRTHDAY BY HELPING BRING OUT THE WOUNDED.
THE COMMANDER LOST ONE SON IN THIS WAR AND HAS ANOTHER FIGHTING "SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC."

ONE OF THE AMBULATORY CASES--A HOLLOW-EYED YOUNG MAJOR FROM LOS ANGELES--SHIFTED A WOUNDED ARM AND ASKED JANE:

"I WONDER WHAT MY CHANCES ARE OF RECUPERATING AT HOME. IT WOULD CERTAINLY HELP AND I MEAN MENTALLY MORE THAN PHYSICALLY. YOU KNOW YOU GET SO YOU CAN'T SLEEP, WORRYING OVER PERHAPS YOU MADE A MISTAKE IN THE RANGE OF YOUR GUNS AND KILLED YOUR OWN MEN."

OUR PLANE BROUGHT TWO DOCTORS AND TWO CORPSMEN TO OKINAWA TO SET UP AN EVACUATION SERVICE AND SCREEN PATIENTS. DR.LESLIE SEEBACH, OF REDWING, MINN., WILL DIRECT THE SERVICE WHILE DR.H.E. HINMAN, OF ORONO, ME., WILL ALSO REMAIN ON THE ISLAND. CORPSMEN INCLUDED MICHAEL IANNUZZI, CHIEF PHARMACIST'S MATE, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., AND ROBERT L.SILCBTT (COPY), OF RIGBY, IDAHO.

QD218PPW

APR 9 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA,APRIL 8-(AP)-CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY IN ONLY ONE OF THE THREE U.S. DESTROYERS SUNK IN THE AMERICAN DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE YAMATO BATTLESHIP TASK FORCE, IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

OFFICERS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT ONE OF THE AMERICAN DESTROYERS, ALTHOUGH HERSELF DAMAGED, RESCUED THE CREW OF ANOTHER DESTROYER WHICH WAS AFIRE--THEN PUT OUT THE FLAMES AND RETURNED THE RESCUED CREW TO ITS OWN SHIP, WHICH WAS RESTORED TO OPERATION AND SAILED FOR PORT.

U.S. PLANES AND SHIPS ON SATURDAY THOROUGHLY SEARCHED ALL AREAS WHERE THE THREE AMERICAN DESTROYERS WERE LOST TO FRIDAY'S JAPANESE AIR ATTACK WITHOUT FINDING ADDITIONAL SURVIVORS.

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT THREE DESTROYERS WERE SUNK AND THAT ONE MAJOR FLEET UNIT, PLUS SEVERAL DESTROYERS AND SMALLER CRAFT, WERE DAMAGED IN FRIDAY'S AIR ATTACK, WHICH PRECEDED THE AMERICAN NAVAL VICTORY OF SATURDAY. IN THE LATTER ENGAGEMENT, AMERICAN CARRIER PILOTS SANK THE NEW SUPER-BATTLESHIP YAMATO, TWO LIGHT CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS AND DAMAGED THREE OTHER DESTROYERS.

HW920PPW NM

TTTV WITH OKINAWA (130)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,APRIL 8-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDER OF THE NEW 10TH ARMY, TODAY EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH PROGRESS OF HIS TROOPS ON OKINAWA.

THE GENERAL MADE A JEEP TRIP YESTERDAY OVER A WIDE SECTOR OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS AREA ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA AND TOURED MUCH OF THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS SECTOR TODAY--JUST ONE WEEK AFTER THE EASTER SUNDAY MORNING LANDINGS ON THIS ISLAND ONLY 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN.

HIS AIDE, MAJ.FRANK HUBBARD, FORMER DES MOINES,IOWA, ARCHITECT WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES IN LOS ANGELES, SAID THE GENERAL DROVE ALONG BOTH THE EAST AND WEST COAST ROADS TO THE BASE OF THE MOTOBU PENINSULA (THE MARINE SECTOR) AND EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS PLEASED WITH THE RAPID YET CAREFUL PROGRESS.

COL.BRAINARD PRESCOTT, EAST AURORA,N.Y., MEMBER OF BUCKNER'S STAFF, SAID CASUALTIES WERE FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES IN THE MARINE SECTOR, ALTHOUGH INCREASING IN THE 24TH CORPS AREA, WHERE THE INFANTRY IS MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE.

HW955PPW NM

30.24-24611

APR 9 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH 25TH DIVISION NEAR BALETE PASS, APRIL 8-(AP)-TIRED AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS PASSED THEIR 82ND DAY ON THE BALETE BATTLELINE TODAY AS THIS DECISIVE FIGHT FOR NORTHEAST LUZON RAGED BITTERLY IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS.

DAILY YANK GAINS ARE MEASURED BY YARDS ACROSS THE RUGGED MILE-HIGH BATTLEGROUND WHICH JAPANESE HAVE CLEVERLY CHOSEN AND FORTIFIED. AFTER ONE MONTH'S BATTLING UP THE NARROW ARTILLERY-ROCKED VALLEY, THE 25TH DIVISION'S FORWARD ELEMENTS ARE NOW APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES SOUTH OF BALETE PASS--THE ONLY ENTRANCE FROM THE SOUTH TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, JAPAN'S BATAAN. THE PASS IS ABOUT 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BAGUIO.

"THIS BATTLE SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH CASINO," SAID MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L.MULLINS, OF RANCHO DE LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA, COMMANDER OF THE 25TH (TROPIC LIGHTNING) DIVISION, "IN IT WE ARE MAKING THE SAME DESPERATE FIGHT AGAINST TERRAIN FROM WHICH THE ENEMY CANNOT BE BLASTED OUT BY AIR OR ARTILLERY, BUT MUST BE DUG OUT."

TO VIEW THE BATTLEFIELD I FLEW 15 MILES BEHIND THE ENMY LINES IN AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION PLANE PILOTED BY CAPTAIN ROBERT R.REVERE, OF (413 NEW YORK AVE.) MCCOMBS, MISS. SWIRLING ABOVE PERSISTENT BURSTS OF ARTILLERY FIRE, WE SAW THE HEARTBREAKING JOB WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE AND WHICH IS STILL AHEAD.

CAGAYAN VALLEY IS RINGED BY THE JAGGED CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, WHICH WE CLEARED AT 11,000 FEET. IT SEEMS AN ENDLESS SERIES OF LESSER RIDGES CLOSE IN ON THE VALLEY, CHANGING TO ABRUPT PEAKS AND SHARPLY DIVIDED BY DRAWS COMMANDING THE PASS ITSELF WHICH IS OVER 4,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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QD318PPW

BY JAMES B.STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

YONTAN AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, APRIL 8-(AP)-A BOMB WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH LESS OF A SURPRISE TO THE AMERICAN MARINES HERE THAN THE RESULT OF THEIR EFFORTS TO GIVE CANDY MINTS TO A SKINNY RYUKAN BOY TRUDGING ALONG A ROADSIDE.

THE LAD HESITATED AND A MARINE MADE AN URGING MOTION WHILE DEMONSTRATING THAT THE MINTS WERE TO BE EATEN. AN ELDERLY WOMAN NATIVE, WITH THE CUSTOMARY LOAD OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON HER HEAD, WATCHED, THEN QUERIED IN A CLEAR TONGUE, "WHAT IS IT?"

"CANDY" REPLIED THE STUNNED MARINE. WHEREUPON THE WOMAN ASKED "MAY I HAVE SOME?" THE DROOP-JAWED LEATHERNECK HANDED OVER A PACKAGE, RECEIVED A POLITE THANK YOU AND GAWKED AS THE WOMAN WALKED AWAY.

THE MARINES GENERALLY EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR THE NATIVES WHO HAVE LOST THEIR HOMES AND MUCH OF THEIR POSSESSIONS BUT STILL BOW POLITELY AND SMILE WHEN THEY MEET A YANK.

AN ELDERLY MAN, APPARENTLY A STORE KEEPER, OFFERED A REPORTER A CIGARET WHILE THE NEWSMAN WAS WANDERING THROUGH THE RUINS OF HIS ESTABLISHMENT.

QD313PPW

BY JAMES B. STREBIG
ASSOCIATION PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

YONTAN AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, APRIL 8-(AP)-A NEWSPAPER, NAMED "AM," HAS APPEARED HERE AMID THE DUST AND AIR RAIDS ALONG WITH THE ADVANCE GROUND CREWMEN OF AN AIR GROUP.

TWO FORMER REPORTERS DECIDED TO CONTINUE WORK ABOARD THE SHIP WHICH BROUGHT THEM TO OKINAWA.

"AM" IS SIMPLY A MIMEOGRAPHED SHEET CARRYING RADIO PRESS NEWS AND SCUTTLEBUTT LABELED "UNOFFICIAL REPOTS."

THE EDITORS ARE S/SGT. CLARENCE ARMSTRONG, OF ALLEGAN, MICH., AND CORP. WILLIAM ROBERTS, OF BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

ARMSTRONG FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE SOUTH BEND, IND., TRIBUNE AND THE NILES, MICH., STAR.

ROBERTS STARTED ON THE WEEKLY ECCENTRIC AT BIRMINGHAM. LATER HE WORKED ON THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE.

THEY ARE ASSISTED BY T/SGT. CHARLES CORKRAN, JR., FORMERLY A PHOTOGRAPHER AT FLINT, MICH., AND LUXORA, ARK. CORKRAN NOW IS A MARINE COMBAT PHOTOGRAPHER.

JY904PCW

Q(THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT -- BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HAMILTON FARON -- DIRECT FROM VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S PACIFIC FLEET CARRIER TASK FORCE ON HE DESTRUCTION OF THE SUPERBATTLESH YAMATO AND OTHER JAPANESE WARSHIPS JUST 50 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN PROPER APRIL 7.)

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH ADMIRAL MITSCHER'S CARRIER FORCE, APRIL 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS MIGHTY U.S. FLEET FORCE WIPED OUT MAJOR REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET TODAY, INCLUDING THE GIANT BATTLESHIP YAMATO, LAST OF THE ENEMY'S BIG WARSHIPS.

THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP WAS LEFT BURNING AND SINKING WITH AT LEAST FIVE AND POSSIBLY SEVEN OTHER WARSHIPS.

(PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS AT GUAM ANNOUNCED APRIL 8 THAT THE YAMATO, ONE LIGHT CRUISER, ANOTHER LIGHT CRUISER OR LARGE DESTROYER, AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE SUNK.)

AIRCRAFT FROM VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S CARRIERS SMASHED THE JAPANESE FORCE WITH TORPEDOES AND BOMBS AS DARED TO VENTURE FROM INLAND SEA PROTECTION.THE ACTION, IN THE EAST CHINA SEA 50 MILES SOUTH OF THE MAINLAND ISLAND KYUSHU, CAME THE DAY AFTER MITSCHER'S PLANES DEALT NEW CRIPPLING BLOWS TO THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE -- SHOOTING DOWN MORE THAN 200 PLANES. THEY WERE KNOCKED DOWN AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK OKINAWA. IT WAS THE BIGGEST AIR BATTLE OF RECENT MONTHS.

AT LEAST EIGHT TORPEDOES TORE INTO THE SIDES OF THE YAMATO. THE BATTLESHIP LOST WAY SLOWLY. FIRES FLAMED FROM HER STERN. FINALLY SHE WAS RIPPED BY INTERNAL EXPLOSIONS AS SHE SETTLED INTO THE SEA.

AT LEAST ONE LIGHT CRUISER AND POSSIBLY ANOTHER -- THE LATTER MAY HAVE BEEN A LARGE DESTROYER -- ALSO SANK BENEATH THE BLOWS OF THE AMERICANS PLANES, TEARING INTO THEM FROM ALL SIDES.

THREE DESTROYERS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR BY DIVE BOMBERS. THEY WERE SEEN TO SINK. TWO OTHER WERE LEFT BURNING FURIOUSLY.

THREE OTHER DESTROYERS, LISTED AS "UNDAMAGED", WERE MERELY RAKED BY ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS OF STRAFING PLANES.

CONSERVATIVELY, MITSCHER MADE THIS STATEMENT: "I BELIEVE THE JAPANESE FLEET AND JAPANESE AIRFORCE ARE DECIDEDLY ON THE WAN." BUT THE MANNER IN WHICH HE SPOKE IMPLIED FAR MORE THAN WORDS.

THE VETERAN CARRIER FORCE COMMANDER, WHO HAS PARTICIPATED IN EVERY MAJOR ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE FLEET, WAS OBVIOUSLY JUBILANT OVER RESULTS OF THE TWO-DAY ACTION.

A209FX

HIS SATISFACTION WAS ECHOED BY FELLOW PILOTS, WHO TOLD OF THE ATTACK ON THE FLEET TODAY.

"IT WAS SO INTENSE WE HAD TO WAIT OUR TURN TO MAKE RUNS," THEY SAID.

A GENERAL PICTURE OF THE ATTACK WAS PAINTED BY LT. (JG) ALAN TRUMBULL, PASADENA, CALIF, WHO SAID:

"THERE WERE SO MANY PLANES MAKING RUNS WE COULDN'T TELL WHOSE TORPEDOES WERE HITTING."

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INTERCEPTED LESS THAN 100 MILES (ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE SAID ABOUT 50 MILES) SOUTHWEST OF KYUSHU IN HEAVY WEATHER WHICH FORCED PLANES TO OPERATE BETWEEN 3,000 TO 5,000 FOOT CEILINGS, THE JAPANESE OFFERED LITTLE RESISTANCE IN INITIAL PHASES OF THE ACTION. CARRIER PLANES CIRCLED WITHOUT DRAWING FIRE BEFORE BEGINNING THE ASSAULT.

BUT THE PICTURE WAS DIFFERENT AS THE RUNS BEGAN. ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED UP WITH HEAVY FLAK. EVEN THE MAIN 16-INCH BATTERIES OF THE BATTLESHIP WERE TURNED ON THE AMERICAN PLANES. ON THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, ANTIAIRCRAFT WAS INACCURATE AND LOSSES OF OUR PLANES WERE VERY LIGHT. (NIMITZ SAID ONLY SEVEN U.S. PLANES WERE LOST.)

DEFINITE CONFIRMATIONS OF DESTRUCTION OF 245 JAPANESE BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND TORPEDO PLANES MADE THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREATEST SINCE 405 WERE DESTROYED IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES IN JUNE, 1944.

DESPITE THE INTERCEPTION, SOME ENEMY PLANES BROKE THROUGH TO OKINAWA, WHERE A SECOND MAJOR DOGFIGHT RAGED, WITH FIGHTERS FLYING PATROL OVER THE ISLAND. MANY WERE SHOT DOWN THERE ALSO BY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS.

ONLY A FEW OF THE ENEMY BROKE THROUGH TO ATTACK THE AMERICAN CARRIERS AND ESCORT WARCRAFT. ALL OF THESE WERE SHOT DOWN BY SHIPS' GUNS OR CARRIER PATROL PLANES, WHIPPING FLEETS OF JAPANESE PLANES WHICH ATTACKED MITSCHER'S FORCES.

APPROXIMATELY A SCORE WERE SHOT DOWN, BUT THEY SUCCEEDED IN DAMAGING ONE MAJOR FLEET UNIT.

'OFFICIALLY, CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE YAMATO PROBABL WILL NOT BE ASSIGNED. HOWEVER, UNOFFICIALLY, MUCH OF IT GOES TO THE TORPEDO SQUADRON HEADED BY LT.CMDR.CHANDLER W.SWANSON, SON OF ALEX F.SWANSON (17 WATERLAND ROAD) CORONADO,CALIF.

SWANSON'S SQUADRON MADE THE FIRST STRIKE.

"ALL OF US WERE IN POSITIONS WHERE WE HARDLY COULD MISS," SWANSON SAID.

WITH SWANSON IN THE LEADING SECTIONS OF THE SQUADRON IN THE CONCERTED ASSAULT WERE LTS.PHILIP N.WAINWRIGHT, AMBLER,PA.; BERNARD F.BERRY, WEST MONROE,FLA.; BOTH OF WHOM BROUGHT BACK CHUNKS OF JAGGED FLAG INSIDE THEIR PLANES; JUDSON CHARLES DAVIS (1014 COVEWAY) SOUTH CHARLESTON,W.VA., AND DEWEY FRANK RAY, RURAL ROUTE NO.2, EUGENE,ORE.

RAY, INCIDENTALLY, FLEW BACK WITH ONE OF HIS WHEELS HANGING DOWN AND, BECAUSE OF ADDITIONAL WIND RESISTANCE, GOT BACK TO THE CARRIER WITH ONLY 12 GALLONS OF GASOLINE LEFT IN HIS TANKS. ENROUTE, TO KEEP THE PLANE IN THE AIR, HE WAS FORCED TO DISCARD HIS RADIO, GUNS, AMMUNITION AND CAMERA.

"BUT I HUNG ONTO MY RAFT," HE GRINNED.

THE BIGGEST SCORE BY THE FLIERS, WHO WELCOMED THE ROUGH AND TUMBLE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE JAPANESE PILOTS, WAS MADE BY PLANES UNDER COMMAND OF REAR ADM.JOSEPH J.(JOCKO) CLARK. THEY REPORTED CONFIRMATIONS FOR DESTRUCTION OF 151 ENEMY PLANES OF ALL KINDS.

ACCOMPLISHING THIS, CLARK'S FIGHTERS LOST ONLY ONE PLANE AND ITS PILOT SAID HE HOPED TO REACH LAND, OR TO MAKE A WATER LANDING BESIDE AN AMERICAN SHIP WHERE HE COULD BE RESCUED.

THE AERIAL BATTLE RAGED OVER MORE THAN 12 SQUARE MILES, MUCH OF THE TIME UNDER CLOUD COVER.

FJ1238ACW

OKINAWA SEPARATE (330)

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

YONTAN AIRFIELD, OKINAWA,APRIL 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE MARINE FIGHTER SQUADRONS LANDED ON YONTAN FIELD TODAY TO HELP STRENGTHEN AIR DEFENSES OF THE ISLAND, WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER CONTINUING AIR ATTACK THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS.

"WE WERE SITTING ON A CARRIER FOR DAYS LISTENING TO RADIO BROADCASTS OF THE AIR FIGHT," SAID LT.JAMES A.LILLY, (1326 AUGUSTA ST.) BLUEFIELD,W.VA. "WE FELT LIKE SUBSTITUTES PICKING UP SPLINTERS ON THE BENCH WHILE ITCHING TO GET INTO A FOOTBALL GAME."

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME OFF THE CARRIER FOR THE SQUADRON OF WHICH LILLY IS A MEMBER. IT IS A VETERAN GROUP, BUT HERETOFORE ENTIRELY LAND-BASED. MEMBERS SAID THE ONLY EXCITING EVENT ENROUTE HERE WAS BEING CATAPULTED FROM THE SMALL CARRIER.

"I DIDN'T REALIZE A PLANE COULD TAKE OFF IN SUCH A SHORT SPACE," SAID SECOND LT.DON SMITH, CHICAGO,ILL.

THE SQUADRON HAD BEEN BASED AT ROI AND NAMUR ISLANDS AND FOR SEVERAL MONTHS HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR STRIKES AT BYPASSED BASES IN THE MARSHALLS.

ONLY ONE MISADVENTURE OCCURRED. SOMETHING WENT WRONG WITH THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM ON THE PLANE OF LT.R.J.KANE, (14 OAK ST.) DAVENPORT,IA., AND HE MADE A CRASH LANDING HERE WITH HIS ARRESTING HOOK DOWN AND FLAPS UP. THE PLANE WAS NOT DAMAGED.

OTHER PILOTS ARRIVING INCLUDED THE COMMANDING OFFICER, MJA.R. O.WHITE, DUBUQUE,IOWA; EXECUTIVE OFFICER MAJ.HARDY HAY, WACO,TEX.; SECOND LT.GEORGE E.LANTZ, (146 MARION AVE.) MANSFIELD,OHIO; SECOND LT9L.G.FREIESS, (25 SPRING ST.) HUDSON,MICH., CAPT.JOSEPH J.KLACKLE, STEVENSVILLE,MICH.; LTB.E.LOOS, (2139 HORTENSE ST.) MURPHYSBORO,ILL.; LT.CHARLES COPPEDGE, HALIFAX,N.C.; SECOND LT.C.C.WHIPPPLE, (2617 LINCTLN AVE.) CHICAGO,.ILL.; LT.WILLIAM W.ELDREDGE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; SECOND LT.G.E.GIBSON,JR., KNOXVILLE, AND VALLEY CREEK,TENN.; AND SECOND LT.W.A.DWORZAK, (603 FIFTH AVE.) ASBURY PARK,N.J.

AN ADVANCE SQUADRON HAS BEEN HERE SINCE D-DAY PLUS TWO GETTING SUPPLIES, AMMUNITION, FUEL AND EQUIPMENT IN SHAPE AND SUPERVISING THE ERECTION OF SQUADRON BUILDINGS. DIRECTING THIS WORK WAS LT. R.A.HOLZWART, (7012 SOUTH ARTESIA AVE.) CHICAGO.

FJ1233ACW

ADD Guam-Okinawa (Spencer) XXX Iwo Jima.

ADDS FX

DESCRIBING THE ATTACK AS HE SAW IT FROM VICE ADM.RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID IT WAS THE MOST SPIRITED LAND-BASED ATTACK OF THE WAR UPON AMERICAN SHIPS BY THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE. HE SAID THE ATT

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CORRESPONDENT, SAID IT WAS THE MOST SPIRITED LAND-BASED ATTACK

OF THE WAR UPON AMERICAN SHIPS BY THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE. HE SAID THE ATTACK WAS A FAILURE WITH MORE THAN 360 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED.

"IF THIS IS THE BEST THEY (JAPANESE) CAN DO WE HAD BETTER GO RIGHT ON TO JAPAN," SAID ADMIRAL TURNER. "APPARENTLY WE HAVE GOT MORE SHIPS THAN THEY HAVE PLANES."

LEIF ERICKSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT AT GUAM, SAID THE ONE-SIDED ACTION AGAINST THE NIPPON FLEET UNITS PROVED THE ABILITY OF AMERICAN PACIFIC FORCES TO TAKE EVERYTHING THE NIPPONESE COULD THROW AT THEM. HE SAID THE JAPANESE SENT OUT MANY GREEN PILOTS IN THEIR ASSAULT ON THE INVASION FLEET OF OKINAWA IN BAD WEATHER AND THE IT WAS SAFE TO ASSUME THEIR OPERATIONAL LOSSES MUST HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY HEAVY AS A RESULT.

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ERICKSON POINTED OUT THAT WHILE THE YAMATO TASK FORCE WENT OUT WITHOUT AIR COVER, SUPERFORTS RAIDING TOKYO AND NAGOYA AT ALMOST THE SAME HOUR MET THE STRONGEST FIGHTER OPPOSITION TO DATE. LOSS OF FIVE SUPERFORTS AND TWO MUSTANG FIGHTERS, SUPPORTING THE BIG BOMBERS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN RAIDS AGAINST THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, WAS ANNOUNCED.

Add Turner's flagship - Hau Gland xxx six attacks

TWO MORE DESTROYERS RUSHED UP, DROVE THE ATTACKING NIPPONESE PLANES OFF AND PICKED UP SURVIVORS AS THE FIRST DISTRESSED WARSHIP WENT DOWN. DAMAGE CONTROL CREWS ATTEMPTED TO SAVE ANOTHER DAMAGED DESTROYER, BUT SHE WAS BURNING SO BADLY THEY SANK HER WITH GUNFIRE. TO THE NORTH ANOTHER DESTROYER HAD 30 FEET OF HER STERN BLOWN AWAY AND ALSO HAD TO BE SUNK.

ANOTHER DESTROYER SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES BEFORE SUSTAINING DAMAGE AND GALLANTLY TOOK IN TOW ANOTHER SHIP WHICH HAD BEEN HIT BY THREE BOMBS.

TYPICAL OF THE BRAVERY OF THE MEN ABOARD THESE SMALL WARSHIPS WAS THE MESSAGE TO ADMIRAL TURNER FROM ONE DESTROYER WHICH SAID:

30.24-24613

"DAMAGED, BUT OKAY AND STAYING ON MY STATION."

ONE DESTROYER KNOCKED DOWN SEVEN ENEMY PLANES BEFORE AND AFTER IT WAS DAMAGED.

THE JAPANESE PLANES WERE MOSTLY FIGHTERS, BUT THERE WERE SOME MEDIUM BOMBERS, DIVEBOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS. SOME CREWS PARACHUTED

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SOME MEDIUM BOMBERS, DIVEBOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS. SOME CREWS PARACHUTED INTO THE WATER AND SOME WERE PICKED UP.

ATTACKS CEASED AT NIGHTFALL EXCEPT FOR SPORADIC FORAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT. FURTHER STRONG ATTACKS WERE EXPECTED TODAY, BUT THE ENEMY'S LOSS WAS SO GREAT HE APPARENTLY COULDN'T SUSTAIN THE ASSAULT AND IT WAS QUIET.

DAY AND NIGHT AMERICAN AIR PATROLS DOWNED ABOUT AS MANY ENEMY AIRCRAFT AROUND OKINAWA AS SHIP'S GUNS DID.

ALTHOUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BLANKETED THE SKY OVER THE INVASION SHIPS FOR THREE-HOURS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ON OKINAWA, CONCENTRATING ON THE DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE LAND FORCES, WERE UNAWARE OF THE AIR BATTLE JUST OFFSHORE. ONE CORRESPONDENT RETURNING TO THIS SHIP AFTER DAYS AND NIGHTS ON THE ISLAND HADN'T HEARD A WORD OF ANYTHING UNUSUAL GOING ON.

QD1017APW NM

Add Manila - Pips xxx and Bougainville

MAJ.GEN.JENS A.DOE'S 41ST DIVISION YANKS TALLIED 2,297 JAPANESE DEAD IN THE ZAMBOANGA AREA OF SOUTHERN MINDANAO, AND TOOK 59 PRISONERS. THE NEW FIGURE BROUGHT TO 310,000 THE JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, WITH AMERICAN OVER-ALL CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AS A LITTLE MORE THAN 30,000.

ARMORED UNITS OF MAJ. GEN. RAPP BRUSH'S 40TH DIVISION RACED FORWARD ON NEGROS, ADVANCING BROUGH ALICANTE AND CAROLINA AIRFIELDS. TO THE HIMUGAAN RIVER, AND ON TO THE NORTH COASTAL PLAIN.

ALL SEVEN AIRFIELDS ON NEGROS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE YANKS.

ON CEBU AMERICAN ADVANCES CONTINUED AS MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. ARNOLD'S AMERICAL DIVISION SYSTEMATICALLY DESTROYED PREPARED JAPANESE POSITIONS NORTH OF GUADALUPE.

MANY TOWNS AND VILLAGES ON SOUTHERN LUZON WERE LIBERATED AS THE 14TH ARMY CORPS SWEPT SOUTH AND EAST IN THE PROVINCE OF LAGUNA. JAPANESE IN BITTERLY-DEFENDED MOUNTAIN POSITIONS NEAR LEGASPI WERE FEELING THE MIGHT OF BRIG. GEN. HANFORD MACNIDER'S 158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM ARTILLERY.

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CARACAS--SECOND ADD VENEZUELA-ARGENTINA X X X AND JAPAN)
A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID VENEZUELA VIEWED ARGENTIN'S DECLARATION OF WAR AND ITS SIGNING OF THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC WITH "PROFOUND SATISFACTION."

THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT AT BUENOS AIRES TOOK THESE STEPS WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEKS AND VENEZUELA'S ACTION CAME JUST A MONTH AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE, AT WHICH A RESULUTION WAS ADOPTED INVITING ARGENTINA TO COME BACK INTO THE AMERICAN FOLD PROVIDING SHE DECLARED WAR AND TOOK STEPS AGAINST AXIS ACTIVITIES.

THE UNITED STATES IS PLANNING IMMEDIATELY TO LIFT ITS SPECIAL ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED LAST JULY ON ARGENTINA AND TO PUT THE NATION ON AN EQUAL ECONOMIC BASIS WITH THE OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA BY THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL ELIMINATE ONE OF THE SEVEREST THREATS TO HEMISPHERIC UNITY IN THE HISTORY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM.
MD1136PEW

PACHUCA, MEXICO, APRIL 8-(AP)-MINING IN THE STATE OF HIDALGO, WHICH HAS SOME OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST SILVER MINES, I CRIPPLED BY A STRIKE OF PACHUCA ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY EMPLOYES, BE YESTERDAY.

THE STRIKERS ASK 40 PER CENT PAY INCREASES.

JULIO SERRANO CASTRO, FEDERAL CONCILIATION BO PRESIDENT, SAID ARBITRATION CONFERENCES WILL START TOMORROW.

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LVC88 J88759P

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, APRIL 8-(AP)-NICOLAI PESKOV AND ALEXEI BORDANOV, MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET [redacted] PETROLEUM GEOLOGY SECTION, ARE HERE STUDYING THE OIL BUSINESS.

PKL 01420 AG9 730P

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 8-(AP)-STEVEDORES FOUND A TIME BOMB ABOARD THE [redacted] CHILEAN SHIP MARTE JUST BEFORE IT WAS TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE FROM THE NITRATE PORT OF IQUIQUE, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

AUTHORITIES SAID THE FIND CONFIRMED THAT SABOTEU WERE AT WORK IN THE REGION. EARLIER OFFICIAL BELIEF HAD BEEN EXPRESSED THAT AXIS-INSPIRED SABOTAGE CAUSED THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO OTHER CHILEAN NITRATE SHIPS IN RECENT WEEKS.

LPA J88550P

UNDATED SYRIAN

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

A FRENCH PRESS AGENCY WIRELESS DISPATCH REPORTED BY THE FCC YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) SAID THAT PREMIER FARES EL KHOURY OF SYRIA, HAD FORMED A NEW CABINET OF SIX MINISTERS.

DY734PEW

A118

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS APR 9 1945

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)

WESTERN FRONT: 128 MILES (FROM WEST OF BRUNSWICK; GERMAN REPORTS SAID 90 MILES AT EISLEBEN)

ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES FROM RENO RIVER.

DY725PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 8-(AP)-THIRD NAVY DESTROYER TO BE NAMED THE U.S.S. HENLEY WAS LAUNCHED TODAY AT THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S SAN FRANCISCO SHIPYARD.

THE FIRST WARSHIP TO BEAR THE NAME WAS A VICTIM OF THE 1934 LONDON NAVAL TREATY WHILE THE SECOND WAS SUNK IN OCTOBER 1943 BY TORPEDO FIRE. ALL WERE NAMED FOR CAPT. ROBERT HENLEY, NAVAL HERO OF THE WAR OF 1812.

SPONSOR AT TODAY'S LAUNCHING WAS MRS. GEORGE W. WHEATON OF PASADENA, SUBSTITUTING FOR MRS. ROYAL KNIGHT JOSLIN OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

JY1157PCW

JAP CLAIMS (230)

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 8-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO TODAY DECLARED THE BATTLES AROUND OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYU ISLAND HAD BECOME A JAPANESE "OFFENSIVE" AND MADE THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT 245 "ENEMY" SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE AREA SINCE MARCH 23.

IN BROADCASTS HEARD BY THE FCC THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ADMITTED THE LOSS OF ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS IN THE RYUKYUS SINCE THE NIGHT OF APRIL 5, AND LISTED AMERICAN OSSES IN THAT PERIOD AS 31 WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS.

FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT AMERICAN NAVAL AIRCRAFT SANK SIX JAPANESE WARSHIPS, INCLUDING THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP YAMATO, TWO CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS, SATURDAY AFTER AN ENEMY AERIAL ATTACK ON THE U.S. INVASION FLEET OFF OKINAWA THE DAY BEFORE. THE TWO-DAYS ACTION IN THE RYUKYUS COST THE NIPPONESE 417 PLANES.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN FRIDAY'S AERIAL ATTACK WERE THREE DESTROYERS SUNK AND SEVERAL DAMAGED, NIMITZ SAID. IN THE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE FLEET SEVEN U.S. CARRIER PLANES WERE LOST.

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, COMPILED THE FIGURE OF 245

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SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED, AND BOASTED THAT "CRIPPLING BLOWS DEALT THE ENEMY FLEET ARE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS OF NAVAL WARFARE."

BUT DOMEI WARNED THAT "WE MUST RESTRAIN OURSELVES FROM BECOMING TOO OPTIMISTIC" BECAUSE "THE ENEMY ARMADA CONTINUES TO MANEUVER AND FIGHT."

WHILE CHEERING THE "GREAT RESULTS" CLAIMED FOR THE JAPANESE NAVY, DOMEI SAID "THE QUESTION REMAINS WHETHER WE WILL BE ABLE TO GRASP THIS NEW OPPORTUNITY TO ANNIHILATE THE ENEMY."

QD241PPW

Add San Francisco Suzuki XXX air force,

~~"DEMOGOGIC ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE ENEMY."~~

THE POLICE CHIEF SAID IT WAS NATURAL THAT JAPANESE COMMUNIQUES WITHHOLD CERTAIN INFORMATION AS TO AREAS AIR RAIDED BUT ADDED IT WAS "REGRETTABLE" THAT SOME NIPPONESE TURNED FROM THE "ACCURATE ANNOUNCEMENTS" OF TOKYO TO THE AMERICAN NEWS BROADCASTS FROM SAIPAN.

HARA SAID RADIO PROPAGANDA PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN BOTH ACTUAL AND DIPLOMATIC WARFARE AND ASSERTED NIPPON MUST TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT OUTSIDE BROADCASTS FROM "STIRRING CONFUSION ON THE HOME FRONT OF JAPAN." HE ADDED JAPANESE RADIO ENGINEERS WERE DOING THEIR BEST TO JIM AMERICAN BROADCASTS AND APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE TO "MAINTAIN YOUR CONFIDENCE IN OUR CERTAIN VICTORY."

TURNING TO LEAFLETS DROPPED ON JAPAN BY AMERICAN PLANES, HARA SAID THE PEOPLE WERE "LIABLE TO BE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT" IF THEY DO NOT REPORT AND TURN IN SUCH PRINTED MATTER.

QD346PPW

A103FX

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 8-(AP)-MORE THAN 800 CIVILIANS CAME BACK TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY FROM THE JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS OF SANTO TOMAS, LOS BANOS, BACOLOD, HOLMES AND DAVAO AND F
BUST THIS

Add San Francisco-offensive XXX since March 23.

IN BROADCASTS HEARD BY THE FCC THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ADMITTED THE LOSS OF ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS IN THE RYUKYUS SINCE THE NIGHT OF APRIL 5, AND LISTED AMERICAN LOSSES IN THAT PERIOD AS 31 WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS.

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(120) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 9--RADIO RELEASE 7 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, SUNDAY, APRIL 7)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-SIR RICHARD FAIREY WILL RELINQUISH HIS POST AS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE BRITISH AIR COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF APRIL, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SIR RICHARD ASKED SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, FOR PERMISSION TO RESIGN BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH. HE HAS BEEN ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

THE AIR COMMISSION REPRESENTS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE PROCUREMENT OF PLANES IN THIS COUNTRY.

H.O.R. HINDLEY WILL SUCCEED SIR RICHARD. HINDLEY PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS IN INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANT. SINCE 1940 HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE AIR MINISTRY WHERE HIS PRESENT POST IS DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 9--RADIO RELEASE 7P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, SUNDAY, APRIL 8)

AB1018PEW NM

A211

NEW YORK, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY IT WAS REPORTED FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER THAT "ITALIAN PARTISANS" HAD BLOWN UP THE RIALTO BRIDGE IN VENICE. THE DOMESTIC FRENCH BROADCA S RECORDED HERE BY THE FCC.
BY 12

NEW YORK, APRIL 8-(AP)-A SWEDISH ARMY HIGH EXPLOSIVES DUM IN A CAVE OUTSIDE STOCKHOLM BLEW UP TODAY, THE STOCKHOLM RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COM ISSION.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE HAD NOT BEEN DETERMINED BUT ADDED "AS FAR AS IS KNOWN NOBODY WAS HURT." THE BLAST WAS CAUSED BY A FIRE, THE CAUSE OF WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN LEARNED, THE STATION REPORTED.

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OW155 JSS1008P

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Allies Reported In Bremen; 2d Force Flanks Hannover; Koenigsberg And Heart Of Vienna Taken By Russians

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4 ARMIES STRIKE FOR ELBE RIVER ALONG WIDE FRONT

Doughboys Hammer into Essen, Seize Ruins of Krupp Munitions Works.

GELSENKIRCHEN FALLS

Nazi Forces Believed Putting Torch to Hamburg, Hannover, Brunswick.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 10.—(AP) Allied armies struck yesterday for the Elbe river—last big stream before Berlin—fought into the outskirts of Hannover and to the gates of flaming Bremen, and cut off 80,000 enemy troops in Holland with a push within 20 miles of the north German coast.

Mysterious fires raged in Hamburg, Hannover and Brunswick, indicating that the German armies, stricken by the loss of a half million men in 10 terrible days of combat, were putting the torch to the cities which they seem unable to save from the Allied onslaught.

American troops fought into virtually encircled Essen, Europe's greatest armaments city, and captured the ruins of the famed Krupp munitions works, idle since an RAF obliteration bombing in March. The nearby Ruhr city of Gelsenkirchen fell without a shot.

Smash Toward Elbe

The British Second army and the U. S. Ninth, First and Third armies were hammering toward the Elbe, which runs within 50 miles of Berlin, shoulder-to-shoulder along an arching front of 200 miles.

While the British joined lines with the Ninth army for the assault on Hannover, the main weight appeared to be swinging northeastward where vanguards on the Weser river were 50 miles from the Elbe at Hamburg, Germany's second city. They were battling a Marine division hustled down from Hamburg and German troops from Denmark.

The Paris radio said the British also had entered Bremen, but the last reports from the front said they were locked in hard fighting five miles from the city.

The U. S. Ninth army threw five divisions into its eastern push, led by the motorized 83rd infantry division, which broke into the province of Brunswick at a point less than 70 miles from the Elbe and 137 miles southwest of Berlin.

The Ninth Army's Fifth Armored division also broke loose north of the Second Armored division, which was erroneously reported to be 20 miles from Brunswick Sunday. It was the 83rd which was 25 miles from Brunswick.

Smash Toward Berlin

The U. S. First army plunged nearly 20 miles eastward on the south flank of the Ninth army to within 135 miles of the Reich's capital. On its south flank, the U. S. Third army moved its lines up 128 miles from Berlin.

A field dispatch said the First and Third armies now were 150 miles from the Russians and close enough to co-operate tactically in cutting the Reich in half. There was no official hint, however, that such tactical teamwork had actually begun, although it was possible.

More than 5,200 Allied warplanes flailed supply and defense positions in front of the advancing Allies.

The Canadian First army joined up with Allied First Airborne army forces, split the lines of two German armies in Holland, and pinned an estimated 80,000 of the enemy back in Holland's largest cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and the Hague.

The Canadian Fourth Armored division broke out of its Ems river bridgehead and dashed 17 miles north to Beckhusen, 20 miles from the river's North Sea mouth. Closing of this gap would seal off all Holland and possibly double the number of German troops stranded on Dutch soil.

Driving westward, the Canadians came within sight of the Zuider Zee as they shut the door on German forces in southwestern Holland.

All roads out were cut save a hazardous one over the Zuider Zee causeway when Canadian armor fought into the railway junction of Meppel and the Germans blew up the dikes, flooding the 10-mile strip of lowland between there and the Zuider Zee.

Canadians Enter Sogel

One Canadian column, following swiftly at the heels of German forces pulled out of northeast Holland, raced 23 miles northeastward, entered Sogel and pressed on beyond to a point but 28 miles from the north sea and 32 miles from the port of Emden.

There was no rest for the Germans either in middle or southern Germany.

The U. S. First army hammered eastward 18 miles and captured Duderstadt, approximately 135 miles southwest of Berlin, putting it back in the running with the U. S. Ninth and Third armies thrusting east.

The U. S. Third army, still building up power on the Thuringian plain, edged a few miles farther east to Allmenhausen, 83 miles west of Leipzig and 128 miles southwest of Berlin.

The U. S. Seventh army, held up in bitter fighting on the southern end of its front thrust within 95 miles of Munich, cut losse on the north end. Tanks rumbled out into fairly open country only 65 miles west of the Czech border.

The French First army fought within nine miles of Stuttgart and was outflanking the Siegfried line anchored in the Black Forest, slashing around through the forest's northern fringes.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army group, reported that for the past 10 days the Germans had been losing troops at the rate of 50,000 a day in killed, wounded and captured, the heaviest losses yet inflicted in this war on the enemy's armies.

TANKS RACING ACROSS PLAINS IN NORTH REICH

Bremen and Hannover Burn as the British and Yank Troops Close In.

ARMOR BY-PASSES BIG CITIES

Germans Lose 500,000 Troops in Ten Days—80,000 in Dutch Pocket.

Paris, April 9 (A. P.).—The Allies, having exacted 500,000 casualties from the Germans in ten days, cut the last railway from western Holland today, trapping the bulk of 80,000 more Germans believed still in the Netherlands.

The American Ninth and British Second armies fought within sight of the shelled and burning north German cities of Hannover and Bremen. They were within fifty miles of the Elbe River at Hamburg and seventy of the stream at Nagdeburg. The Elbe is the last water barrier on the flat country leading to Berlin and flows within fifty miles of the capital.

Hannover and Bremen both were five miles from Allied infantry and tanks. An entry into both was imminent, although the Germans were fighting hard for Bremen, one of their greatest ports and shipbuilding centers. Tanks by-passed both cities, hopelessly outflanking each.

Many Towns Are Ablaze.

Great and small cities and towns all over northern Germany burned mysteriously, even though Allied bombers stayed away from most. Flames were reported specifically in Hamburg, Hannover, Brunswick and Luebeck. Of these, Luebeck and Brunswick had not been raided recently.

Ninth Army troops stormed into the streets of the great Ruhr industrial cities of Essen (660,000), home of the Krupp works; Dortmund (537,000) and Gelsenkirchen (313,000).

At least 38,600 prisoners were captured yesterday, 37,500 to Gen. Omar Bradley's four American armies in the center. Bradley's headquarters estimated German casualties at 50,000 a day for the past ten days.

To the south the Seventh Army capture of Crailsheim placed the Americans within ninety-four miles of Munich and 170 of Hitler's mountain fastness at Berchtesgaden.

Canadians pushed eight miles northeast of Zwolle and made contact with Allied airborne troops to wrest control of the north Holland communications. The junction was established close to the rail junction of Meppel, ten miles from the Zuider Zee. There the last rail line was snapped and the last rail bridge was blown up. The Germans blasted the dikes flooding 400 square miles. Late in the day the Canadian armor sped six miles north of the Ems River town of Meppen to a point thirty-five miles from Emden.

"Field Marshal Montgomery's tanks and infantry tonight are executing a vast maneuver to trap hundreds of thousands of Germans against the sea in northern Germany and Holland—(where the smaller trap already is closed)," Associated Press Correspondent Robert Wilson wirelessed from British headquarters.

At Supreme Headquarters, officers said up to 80,000 Germans of Army Group H were left in Holland. Many are combat troops, but most are garrison and supplemental personnel. The Germans facing the Canadian First Army on a 150-mile front from the Dutch city of Arnhem to the Ems River were split into two distinct pockets. One was west of the Issel River including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and the Hague. The other screened the German naval bases of Emden and Wilhelmshaven, thirty-nine and thirty-six miles from closest Allied troops.

Holland Liberation Is Near.

"The liberation of northeast Holland is likely to come quickly," Ross Munro of the Canadian Press reported.

The Ninth Army at last reports—hours behind the swift pace of battle—was on open flat tank country with no coherent German lines before them. The Hell-on-Wheels (Second) Armored Division by-passed Hannover ten miles to the south and then went "out of sight" in a wedge within twenty miles of Brunswick (201,306) aimed at Magdeburg (334,358) on the beeline to Berlin. Supreme Headquarters received no word from the Ninth Army of further operations today, presumably because of thin communica-

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tions and moving headquarters at the front.

Seventh Forming Traps.

The Seventh Army captured 7,861 prisoners in twenty-four hours and made gains of up to fifteen miles eastward. The Germans threw in tanks and self-propelled guns and the Americans destroyed twenty-seven of them. American infantry shoved well east of captured Neustadt and other troops went beyond Koenigshofen. Another clamped a

mand post of a 42d Division company.

Names Kept Secret

Names of the men who escaped could not be disclosed, but the father of one of them was described as a personal friend of Maj. Gen. Harry Collins, commander of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, who immediately sped word to the father.

One of the first to greet the lieutenants, captured last January 20 in the 94th Infantry fighting near Luxembourg, was Lieut. James

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Escaped Yanks Tell Of Nazi Cruelties

By A. I. Goldberg

With the U.S. 7th Army, April 9 (AP)—Two United States Army lieutenants who survived the horrors of the Gerolstein and Hammelburg prisoner-of-war camps in Germany escaped in their fourth attempt and reached the American lines east of the Main River yesterday, declaring they had been subjected to "utterly inhuman treatment" by their captors.

One, a young West Point graduate of the class of 1943, and the other, an Arlington (Va.) youth, broke away from guards on a forced march toward a new prison camp at Nuernberg as advancing American troops approached the older camps.

West Pointer Grim

French slave laborers supplied them with food as they made their way to the American lines, where they related the story of their experiences in German hands. The West Pointer punctuated his story with the grim statement that the treatment they had received was "utterly inhuman" and he longed to get back into the lines to "kill Germans for what they did to our men."

"The Germans even tried to use Red Cross packages addressed to us as bribes—holding them back from us, then offering us something from them to try to get us to talk. Not one American officer or man in any prison I have been in ever talked.

Lost 40 Pounds

"The Germans put me in solitary confinement for thirteen days trying to make me tell them who I was. They had a suspecion who my day was, and his outfit, on which they had all the information, but I refused to tell them anything. I lost 40 pounds."

The other lieutenant said he had lost 30 pounds. French and Polish slave laborers from the Germans led Sergt. Henry Wells, Van Nuys, Cal., and his patrol to the fugitives, and a jeep carried them to the com-

Douglas, of Arlington, Va., who knew the West Pointer at the academy.

"This is the happiest day of my life," the escaped lieutenant said. "But we can never forget the horrors of those prison camps.

"Gerolstein should go down in history as a blot of shame on humanity."

Wounded Left Untreated

The other lieutenant said, "What left searing scars on both of us was knowledge of the way our wounded prisoners lay untreated in hospitals."

Paper bandages but no drugs or antiseptics were used, both men said.

In each of three prior escape attempts which failed they managed to obtain some materials for treating the wounded and smuggled these back to the camps with them, they reported.

U. S. Doctor Raids Nazi Town; One Jeep Goes and Captures It

By HOWARD COWAN.

Bad Mergentheim, April 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This town was captured, but it wasn't strictly according to Hoyle, as Capt. Richard Herrick of Webster City, Iowa, tells the story.

Bad Mergentheim, a little German resort city, had sixteen hospitals jammed with more than 2,000 wounded, most of them German, but a captured German nurse said that four of the wounded men were Americans, and added that she thought the German troops had cleared out.

"We decided to take a chance—send a party in to get those men out. We'd heard that some of our fellows were getting pretty rough treatment," said Capt. Herrick, who is the medical officer of the Second Battalion, Twenty-second Infantry, Fourth Division.

Sergt. Robie Moore of Pocohontas, Va., and Sergt. Jake Brill of 532 East 52d street, Brooklyn, medics, accompanied the Captain. Brill is a German-speaking Polish refugee who, during transfusions, tells the German patients: "This is good Jewish blood you're getting, bud."

"Nobody'd been in the town yet, so we figured on taking the German nurse along to show the way," Herrick said. "She got nervous before we left and said, 'Auf weidersehen,' and started to walk away. I told her 'Auf weidersehen, hell,' and took her by the arm. She came with us."

Found Only Three Yanks.

Herrick said that when they got to the hospital he walked in the front. He continued: "There was a German soldier sitting inside a little inclosure like you find in most any hospital. I asked him 'Wo sind die Amerikanshen Soldaten?" He mumbled an answer, and pointed to the stairs, and then looked up and saw who we were. He hollered, 'Oh, Amerikaners,' and stuck up his hands. I thought his eyes would pop out of his head.

"There were only three instead of four Americans there. Two of them weren't even wounded. They were medics from the 116th Cavalry who were captured while carrying Kraut prisoners to an aid station. They'd been working as orderlies in the hospital. The wounded man was from the Twelfth Armored Division.

"We loaded up right away and made our men release a couple of German doctors and two nurses they'd captured outside—they needed them in the hospitals—and went on home."

Yesterday morning the Fourth Division was still fighting on the road north of Bad Mergentheim. Word again got round that the town was clear. Lieut. Harry W. Rose Jr. of Washington, D. C., and three wire men and a jeep driver were sent in to reserve some billets for the Third Battalion.

One-Jeep Task Force.

"I though it was strange when we ran into a road block of mines on the outskirts of town," Rose said. "It was funnier still when he got in the town. Here were German soldiers walking around. They weren't even armed."

This one-jeep task force drove to the City Hall and surprised a Gestapo officer loafing in the police station. Pfc. Karl Shrader of 639 West 207th street, New York, one of the wire men, speaks German fluently. He learned from the Gestapo agent and the Burfomeister that German troops were hiding in the hills outside of town. Rose and four men armed only with carbines went after them and came back with thirty-five captives.

"Through Shrader I told the Burgomeister to make all civilians turn in their firearms, keep off the streets and put out white flags," Rose said. "We cut the wires in the telephone office and went back to get help."

Inside the town was the SS headquarters with a huge stock of weapons and ammunition. The luxurious Kurthaus Hotel, with 400 rooms designed for the elite tourist trade, was found to house broadcasting studios for the Stuttgart station, evacuated last July because of air raids. Among the 2,000 German patients in the hospital was a German general.

'No Nazi Stand Before Berlin'

By J. W. Gallagher

With the 9th Army in Germany, East of the Leine River, April 9 (AP)—There is no indication here that the Germans can or will organize any good defensive line between this area and Berlin.

Civilian morale and the general soldier morale appear to be in complete collapse, although certain Nazi elements are fighting with ferocity.

Prisoners have been pouring in at an unprecedented rate.

21,000 Prisoners

In the past ten days, the 2d Armored Division has taken more prisoners with less fight than at any stage of its operations in this war, including those in Sicily. The prisoner count was more than 21,000 by Sunday night.

Veteran army men expressed the opinion the Germans are incapable of putting up an organized line because they simply lack the manpower to do it.

Units Scattered

In the last 115 miles of its forward drive the 2d Armored Division has yet to encounter a single organized German division. The only units it has encountered have been isolated static defense troops or convalescent SS or parachute men.

One reason for the German lack of fighting manpower is seen in the fact that Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White's command alone overran 138 hospitals filled with German wounded—the fruits of six years of war.

A mobile broadcast tank under Lieut. Arthur Hadley, New York, has been responsible in part for the surrender of at least 4,000 prisoners.

Tanks Take Towns

The 2d Armored's tanks roll uptown in an invaded city, spread out, then Hadley's tank calls on the defenders to surrender. In the face of this showing of force, they usually give up, although they sometimes let fly a few shots before closing the deal.

The ferocity of the spirit of some of the resisting German elements, however, is shown in the story of a captured German officer who reported the mayor of Lemgo was taken to the rear and hanged by the Nazis because he tried to arrange the surrender of his city. The officer said he saw the body hanging publicly in the streets.

Civilian officials, nevertheless, are surrendering their towns, and sometimes have chased out German soldiers first.

Werewolf Order Overridden

A German colonel in charge of a hospital town asserted he had overridden the "werewolf" orders of the Nazi high command for the civilian population to kill every invader they could reach. He said he had published an order that fulfillment of such instructions would be "suicide to thousands of innocent German men" of the civilian population.

"These (werewolf) orders are opposed to every international law and to every law of humanity," he said his order to the populace read. "They are barbaric. Therefore I annul these orders."

The 2d Armored Division caught up with some elusive German railroad guns, destroying two of them with artillery fire Sunday.

Dummy Airfield Taken

A dummy German airfield was taken. Dummy planes had been camouflaged just enough so they would not be quite hidden, but to make them seem real, said Major Robert Crust, of Flint, Mich., of the 2d Armored.

The castle of the former King of Hannover is in American hands. The giant edifice, now owned by a duke an dused as a museum, contained many valuable paintings and relics. It was completely undamaged.

The 702d Tank Battalion, under Lieut. Col. John A. (Tiger) Beall, of Jacksonville, Texas, was the first group to bombard near-by Hannover.

YANKS, REDS NOW IN POSITION TO COORDINATE DRIVE

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH U. S. FIRST ARMY, April 9—(AP)—For the first time since the great Allied drives opened, Russian and American armies tonight are in a position for tactical field cooperation in cutting up what remains of the German army.

Marshal Konevs' First Ukrainian army and the armies of Generals Patton and Hodges are only some 150 miles apart and it is possible for them to coordinate their moves in slashing Germany apart at the waist.

Ready to Coordinate Moves

Whether there is close coordination at this stage is known only to the high command, but a study of the map shows that with the distances whittled down the Allies are easily able to mesh their operations.

The shortest line between the Americans and Russians stretches from the spearhead of the Third army near Weiman to Goerlitz east of Dresden.

Should simultaneous drives be opened down this line through Leipzig and Dresden the Allies probably would slice Germany in half in relatively short order and a corridor would be opened between the Russian and American fronts.

Some veteran military men foresee capitulation of all enemy forces left in the half of the country that is cut off from Hitler by such a bisecting.

"Once they are away from Hitler's influence and control," one officer said, "I believe we will see capitulation. But this will be in the geographical half of Germany cut off from Hitler. He is the only influence that keeps them going."

This viewpoint coincides with that of Gen. George C. Marshall, who reportedly told the Senate Military committee that the quickest way to end the war with Germany would be to kill or capture

GI Risks Life To Save Bridge On Yanks' Road To Berlin

In Germany, April 9 (AP)—Because an Atlanta sergeant thought more of his duty than he did of his life, the 9th Army drove unhampered across the Leine River toward Berlin.

The advance of the 2d Armored Division and attached doughboys of the 30th Infantry Division placed the 9th Army spearhead less than 130 miles from Berlin today, at Sarstedt and Hildesheim.

Tears Out Fuse

A sergeant from the 30th, riding a 2d Armored tank, saw a wisp of smoke curl from a pier on the approach of one of the Leine bridges south of Sarstedt.

Realizing the smoke came from a German fuse and that the bridge was about to be blown up, the sergeant rushed forward and tore out the burning fuse with his bare hands.

It was attached to 1,200 pounds of explosive, and the fuse had burned so near the charge that a detonating cap exploded in his hands.

Two Fingers Blown Off

The explosion blew off two of his fingers, and for this reason under censorship rules he must remain nameless for the moment.

The sergeant's act allowed the combat command to rush forward across the bridge unhampered, forcing a general German withdrawal to the south with the result that the 2d Armored's other commands found several more bridges intact and passed rapidly over them to take Hildesheim early Sunday.

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Hitler because of his influence over the armed forces.

Drawing a line between the two fronts shows that either Leipzig or Dresden would be the most favorable meeting places.

From Leipzig to Berlin there is a corridor of solid ground leading through many lakes and low ground and it is traversed by one of Hitler's superhighways.

Enemy Resistance Weak

One officer declared there was less enemy strength in front of the First army than at any time since Gen. Omar N. Bradley sent his troops ashore in Normandy.

"We've carved the heart out of Germany's industry by the Russians' capture of Silesia and by pocketing the Ruhr," the officer said. "When Germany is cut in two then it is the finish. Disintegration already has begun. If Hitler retreats to the national redoubt in southern Bavaria then in my opinion it is highly likely the forces trapped in the northern half will capitulate."

Tactical reconnaissance pilots returning from flights over enemy territory make such reports as "150 plus people in Holzminden," or "thirty plus people walking northeast" or "200 scattered people walking northeast from Goettingen."

There are no reports of any considerable enemy concentrations of troops, tanks or guns—which would be spotted if the enemy was making a stand in any great force.

ESSEN'S KRUPP WORKS FOUND 'DONE' BY RAF

ESSEN, Germany, April 9 (AP)—Troops of the United States Ninth Army entering Essen today found the site of the Krupp armaments works perhaps the most pulverized spot in Germany. Not a wheel had turned in the plant since March 11, when 1,000 Royal Air Force heavy bombers gave the Krupp factory its finishing blow.

"I think about 2,000 people were killed that last night," said a former Krupp employe, now an Essen police sergeant. "After that, Krupp had no lights and the Essen railroad was destroyed."

Sgt. Otto Spiegler, a combat rifleman, of 945 East 165th Street, the Bronx, N. Y., asked him if our artillery had hit the plant. The German said there were "so many raids and explosions I couldn't be sure."

The Essen Railroad was the transportation link in the huge Ruhr armament production line. It had stops at Hamborn, Oberhausen, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum and Dortmund, surrounding Essen, and with a combined pre-war population of almost 3,000,000.

Troops of the Seventy-ninth Infantry Division, who entered Essen, took Hamborn about two weeks ago. Three doughboys entered Gelsenkirchen and found it undefended.

After the March 11 bombing, the Gestapo forced every male citizen of Essen to join the German Army or the police force and started preparations to defend the city. But a few days ago the Gestapo itself fled. Then Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring sent his crack Second Parachute Division to Essen along with artillery and tanks.

Col. Andrew J. Schriver of Mount Holly Springs, Pa., whose 315th Regiment was in the city, said "those paratroopers made us fight all the way in here."

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE TERRORIZED BY 'WEREWOLVES'

By WES GALLAGHER

HAMELIN, Germany, April 9—(AP) Adolf Hitler's newest weapon, the underground organization of "Werewolves," has terrorized some sections of the German civilian population, but thus far at least has been a flop as effective guerrilla opposition to the Allied armies.

A check of the various armies revealed today that in all of the vast territory overrun by Allied forces there has been almost no sabotage of military effort or assassination of Allied soldiers. The German civilian population has been docile beyond the expectations of Allied authorities.

German civilians, long dominated by the Gestapo, were terrorized by the Nazi announcement of the formation of the society of Werewolves.

It was significant that the first public announcement of the Werewolves came almost simultaneously with Gen. Eisenhower's letter to President Roosevelt in which the Supreme Allied commander said that no formal ending of the war could be expected and that a prolonged period of guerrilla activity would be anticipated.

That there will be no formal peace every German, officer and civilian alike, agrees. They say that the Nazis themselves will never make peace and there is no other German group strong enough to do so.

This means that the Allied armies, besides crushing every particle of enemy resistance, must overrun every section of Europe held by the Germans.

The Nazis are trying to capitalize on this situation by attempting to throw Germany into a state of anarchy in which there would be no civilian administration and virtually no communications except army channels. It would take the Allies many years to deal with this chaos Hitler is creating without a thought for the suffering of Germans or the other peoples of Europe.

Creating the Werewolves is one of the terror weapons by which the Nazis hope to keep any German civilian from taking any position to help administer the country under Allied control.

This would mean that American, British and Russian forces would have to build and maintain public utilities, install communications and feed 8,000,000 people.

The alternative is to have 8,000,000 starving people, with the resulting riots, on Allied hands.

Under this chaos and confusion the Nazi party leaders could safely go underground to plan a long-range political campaign to sabotage Allied efforts to bring order to Germany. They probably could escape detection rather easily.

There is a possibility that Hitler may be able to form a new murder society in chaotic Europe which might take years to stamp out and for a few months couple it with organized guerrilla warfare. Whether he will succeed depends more on the reaction of the German people than on the Allied forces.

If the Germans throw off the yoke of terror and insist on law and order, Hitler will fail. If the Germans do not—then the Allied powers face a huge and long task.

Shelled By Nazis, Prisoners Say

With U.S. 9th Army in Germany, April 9 (AP)—The 8th Armored Division today reported the capture of a prisoner-of-war camp for Russians where the Germans had turned artillery against the helpless prisoners, killing hundreds.

The liberated Russians said they had been marched from Essen, Duesseldorf and Dortmund for two days without food. When they reached the inclosure southeast of Soest, they related, the Germans set up artillery and as the Americans approached shelled the prisoners herded inside the barbed-wire fence.

American aid men tried to save the wounded Russians, but many died.

"All were suffering from exposure and malnutrition as well as wounds," said Lieut. Donald Franekl, medical officer from Philadelphia. "Some were walking skeletons."

'MURDER PLANT' SEIZED IN REICH

Estimated 20,000 Put To Death By Nazi Executioners

Russians say Nazis murdered 577,000 in Latvia. ..... Page 4

With U.S. 1st Army in Germany, April 9 (AP)—A Nazi "murder factory," where an estimated 20,000 political prisoners, Jews and slave laborers were put to death, was discovered in an insane asylum near Limburg by the 1st Army, Allied officers disclosed today.

A story of diabolical torture and ghoulish feasts by drink-sodden executioners was told by the investigators, Capt. Brinkley Hamilton, a British officer attached to an American infantry division, and Lieut. W. R. Johnson, of Loveland, Colorado.

The asylum had been located previously by Lieut. George Walker, of Deshler, Ohio, and Capt. Alton H. Jung, of San Antonio, Texas, after their suspicions were aroused by tales told by German residents of the village of Hadamar, 4 miles north of Limburg.

Three Arrests Ordered

They questioned German officials of Hadamar and on the basis of their reports Major Harvey M. Coverly, of Sausalito, Cal., ordered the arrests of three Germans who ran the asylum—a 70-year-old doctor, a 45-year-old chief woman's nurse and a middle-aged chief warden.

The asylum, the officers learned, was one of six "plants" set up by the Nazis inside Germany to dispose scientifically of slave laborers who were unruly or had outlived their usefulness to the German war machine. They gave this account of the slaughter house:

German civil authorities themselves estimated that 15,000 victims were gassed and cremated, another 5,000 killed by drugs or poison and buried in communal graves near the asylum walls.

Crazed Inmates Raised Terror

After residents of Hadamar complained repeatedly of the stench of burning bodies and the Bishop of Muenster protested, the Nazis switched from gas to hypodermic injections, and from cremation to mass burial.

The killings continued up to March 21—eight days before the arrival of the American armor.

They were described as "mercy killings" authorized by a 1939 Nazi statute. Political prisoners and slave laborers — particularly Russians, Poles and Dutch—who became too weak to work were first starved, then declared "hopelessly ill," and slain.

Terror was added to the place by 300 crazed inmates who were allowed to run free in the awesome underground dungeons.

A Tough-Looking Man

"Nobody would believe it," Johnson said. "It had underground chambers with dripping water, bats flying around and little crazy men jumping out at you at every step. . . .

"The director in charge was a big tall Nazi surgeon, about 70 years old, a graduate of Heidelberg, with saber scars on his face. He was gray-haired but I never saw a tougher-looking man in my life. The chief nurse—her job was to put the death needle into women patients—was about six feet tall and built like a football player. She was as ugly as a witch. The head keeper was a mousey-looking middle-aged man who had been promoted from driving victims to the asylum to the actual job of doing away with them.

"It was the head keeper who gave us the first real tipoff on how the place operated. He told us the asylum never held more than 500 patients and showed us that there were only 481 graves in the cemetery. There were three fresh, empty graves and when we asked him about them he said, 'We always keep three graves ahead.'

Only Sane People Killed

"Captain Hamilton noticed then that the graves were seven feet or more deep and bulb-shaped. Most German graves now are only a few inches deep. . . . We learned that instead of one body in each grave there from six to twenty. . . ."

The English officer, a veteran of twenty years at London's Bow Street police station, said it was "bloody-awful business — worse than anything I ever heard of." He said he learned that on one day they took 500 Russians into the [illegible] and not one came out alive. "When we first walked through [illegible] insane inmates, laughing and [illegible]eaming, followed us around in [illegible]ks," Hamilton said. "There [illegible]e dwarfs and stupid giants, but [illegible]eemed harmless. Only the sane [illegible]le there were killed.

SS Men Provided Help

Each morning the surgeon director, the head keeper and the head nurse held a conference and decided on those to be killed during the day. . . . The head keeper gave the men a narcotic which in their weakened conditioned quickly killed them. The head nurse did the same for the women. When the head keeper wasn't around, one of his assistants did the job.

"One assistant said the doctor was regarded as a kind man because if one of the victims fought against taking the hypo needle the surgeon would not let the attendants beat him into submission. He just let the man go without food until he was too weak to object."

The investigators said the "murder factory" started operating sometime in 1941 and that the gas chambers and crematorium were operated by SS men sent from Berlin.

A Drinking Orgy

"After their ten-thousandth killing, the SS men had a drinking orgy," Hamilton said. "They cleaned out the skulls of some of their victims and used them as drinking cups. Townspeople and former employés at the asylum testified to this."

The officer said some of the victims were "young children who were half Jews."

"Most of the victims appeared to be Russian men and women workers who couldn't stand the strain of hard work and little food on the German farms and in the factories," he said. "One nurse in the asylum defended the killings, saying it was better for these people to be put away because they were sick and useless, even to themselves.

Pneumonia Blamed

"There also were many Poles and some Dutch killed. I don't know whether they killed French or Belgians—but we found no evidence to prove they did.

"The medical director of the district had to prepare reports on the deaths. These people would seal them and send them in complete secrecy to Berlin. Those were his orders. In most cases the cause of death was given as pneumonia or dysentery.

Major Coverly, who listened as the two officers told their story, broke in:

"Yes, and the day after we found the asylum three of the patients still there were so weak they died. The cause of their death was given as 'sleeping sickness.'"

"A Doctor Of Honor"

Throughout the period of executions by drugs, which began after the furor among the townspeople over teh gas killings had died down, the director in charge of the asylum carried out to the letter the legal principles set down by the Nazi euthanasia law that the victims be diagnosed by a reputable physician as "incurably ill." Under the Nazi party starvation technique this only required the interval of time necessary for the ailing workers to break down from lack of food.

Confronted by the evidence and testimony on the operations of his "murder factory," the surgeon, Captain Hamilton said, only replied:

"I have always been a doctor of honor."

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JEWISH TREASURE FOUND IN GERMANY

With the United States Third Army in Germany, April 9 (A. P.).—A Nazi-assembled collection of Jewish cultural treasures has been discovered in the Hessian village of Hungen, ten miles southeast of Giessen, by Lieut. Robert Schoenfield of 1696 East 31st street, Brooklyn, it was disclosed today. Hungen was made a collection point for these treasures beginning in 1941, under the supervision of Dr. Otto Paul, an Orientalist.

The Jewish collection, found scattered in a Hungen castle, a bank, a brickyard, a school and a choir loft, included sacred books dating back to the fourteenth century, thousands of other books by Jewish authors and more than 200 paintings, some by the French artist Edgard Degas. The treasures were looted from museums, the Rothschild libraries, the Oppenheim Collection at Frankfort and the Jewish Historical Museum at Amsterdam.

Yanks Counting Gold Captured In Nazi Mine

Merkers, Germany, April 9 (AP)—United States Army officers toiled in the depths of a German salt mine 2,100 feet underground today to take inventory of a captured hoard of gold and money which a

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Reichsbank official said represented Germany's entire gold reserve.

More than 4,000 bags of gold bullion—each weighing 25 pounds and worth $14,000—already had been counted, but there still were tons of treasure yet to be inventoried.

May Exceed $100,000,000

There were indications that the total might exceed the $100,000,000 estimate which Dr. Werner Vieck, Reichsbank director for the Erfurt district, placed on the value of the hoard.

The inventory was begun yesterday, after 3d Army engineers, under Lieut. Jack McFarlane, of Hollywood, Cal., had blasted a hole through the thick brick wall protecting the treasure.

Lined With Bags Of Money

Corridors leading to the main treasure room were lined with huge stacks of bags containing Reichsmarks and the money of various other countries, including American dollars.

In addition to the great monetary treasure, hundreds of priceless works of art were found hidden in the mine. Dr. Paul Rave, curator of the German State Museum and an assistant director of Berlin's National Art Galleries, said two thirds of Germany's art treasures were cached there.

A titian Venus found in the mine belonged to a Berlin gallery, Dr. Rave said, but he did not know which one. Art treasures in the mine belonged to German institutions and included nothing from any of the occupied countries, he said.

TO FORCE NAZIS TO FEED OTHERS

U.S. Army Officials Setting Up Rhineland Autonomy

With U.S. 1st Army, April 9 (AP). Starting rehabilitation of Rhineland agriculture, the American 1st Army military government officials have placed on the German people the responsibility of providing their own livelihood.

Under the program the Germans will be expected to feed not only themselves but also thousands of Poles, Russians, Czechs and others brought into the country as forced laborers.

The immediate problem is to get the farmers to cultivate their fields, increase dairy production, take care of live stock and plant truck gardens. The Rhineland's major crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats and vegetables.

Approximately 3,520,000 acres are available for production. Military government experts expressed belief that 70 or 80 per cent of this land would be producing this year.

With railroads smashed by Allied bombings and few vehicles left behind by the retreating *Wehrmacht*, transportation is a great problem. Undamaged farm machinery in the area is being pooled, and captured enemy oil stocks and fuel will be given to the farmers.

BRIDGE BLAST PREVENTED

U. S. Sergeant Loses 2 Fingers in Exploit in Germany

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY, in Germany, April 9 (AP)—Because an Atlanta sergeant thought more of his duty than he did of his life, the Ninth Army drove unhampered across the Leine River toward Berlin.

The sergeant, riding an armored tank, saw a wisp of smoke from a fuse curl from a pier on the approach of one of the Leine bridges south of Sarstedt and tore out the burning fuse with his bare hands.

The fuse was attached to 1,200 pounds of explosive and had burned so near the charge that a detonating cap exploded in his hands. The explosion blew off two of his fingers, and for this reason under censorship rules he must remain nameless for the moment.

The sergeant's act allowed the combat command to rush forward across the bridge unhampered, forcing a general German withdrawal to the south with the result the Second Armored Division's other commands found several more bridges intact and passed rapidly over to invest them and take Hildesheim early Sunday.

Starving Dutch Trek For Canadian Lines

With Canadian Forces in Holland, April 9 (AP)—Starving Dutch civilians are leaving Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Hague by the thousands and streaming hopefully toward the Canadian lines in East Holland, Dutch underground leaders in a newly liberated town said today.

Many persons have died on the trek, these underground leaders said, but still the hungry horde moves on, heedless of threats or privations, cluttering the roads and disrupting German traffic.

"In Amsterdam alone," one man said, "the civilians are dying from malnutrition at the rate of some 400 a day.

Meantime, in a small concentration camp near Zutphen, Holland, Allied troops discovered bodies of twelve persons who had been beaten and shot just 24 hours before Canadian soldiers found the bodies buried under six inches of soil.

Two Tibetans Find Out What The War's About

With the Canadian 1st Army, April 9 (AP)—Two Tibetans learned today what this war is all about—after having fought in it—on both sides—for five years.

They set out on a walking tour of Russia five years ago. Promptly they were drafted into the Russian Army, captured by the Nazis and thrust into the Germany Army.

Through it all, because they could find no one able to speak Tibetan, they didn't know what nations were fighting, or why.

Then they were captured by Canadian troops, whose linguists were baffled until someone finally found a sergeant who'd been to Tibet. He told them what goes on.

Merkers, Germany, April 9 (A. P.).—United States Army officers toiled in the depths of a German salt mine 2,100 feet underground today to inventory a captured hoard of gold and money which a Reichsbank official said represented Germany's entire gold reserve. More than 4,000 bags of gold bullion—each weighing twenty-five pounds and worth $14,000—already had been counted, but there still were tons of treasure yet to be inventoried.

There were indications that the final total might exceed the $100,000,000 estimate which Dr. Werner Vieck, Reichsbank director for the Erfurt district, placed on the value of the hoard.

Exchanged Nazi Soldier Feared Recapture

Muehlhausen, Germany, April 9 (AP)—A German soldier at least 50 years old stood at a street corner in this town frantically flagging passing American vehicles.

Finally two Americans from the 6th Armored Division decided to investigate. The German pulled out a batch of papers and through an interpreter the Americans learned that he had been captured and sent to a prison camp at Huntsville, Texas. Exchanged because of his age, he had been trying to get home to Muehlhausen but arrived only after the 6th Armored Division captured the town.

His chief worry now was that he would be recaptured and sent back to America before he could find civilian clothes.

HEIDELBERG, April 9 (AP)—The residents of this old university city seemed today to be completely indifferent to Nazi appeals for underground activity against the Allies.

"We haven't had a single case of sabotage, guerrilla or hostile reaction toward our troops," Capt. E. K. Haskell of Santa Barbara, Calif., said. "Neither have there been any reprisals against the Germans we have working for us."

Wood-Burning Tanks Found In Germany

Eisenach, Germany, April 9 (AP). Wood-burning tanks aparently were among the novel weapons with which the Germans hoped to overcome the fuel shortage handicap.

In extensive shops seized here were found a number of tanks knocked down and in process of conversion to one that was generated from wood as fuel. The cumbersome equipment added considerably to the size and vulnerability of the tanks. There is no evidence that any of the wood burners actually got into action.

Captured ordnance depots and factories falling into American hands are being examined carefuly for trace of any secret weapons.

KOENIGSBERG FORT FALLS TO SOVIETS AFTER LONG SIEGE

Fall of Beautiful Austrian Capital Now Appears Imminent.

NAZIS BATTLE FIERCELY

27,000 German Prisoners Taken in Seizure of East Prussian Bastion.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 10—Russian assault forces, swiftly overrunning Vienna, late last night captured the heart of the Austrian capital while Soviet troops along the Baltic completed the long-besieged East Prussian captial of Koenigsberg.

The fall of Vienna, cultural center of Europe and second greatest city of Adolf Hitler's greater Germany, appeared imminent.

Bloody hand-to-hand street fighting swirled through more than three-quarters of the entire city as the Germans fought from isolated pockets. [illegible] were resisting stubbornly, street barricades and overturned trolleys, only 1,700 surrendering in night and daylong fighting yesterday.

Reach Center of City

The Russians, however, knifed to the center of the city and captured world-renowned landmarks within or on the edge of Vienna's famous Ringstrasse. The Town hall, the most imposing edifice in Vienna, the parliament buildings and the opera house were in Russian hands. The Germans also had given up the central police headquarters, the main telegraph and postoffices and the central European bank.

The hold-out garrison of Koenigsberg capitulated at 9:30 p.m. (Moscow) time last night. Up to 8 p.m., the Red army had taken 27,000 prisoners, including their commandant, Gen. Lasch, in the blazing ancient fortress of the Teutonic Knights and the cradle city of Prussian militarism.

Koenigsberg, in ruins from concentrated Russian artillery and aerial bombardment, fell little more than 36 hours after Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's Third White Russian army began storming the city in an all-out assault Sunday.

Koenigsberg, a city with a prewar population of 368,000, first was encircled Jan. 30 by the late Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky. During the following month the Germans broke the encirclement but the city remained under close siege while the Russians cleaned up an East Prussian pocket to the southwest.

Planes Attack Fort

Then Sunday, Vasilevsky, new commander of the Third White Russian group, opened a tremendous assault after Red air force planes flew 5,000 bombing and machine-gunning sorties over the ancient fortress. Breaking through an outer defense line, the Russians re-encircled the city and broke into the streets yesterday.

Premier Stalin announced Koenigsberg's fall. He pointed out that the victory cleared the last major German point of resistance along the Baltic coast east of Stettin. West of Koenigsberg, Berlin said Vasilevsky's troops were swiftly mopping-up the last Nazi pocket in East Prussia on the Samland peninsula.

Over the weekend, Russian planes sank nine transports totaling 36,000 tons and five other ships near the escape port of Pillau, while a German cruiser and five other vessels were damaged.

As the battle for Vienna raced toward a climax with Marshal Fedor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army spearheading the drive into the city, a second Soviet army closed the escape gap on the north to 17 miles.

East and northeast of the city Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky's Second White Russian army expanded its bridgehead across the Danube and Morava rivers to a front of 24 miles. The bridgehead on the historic batleground of the Marchfeld plain was deepened to eight miles, Moscow revealed, when Malinovsky's troops captured Lassee, 12 miles northeast of Vienna, in a five-mile gain.

The Germans were counter-attacking desperately in this sector in an effort to keep open the highway and two secondary railroads running north out of Vienna to Bruenn (Brno) in Czechoslovakia and foil a complete Red army encirclement.

Malinovsky's cavalrymen, however, captured Oberweiden, within five miles of Gaenserndorf, controlling one secondary rail escape route, and also pushed eight miles along the north bank of the Danube. These forces captured Schoenau, one mile from Vienna's northeastern, limits and seven miles from battered Aspern airfield in Vienna's northern district of Floridsdorf.

While Malinovsky's forces swept down on Vienna from the northeast, dispatches said that other Soviet units crossed the Danube northwest of the city.

This report was in part confirmed by the Nazi transocean agency, which said that troops of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army were attempting to ford the wide river at Nuszdorf after breaking into Vienna from the northwest.

Compress Escape Gap

This meant that two Soviet groups were moving to close the escape gap, one from the east and one from the west. Malinovsky's men moving in from the east were reported in sight of Aspern airfield in northern Vienna and the Soviet newspaper Pravda said that Russian planes were hammering the airport.

Soviet planes yesterday flew 1,400 sorties over Vienna, Pravda said, machinegunning enemy strongpoints and showering leaflets bearing Tolbukhin's proclamation of promised liberation for the Austrian people.

Dispatches said there were indications that the Viennese were helping the Red army for no great fires were raging inside the captial at dawn today. The Viennese, however, had not halted the Germans from mining the streets. Booby traps were abundant and the heaviest mortar fire and large groups of Nazi snipers were being employed by the Germans.

As reports said a water and fuel shortage had begun to be felt in the embattled city, the German radio gave a series of graphic reports of fighting within the smoke and dust-shrouded capital.

The enemy said Tolbukhin's troops, now four miles inside the city, had broken through to the city's magnificent museums on the Ringstrasse after bringing up reinforcements to the west rail station. They were a few hundred yards from the parliament.

On the east, Russian forces stormed across the Danube Canal, south of the Danube itself, and broke into the Prater, the playground of the Viennese, center of a great amusement park with wide boulevards, gardens and restaurants.

These forces were reported by Berlin to have stormed the southern railway bridge across the Danube to the district of Floridsdorf on the Danube's north (left) bank, but the enemy said they were "repelled with heavy losses."

In northwest Vienna, the Russians advanced across historic Kahlenberg, a 1,585-foot terraced mount overlooking the city, Berlin said. They pushed down its slopes, overran German artillery positions and broke into the city district of Grinzing.

10 FIELDS HIT NEAR MUNICH

Lancasters Rip Hamburg Sub Yards; 159 Nazis Bagged

London, *Tuesday*, April 10 (AP)—Allied planes destroyed at least 159 enemy aircraft yesterday as American heavy bombers and fighters pounded airfields between Hannover and Munich and the RAF dropped its tremendous 11-ton bombs on U-boat shelters at Hamburg.

The German air force made little effort to interfere with the great armadas of Allied bombers sweeping over the Reich during the day,

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and consequently scores of enemy planes were caught parked on the ground when Allied fighters and fighter-bombers dropped down in strafing romps.

These successes brought the three-day cost to the German air force to at least 351 planes.

RAF Out In Force

Another bitter day for the *Luftwaffe* was no sooner ended than the German radio began flashing new warnings of bomber formations attacking the Reich by night. The frequency of the warnings indicated the RAF was out again in force.

Nearly half of the enemy planes destroyed yesterday were shot up along a superhighway near Munich. Two alert Mustang pilots, chasing a jet-propelled German fighter at low altitude, spotted scores of Nazi planes parked among trees beside the *Autobahn*, which was being used as a homing strip, and soon other swarms of American Mustangs rallied for the kill.

13 Jets Among Destroyed

The Mustangs were part of an escort of 750 fighters which accompanied more than 1,250 8th Air Force heavy bombers in assaults on ten German airfields and two military depots in the Munich area. They destroyed at least 83 of the enemy's hoarded planes, 13 of them the fast jet-propelled model.

Only one formation of Fortresses was molested in the air, four jets making an attack. One of the enemy was shot down.

Returning pilots said an area 60 miles square around Munich was a mass of flames after the heavy bombers dumped 3,500 tons of high explosives and fragmentation bombs on their targets.

66 Planes Wrecked

Fighter-bombers of the United States 9th Air Force, making more than 1,000 sorties from their bases on the Continent for a loss of only one plane, wrecked 66 German planes and damaged 42 others on airfields at Celle, 20 miles northeast of Hannover, and on five fields within 10 miles of Erfurt and Weimar.

Another parked plane was blasted at Magdeburg and four Messerschmitt 109s were shot down in combat north of Bayreuth, near the Czechoslovak border.

Another jet was downed by medium and light bombers making 700 sorties against railyards, storage depots and an oil refinery in the Erfurt area. One bomber was lost to a jet attack.

Three jets were knocked out of the skies by Polish Mustangs covering the RAF Lancaster bombers which rocked the thick-shelled U-boat pens at Hamburg with both 11-ton "volcano" and six-ton "earthquake" bombs.

Hamburg's Sub Yards Hit Fifth Time In Week

London, April 9 (AP)—More than 900 RAF heavy bombers blasted the Blohm-Voss submarine yards at Hamburg and the Lutzekendorf synthetic oil plant near Leipzig last night while Mosquitos rocked Berlin with another dose of two-ton bombs.

The raids followed up assaults yesterday by more than 1,950 planes of the United States 8th Air Force, which bombed eleven targets between Berlin and Nuernberg without being challenged by the *Luftwaffe*.

Fifth Blow This Week

The RAF attack on the Blohm-Voss yard was the fifth heavy bomber raid on that objective within a week. The plant, which was described by the Air Ministry as probably the most important ship-building yard in Germany, still employs 17,000 workers and is one of the main assembly points for the new prefabricated submarines.

The German Air Force suffered its worst defeat of the year over the week end as 192 of its rationed planes were destroyed.

A total of 104 Nazi planes were bagged by 8th Air Force gunners Saturday. Sixty-four were credited to fighter pilots and the remainder to bomber gunners.

Yanks Bag 35

United States 9th Air Force pilots shot down 32 yesterday and destroyed 38 on the ground, while 8th Air Force fighters got three more.

The remainder of the week-end bag was accounted for by RAF fighters.

Many of the destroyed German planes were the jet-propelled type. Reports indicate that they are being flown by inexperienced pilots.

The 8th Air Force's losses for two days totaled 32 bombers and 4 fighters. Some German pilots attempted to ram the raiders when their guns failed.

Eighth Air Force targets yesterday included airfields at Schastadt, Unterslaurersbach, Roth, Hof and Eger.

Other Targets

Two ordnance plants at Bayreuth and Grafenwohr, the Derben oil depot, 55 miles west of Berlin, and a jet-plane repair center at Furth, near Nuernberg, also were bombed. Four rail yards in the same areas were hit.

RAF Coastal Command planes attacked convoys in the Skagerrak and Kattegat over the week end. Half a dozen merchant vessels were reported sunk or set afire.

From all of its week end operations the RAF reported thirteen aircraft missing.

RAF Liberators from Italy last night bombed the railyards at Trento, junction of the Brenner route with the Venice line.

Bridges Bombed

They followed up a daylight attack by more than 500 United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers along the Brenner route and on other rail objectives in northeastern Italy.

Lightnings bombed bridges in Austria and southern Germany and knocked out 22 locomotives.

Ten enemy planes were destroyed in yesterday's operations from Italy, against a loss of twelve from the Mediterranean Allied air forces.

RUSSIANS PUSH WAY TO HEART OF VIENNA

Fighting Engulfs Three-quarters of City—Nazis Report Reds Reach Palace Park and Fourth Railway Station.

London, April 9 (A. P.).—Swiftly overrunning street barricades and overturned trolley cars, Russian shock troops reached the inner heart of Vienna today, as the fighting engulfed three-quarters of the city and Moscow dispatches said that the Russians were within eight to twelve miles of encircling it.

Berlin reported that Russian storm battalions overnight fought their way through battles down the famous Mariahilfer-strasse, Vienna's main shopping center, to reach her world-renowned museums lining the Ringstrasse, original boundary of the 2,000-year old capital of Austria. Bloody hand-to-hand fighting, punctuated by exploding mortar shells and grenades, swept through almost the entire area of the city south of the Danube. Apparently fourteen of the city's twenty-one districts were being invested from the south, east and northwest.

Within the capital the Russians were reported attempting to cross the Danube to the north bank. They had already spanned the Danube Canal, and, according to the Germans, had fought their way into Schoenbrunn Park, site of the summer palace of the Hapsburgs, and also had reached Franz Joseph Railway Station in the northern part of the city.

Schoenbrunn Park is west and southwest of the three railway stations previously captured by the Russians in the southern part of the city. Schoenbrunn palace rivals Versailles in its sumptious plan.

The Germans said that the Russians reached the Franz Josef Station, controlling traffic northward out of the city, by advancing across the historic Kahlenberg, a mountain overlooking Vienna on the northwest, and through the famous wine-growing suburb of Grinzing. Just east of Grinzing, the Germans said, the Russians were attempting to storm across to the east bank of the Danube at Nuzsdorf, a suburb.

Moscow dispatches said it was believed that the Russians had already crossed further out, in the vicinity of captured Klosterneuberg.

Red Colums May Link Up.

Other forces had stormed across the 325-yard-wide river east of Vienna and the two columns were driving toward a junction on the Marchfeld, the flat Viennese plain north of the river. The eastern column, from captured Pframa, was reported to have pushed to within sight of the Aspern Airport, inside Vienna's city limits on the northern bank of the Danube. Already having cut the railroad leading to Bruenn, Czecho-Slovak munitions center sixty-five miles north of Vienna, this column was driving for the main highway leading north and had taken it under long-range fire at some places.

Only one railway, the north bank line running to Prague, 150 miles to the northwest, remained open and it was menaced if not cut by the force reported to have crossed the river northwest of Vienna.

West of Vienna the Russians had captured Neulengbach, fifteen miles from the city, and were reported to have advanced several miles from there to within sight of St. Poelten on the Vienna-Linz Railway. St. Poelten is less than sixty miles east of Linz, Austrian munitions town, and is 190 miles from Munich.

At Center of Koenigsberg.

In East Prussia, meanwhile, the Germans reported, the Russians battled their way to the center of Koenigsberg, the long-beleaguered fortress capital of that junkers province.

Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky's tanks and tommy gunners smashed into the city from both the southwest and northwest and reached the main railway station and the Pregel River, which bisects the capital, Berlin said. The city was ablaze and shrouded in smoke from heavy assaults by artillery and divebombers.

The Russians also were driving to clear the Samland peninsula, northwest of the capital, last bit of East Prussia left in German hands.

Attacked From Air

The Red air force, which made 1,400 flights over Vienna yesterday, renewed its attacks today and also was heavily pounding another encircled city, industrial Breslau.

[A Reuter dispatch from Moscow said a big battle for Breslau, encircled capital of German Silesia, had begun.]

Southwest of Vienna, Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army made bold strides in the direction of Graz, Austria's second city, and reached positions on the Lafnitz River, 30 miles from the northeastern suburbs and less than 150 miles from Berchtesgaden.

Fighting In Koenigsberg

Another Tolbukhin unit was swinging through the Fishbacher Alps, between Graz and Vienna.

A Moscow announcement of the Koenigsberg drive came as the German radio declared the Russians may already have started their long-expected offensive against Berlin. Fall of the East Prussian fortress city would release thousands of additional Soviet troops for the push on the German capital.

Russia to Insist On Full Role in World Affairs

Moscow Radio Calls This the Difference Between Now and After 1918

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—The Moscow radio declared tonight that Soviet Russia "cannot and will not be elbowed out of participation in international affairs" and that "Germany must be disarmed economically, militarily and politically."

In a Red Army commentary hour heard by the British Broadcasting Corporation, entitled "Hitlerite Germany's Moral and Political Defeat in the Course of the War," the Moscow radio asserted the German nation "must make good the damage suffered by victims of her aggression."

"War criminals must be punished with severity," the broadcast added. "It is essential to prevent future propagation of reactionary militaristic and chauvinist ideas in Germany—ideas on which the Germans have been reared for many generations."

The broadcast followed by only a short time a Moscow announcement of findings by a Soviet state commission which reported that the Nazis killed 577,000 persons in Latvian concentration camps during the German occupation.

Continuing comments on German responsibility, Moscow said: "The population of Germany, as the result of its responsibility for crimes committed by the Hitlerite clique, will be able to regain its right to be accepted into the comity of other European nations only by years of intense toil and hard trials.

"Radical differences between the situation today and the situation after 1918 consist in the fact that the Soviet Union, the country where democracy has been brought to its last logical conclusion, an implacable enemy of reaction and Fascism, cannot and will not be elbowed out of participation in international affairs, as happened after the first world war.

"In close collaboration with all other peace-loving nations, the three leading powers of the anti-German coaltion will build up a naw and effective organization of international security, the task of which will be to insure a stable and lasting peace."

577,000 NAZI MURDERS SEEN

Russians Indict 88 For Killings In Latvia Camps

London, April 9 (AP)—Two *Wehrmacht* field marshals and 86 other Germans were named responsible for the death of 577,000 persons in concentration camps in Latvia and the deportation of 175,000 others as slave labor in a 6,000-word report tonight by a Soviet investigating committee.

Field Marshals von Model and Schoerner, army group commanders, were blamed for the crimes in the report which a Moscow broadcast said was made by a group of prominent Soviet Latvians and Russians.

The committee reported that the Germans had methodically destroyed factories, public utilities, libraries, museums, hospitals and homes, had ransacked libraries and art galleries and had slain many Latvian intellectuals.

At Least 170,000 Civilians

At least 170,000 civilians, including women and children, were slaughtered in mass extermination camps near Riga, it was charged.

"The German fiends spared no one," the report said. "They murdered men and women, healthy and sick, children and old people. In the central prison in Riga they murdered more than 2,000 children whom they had taken away from parents and in Salaspils camp they killed more than 2,000 children."

In this camp the commission said it found nine grave pits covering a total area of more than 3,600 square yards, and had established that the Germans tortured to death more than 56,000 civilians in the camp.

2,450 "Evacuated"

"In the first and second psy-

chiatric hospitals they killed all the mentally diseased," the report said, citing three instances in which German SS (Elite Guard) police removed a total of more than 2,450 mental defectives from the hospitals in 1942 and "shot all of them in Bikernik Forest" on the outskirts of Riga.

A hospital doctor testified he was instructed to note on the sick lists simply, "evacuated by SS police."

The committee said that on August 22, 1941, about 780 mental patients from the Daugavpils (Dvinsk) psychiatric hospital were shot in a small town, including twenty healthy children temporarily transferred to the hospital building from a children's home.

Just Before Easter

"The Germans also killed residents of Riga and its suburbs in Bikernek, Dreilin and Rumbul forests," the report continued. "In Bikernek Forest, located on the outskirts of Riga, the Hitlerites shot 46,500 civilians."

One witness living near the forest told the commission he counted 41 busses in one morning during a two-day movement of doomed persons just before Easter, 1942.

On Easter Sunday he said many residents went to the place of shooting in the forest and saw a big open pit filled with slain women and children.

"The bodies of the women and children bore traces of torture," the witness was quoted as saying. "Many had bruised faces and heads. Some had hands or fingers cut off, eyes gouged out, stomachs ripped open."

And A Whole Village

The committe reported investigators, at the forest, found 55 graves with a total area of more than 30,000 square yards.

The report also charged massacres in these places: Dreilin Forest, near Riga, "more than 130,000 civilians and prisoners of war" shot; Rumbul Forest, 38,000 civilians slain; Daugavpils (Dvinsk), daily shootings of "hundreds of Soviet citizens kept in prisons and camps," including more than 43,000 at one point on the territory of Zolotaya Gorka, district of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), "15,200 civilians including more than 2,000 children" and the entire population of the village of Audriny, destroyed allegedly for helping the Red Army.

In the first days of the occupation, the report said, the Germans drove Jews into synagogues, which then were locked and set afire, burning 2,000 Jews to death in four synagogues.

In October, 1941, 35,000 Jews were confined behind barbed wire in a Riga ghetto, the report said, and the next month "the Germans picked out 4,500 able-bodied men and 300 women from the ghetto and shot the rest on November 30 and December 12, 1941."

Children And Mothers

A witness was quoted on the shooting of the Jews as saying:

"People with little children, old men and women, poured out into the streets, where they lined up. They were dispatched in busses but most of the people were driven on foot. In endless columns the Jews plodded along the streets. The exodus lasted from 5 P.M. Saturday all through the night and ended on Sunday evening.

"The streets were covered with ice, and people fell and were shot on the spot. The streets of the ghetto became red with blood. Children and mothers were shot mercilessly.

"As people traveled their last road, the road to death, German beasts snatched small children from their mothers' hands, seized them by the feet and killed them by smashing them against poles and fences."

The committee said the Jews were shot in Rumbul Forest, where they were forced to strip to their underwear and march to their graves to be killed. Those who attempted to resist were beaten with rubber clubs.

At Daugavpils ghetto, the Germans were charged with having staged five mass shootings of Jews, leaving only 400 of the original 30,000 alive after the last mass shooting May 1 and 2, 1942.

The commission reported that 327,000 Soviet prisoners of war were tortured or shot to death in Latvia, many of them at Stalag 350, in Riga.

The commission said the Germans daily shot prisoners of war who were too weak or ill to work and insulted and beat them for no reason whatever.

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The report concluded: "The Extraordinary State Commission has established the fact that bloody crimes were committed in the Latvian Socialist Republic. Destruction of towns and agriculture has been done on explicit orders of the Nazi government and the German command."

ELECTION TRUCE IN BRITAIN MAY END AFTER V-E DAY

King

LONDON, April 9 — (AP) Parliament returns from its Easter recess tomorrow amid growing indications that Britain's election truce will vanish with the defeat of Germany—if not sooner.

While the country still is united behind Prime Minister Churchill as the national war leader, a strong challenge to Churchill as the conservative domestic leader is crystallizing in the laborite faction both in the House of Commons and within the Prime Minister's coalition.

No Election in 10 Years

Britain has not had a national election in 10 years. Under the truce when vacancies occur in Parliament the party holding the seat is allowed to fill it without opposition from any other major parties. The independents have upset this procedure in a few instances, however.

Ernest Bevin, long time strongman of the trade union movement and Churchill's minister of labor, touched off a fiery political exchange in provocative weekend speeches asserting that while he has pledged his loyalty to the Prime Minister "as a national leader, I have never given it to him as the leader of the Conservative party."

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Bevin blamed the Conservatives for for failing to prepare for the defense of the country and called for a sweeping program of nationalization of some key industries like power, fuel and transport.

Taking up the challenge, Brendan Bracke, conservative minister of information, replied that Bevin himself was lukewarm in supporting rearmament measures before the war and denounced the labor program for nationalization on the grounds that "government has enough to do without meddling directly in the management of our trades and industries."

Churchill to Carry On

Churchill has indicated clearly that he is prepared to carry on as the head of a post-war reconstruction government and has suggested a continuation of the coalition even after the election.

Bevin, who heads the transport workers' union, is the first key laborite figure in the present cabinet to reject this idea. In asserting that he would stand by the desires of a majority of his party the labor minister made what appeared to be a possible bid for the prime ministership himself.

Less colorful Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, as the present leader of the party, normally would head any labor government. The party's leadership, however, is not held unshakably by any single individual and both Bevin and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison would have strong support for the top job.

The election campaign already is beginning to take shape. In the present Commons the Conservatives hold 379 seats and Laborites 163 with the remaining 73 divided mainly among Liberals and Independents.

The conservative London Sunday Times contended that the issue would be whether to "dismiss Mr. Churchill to make room for Mr. Attlee."

ference that the Conservative party had failed to prepare for the defense of the country and "ran a foreign policy which nearly brought not only Britain but the whole of civilization to dust." He urged nationalization of coal mines and of the power industry and "a completely co-ordinated transport system publicly owned."

Britons Debate Issue Of 1939 Preparedness

KING

London, April 9 (AP)—A rugged political debate developed today, with two members of the Cabinet at odds over the state of Britain's 1939 preparedness for war and the treatment of postwar industry.

Brendan Bracken, Conservative Minister of Information, replied vigorously to week-end speeches by Ernest Bevin, Laborite Minister of Labor, and said the Labor party's postwar program would mean a "sort of totalitarian state."

Bracken also assailed attempts to blame the Conservative party for prewar unpreparedness.

Bevin Wrong, Too

"Mr. Bevin denounced the Conservatives for not warning the country that it was heading for war," Bracken told a luncheon of Holborn Conservatives. "They ordered in good company. In March, 1939, Mr. Bevin wrote: 'The nation is organizing for a war that may never take place.' Lack of vision is no monopoly of Conservatives.

"If Mr. Churchill had been listened to this country might have been saved from much misery and destruction."

Attacks Labor Program

Bracken attacked the Labor program calling for sweeping nationalization of some industries, and declared:

"When the Socialists suggest Britain should set up the biggest of all monopolies, Government direction of industry, transport, banks, fuel and power, neither Conservatives nor millions of electors who have no party affiliations will follow them.

"Surely the Government has enough to do without meddling directly in the management of our trades and industries. Britain will never accept the sort of totalitarian state desired by the Socialists.

"Instead of messing about with nationalization schemes which must inevitably create confusion, not to say chaos, the whole production power of the country should be geared to provide our people with the homes, the furniture and all the goods they so greatly desire."

Bevin charged in a speech Saturday before a Yorkshire labor con-

SOVIET RADIO DEMANDS GERMANY BE DISARMED

DAY

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In a Red army commentary hour heard by the BBC, entitled "Hitlerite Germany's moral and political defeat in the course of the war," the Moscow radio asserted the German nation "must make good the damage caused by victims of her aggression."

NIGHT

"War criminals must be punished with severity," the broadcast added. "It is essential to prevent future propagation of reactionary militaristic and chauvinist ideas in Germany—ideas on which the Germans have been reared for many generations."

The broadcast followed by only a short time a Moscow announcement of findings by the Soviet State commission, which reported that the Nazis killed 577,000 persons in Latvian concentration camps during the German occupation.

ADVISER OF HITLER CALLED A SUICIDE

London, April 9 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that Max Amman, veteran Nazi party executive and close friend and adviser of Adolf Hitler, had committed suicide in Munich "leaving a letter stating that he was despondent because of the imminent collapse of Nazi Germany." Amman was the first business manager of the Nazi party and attained great wealth as publisher of party newspapers and books. He was known as one of Hitler's closest associates and most trusted adviser on money matters.

2000 U. S. PLANES RAID MUNICH ZONE

Jameson

London, April 9 (A. P.).—More than 1,250 American heavy bombers and 750 fighters smashed ten German airfields, an underground oil storage depot and a powder plant, all within a sixty-mile radius of Munich, today. R. A. F. Lancasters escorted by Spitfires and Mustangs unloaded eleven-ton and six-ton bombs on U boat shelters and oil storage depots at Hamburg in other daylight raids.

An armada of more than 900 R. A. F. heavy bombers blasted the Blohm-Voss submarine yards at Hamburg and the Lutzekendorf synthetic oil plant near Leipzig last night while fleet Mosquitoes rocked Berlin with another dose of two-ton blockbusters.

DAY

The German Air Force suffered its worst defeats of the year during the week end as 192 of its carefully rationed planes were destroyed within a space of twenty-four hours. Many of the destroyed German planes were the fast jet-propelled craft, but reports indicate they are being flown by inexperienced junior pilots.

War-Risk Rates Reduced

London Underwriters Report New Lowering of Levels

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—Further reductions in cargo war-risk rates on shipping to and from the United Kingdom was announced by the Institute of London Underwriters today.

New rates, effective immediately, include Atlantic ports of Canada or the United States north of Cape Hatteras, 0.5 per cent, compared with 0.75 previously; Atlantic ports in the United States south of Cape Hatteras and United States Gulf ports, 0.5 against 1 per cent; Pacific ports of Canada and the United States or Central America, 0.75 against 1.25; South American Atlantic or Pacific 1.5 against 2.25; Australia and New Zealand, two against two and seven-eights.

U. S. FLYERS SAVED AFTER 109 HOURS

London, April 9 (A. P.).—Six American airmen were rescued from the storm-swept North Sea last week after 109 hours adrift. They were members of an Eighth Air Force air-sea rescue unit who on March 30 attempted to rescue a Mustang fighter pilot. Their Catalina flying boat was disabled in a rough landing, and a formation of jet planes repeatedly attacked the ship as it foundered helplessly in the choppy waters. The rescue crew failed to reach the Mustang pilot and saved themselves only by lashing dinghies together.

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American and British planes located them and kept a protective vigil overhead until their rescue, dropping supplies to them as montainous waves thwarted efforts of another flying boat and several small launches to reach them until April 4. A British launch finally effected the rescue.

Lieut. John V. Lapenus of Baton Rouge, La., was the Catalina's pilot, and the other crew members were Lieut. Theodore J. Langan, 23, of 94 Paulin Boulevard, Leonia, N. J., co-pilot; Lieut. Charles V. Buffington, 29, Kansas City, Mo., navigator; Sergt. William F. Dotson, 27, Jasper, Ala.; Sergt. Don Hochstetter, Moses Lake, Wash., and Sergt. James A. McMullin, Blytheville, Ark.

10,000 English Wives Reported Bound Here

London, April 9 (A. P.).—The London Daily Mail said today that the War Department at Washington is preparing plans to send the wives and children of American service men in this country—irrespective of rank—to their husbands' homes in America free of cost.

The United States Army plans to assume the task of issuing visas to the more than 10,000 wives and families of American soliders who have been married here, the newspaper added. Until now only the wives of men of the rank of staff-sergeant or higher have been eligible for free passage.

3 German E-Boats Sunk By British

London, April 9 (AP)—Three German E-boats were sunk and five others severely damaged by British light coastal forces over the week end in one of the fiercest battles ever fought between small warcraft in the North Sea.

On two successive nights the enemy sent out strong forces of E-boats in an attempt to approach Allied convoy routes between England and liberated ports in Bel-

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gium and Holland, a joint Admiralty Air Ministry communiqué said.

The Nazi vessels were shadowed by RAF planes while the navy's little ships sped in to fight them off. Two torpedo boats were lost.

A number of German seamen from sunken ships were picked up as prisoners.

War Risk Rates For Cargoes Cut

London, April 9 (A. P.).—Further reductions in cargo war risk rates on shipping to and from the United Kingdom was announced by the Institute of London Underwriters today.

New rates, effective immediately, include Atlantic ports of Canada or the United States north of Cape Hatteras, one-half per cent, compared with three-quarters previously; Atlantic ports in the United States south of Cape Hatteras and United States gulf ports, one-half against one per cent; Pacific ports of Canada and the United States or Central America, three-quarters against one and one-quarter; South American Atlantic or Pacific one and one-half against two and one-quarter, Australia and New Zealand, two against two and seven-eighths.

LENINGRAD FIGHT PRAISED

Mrs. Churchill Regards City as 'Sacred,' Moscow Reports

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, told citizens of Leningrad today that she regarded their city as "sacred" because of the lives sacrificed during its siege, the Moscow radio reported.

Mrs. Churchill spoke briefly during a visit to the city and said she and her secretary, Miss Mabel Johnson, hoped to visit Leningrad hospitals.

"Long live Leningrad," she concluded. "Long live friendship between our two countries."

Nazis Taking 10-Year-Olds

London, April 9 (AP)—The German DNB news agency said in a broadcast today that 10-year-old boys and girls were being called up "for the Hitler Youth service" to help meet Germany's manpower problems. The broadcast did not say what their duties would be.

Gen. Hurley Leaves London.

London, April 9 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, left London today en route to Chungking. He was recalled Feb. 19 to confer with President Roosevelt in Washington.

Australian Backs Hague Court.

London, April 9 (A. P.).—The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Herbert V. Evatt, urged strengthened powers today for the Permanent Court of International Justice to counterbalance post-war security plans giving "almost unlimited authority to a small security council in which the Big Five predominate." He spoke before the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Public Relations Man Of Army Killed in Action

2 Reporters and a Censor Missing; One From Brooklyn

PARIS, April 9 (AP).—Technical Sergeant Clarence Pearse, of El Reno, Okla., a member of the Army Public Relations Division, was killed in action during airborne operations in connection with the 21st Army Group crossing of the Rhine March 21, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

Two correspondents and a censor wer ereported missing in the same operation. They are Corporal Robert Krell, of 277 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, of "Yank" magazine; Geoffrey Charles Bocca, of "The London Daily Express," and Captain H. C. Hewitt, a British press censor.

Of forty-six correspondents and Army public relations men who participated in the air-borne operations, five were forced to bail out, four of these suffering injuries, the announcement said. Three others were injured.

CARDINAL HLOND FLOWN TO PARIS

Paris, April 9 (A. P.).—August Cardinal Hlond, 64-year-old Primate of Poland who has vigorously accused the Nazis of perpetrating atrocities against Polish priests, has been liberated by American Ninth Army troops from a convent near Paderborn, where he had been held by the Gestapo for fourteen months.

The Roman Catholic Church leader was flown to Paris yesterday by Capt. William Fadler of Joplin, Mo., personal pilot of Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson, Ninth Army commander. Cardinal Hlond declined to describe his treatment by the Gestapo, saying it was "a personal matter of the past."

Accused Collaborator Tried

Paris, April 9 (AP)—The trial of Lucian Henri Rottee, whom the state charges with having been the Gestapo's torture expert during the occupation of Paris, opened today in the Court of Justice. The formal indictment accused him of collusion with the enemy. Testimony of 24 witnesses will begin tomorrow.

French Scientists Honor Briton

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—The French Academy of Sciences eelcted Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, Nobel prize winner and a former professor of physiology at Oxford University, as a foreign associate member today.

France to Nationalize Great Aircraft Plant

Paris, April 9 (A.P.)—Charles Tillon, Air Minister, said today that he has taken necessary steps to transform the huge Gnome-Rhone aircraft works into a national enterprise.

French Plane Plant Reconverts

PARIS, April 9 (AP).—Charles Tillon, French Minister of Air, said today he had taken the necessary steps to transform the huge Gnome-Rhone aircraft works into a "national enterprise."

Million Nazi Captives

Paris, April 9 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army group has captured more than a million Germans on the Western front.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army leads with 418,501. Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges's 1st Army, two months older, has taken 405,703, and the 9th Army of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson has bagged 182,162 for a combined total of 1,006,366.

No figure has been announced for Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's 15th Army, also a part of Bradley's command which includes more than a million American troops. Another American Army, the Seventh, had captured almost 200,000 German troops. It is a component of Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army group.

Typhus Quarantine Imposed Beyond Rhine

Paris, April 9 (AP)—The United States Army chief surgeon's office imposed a rigid quarantine on all Germany beyond the Rhine today to prevent typhus, now reported in 58 different Reich areas, from spreading westward into France and the Low Countries.

The quarantine does not apply to Allied soldiers and none has as yet been reported stricken by the lice-carried disease. More than 500 cases have been found, however, among German civilians, war prisoners and forced laborers in recently occupied territory in western Germany.

The health ban will prevent persons other than troops from passing either the Rhine or Waal rivers without first being examined and dusted with delousing powder. The Medical Corps also is taking a large amount of anti-typhus serum into Germany for innoculation purposes.

French Troops In Reich Visited By De Gaulle

Paris, April 9 (AP)—General de Gaulle returned to France today after a week-end visit to French troops in Germany.

De Gaulle crossed the Rhine Saturday on a pontoon bridge built by French engineers entirely of French material. He conferred decorations and visited Karlsruhe and several other badly shattered cities.

At the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French 1st Army commander, he made a brief speech pointing out that this was the first time in 150 years that a French army had forced its way across the Rhine.

ALLIES IN ALL-OUT AIR RAID IN ITALY

Heavy Bombings Are Paving Way For 8th Army

Rome, April 9 (AP)—The bulk of Allied air strength in Italy was thrown into a terrific bombardment today of an 8-mile-wide strip in the path of the 8th Army in the direction of the Po River toward Ferrara.

A portion of the United States 15th Air Force joined the United States 12th Air Force in the saturation bombing, which at first reports appeared to exceed the devastation wrought at Cassino in the great assault [illegible]

Soaked With Explosives

Within the area was the town of Lugo, 10 miles northeast of Highway No. 9 and 1 mile west of the Senio River that has been the frontline boundary for many weeks.

The limited locale was literally soaked with high explosives by relays of American planes.

Lugo is 32 miles southeast of Ferrara and 27 east of Bologna. It is an important station on the Ravenna-Bologna railway and is on roads leading to both Bologna and Ferrara.

The Allied 15th Army Group communiqué, issued earlier, dealt only with Sunday's ground operations and gave no word whether the 8th Army movements today were integrated with the colossal aerial assault announced shortly before midnight.

Two Miles From Massa

The regular communiqué said American 5th Army troops on the Allied left flank had driven against weakening German resistance within 2 miles of Massa, last sizable town on the road to the west coast Italian naval base of La Spezia.

Japanese-Americans of the famed 442d Infantry Regiment pushed steadily ahead from captured Monte Belvedere while Negro troops of the 92d Infantry Division captured Montignoso, 2 miles from Massa, as well as Porta and the small village of Strinato, all north and northwest of Strettoia, one of the jumping-off places for the present advance.

Resistance Slackens

Enemy artillery, which had poured down a hail of fire at the start of the advance, slowed somewhat in this area, and the previously fierce ground resistance slackened. There was no official explanation of the diminished German reaction.

Two British destroyers for the third day shelled coastal batteries and troop concentrations between the advancing American lines and La Spezia. The enemy battery at Punta Bianca, on the near side of the narrow Gulf of La Spezia, was officially reported "still active."

No change was reported in the British Eighth army's lines at the other extreme of the front, east of the Valli di Comacchio lagoon. The Germans still were holding Porto Garibaldi and the north bank of the Valetta canal. The Eighth army continued mopping up enemy pockets north of the Reno river at the lagoon's southwest corner. A total of 250 prisoners have been captured so far.

The naval command announced that destroyers including the American ship MacKenzie, the British Musketeer and the French Tempete and Trombe, shelled the Italian Riviera sporadically last week.

Yank Drive On Massa Meets Light Resistance

Rome, April 9 (AP)—Fifth Army troops battling their way up the Italian west coast are closing in on Massa against scattered enemy resistance after capturing 3,000-foot Monte Belvedere, 2 miles south of the town, Allied headquarters announced today.

Crack Japanese-American infantry troops were spearheading the advance.

Elements of the 442d Regiment, composed of American-born Japanese, beat off German counterattacks northeast of Monte Belvedere and cleared out enemy pockets south of Monte Folgorito and east of the main highway leading to La Spezia.

Negroes Take Two Villages

Meanwhile, tank-supported troops of the 92d Negro Division stabbed forward to the village of Porta and captured Montignoso, about two miles southeast of Massa, as well as Strinato to the north of Strettoia.

For the third straight day the British destroyers Marne and Lookout gave the west-coast Americans effective support.

At the eastern end of the front, 8th Army units were mopping up the enemy around the southwestern fringe of the Comacchio lagoon. Prisoners in that locality totaled 250.

Patrols Active

Brisk patrol actions were reported on the Senio River line across the southeast corner of the Po Valley and in the mountains a little farther west.

The naval command announced that Allied warships carried out bombardments of communications, dumps and gun posts along the Italian Riviera near the French frontier last week. The United States destroyer Mackenzie, the French destroyers Tempete and Trombe and the British destroyer Musketeer participated.

Sweden To Repatriate German Civilians Now

Stockholm, April 9 (AP)—All German civilians who have fled to Sweden in recent days will be sent back to their own country immediately, the Swedish Minister of Justice announced today.

Decision to return the German citizens, made by the Swedish Royal Council, will not affect German military deserters or those persons currently in quarantine, the Justice Minister's announcement said.

More than 100 German refugees, most from the Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia, have arrived in Sweden during the last ten days.

Spanish Action Likely As Japs Ignore Protest

Madrid, April 9 (AP)—The Japanese have not yet replied to a Spanish protest against the bayoneting of Spanish citizens and the destruction of Spanish property in the Philippines, but all indications tonight were that the Spaniards are not planning to wait any longer before at least breaking off diplomatic relations.

Spain's protest note and demand for satisfaction were delivered to Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister, March 19. Suma promptly went to the legation, burned papers and packed a large quantity of art he had bought in Spain. He began playing golf at the Madrid Country Club each afternoon while the Spaniards awaited an answer.

There was every indication that the Spaniards would put a halt to this situation—possibly tomorrow when the Cabinet meets.

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2 Poles Back Warsaw Bid To Frisco Parley

Moscow, April 9 (AP)—Jan Dembowski, Polish professor, in a three-column article today in *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, asserted that the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw "has an undeniable right to represent Poland before the whole world" at the San Francisco World Security Conference.

In Warsaw Chairman Yanosh, of the Poland Peasant party, voiced similar sentiments, asserting that failure to invite the provisional government "is a direct result of activities of reactionary Poles abroad."

Paasikivi Government Presents Resignations

Helsinki, April 9 (AP)—Premier Juho Passikivi's Government resigned today but agreed to President Marshal Mannerheim's request that it remain in office until a new government, expected to show a Leftist trend, can be formed.

The action had been expected since the mid-March parliamentary elections, which showed a Leftist swing.

Parliamentary groups will assemble Tuesday to apportion places on Diet committees, where Conservatives, by uniting against the Leftists, will retain a majority.

BIG ALLIED BOMBERS HIT BRIDGES IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, April 9—(AP) American and British heavy bombers, concentrating on the already riddled Japanese communications in southeast Asia, smashed nine rail and highway bridges on the vital Burma-Thailand and Pegu-Martaban supply routes.

The American heavy bombers, escorted by [illegible] of the First Air command, [illegible]ment, as low as 300 feet in their bridge bombing forays. In lower Burma British fighterbombers sank 40 enemy river craft and two coastal vessels.

A security blackout masked the new thrusts of British armo units in Burma. Sharp figh continued two miles west of where the Japanese are c tenaciously to the Cent rail junction but the ready have cut the ra the town.

Chinese Report 2 Jap Forces Retreating

Chungking, April 9 (AP)—Two Japanese columns were reported withdrawing into Honan province today after suffering setbacks at the hands of Chinese defending the Shensi border.

A Chinese communiqué said that more than half of one column had been wiped out when it was surrounded in southwest Honan barely 30 miles from the Shensi frontier, and that Chinese forces were pursuing the remnants eastward.

The second Japanese column, striking toward Shensi from northwestern Honan, was reported routed after six hours' fighting in which 400 of the invaders were slain. Chinese forces pursuing the withdrawing enemy were said to be nearing Japanese-held Changsuichen on the Lo River 70 miles from the Shensi border.

CHINESE BAR SHENSI DRIVE

Fight Way Into Changsuichen. Battle On In Laohokow

Chungking, Tuesday, April 10 (AP)—Chinese troops fought into the town of Changsuichen, 70 miles from the Shensi province border, Monday in a fierce battle to check anincipient Japanese threat from northwestern Honan, the Chinese high command announced today.

The Chinese, in a communiqué, said the enemy had penetrated Laohokow, 200 miles northwest of Hankow, but said at least 400 invaders were killed. "Hard fighting is proceeding there," the report said.

Chinese Air Force Active

Widespread offensive activity by the Chinese Air Force in different sectors of Honan also was announced.

An earlier communiqué reported hard fighting in both Honan and Hupeh provinces as the Japanese sought to smash resistance for a possible entry into Shensi, northern gateway to Chungking.

Two Japanese counterattacks northwest of Neisiang, on the Honan-Shensi highway, were beaten back with heavy enemy losses, the high command announced. Chinese troops had progressed eastward in a drive from points northwest of Sichwan, a Honan province highway town 37 miles from the Shensi border.

In northwestern Honan, Chinese pressing toward Chang-Suichen on the Lo river 70 miles from Shensi met stubborn resistance as they tried to crush another possible threat to Shensi.

Just to the south of Sichwan, in northern Hupeh, heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of Laohokow. Continued Japanese attacks were made against the Chinese who claimed they still held the city, near which the American 12th Air force recently evacuated an important bomber base.

In a "major offensive" in the vicinity of Ninchang, 45 miles to the south, the High command said, the Chinese captured several heights and killed several hundred Japanese.

Chinese troops operating east of the Peiping-Hankow railroad were reported to have broken into the railway station at Suipang in Honan on April 5 after four hours of hand-to-hand fighting, killing 100 Japanese troops and destroying two nearby rail bridges. Several Chinese columns continued driving toward enemy bases on the southern section of the railway, it was announced.

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Retiring Envoy Praises MacArthur

Sydney, April 9 (A. P.).—Nelson T. Johnson, retiring United States Minister to Australia, said in a farewell broadcast today that history would praise Prime Minister John Curtin and Gen. MacArthur for their part in stopping the Japanese drive in the Pacific.

JAP ARTILLERY SLOWS AMERICAN DRIVE ON OKINAWA

Marines in North Push Rapidly Ahead Against Weak Opposition.

YANK ATTACK BLUNTED

Mighty Artillery Duel Described as Heaviest of Pacific War.

GUAM, Tuesday, April 10—(AP) The heaviest artillery duel of the Pacific, likened to major battles in the European theater, blazed through its third successive day Monday on southern Okinawa and held 24th Army corps troops to small gains while Marines to the north pushed ahead rapidly.

One artillery officer described the Japanese defenses as "the Okinawa Siegfried Line." Marine field pieces joined army artillery, ships' guns and bombers in an increasingly heavy bombardment of the enemy's well-fortified positions in cave-pocked rugged hill country.

Jap Guns Destroyed

The combined bombardment destroyed Japanese guns, emplacements, barracks and small craft, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique.

Maj. Gen. Ron S. Geiger's Marine Third Amphibious corps, meantime, moved ahead 3,000 to 4,000 yards to gain control of half of Motobu peninsula against resistance described by Nimitz as "scattered and ineffective." They were near Kushibaru town, about three miles north of the base of the peninsula.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army corps troops were held to small local gains by Japanese artillery and by increasingly heavy small arms and machine gun fire.

The Doughboys' positions remained virtually unchanged Monday night. They still were two miles north of Machinato airdrome and it was another two miles to Naha, Okinawa's capital city of 66,000 on the west coast. On the east, they remained more than a mile from Yonabaru town and its still uncompleted airfield.

Heaviest of Pacific War

The artillery duel was the heaviest of the entire Pacific war. The Japanese, who always have hated artillery, and never have been able to match the Americans in any phase of its use, were staging forays behind American lines in often-suicidal attempts to knock out U. S. field pieces.

While the southern Okinawa Japanese, numbering probably 60,000 troops, were pushed into an 85-square mile area of farm-dotted, artillery-blasted, heavily fortified territory, they still had more than 10 times as much room in which to maneuver as did the Nipponese on tiny Iwo Jima.

About 10 Japanese airplanes attacked American amphibious forces off Okinawa last night. Seven were shot down. There apparently have been no further enemy aerial attacks on the Okinawa ground forces.

Japanese resistance was so bitter that they were able to recapture one dominating hill from the Doughboys in a furious tank, bazooka and artillery battle Sunday, front line dispatches disclosed.

The enemy's defense system, with hillside caves and easily defended draws and ravines, extends across the island immediately north of the capital city of Naha.

It is backed by the heaviest concentration of artillery so far employed by the Nipponese in the Pacific war, said Maj. Gen. J. R. Sheetz, artillery commander of the 24th Army corps. He predicted an artillery battle of the type that has characterized the European war.

The Nipponese counterdrive in the Naha defense line developed Sunday morning. Using mortar and artillery fire from positions hidden in crags and caves, the enemy drove the first battalion of the 184th Infantry regiment from Red Hills, which the Doughboys had captured the previous night.

Smash 3 Yank Tanks

The Japanese opened up when five Yank tanks started across a mine field, showered the tanks with incendiary missiles and then charged the hill with fixed bayonets. Three of the tanks were lost. The battalion withdrew and was last reported reforming for an attempt to take back the lost position.

The stiff enemy resistance in the southern sector, where gains of only 200 to 400 yards were reported through Sunday, contrasted with the negligible opposition encountered by American Marines to the north. Monday's communique announced Marine advances Sunday of 3,000 to 4,000 yards westward along the Motobu peninsula.

It was apparent that the bulk of the estimated 60,000 defenders of Okinawa had retreated into the southern sector for the final defense of the island only 325 miles from Japan. In this heavily defended terrain, the Japanese resisted stubbornly from pillboxes and blockhouses emplaced to take full advantage of the rugged area.

Air warfare over and near Okinawa had subsided after the momentous battles in which the superbattleship Yamato, of 45,000 tons, and five other enemy warships were sunk. The Japanese lost 417 aircraft in their two-day attacks on Pacific fleet forces, including the Okinawa invasion force, and another 173 were destroyed or damaged in the American Superfortress raids Saturday on Tokyo and Nagoya.

American naval losses stood at three destroyers sunk, one major fleet unit and several smaller vessels damaged and seven carrier planes destroyed. Five Superforts were lost.

Charging Japs Drive Yanks From Okinawa Hill

Guam, April 9 (AP)—Japanese charging with fixed bayonets in their first counterattack of the Okinawan campaign drove American troops off a dominating hill as tank-supported Yank infantrymen hammered at strongly defended caves and pillboxes beneath a developing artillery battle.

Nipponese poured out of caves and crags on southern Okinawa when Japanese tanks, artillery and mortars [illegible] blasting at five United [illegible] tanks lumbering through a field studded with 500-pound bombs that had been converted into land mines. The Japanese showered the tanks with "Molotov cocktails" and then charged Red Hill.

Three American tanks were lost. The 3d Battalion of the 184th Regiment withdrew from the hill. Americans reformed last night, expecting strong opposition in their attempt to retake the hill.

Strongly Dug In

Nipponese were strongly dug into crags, hills, ravines and caves on southern Okinawa, 325 miles from Japan. Behind them was the largest concentration of artillery encountered in the Pacific campaign, with heavier guns than they've used heretofore. These batteries kept up a swelling, round-the-clock duel with superior United States artillery.

Lightly opposed Marines were swarming through northern Okinawa, cutting off Motobu Peninsula with its former enemy submarine and torpedo base at Unten.

Ground resistance was about all Japan had to offer in the way of a defense of Okinawa. Its mighty 45,000-ton superbattleship Yamato and five lesser warships were sunk Saturday in a suicidal attempt to come to the infantry's rescue. In all, 590 enemy warplanes were destroyed or damaged ni thrusts at the Pacific Fleet, at the Okinawa invasion force or at Mustang-escorted B-29's which raided Tokyo and Nagoya.

North Of Naha

Immediately north of Okinawa's capital city of Naha, on a line stretching almost directly across the island, the Japanese began their defense from well-prepared, heavily fortified positions.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps troops were held to gains of only 200 to 400 yards as the enemy opened up Saturday with heavy artillery and continued firing day and night.

The Japanese are using more and heavier artillery in this campaign than ever before in the Pacific, Maj. Gen. J. R. Sheetz said today, Associated Press Correspondent Robbins Coons reported.

Compared To Europe

Sheetz, commanding general of the 24th Corps' Artillery, predicts a complete artillery battle of the type that took place in Europe.

While the Japanese artillery on Okinawa is heavier than standard for them, it is still no match for American batteries, the general asserted. The Yank batteries on the southern front have been reinforced by several battalions.

In savage fighting the infantrymen gained 400 yards yesterday in their push toward the Yonabaru airfield, on the east coast in the center of Nakagasuku Bay. They were within about a mile of Yonabaru.

Two Villages Captured

On the west coast, other infantrymen captured two villages Saturday, then were held to a 200-yard advance Sunday. These troops were about 2 miles north of Machinato airfield and about 4 miles from Naha.

The Japanese stand on the Naha-Yonabaru line clearly shows that the bulk of Okinawa's garrison, estimated at more than 60,000 troops, had been withdrawn into the southern section of the island before the 24th Corps and Marine 3d Amphibious Corps went ashore. There are about 85 square miles of rough terrain south of the Naha-Yonabaru line and the enemy is expected to convert all of this into a battleground.

Marines Gain In North

Doughboys pushing through the heavy artillery fire had to fight their way over rough terrain well suited for defense and against enemy troops protected by strategically placed blockhouses and pillboxes. Tanks, flame throwers and bazookas were thrown into the battle. The terrain is hilly and cave-pocked and the Japanese have defended it with many land mines.

Meanwhile, the Marine 2d Aircraft Wing established bases on captured Katena and Yontan airfields and strafed and rocketed Japanese positions in support of ground operations.

Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the 10th

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Army, visited much of the Marine sector in the north yesterday and reported casualties were light—far below the original estimates of what they would be.

So thoroughly did Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier pilots clean the skies of enemy warcraft on Friday that their only opposition was ships' gunfire as they carried their torpedoes and bombs into the Yamato force Saturday.

16 Hits On Yamato

Eight torpedo and eight bomb hits sank the Yamato. Also sunk were a light Agano class cruiser, another smaller cruiser and three destroyers. Three other destroyers were left burning; possibly three more escaped as the pilots concentrated on the battleship.

The victory cost the United States three destroyers sunk and damage to one major fleet unit plus several destroyers and smaller craft. Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland said it was disclosed aboard Admiral Turner's flagship that casualties on one American destroyer were heavy.

Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton Faron, aboard Mitscher's flagship, said carrier pilots had a field day as they vied for turns at the Yamato. The attack "was so intense we had to wait our turns to make our runs," pilots told him.

U. S. LOSSES HEAVY ON ONE DESTROYER

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship Off Okinawa, April 9 (A. P.).—Casualties were heavy in only one of the three American destroyers sunk in the American defeat of the Jap Yamato battleship task force, it was stated officially tonight.

Officers also diselosed that one of the American destroyers, although herself damaged, rescued the crew of another destroyer which was afire—then put out the flames and returned the rescue crew to its own ship, which was restored to operation and sailed for port.

American planes and ships on Saturday thoroughly searched all areas where the three American destroyers were lost to Friday's Jap air attack without finding additional survivors.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that three destroyers were sunk and that one major fleet unit, plus several destroyers and smaller craft, were damaged in Friday's air attack, which preceded the American naval victory of Saturday. In the latter engagement American carrier pilots sank the new superbattleship Yamato, two light cruisers and three destroyers and damaged three other destroyers.

3,170 More Start Home From Manila

Manila, April 9 (AP)—Former Japanese prison-camp internees still in the Philippines were reduced to 1,200 today, as 3,170 American and British nationals started home on transport and hospital ships.

These repatriates were from all Luzon camps, including 1,550 from Manila's Santo Tomas. Previously 1,763 had left for home. Among these were 130 British subjects who went to Australia on March 20.

Red Cross workers spent 24 hours fitting children with woolen coats and caps donated by the Army for the ocean voyage.

One Marriage Reported

Many departing girls bade tearful farewells to GI sweethearts they had met since liberation. At least one marriage was reported before the internees left Santo Tomas, their home for three years.

Of the departing repatriates 620 were hospital cases or dependents. Four hundred of those leaving had not been interned.

Today's exodus left only 1,200 persons, mostly former Santo Tomas inmates whose nationality status had not been fully clarified. Many of those remaining said they did not wish to return home.

Air Base Set Up On Okinawa

Yontan Airfield, Okinawa, April 7 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Marines landed fighting, as usual, today establishing the first land-based air defense on Okinawa after one squadron had shot down a Japanese bomber attacking an American carrier.

Marine Corsair fighter planes, armed more heavily than usual, arrived and set up immediate patrols.

The first combat action in a long time for the Marine fighter group occurred when a Japanese bomber roared toward an escort carrier. Capt. Ralph G. McCormick, of Detroit, led his division against the bomber, exploding it only 500 yards from the carrier. Lieut. Joseph Doherty, of Seattle, Wash., and Lieut. James Keegan, of Greenwich, Conn., got in a few quick shots at the bomber. Their planes were damaged by flak thrown up from the carrier, but neither was injured.

Transportation Difficulties

Major Perry Shuman, of Angola, Ind., and Lakeland, Fla., commander of the unit, arrived early and assumed the task of establishing groundwork in advance of the planes' arrival. He accomplished a remarkable readiness despite difficulties in unloading ships and shore transportation. Some newly-arrived planes refueled immediately and went on patrol.

The first Corsair was landed by Major Robert O. White, of Clarion, Iowa, commanding a squadron, amid cheers from the scores of ground crew men anticipating protection from enemy nuisance raids

Okinawa P.O. In Action On D-Plus-1

Okinawa, April 9 (AP)—The mail man has been functioning on Okinawa since a week ago today—invasion day plus one. He even is operating the intricate business of processing V-mail.

The navy postmaster for this area is Lieut. Andrew Walker, of Albuquerque, N.M. His postoffice is is aboard an LST (landing ship, tank) skippered by Lieut. James F. Bradley, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., who was graduated from the Naval Academy [illegible] and became the first graduate to win a full lieutenancy and command of an LST.

Said Bradley:

"We brought a load of mail out from Saipan, including a few sacks of army mail for the assault troops. It was put ashore the morning after the Easter landing.

Telephone Equipment

"We also brought large signal vans, telephones, switchboards and communications units—enough for a city of 20,000—for a permanent beach installation.

"As we unloaded our signal equipment, we expanded our fleet post office in this ship.

"We have a V-mail section, where we process our own V-mail; a regular airmail section and a registered-mail section. We can handle anything a city post office can.

Mail For Ships

"We are handling mail for more than 1,400 ships off Okinawa and the Kerama Islands and for ships with our carrier task forces in the Ryukyus. We've had airmail from Kerama for more than a week and we started airmail for Okinawa today."

More than 140 ships already have unloaded their cargoes on this island.

Currently, Okinawa's post office is slightly on a slant because the LST tore a large hole in one end while beaching and has to keep the weight in the opposite corner so the hole rides above the water.

Oki Docility A Surprise

Guam, April 9 (AP)—The docility and complete co-operation shown by Okinawa civilians is a surprise to American officers, who expected hostility.

Thousands of civilians are surrendering in an ever increasing stream. In many areas they are being permitted to go ahead with the harvest of crops, since many grain fields and gardens are producing now.

They are also allowed to return to the hills for hidden stores and household goods. When they return they bring additional hundreds with them.

Many of the civilians are being treated for disease and wounds at field hospitals. Their eyes show their relief at finding the Americans far from the barbarians pictured by the Japanese military.

PLANES SINK JAP WARSHIP

MacArthur's Flyers Bag Destroyer And Transport

Manila, *Tuesday*, April 10 (AP)—Direct hits by heavy bombers blockading Japan's China Sea shipping sank a destroyer and an 8,000-ton freighter-transport and seriously damaged another destroyer and a fourth vessel Sunday night, headquarters reported today.

In addition, air patrols of the 5th Air Force wrecked six coastal vessels [illegible] near Hainan Island, [illegible] harbor vessel at Hong Kong and a small ship off Formosa.

Airdromes Set Afire

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported heavy bombing raids on eastern Mindanao, Jolo Island in the Sulu archipelago, and Formosa, where 171 tons of bombs left huge fires in airdromes and supply areas of the west coast.

On Luzon Island, Yank infantrymen pressing against Japanese defensive positions in the central sector, were "causing progressively heavy attrition" of enemy troops and material, while to the south the Americans mopped up the area below Laguna de Bay, capturing quantities of Japanese supplies.

An American trap has sealed off all Japanese land avenues of escape from the Biscol peninsula of southeastern Luzon Island.

Control Road Network

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in his Monday communiqué that the northern end of the trap was closed when soldiers of the 14th Corps took control of the main road network of Tayabas province. The Yanks captured Tayabas and Lucban, important roadside towns commanding the good highway leading northward from the peninsula.

The 158th Regimental Combat Team, which invaded the Biscol region through the port of Legaspi, is on the southern flank of the trap. The once formidable Japanese Bicol garrison would be at the mercy of American airmen should the trapped Nipponese attempt escape by sea.

Likened To Cassino

Bitter battling continued in the mountains of east central Luzon where soldiers of Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins's 25th Division have been fighting for almost three months for strategic Balete Pass, gateway to the Cagayan Valley.

Mullins likened this operation to the battle of Cassino, in Italy. He said "the enemy cannot be blasted out by air or artillery, but must be dug out." Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, after a flight over the sector, said the GI's still face a "heartbreaking job."

General MacArthur disclosed that his China sea blockading Army and Navy airmen sunk, probably sunk or damaged 763,439 tons of Japanese shipping during the first three months of 1945. Tonnage sunk totalled 345,179 and probably sunk 116,965.

The Monday communique added 6,495 dead and 179 prisoners to Japanese casualties in the Philippines, boosting the grand total to 314,854. The new fatalities were counted since April 2.

American airmen, flying from Philippine bases, maintained their relentless hammering of Japanese positions over a wide area. They hit Cebu and Negros islands, in the Central Philippines and blasted the Formosa area. Patrol planes wrecked three escort vessels, seven merchantmen and six barges on the China sea. Two bombers were lost.

Okinawa Hit With 10,000 Tons

ABOARD VICE ADMIRAL R. K. TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, off Okinawa, April 9 (AP)—Big guns of the Navy's bombardment force poured 10,600 tons of explosive shells into Okinawa's beach defenses in the first week of the amphibious [illegible] against that island, Commodore Smith of San Francisco said today.

Santo Tomas Internee Dies Of Beri-Beri

Manila, April 9 (AP)—Frank Neild, former textile engineer in charge of the National Development Company's Manila factory and a former resident of New Bedford, Mass., died at a field hospital March 14 of beri-beri, it was disclosed today.

Neild, interned at the Santo Tomas camp by the Japanese, suffered from a dietary deficiency which had progressed too far to respond to treatment, the Santo Tomas census department reported.

His family resides in the United States.

Penicillin Successful In Verruga Treatment

Lima, Peru, April 9 (AP)—Dr. Luis Aldana, Peruvian bacteriologist, reported today he had successfully used penicillin on several cases of verruga, one of Peru's most serious medical problems.

[Verruga is a wart-like outbreak, mostly on the face and extremities. It is one stage of oroya fever, often fatal, and is caused by a parasite that people living in the Peruvian Andes get from the bite of some insect.]

Dr. Aldana in an interview with *La Cronica* said that he had injected 500,000 penicillin units in a patient and "the success was complete."

Nations Enthusiastic Toward Argentina

Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 9 (AP)—A buoyancy of spirit in marked contrast to the reserve of their previous official contacts marked the formalities in which the United States and other countries of the United Nations today gave their long-withheld official recognition to the Government of Argentina.

Edward Lyndall Reed, councillor in charge of the United States Embassy staff, called at the office of Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino and notified him of resumption of full relations. Reed said he found it a happy occasion.

The governments of Great Britain, France, Canada, The Netherlands, Uruguay, Brazil, Columbia and Peru, were among others extending a hand to the Government of General Edelmero J. Ferrel.

Reed presented his credentials as charge d' affaires, a post he will hold until a new Ambassador from the United States is appointed.

Guatemala Suspends All Civil Rights

Guatemala, April 9 (A. P.).—Official statements today announced that the Assembly has suspended for thirty days the Civil Rights articles on the Constitution. The measure is retroactive to April 4.

Dispatches from Costa Rica described the measure as establishing a virtual state of emergency.

CALL RIO CAPTIVE CHIEF NAZI AGENT

Rio de Janeiro, April 9 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Federal police today announced the arrest of George Frederick Blass, 53 years old, a German citizen, whom they described as the chief of an Axis sabotage band operating in many parts of South America. Blass was said by the police to have completed a course at the Nazi sabotage school in Hamburg. He has been questioned continuously since his arrest here several days ago, the police said.

They also took into custody three alleged accomplices, one of whom gave the name of Walter Agostini.

The arrest of Blass, the police said, was made almost simultaneously with the arrest of several sabotage suspects in Chile. A communication was received from the Chilean police concerning Blass.

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Japs' Philippine Toll Now 314,854

Manila, April 9 (AP)—The count of Japanese killed and captured in the Philippines reached 314,854 today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur added 6,495 dead and 179 prisoners to the official total of a week ago.

There was no new announcement of American casualties—by latest previous report, around 30,000 killed, missing and wounded.

MacArthur's communiqué also disclosed an impressive toll of Japanese shipping—nearly three quarters of a million tons sunk or damaged—in the American air blockade of the South China Sea during the first three months of 1945.

Ground fighting in the Philippines, which MacArthur announced yesterday had virtually completed liberation of southern Mindanao, continued particularly bitter in the Balete Pass sector of northern Luzon.

"This battle should be compared with Cassino" [in Italy], declared Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, whose 25th Division troops have been battling for 83 days to clear the Balete Pass gateway to the Cagayan Valley. "The enemy cannot be blasted out by air or artillery, but must be dug out."

Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines reported, after flying over the Balete area—35 miles southeast of the Japanese-held Philippine summer capital of Baguio—that a "heartbreaking job" still remains for the American infantry.

Tayabas, Lucban Taken

In southern Luzon, 14th Corps troops cut the last land-escape route for Japanese in the Bicol Peninsula as they captured the towns of Tayabas and Lucban to gain control of a main road network.

Eleventh Corps troops occupied Santa Maria and other towns of the Santa Maria Valley of central Luzon.

Thirteenth Air Force planes, supporting ground units, hit Japanese positions on Negros and Cebu.

Rio Arrests "Sabotage Chief"

Rio de Janeiro, April 9 (AP)—Authorities said tonight a Nazi sabotage ring operating throughout South America may have been smashed as the result of the arrest of a German engineer, Georg Konrad Friedrich Blass, 53, described as its chief.

The arrest was announced today as a Brazilian court sentenced another German, Wilhelm Heinrich Kopff, to [illegible] in prison for Axis espionage. The spy was captured in 1943, the day after he landed in Brazil from a rubber raft.

His companion, a Dutch Guiana Negro named William Marcus Baarn, was acquitted after his lawyer said he never intended sabotage and had helped solve the case.

Several Countries Concerned

The Federal police, after questioning Blass for several days, said he personally established sabotage units in Venezuela, Colombia and Peru to operate in conjunction with previously established agencies in Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

Brazilian authorities said he was [illegible]unded veteran of the last war a former professor at the University of Cologne, and had been commended for services to the German Government.

He came here on an Italian airliner from Rome in June, 1940, and apparently traveled with full Nazi authority to carry out sabotage assignments without further orders, officials said.

Specific Charges Withheld

The authorities declined to say now whether specific acts of sabotage have been traced to him, inasmuch as the investigation is continuing.

The prisoner, said by police to have completed a course at the Nazi sabotage school in Hamburg, has been questioned continuously since his arrest in Rio de Janeiro several days ago. Police also took into custody three alleged accomplices, one of whom gave the name of Water Agostini. Formal proceedings against Blass have not yet been completed.

The arrest of Blass, the police said, was made almost simultaneously with the arrest of several sabotage suspects in Chile.

Mexican Flyers Off To Battle In Pacific

Mexico City, April 9 (AP)—The War Department announced today that a squadron of the Mexican Air Force, numbering approximately 300 men, had left a Pacific port for active duty in the war zone.

Mexico is the second Latin-American nation to send troops overseas. Brazilian troops now are fighting in Italy.

Canada Names Parley Delegates

OTTAWA, April 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today that a delegation of seven will represent Canada at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. The delegation will be headed by the Prime Minister and will include Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice; Senator J. H. King, Government leader in the Senate; Senator Lucien Moraud, Quebec Progressive Conservative; Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House leader; Mrs. Cora Casselman, Alberta Liberal in the House, and M. J. Coldwell, House leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

Finnish Regime Resigns

New York, April 9 (AP)—Premier Juho K. Paasikivi of Finland has handed the resignation of his Government to President Marshal Baron Carl Gustav von Mannerheim, the [illegible] radio reported today.

The broadcast said that Mannerheim had asked the Cabinet members to "carry on" until a new government has been formed.

The broadcast was recorded here.

King And Queen See Princess Working

London, April 9 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth paid a surprise visit to an ATS motor-training center today and found pretty Princess Elizabeth, her hands grease-stained, wearing khaki overalls, working on an army truck engine.

Fixing motor parts is part of the 19-year-old Princess's training as a second subaltern in the British equivalent of the WAC which she joined a few weeks ago.

The King joked with the royal heiress about her work. Then when a test showed the engine's silencer still wobbling badly he quipped "you must have left something out."

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Japanese Cabinet Members Listed

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—Here is the new Japanese Cabinet:

ADMIRAL BARON KANTARO SUZUKI, 77, premier.

BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA, 76, president of the privy council.

SHIGENORI TOGO, foreign minister and minister of East Asia.

TOYOSAKU HIROSE, finance.

TADAATSU ISHIGURO, agriculture and commerce.

ADMIRAL TEIICHI TOYODA, munitions.

KOIS[illegible] education.

GEN. KORECHIKA ANAMI, war.

ADMIRAL MITSUMASA YONAI, navy.

HIROMATA MATSUZAKI, justice.

TADAHIKO OKADA, welfare.

HYOGORO SAKURAI, minister without portfolio.

DR. HIROSHI SHIMOMURA, Board of Information president, minister without portfolio.

VICE ADMIRAL SEIZO SAKONJI, minister without portfolio.

War With Russia Doubted By Japs

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—The Japanese agency Domei said today in a Singapore-datelined dispatch that there was "no immediate prospect" of war between Japan and Russia, and added, "on the other hand, relations between the two countries have been as cordial as could be expected."

"Only Anglo-American interference and pressure" could provoke Russo-Japanese misunderstanding of such gravity as to lead to a rupture in relations and subsequently to war," said Domei in the broadcast recorded by FCC. The Soviet Union, it added, "is perfectly well aware that from such a war it has nothing to gain. On the other hand, in waging such a war it will merely be furthering the interest of the Anglo-Americans."

The agency said the emphasis placed on maintenance of Russo-Japanese neutrality by Nippon Foreign Office quarters "will serve as a counter to any and all enemy efforts to drag the Soviet Union into war in the Pacific."

JAP ADMIRAL DEAD

San Francisco, April 9 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Jutaro Takahashi, 67-year-old member of the Japanese Diet, died yesterday, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. Takahashi, former director of the naval gunnery school, was commander of Japan's first submarine squadron. He was the 124th Japanese admiral to die since last May.

193 U.S. Ships 'Blasted': Japs

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—Radio Tokyo asserted today that since the American invasion of Okinawa 193 United States ships have been "blasted" but admitted that "no decisive blow has been meted out as yet."

The Japanese Domei news agency reported that last week's air-sea battle continued with Japanese suicide planes making a "devastating [illegible]" at dusk Saturday off Okinawa. Domei said the attackers apparently "seriously crippled at least four or five warcraft" and threw the United States task force "into utter confusion."

Yanks Being Repulsed

A Japanese imperial communiqué reported today that American reinforcements were still pouring into the United States Army's southward drive on Okinawa but that Japanese troops "are repulsing enemy forces."

A broadcast version of the communiqué, recorded here, claimed without confirmation that 3,600 American casualties were inflicted in the first week, 102 United States tanks and 33 guns knocked out and 16 landing barges destroyed. Japanese losses were placed at 400.

Sinking Claims

The imperial communiqué claimed 49 United States ships were sunk or damaged in the Japanese air attack on the American fleet in the Okinawa area last Friday. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has announced United States losses as three destroyers sunk. The enemy version was that 30 ships were sunk, including 3 cruisers, 10 destroyers, a "large-type warship," 3 mine sweepers and 13 unidentified craft.

Japan officially acknowledged the loss of five warships in the two-day air-sea battle. The Domei news agency described them today as units of a "special attack corps," the Nipponese term for suicide forces. Domei described their participation as "highly significant," and added: "This means that not only the air force and submarines, but every branch of the Japanese Navy is now carrying out special attacks."

Grand Offensive

One Domei dispatch from "a Japanese naval base" reported:

"The Imperial Navy has been mobilized for a grand offensive and for the last few days this base has been resounding with the roar of the special attack corps planes which have been taking off for the Okinawas."

There was nothing further to indicate a new naval action might be in preparation.

Newspaper editorials were quoted to tell the Japanese people that "battles at all times demand sacrifices" and that if Japanese air and naval units continue to attack in such fashion "there is nothing to fear from the enemy's quantitative superiority of arms and supplies."

Violently Anti-American Leaders In Tokyo Cabinet

San Franiesco, April 9 (AP)—A group of violently anti-American Japanese war leaders—including Shigenori Togo, who master-minded the Kurusu prewar sneak-peace mission to Washington—were sworn into Japan's new "momentous crisis" Cabinet today in the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, 76, pre-Pearl Harbor Premier, assumed the important role of adviser to Emperor Hirohito—a post known as president of the Privy Council.

Two Posts For Togo

Togo holds two portfolios—Foreign Minister and Minister of East Asia Affairs.

The appointment of these two elder statesmen—Togo and Hiranuma—who helped engineer Japan's greater East Asia policy was made by Japan's new Premier, the aged Admiral Baron Kentaro Suzuki. He announced immediately that the new cabinet was "ready to die leading the nation in carrying on the war and crushing the enemy."

Other new Cabinet appointments announced today by Radio Tokyo and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, include:

Gen. Masakazu (Shozo) Kawabe, who received a new over-all post of the army air command. He was formerly commander of Japan's central army.

Two General Commands

Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister in the recently deposed Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata were named to two general army commands in the homeland.

Naoto Kohiyama was slated to become Minister of Transportation and Communication. As president of the South Manchurian Railway, a Government-controlled corporation, he helped exploit occupied Manchuria.

Togo, 64, a veteran of the Japanese Foreign Office, was Ambassador to Germany and Russia before he engineered the Kurusu-Nomura peace mission to Washington. In 1938 he carried on negotiations with Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov at the time of the Russian-Japanese border clash.

In Post Suzuki Left

Hiranuma assumes the post vacated Friday by Suzuki, who was chosen to form a new Cabinet in succession to Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, who replaced Gen. Hideki Tojo.

As the new Cabinet was formed, Shinjiro Hara, police chief, banned listening to the "Voice of America" broadcasts and promised punishment to persons failing to turn in American leaflets dropped by raiding planes.

Radio Tokyo also announced the death of Japan's 124th admiral since last May—Rear Adm. Jutaro Takahasi, 67, and said Awa Maru, a Japanese ship used to carry relief supplies to U. S. war prisoners and internees in southern Asiatic waters, was missing.

Commenting on the Okinawa sector, a Japanese Imperial communique reported that American reinforcements were still pouring into the U. S. Army's southward drive but that Japanese troops are "repulsing enemy forces."

The enemy radio asserted that since the American invasion, 293 U. S. ships have been "blasted" but admitted that "no decisive blow has been meted out as yet."

Last week's air-sea battle, said the Japanese Domei news agency, seriously crippled at least four or five warcraft" and threw the U. S. task force "into utter confusion."

Japs Report Relief Ship Missing

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—A Japanese Domei news agency reported today the Awa Maru, used to carry relief supplies to United States war prisoners and civilian internees, is "missing."

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'Suicide Unit' Searching for U. S. Fleet, Japs Say

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9—The Japanese navy has sent another "special attack unit" toward Okinawa in search of the U. S. Pacific fleet but apparently has not yet joined battle, Tokyo radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by Blue network.

A special attack unit (suicide corps) comprised of a battleship, cruisers and destroyers left its base determined not to return—and dashed into enemy waters in order to carry out close-in assaults," Tokyo said.

The broadcast said more attacks would be launched "until the full force of the enemy fleet has been annihilated."

RIGHT

TOGO BACK AS JAP FOREIGN MINISTER

San Francisco, April 9 (A. P.).—The appointment of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma as President of the Privy Council and of Yigenori Togo as Foreign Minister and Minister for East Asia Affairs was announced by Tokyo radio today. Both appointments were part of the campaign of the new Premier, 77-year-old Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, to strengthen his administration in the face of what the Japanese themselves call a momentous crisis.

Hiranuma, 76 years old, and one of the Empire's ranking elder statesmen, assumes the post vacated on Friday by Suzuki when the latter was chosen to form the new government in succession to the fallen cabinet of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso. He held the same post from 1936 to 1939 and was premier for a few months in 1939. Togo was foreign minister at the time of Pearl Harbor. Before that he had been ambassador to Germany and to Russia.

Hiranuma, Togo Appointed To Jap Cabinet

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—The appointments of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma as president of the Privy Council and of Shigenori Togo as Foreign Minister and Minister of East Asia Affairs were announced by Tokyo radio today.

Both appointments were part of the campaign of the new Premier, 77-year-old Admiral Kantaro Suzuki to strengthen his administration in the face of what the Japanese themselves call a "momentous crisis."

Takes Suzuki's Former Post

Hiranuma, 76, and one of the empire's ranking elder statesmen, assumes the post vacated Friday by Suzuki when the latter was chosen to form the new Government in succession to the fallen Cabinet of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso. He held the same post from 1936 to 1939 and was Premier for a few months in 1939.

Togo was Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbor. Before that he had been Ambassador to Germany and to Russia.

Tokyo's broadcast announcements of the Hiranuma and Togo appointments were recorded by the Associated Press. Earlier broadcasts on the political situation were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Set To Crush Enemy

Suzuki took an aggressive stand and announced he was "ready to die leading the nation in carrying on the war and crushing the enemy."

A Japanese Domei dispatch reported, meanwhile, that an overall army air command for the Japanese home islands had been named with Gen. Masakazu (Shozo) Kawabe in command. Kawabe formerly was commander of Japan's central army. Also named were two general army commands in the homeland, to be headed by Field Marshal General Sugiyama, War Minister in Koiso's Cabinet, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata.

Radio-Listening Ban

America's propaganda program drew attention from Police Chief Shinjiro Hara, who banned any listening to "voice of America" broadcasts, and promised punishment for persons who do not turn in American leaflets dropped by raiding planes. Tokyo radio declared America was circulating rumors of peace feelers offered by Japan, but declared this "always is done during Cabinet changes."

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LOOKING TO END OF LEND-LEASE

Senate Republicans Want It To Go Out With The War

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Spurred by a demand from Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) for an accounting of postwar foreign commitments, Senate Republicans sought today to assure shutting off of the lend-lease spigot when hostilities end.

Vandenberg told his colleagues in discussion of a House-approved measure to extend lend-lease authority till June 30, 1946, that Congress ought to have "a direct and conscious opportunity to deal with external postwar relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction on their own independent merits."

Wants Clear Understanding

He said he was supporting the pending bill because of a conviction that lend-lease aid is as indispensable to fighting the war as the Army and Navy.

"But it is equally essential," he declared, "that there should be no misunderstandings at home or abroad that lend-lease stops when hostilities cease, that lend-lease is intended by Congress to be exclusively an instrument of war and that it must not be used by our own administrators for postwar relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction."

Taft Isn't Satisfied

While Vandenberg said that Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, had promised that no postwar commitments would be made, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said he was not satisfied that a House-attached amendment specifically prevents such action.

Taft offered an amendment which would stop all lend lease deliveries immediately when the war ends. As the bill presently is drawn, deliveries could be made on prior commitments for three years after the lending authority expires.

Vandenberg contended that the House amendment was clear, although he conceded that an "ambiguous" construction could be placed upon it.

Langer Holds Out For Farmers

In this connection, Senator Langer (R., N.D.) said he would not vote for the bill unless farm machinery, locomotives and boxcars were excluded from export under its terms. He said American farmers are losing crops because of lack of these items. Langer, the only senator who voted against lend-lease a year ago, said today he was "proud of that vote."

Vandenberg said he was willing for this country to accept a "substantial responsibility" for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in a war-torn world. But he insisted Congress ought not to be asked to approve a "piecemeal" program, and added:

"I do suggest that we are neither big enough nor rich enough to become permanent almoner to the whole earth."

Taft On Deal With French

Taft said the agreement with the French "obviously is intended to provide supplies for rehabilitation."

It calls, he said for French payment over a 30-year period for up to $2,500,000,000 worth of goods.

"In other words we are making a postwar loan to France," the Ohioan declared.

"Personally, I am willing to support a loan to France but I don't think it should be made under lend-lease."

Taft said he thought the British agreement as well as the French may leave room for postwar loans under lend-lease.

"It has been widely stated that the Russians have asked for $6,000,000,000 but I think they have probably been told they will have to get it some other way than through lend-lease," he added.

PHILIPPINE GOODS IMPORTS

Supreme Court Rules They Are State-Tax Exempt

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court gave the war stricken Philippines an economic boost today.

It ruled that shipments from there are imports and thus exempt from state taxation.

Justice Murphy, a former Governor General of the islands, said in a concurring opinion that such a construction of the Constitution conforms "to the national policy of aiding the Philippine reconstruction."

Economy "Closely Linked"

He added that "for the foreseeable future, at least, their economy must be closely linked to that of the United States, without either country abandoning or retreating from the common ideal of independence for the Philippines."

The islands, Murphy said, "cannot safely be thrown into the world market and left to shift for themselves."

Murphy observed that the ruling did not preclude Congress from levying any tariff it feels necessary.

The court prevented Ohio from levying a property tax on fibers brought from the islands, overturning a decision by the State Supreme Court in an appeal by Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio.

Warns Of Advantages

Justice Reed, in a separate opinion, warned that the practical effect of the opinion is to give the products of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal Zone "and perhaps other territories or possession" considerable advantages over competing products of the States.

"It enables importers, whether for manufacture or sale, from these possessions to keep on hand, tax free, quantities of nontaxable original packages of imported goods, such as clothing, embroideries, liquors, tobacco, sugars vegetable oils and fibers," Reed declared.

"Supports Similar Rights"

Although the Court's opinion "disclaims determination of any rights beyond the Philippines . . . the basis upon which the decision rests supports similar rights for all lands covered by the Treaty of Paris (under which Spain ceded lands to this country in 1898)," Reed said.

Reed raised the lone dissenting voice on the Philippine subject, but the court split 5 to 4 in drawing a dividing line between the time imports are immune and when they lose that identity and become subject to state taxes.

The case involved not only Philippine fibers held by the Ohio firm but a quantity from other countries, and the majority opinion by Chief Justice Stone treated them separately. He held that none of the fibers was subject to taxes, reversing the Ohio court.

Awaiting Manufacture

The fibers were in the company's warehouse awaiting manufacture, and were in their original packages. Stone said the Supreme Court never had ruled that imports held by the importer in the original package and before they were subject to manufacture are liable to state taxation.

Justice Black, in a dissent joined by Justices Rutledge, Douglas and Murphy, contended that the majority opinion results in the "odd situation," creating discrimination in favor of goods imported for use against goods imported for sale.

Supporting Reed's majority opinion were Roberts, Frankfurter, Reed and Jackson.

Wage-Hour Law

In a series of other decisions, the court answered questions arising under a section of the wage-hour law providing for actions to recover unpaid minimum wages or overtime pay.

The court held that an employé is not entitled to interest on sums recovered in such an action. It ruled that a worker accepting from his employer delayed payment due under the act cannot waive his right to recover an equal sum in damages. It decided that an employer and a worker cannot waive the latter's right to the basic minimum wages and damages, through a settlement for less than the statutory amount.

CHIEF CENSOR IS QUESTIONED

Byron Price Tells Of Need For News Controls

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Byron Price, director of censorship, said tonight that in general, the public is being given all the news possible consistent with national security.

"Of course," he declared on a Blue Network radio program, "there have been mistakes and censorship has made its share, but I thing that any broadcaster or newspaper man would say that the news available is far more complete than in any other country, and far more complete than many people thought would be possible when the war started."

"Will censorship end as soon as there is no longer any security problem involved?" he was asked by a commentator.

Price Questioned

"I hope so," replied Price. "I will do everything I can to see that all censorship ends completely the moment the shooting ends and American life is no longer in danger."

At the opening of the program, at which he explained what the censorship code covers and its voluntary operation, Price was asked:

"Has the censorship code ever been applied to control the expression of opinion?"

Opinion Is Free

"No," the chief ensor replied. "We have made no requests in the field of opinion, and everyone is free to speak his mind so long as he does not disclose information of value to the enemy."

"What degree have broadcasters and editors co-operated in observing the code so far?" He was queried.

"They have co-operated remarkably well. The sum total of the contribution which has been made to the national security is very great indeed."

Some Comply Reluctantly

"Have all broadcasters and editors agreed with all requests of censorship?"

"No," Price answered. "Naturally they have not. There have been many instances in which they complied reluctantly because they did not agree, but still they have complied as a patriotic contribution."

The program commentator then asked:

"What is the general feeling of broadcasters and editors toward censorship?"

"I am quite sure," Price said, "they do not like censorship and neither do I, but I believe there is a universal recognition that we must have some restraints in wartime and that the Government is in the best position to know what restraints are important."

PEACE HOPES HIGH, VANDENBERG SAYS

WASHINGTON, April 9—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) said today he hopes the American delegation to the San Francisco conference can bring back a "treaty of salvation" for the world which the Senate will accept.

Vandenberg, himself a delegate, addressed the Senate just before the United States delegation met at the State department to begin discussing policy questions which it will face at the Golden Gate conference on world organization.

"Despite the obstacles which rise to jeopardize our course," he said, "despite temporary discouragements which fade in potency when weighed against the mighty end in view, we must preserve for organized peace."

Administration leaders, including Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations committee, patiently accepted Vandenberg's statement as an indication that he intends to go along wholeheartedly in efforts to create a world organization on the Dumbarton Oaks principles despite differences of opinion that may arise.

Connally, also a delegate, later told reporters Vandenberg's statement was "very encouraging." As chairman of the Republican Senatorial conference, the Michigan Senator often reflects the views of many GOP legislators on foreign affairs.

Noting that he is going on "an unsought assignment" to San Fran-

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cisco, Vandenberg said the conference there "confronts the grave responsibility of answering the yearnings of a war-torn world which prays in many tongues at countless hearthstones for a dependable formula that shall dissipate the scourge of war for keeps."

"I hope that Senator Connally and I may be able to bring back to our colleagues, at no too distant date, a treaty of salvation which may deserve your approval in the name of enlightened American self interest and the sake of a happier world where peace with justice may bless free men," he declared.

Full Light Urged On U.S. Frisco Preparations

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) wants an immediate announcement of any advance decisions reached by American delegates to the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

The eight United States delegates went to work today on policy questions amid indications that the State Department planned to delay disclosure of any agreements until a full American program is completed.

But Vandenberg is said authoritatively to be urging that if the group reaches a decision on any revision of principles as stated in the Dumbarton Oaks preliminary peace-keeping formula it tell the world about them at once.

Wants Charter Upheld

The San Francisco conference opens April 25.

It obviously is Vandenberg's hope that the American delegation will accept his suggestion to incorporate into the general statement of principles a provision that the proposed international organization shall work toward "establishing justice" and against any violation of Atlantic Charter terms.

He is said to feel that an announcement that this nation's delegates supported such a provision, in addition to his amendment to give the league authority for later review of wartime political decisions, would boost the morale of small nations.

Congress Wants Publicity

Continuous publicity on the doings of the American delegation, as well as on the San Francisco conference itself, is favored in Congress.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the diplomats "ought to take the people into their confidence as much as is possible."

"Whatever is agreed upon at San Francisco," he said, "has to have the support of the American people if it is to be approved by the Senate in the form of a treaty. The better the people of the country understand the issues involved, the better it will be for us in the Senate."

Mexican Parley Pointed To

Senator Auston (R.,Vt.), also a Foreign Relations Committee, member, said the Mexico City conference of American republics, which he attended as an adviser, provided a "happy experience" in doing most of its work in open sessions.

"If the public can be kept abreast of developments without tying the hands of the delegates, it would be well to make each decision known immediately," he said.

Austin noted, however, that any decisions the United States delegation reaches in this week's meetings may have to be revised at the conference in the light of developments there.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee, a delegate, also emphasized this view. Connally said it may be that no formal decisions will be reached, but only tentative agreements.

United Nations Jurists Meet to Draft World Court

WASHINGTON April 9 — (AP) Jurists from 38 United Nations set to work today on the court structure which many international lawyers contend must evolve into a main peace-keeping agency if international organization is to work.

But as they sat down to their task the delegates undertook no such grandiose assignment as setting up immediately a world judiciary of that power and responsibility.

The job now is to draw up mechanics for a world court, to be integrated with the Dumbarton Oaks international organization and to handle disputes now justiciable under existing international law.

But implications that they are building important foundations for the future came from Secretary of State Stettinius in a welcoming address. He said their work must give effect to peace-loving people's determination that international differences shall be settled "by peaceful methods and on a basis of justice."

Their recommendations are to be submitted to the United Nations conference opening in San Francisco April 25 to set up the organization planned at Dumbarton Oaks.

A primary decision to be reached here is whether a world court of new form shall be created, or the existing world court shall be adopted into the new set-up with necessary modifications. Preliminary opinion apparently leans to taking over the present court virtually intact.

The world court, operating alongside the old League of Nations, had its permanent headquarters in the Hague, the Netherlands. During the war it has functioned in London.

The most direct recent indication of the ultimate role toward which some international lawyers hope to point the court has come from John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the 1944 presidential campaign and a counselor to the American delegation to San Francisco.

In a speech last month Dulles asserted that an international organization which can actually enforce peace is unlimited at this time, and that a chief benefit from the United Nations organization will be the bringing together of representatives of the nations, for discussions and joint actions that can lead to creation of a full body of international law. That law, he said, does not now cover the big disagreements between nations which lead to major wars.

The court naturally would be administrator of such law as it developed.

Smaller nations generally have urged greater powers immediately for the proposed court than ever were centered at the Hague. Principally they have argued for enforceable decisions, with the power of the United Nations to be thrown behind its judicial findings much as police enforce the decisions of national and lesser courts; and for the right of a complainant nation to bring in another country for judgment with or without that country's consent.

With Senate ratification of world organization treaties in mind, American officials have shown little sign of backing such plans now.

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month by the Mexico City conference.

Recognize Farrell Regime

For the United States this meant recognizing the regime of General Edelmiro Farrell which came to power in March 1944 and which the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, declined to recognize on the charge that it was working against the interests of the Allied cause.

The sharp redirection of United States policy was explained here as being due to the steps recently taken by the Argentine government. Secretary of State Stettinius, in announcing recognition, said he was very happy to do so. He emphasized that the decision to resume normal relations had been taken unanimously by the American nations.

Edward L. Reed, charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, called on Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino at 1:00 p.m., Buenos Aires Time (12 noon, Eastern War Time). He presented a note acknowledging receipt of an Argentine note of March 14, 1944, which had informed Hull that General Farrell had succeeded General Pedro Ramirez as president of Argentina. By acknowledgement of that note, 13 months late, recognition of the Farrell regime was established.

Great Britain, France, Canada and the Netherlands were among other countries resuming usual diplomatic dealings with the Farrell government.

It is now expected that a new ambassador will be sent to Buenos Aires very soon and speculation has centered on Spruille Braden, present ambassador to Cuba.

Recognition leaves several questions open: Notably, whether Argentina will be taken into the United Nations and whether she will be invited to attend the conference on world organization at San Francisco April 25.

Russia's attitude which has been critical of the present Argentine regime, will almost certainly be a major factor in the answers to these questions.

The resumption of normal diplomatic relations on the part of the 20 American republics did not mean an act of recognition by each of them. Some had recognized the Farrell regime from the first but none had maintained full and normal relations with it in recent times.

American Nations Reserve Relations with Argentina

WASHINGTON, April 9—(AP) Argentina was welcomed back into the American family of nations today, 13 months after she was excluded on the ground that her government cooperated with the Axis.

The United States and 19 other American republics resumed what Secretary of State Stettinius called "normal diplomatic relations." This followed Argentina's recent declaration of war on Germany and Japan and her adherence to the inter-American agreements for security and cooperation in this hemisphere which were adopted last

WATER TREATY FACES CHANGES

Senator Downey's Move May Speed Ratification.

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—Senate consideration of the United States-Mexico water treaty took a new turn today when Senator Downey (D.-Cal.) withdrew an amendment and declared he would suggest instead some changes in the form of reservations to the pact. Meeting at 11 A. M., an hour earlier than usual, the Senate had previously agreed to a vote by noon on Senator Downey's amendment to increase from two to six the number of commissioners who would administer the pact.

Mr. Downey's action was expected to speed efforts by administration leaders for an early vote on ratification of the treaty. The Californian served notice, however, that debate might continue for two or three weeks on various reservations unless treaty sponsors got together with opponents informally to see if some kind of agreement could be reached.

He suggested that a major point that might be incorporated in a reservation would declare that the 1,500,000-acre feet of water of the Colorado River guaranteed Mexico under the treaty should be delivered "regardless of quality."

Quantity, Not Quality.

The treaty does not specifically state what the quality of the water shall be, only the quantity. Senator Downey argued that if in future years its content should become extremely saline, Mexico would successfully plead to an international court of arbitration for additional quantities.

The adoption of a reservation making clear that only 750,000-acre feet should be clear fresh water—a figure equal to the quantity of Colorado River water used by Mexico before construction of Boulder Dam and the creation of Lake Mead—and that the remaining 750,000-acre feet should be accepted by Mexico "regardless of quality," would remedy the situation, the Californian contended.

Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) said that if the United States guaranteed the quality of water to be delivered to Mexico, then Mexico might be given preferential treatment over the lower Colorado River basin States.

Downey replied he was suggesting only that 750,000 acre feet be supplied from Lake Mead, whatever the quality of water is in the lake.

The remainder, he said, could be in water that already had been used in this country in irrigation ditches and eventually returned to the river channel. The degree of salinity in such water would depend on the nature of the soil irrigated.

Navy Lieutenant Wins The Bronze Star Medal

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The Bronze Star Medal was awarded Lieut. Joseph L. Padgett, 27, today for service as commander of a naval combat demolition unit during the invasion of southern France.

Padgett, now assistant officer in charge of a project in Alexandria, Va., is a native of Marion, N.C., here his wife lives.

To Decide On Nazi Gold

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, said today the Army will hold custody of the gold, currency and art treasures captured in a German salt mine until the Allies can discuss their disposition.

Final disposition of this wealth will be made by the Allied Control Commission for Germany, Stettinius said.

229 ON CRUISER KILLED BY BLAST

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—"Blood ran so freely sand had to be scattered for safe walking."

In those words the Navy described the scene aboard the cruiser Birmingham—with 229 dead and 420 wounded by a blast fifty feet away in the magazine of the aircraft carrier Princeton.

The explosion occurred last October 24 as the two ships, with others, were supporting Gen. MacArthur's invasion of Leyte in the Philippines.

The Navy previously told of the sinking of the Princeton, with light casualties. But it waited for the Birmingham's return to service to tell of the terrifying moment that felled 649 of its officers and men.

Almost successful in its five-hour efforts to put out a fire aboard the Princeton left by a bomb hit from a single Japanese plane, the Birmingham had to leave that chore to help repel another aerial attack.

It returned to the abandoned carrier just as the flames spread to the ship's magazine. A spray of torn fragments hit the Birmingham, leaving its decks "a scene of horror and agony."

The Prihceton, hopelessly damaged, was torpedoed. The Birmingham was returned for repairs.

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U-BOAT MARCH SINKINGS DROP

Allied Casualties Inflicted On Them Again Severe

Washington, April 9 (AP)—German U-boats sank fewer Allied ships in March than in February, the monthly Anglo-American statement said today.

The undersea raiders continued to increase their effort, the statement added, but casualties inflicted on them were again severe.

The prolonged and extensive bombing and mine-laying policy of the Allies "has undoubtedly delayed the introduction of the new type U-boats," it was stated. "In a similar manner the capture of Danzig by the Soviet Army helps to cut off the evil at its source."

As usual, the statement, issued under authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, gave no figures either on shipping losses or U-boat sinkings.

The statement for February had reported the loss of "a moderate number" of Allied merchant vessels to U-boat activity, but said anti-submarine forces destroyed more enemy submarines than in January.

Stimson's Aid Praises Negroes' Record in War

Says Elements of the 92d Were Not Fully Trained

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Truman K. Gibson, civilian aid on Negro Affairs to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, asserted today that "certainly the record being made by Negro soldiers gives the lie to any charge that Negroes cannot and will not fight."

Mr. Gibson, a Chicago attorney, told a news conference that as a result of his recent inspection trip to the Mediterranean and European theaters "I am impressed that such differences as exist between soldiers are not due to racial characteristics but to such factors as training, motivation and environment."

Asked about allegations that elements of the 92d Division, a Negro outfit on the Italian battle line, had "melted away" under attack Mr. Gibson replied that the 92d is still in the line and is still fighting.

"What happened in the 92d was not a complete failure of the division, but of platoons and patrols," Mr. Gibson added, saying that "when the Army found that the 92d hadn't been properly trained it took immediate steps to remedy the situation."

Three-fourths of the Negroes in the Army, he said, "come from the Souuth where they don't have the educational opportunities they do in the North

Turkish Attache Sees Europe's War End Soon

New York, April 9 (AP)—Beheattin Kayalioglu, newly appointed assistant financial attache at the Turkish Embassy in Washington, said today that Turkey needed many supplies and products from the United States and "can pay for a great part."

Automobiles and agricultural equipment were Turkey's prime need, the attache said at LaGuardia Field upon his arrival in the United States. He added he believed the European war would be over "in a few weeks" and that that would be the signal for resumption of trade negotiations between the United States and Turkey.

Considerable trade, which "ought to be large" between the United States and India, was predicted by Shiv Raj, British Indian banker and industrialist, who also arrived today on a trans-Atlantic clipper. He said he came for a business tour.

Norwegians, Danes To Be Free Soon, F.D.R. Says

Washington, April 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that the "period of martyrdom" of the Danish and Norwegian peoples will be ended "very soon."

In a statement on the fifth anniversary of Germany's attack on the two Scandanavian nations, the Chief Executive said:

"Today marks the anniversary of the infamous and ruthless attack on Denmark and Norway. For five long years the Danish and the Norwegian peoples have suffered under the heel of the Nazi oppressor. Yet never has their courage lagged. Never have they ceased to resist. Very soon their period of martyrdom will be ended. Then, as the peoples of Denmark and Norway have fought as allies in the common struggle against the forces of aggression, so will they work with the other like-minded nations to insure the maintenance of world peace and security."

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FREIDIN IS APPOINTED A MEMBER OF WLB

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Jesse Freidin, general counsel of the War Labor Board, was appointed today by President Roosevelt to be a public member of the agency. He will fill the vacancy created when William H. Davis resigned to become Federal Economic Administrator.

Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Walter T. Margetts as an alternate industry member of the board. Mr. Margetts has been appointed chairman of the New Jersey State Mediation Board.

Mr. Freidin, who has served as counsel since January, 1944, is a native of New York City and was counsel to former Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York. He also served as Mr. Poletti's law secretary when the latter was a New York Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Freidin has also acted as a special counsel for the New York State Power Authority.

THREE IN PHOTO DEAD

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—Three of the six men in Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's graphic picture of the flag raising on Mount Suribachi died in later bloody fighting on Iwo Jima.

A Navy Hospital Corpsman, pictured with five Marines fixing the colors atop the Iwo Jima promontory, was wounded.

Marine Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, 20 years old, of 43 Hollis street, Manchester, N. H., disclosed on his arrival here that of the six only he and Marine Pfc. Ira Hamilton Hayes, 22, of Bapchule, Ariz., escaped injury or death.

Gagnon said those killed were Sergt. Michael Strank, 24, of Conemaugh, Pa.; Sergt. Henry O. Hansen, 24, of Somerville, Mass., and another whose name cannot be disclosed until next of kin are notified. Gagnon identified the wounded man as Navy Pharmacist's Mate Second Class John H. Bradley, 21, of Appleton, Wis.

Brazilian Fighter Pilots Train At Strother Field

Strother Field, Kan., April 9 (AP). Training of Brazilian fighter pilots has been started at this 2d Air Force base, staffed by veterans returned from the South Pacific and European theaters of war.

Arrival of the first group to report for P-47 pilot instruction was disclosed today.

Only three of the newcomers speak English but, before their first day was over, Capt. Joao Cararao T. Ribeiro and Second Lieutenant Olney A. Dutra, acting as interpreters, began looking about for an English instructor.

Mother Accepts Highest Award

Shenandoah, Pa., April 9 (AP)—Mrs. John Damato accepted today the Congressional Medal of honor awarded posthumously to her son, Marine Corporal Anthony P. Damato, who threw himself on a Japanese grenade to save the lives of two comrades.

Too ill to travel to the White House where President Roosevelt asked that the award be made, Mrs. Damato instead chose a schoolroom where her son was a student to receive the nation's highest award.

Corporal Damato was the twenty-sixth Marine in World War II to receive the Congressional Medal.

15 Nations Giving Argentina Recognition

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Argentina's return to the Western Hemisphere fold is scheduled to be completed today with diplomatic recognition by the United States and 14 other American republics.

The action follows Argentina's recent declaration of war on the Axis and adherence to other declarations set forth at the Mexico City conference.

Latin-American countries already voted recognition.

Callan Gets Notice He Must Go To Prison

New York, April 9 (AP)—Hugh Callan, 39, today received official notice by mail that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans had voided an action by which he sought freedom from a ten-year prison sentence for sedition and making derogatory remarks about the President while he was in the armed forces.

The former soldier said he would ask the United States Supreme Court to review his conviction by a Camp Blanding (Fla.) court-martial in May, 1942, on a charge of sedition and speaking disrespectfully about President Roosevelt before other inductees at Camp Upton, Long Island.

The military court's original twenty-year sentence later was reduced to ten years by the President.

Sherwood Speaks Out Against Erasing Japs

New York, April 9 (AP)—Robert E. Sherwood, former director of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, said today that he was opposed to total extermination of the Japanese.

Sherwood told a United Urban League campaign fund meeting that thousands of Japanese Americans "separated from Japan by no more than a generation, have proved they can justify our essential faith in freedom and equality for all men of all kinds."

Recently returned from a Pacific mission for the Secretary of Navy, Sherwood said captured Japanese soldiers and civilians usually become co-operative and work willingly at any task after learning they were not to be subjected to barbaric treatment.

HOUSE SEES WORK LEGISLATION DEAD

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—Man power legislation, deadlocked because of House and Senate differences, today appeared dead as far as the House is concerned.

Returning from a two-weeks' informal Easter recess, responsible House leaders told reporters that they did not believe the House would accept the bill originally passed by the Senate. The House approved the Senate measure after it was rewritten in a Senate-House conference, but the Senate turned it down and has asked the House for another conference.

"As far as I am concerned," the bill originally passed by the Senate is not satisfactory," said Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military Committee, who headed the House conferees.

The original Senate bill provided generally for voluntary man power controls, while the House bill called for stiff penalties for workers leaving their jobs without approval or refusing to accept war work. The compromise turned down by the Senate undertook to give the Director of War Mobilization power to control the job movement of virtually all men and women.

FISHERMAN CATCHES AERIAL BOMB IN NETS

BLOCK ISLAND, April 9—(AP) Owen Mitchell, owner and skipper of the Dragger George A., told tonight of hauling up a 550-pound aerial bomb in his nets Sunday, along with his haul of fish.

He brought the bomb to the surface in the same vicinity in which the Nathaniel B. Palmer, Stonington trawler, was blown to bits last Friday and three of its four-man crew killed.

Mitchell, fishing with his son, Earl, took the bomb into Block Island and turned it over to the Coast Guard.

Fresh Meat In 8 Hours

Washington, April 9 (AP)—American troops in Germany are getting fresh meat and dairy products within eight hours after the supplies are unloaded from ships at Antwerp.

The War Department reported this today, saying refrigerated trucks, known as the "penquin fleet," are doing the job. They pull up at the docks at Antwerp, load and eight hours later arrive at the front lines.

The trucks, each marked with a penquin holding packages of meat, are "greeted by the troops with whoops of delight," the department said.

COAL PICTURE GETS BRIGHTER

Tentative Accord Reached On All Except One Issue

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The up-and-down hopes for a new soft-coal agreement were on the upgrade again tonight.

"Tentative understandings" had been reached on all but one of the bones of contention between John L. Lewis and operators, Chairman Ezra Van Horn announced at the close of today's session of the wage conference.

The understandings were reported later in the day both to an emergency meeting of the United Mine Workers' 250-man policy committee and to a corresponding operators' group.

Held Up By Technicality

One excellent authority said the remaining issue was on Lewis's demand for union eligibility for all but one foreman per mine, and that a technicality held up agreement on this point.

The policy committee, after receiving Lewis's report, was said to have authorized him to conclude an agreement along lines he outlined in the afternoon session.

If the operators accept, that could be done tomorrow.

After the separate union and operator meetings, Van Horn reported verbally to the War Labor Board substantially what he had told the press. The board made no announcement but indicated it was keeping close contact with the negotiations and was prepared to ask for White House intervention if the situation warranted.

Steps Toward Intervention

Meanwhile, preliminary steps were taken to clear the papers necessary to possible Government intervention through the Solid Fuels Administration, the Justice Department, the Budget Bureau and the Office of Economic Stabilization, before they go to the White House.

In the Federal seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co., mail-order house, these steps took a week. If the miners' situation cleared up,

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the papers could be withdrawn at any point.

Van Horn said negotiations will be resumed at 11 A.M. tomorrow instead of the usual hour of 10 o'clock.

Saturday both operators and miners had indicated hope that full agreement, at least in principle, might be ready by tonight for a report to the War Labor Board.

That hope was not realized, but Van Horn's announcement gave the proceedings a more optimistic tinge than they had had since yesterday, when operators reported Lewis's stand had stiffened and the outlook was gloomy.

The nature of the unresolved Lewis demand was not announced.

Opposition To Royalty Adamant

The UMW president was understood to have receded earlier from his most spectacular demand—a royalty of 10 cents a ton for a union "rainy-day fund." He agreed to a settlement proposed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, which did not include it. But the operators turned down the Perkins formula, reported to come out at about $1.50 a day more pay.

Operator opposition to the royalty, which they have contended would cost them $60,000,000 a year, has been adamant.

Other controversial points include union eligibility for all but one foreman per mine, and pay equal to that of a mobile unit operator for all members of the mobile crew. Proposals under discussion are understood to net the men about $1.25 a day.

Government seizure of mines, on account of unauthorized strikes, was believed to have been imminent Saturday and to have had much to do with the sudden revival of negotiations. The operators at that time had been ready to report a stalemate to the War Labor Board and ask the WLB to take over the dispute for adjudication.

The miners are supposed to be on the job under a 30-day extension of the old contract, which expired March 31. Any pay adjustments are to be retroactive.

Intervention Still Possible

One Government source said Federal intervention still is in prospect if miner idleness continues on last week's scale.

The situation improved over the weekend in Pennsylvania, where the Solid Fuels Administration reported 62 mines employing 13,167 were idle, and 4,500 more men were absent from operating pits. Saturday's score there was 93 mines down and 31,259 men idle.

But in Indiana operators said all 45 shaft mines, employing over 4,000 men, were idle again. Talk in mining communities was that the men did not plan to work until there is a new contract.

A UMW spokesman in Illinois said all union men in that State were back on the job and declared idleness last week meant only that the men were "tired" and took "a little more rest" after the Easter holiday.

1,500 Russian-Freed Yanks Return With Tales Of Hunger

Boston, April 9 (AP)—Fifteen hundred American soldiers returned to their homeland tonight with tales of hungry months in German prison camps.

Advancing Russian troops liberated them as the Nazis fell back in Poland last January too rapidly to move the prisoners.

The returning men were the first large group of liberated American troops to come home from the European Theater.

They told of meager meals in Nazi prison camps. They talked of their escapes.

Praise For Red Cross

Soldier after soldier enthused about "those Red Cross packages that kept us alive."

They said of the Poles—"They didn't have much, but they shared with us what they had.'

They were ready with questions, too.

"Got a paper?" many asked. "What's this curfew all about?" Many others wanted to know. And a couple were interested in when the circus was coming up this way.

An army transport brought them into port just after dark last night.

There was a bit of a chill in the air and the waterfront was deserted An army band stood on the dock. There were a few port officials around and a gathering of newspaper men.

The band whopped it up with the airs of about every state that the bandsmen could think of and were almost drowned out by the cheering and yelling soldiers.

A soldier's head stuck out of every porthole. They jammed the decks. They crowded the superstructure. There were heads and shoulders even popping through the narrow spaces that divided the life rafts.

Some Held For 2 Years

Glad to be home?—the question was too silly even to ask.

Some of the men had been in prison camps for two years.

A lot of the boys had been at Limburg, German prison camp recently taken by the 1st Army, in their earlier days as prisoners of war.

Limburg was a transient camp at that time, they said, and the fare was as near a starvation diet even then as it was in recent weeks.

Tells Of Diet

Pfc. Paul Thompson, of Marysville, Ohio, spent some time at Limburg. The diet while he was there was soup made of sugar-beet tops, some greens, a loaf of bread for six meals, he said.

Thompson had been 43 months overseas and four months a prisoner of war. He weighed 198 pounds when he was captured and 110 three months later.

He escaped from the prison camp in Poland while the Germans were trying to remove the prisoners in the face of a Russian advance.

Shrapnel cut his right leg as he passed through the Russian lines toward the rear, but for ten days he hobbled on through Poland.

Thompson explained that the Russians were busy advancing and the rescued men made their way to the rear on their own.

Helped By Polish Girl

As he reached the point where he felt that he couldn't go another foot, a Polish girl took him to her home. For six days she cared for his infected leg. Then he started on again.

"She saved my life," Thompson said, "and I'm going back to Poland some day and get her."

One private experienced a German court-martial along with his other troubles. Pfc. Walter W. Steinhaus, of Sheboygan, Wis., had that doubtful honor.

A prisoner from February, 1943, until he was liberated in January this year, Steinhaus hit a guard, he said, and drew a three-year, three-month sentence.

Relates Loss Of Weight

Tech. Sergt. Charles Andrews, of Phoenix, Ariz., said some of the men lost as much as 50 pounds in seven weeks—again Red Cross parcels kept them going.

It was still a long way from home for Lieut. William R. Swanson, of El Centro, Cal., but he was no stranger to Boston.

He was at a near-by Boston camp in 1936, was captured his first week at Salerno and was seventeen months in a German prison camp in Poland.

A lad named Tatro—his first name got lost in the excitement—was itching to get back to a Vermont trout stream. His home is at Eden, Vt., and at 19 he's a veteran—a veteran of Anzio and three and one half months in the prison camp.

Baltimore Man Among 800 In From Isles

San Francisco, April 9 (AP)—Her decks jammed with wide-eyed children and oldsters, a big Coast Guard transport slipped alongside a navy pier here yesterday, bringing home more than 800 civilians, most of whom had been through three years of imprisonment under the Japanese in the Philippines.

It was the largest group of liberated Americans to be returned to this country.

While hundreds of relatives and friends eagerly awaited the vessel's arrival, the evacuees crowded the rails of the ship for their view of the land that means liberty and loved ones.

Some Weep, Some Laugh

Some stood silently, some wept. others laughed hesitantly, as people to whom laughter was an unfamiliar thing.

All were clad in army khaki, and huddled in army overcoats as coolness and rain chilled them.

For many of the children it was their first sight of America.

Baltimorean's Comment

John William Limpert, of Baltimore, echoed the sentiment of them all when he said, "I'd rather starve to death in the States than live like a prince under the Japanese."

They told a tale of common suffering at the hands of the Nipponese.

But new emphasis was given to one of the nightmarish sequels of liberation—the shelling of Santo Tomas internment camp by the Japanese after it had been taken by American doughboys.

One of the men who lost his life from a Japanese shell was Dr. Walter Foley, pastor of the Manila Union Church. Mrs. Foley, who was nearby, had an arm severed by the explosion.

An eyewitness of the tragedy in which a great number of the internees was killed told the story yesterday. He was the Rev. Farley Downs, 50, Christian missionary who was in charge of religious services at Santo Tomas, and later at Los Banos prison. He is on his way to join his wife in Boston.

Camp's Last Child

Also aboard the ship was the last child born in Santo Tomas—Francis Victor Barngrover, 2½ months old. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Barngrover, the parents, and their two older children also were among the returning evacuees.

The group included prisoners from Santo Tomas, Los Banos, Bacolod, Holmes and Davao prison camps, as well as a few who managed to hide out in the jungle during the entire occupation of the islands by the Japanese.

Limpert In Isles Since 1940

Mr. Limpert, who is 56 years old, is the brother of Mrs. James Jenkins, 1100 North Lakewood avenue, and Frederick Limpert, of 2512 Poplar drive.

He left for the Philippines as a representative of a lumber firm in October, 1940, and was taken prisoner by the Japanese on June 5, 1942, on Negros Island. Held at Los Banos Prison he was only able to get word back to his sister once during his imprisonment. In a letter written in December, 1943, he said only that he was "safe and quite well."

Word of his liberation came in another letter dated last February 25. In that he said that his condition was "good," but that he had lost a good deal of weight.

THEY ARE SERVING WITHOUT A BONUS

Princeton Charter 'Veterans Of Foreign Wars' In Ranks

Princeton, N.J., April 9 (AP)—Eight of nine Princeton University undergraduates who asked $1,000 bonuses in 1936 for veterans of future wars are serving in the armed forces today. The ninth is exempt for physical disability.

The Princetonians, convinced that another world war would occur within 30 years, formed an organization called Veterans of Future Wars, and urged the Government to pay bonuses to all males between 18 and 36 for the part they would play in the future conflict.

"Let them spend it before it's too late," they said.

Claimed 50,000 Members

Chapters of the Veterans of Future Wars were set up on 250 campuses, and membership of 50,000 was claimed.

The bonus for potential war veterans never was achieved, and today the founders' roster shows:

Chapter commander, Lewis J. Gorin, Jr., former Louisville lawyer, field artillery captain.

Treasurer Thomas Riggs, Jr., English instructor at Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H., army first lieutenant.

Public Relations Officer Robert G. Barnes, formerly with the Yale University department of international relations, army first lieutenant.

Penn T. Kimball, former New York city newspaper man, Marine first lieutenant and combat correspondent.

Alexander Black, Jr., Pittsburgh lawyer, a navy lieutenant (jg).

Thaddeus T. Hutcheson, Houston (Texas) lawyer, navy lieutenant.

Urban J. P. Ruston, University of Virginia faculty member, navy lieutenant with the United States Military Government in the Pacific.

Richard D. Waters, New York city business man, navy lieutenant (jg).

Secretary John C. Turner, exempt for physical disability, is a civilian in New York city.

BACK PAY CLAIM RELEASE VOIDED BY HIGH COURT

6-3 Decision on Wage-hour Act Bars Settlement by Worker Waiver.

BROOKLYN BANK IS INVOLVED

Supreme Tribunal Also Annuls General Release on Overtime Given in Another Case.

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court ruled, 6 to 3, today that the wage-hour law precludes a settlement in which a worker gives a release from further claims resulting from overtime employment.

In other wage-hour law decisions, also delivered by Justice Reed, the court unanimously voided a general release by which a worker gave up additional back pay claims possible under the law and unanimously reversed a finding that interest may be added to amounts won by employees in suits filed under the act to collect overtime compensation.

The 6 to 3 opinion, from which Chief Justice Stone and Justices Roberts and Frankfurter dissented, involved the former employment of William J. O'Neil as a watchman at a business building owned by the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The bank said that without any demand from O'Neil it voluntarily calculated the overtime pay due him if the wage-hour act applied to his former job, sought him out and gave him $423. O'Neil in writing released the bank from further claims.

Later O'Neil sued for an additional $423 as "damages," plus attorney's fees and interest. The wage-hour act makes employers liable to workers for unpaid overtime compensation and for "an additional equal amount as liquidated damages." New York State courts awarded O'Neil the additional amounts and this decision was upheld by the high court.

Other Wage-hour Decisions.

The case involving a general release on additional back pay claims reached the court on an appeal by L. Elwood Dize, manufacturer of barrels and boxes used by oyster and crab meat packers in Crisfield, Md. Lower Federal courts rules that a release signed by Lake Maddrix on payment of $500 which he claimed as overtime compensation could not be used as a defense against new claims. The Federal District Court found that at the time both employer and employee knew something in addition apparently was due. This decision also was upheld.

An appeal by the Arsenal Building Corporation, owner of a building at 463 Seventh avenue, New York city, and by Spear & Co., Inc., managing agent for the building, brought up litigation involving interest. Meyer Greenberg, an elevator operator, and twenty-five other service employees in the building, in a suit in the Southern New York Federal District Court, won a total of $5,379 for overtime pay and an additional $5,379 for "liquidated damages" as permitted by the act. The court also allowed $2,151 as interest at 6 per cent on the total award. The Second Federal Circuit Court, in affirming the

District court, added $500 to the allowance of $750 originally ordered for the employees' attorneys' fees.

Arsenal and Spear said the interest award was based on a State law. They contended that it could not be added to damages won under a Federal act and the Supreme Court reversed the lower court's decision.

New York Overtime Case.

The court also upheld a New York State Supreme Court award of unpaid overtime wages and damages to a group of employees of the J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Company and in this case also ruled against payment of interest. It was another unanimous decision by Justice Reed interpreting the wage-hour law.

The employees had been working on a railroad bridge in Chatham, N. Y. The construction company contended that the record of the case contained no evidence that the employees were engaged in interstate commerce, so as to permit them to recover overtime wages and damages under the Federal law.

The Supreme Court said it was clear that employees "who actually repair abutments or substructures of bridges on which are laid tracks used in interstate transportation" are engaged in interstate commerce.

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A97 wheeler

LONDON--FOURTH NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAF X X X PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

MORE THAN 42,000 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN KOENIGSBERG IN TWO DAYS AND APPARENTLY MORE STILL WERE TO BE COUNTED.

KOENIGSBERG, IN RUINS X X X 6TH GRAF.

MQS42PEW

ADD Ldn-Wheeler xxx

WHILE FORCES ALONG THE DANUBE BROKE INTO NUSZDORF AND MADE EFFORTS TO CROSS THE DANUBE THERE, OTHER UNITS PUSHED ON TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM GRINZING AND REACHED THE FRANZ JOSEF RAIL DEPOT, THE MAIN TERMINUS FOR TRAINS TO PRAGUE. THESE ELEMENTS WERE THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE NORTHWEST OF THE RINGSTRASSE.

IN SOUTHWEST VIENNA, THE ENEMY ALSO REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BROKEN INTO THE WIDE PARK SURROUNDING SCHOENBRUNN CASTLE, THE FORMER SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE HAPSBURG MONARCHS. BITTER FIGHTING WAS REPORTED GOING ON IN THE PALACE'S EXTENSIVE GARDENS AAS THE RED ARMY BATTLED TO SMASH GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENTS THERE.

RQ352PEW

ADD Ldn-Kasischke xxxGer capital

ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

"RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE IN THE AREA OF FRANKFURT-ON-ODER AND KUESTRIN (33 TO 38 MILES EAST OF BERLIN) SUGGESTS THE BEGINNING OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE REICH CAPITAL," THE NAZI TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID.

AS THE RUSSIANS SMASHED THREE MILES INSIDE VIENNA OTHER FORCES HASTENED ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL BY CROSSING THE DANUBE AND MORAVA RIVERS EAST OF THE CITY.

SOVIET TROOPS WEST OF VIENNA STRUCK ALONG THE DANUBE RIVER VALLEY AND BURST OUT OF THE VIENNA WOODS ON A 14-MILE FRONT. THEY CAPTURED NEULENGBACH, ON THE VIENNA-LINZ RAILROAD 75 MILES EAST OF LINZ, AND ONLY 12 MILES EAST OF ST. POELTEN.

THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND CALLED UPON THE VIENNESE TO CONDUCT AN ORGANIZED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GERMANS IN ORDER TO PREVENT TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A GREAT CULTURAL CENTER OF EUROPE.

MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED THE EAST, WEST AND SOUTH RAIL TERMINALS IN VIENNA, AND SEIZED THE MAIN ARSENAL.

ADVANCING THREE MILES UNDER HEAVY MORTAR FIRE THAT WAS LAYING THE BEAUTIFUL OLD CITY IN RUINS, THE RUSSIANS DROVE THREE MILES AND FREED FIVE DISTRICTS IN CAPTURING THE WEST STATION. OTHER UNITS SEIZED THE SOUTH AND EAST STATIONS, WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF EACH OTHER, AND ONE MILE FROM VIENNA'S FAMOUS RINGSTRASSE MARKING THE OLD CITY AREA.

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EAST OF THE CAPITAL MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY CROSSED THE DANUBE ON A NINE-MILE FRONT BETWEEN ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE MORAVA AND THE VILLAGE OF ECKARTSAU, 10 MILES EAST OF VIENNA'S LIMITS.

THE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE DANUBE'S NORTH BANK WAS THREE AND A HALF MILES DEEP AT PFRAMA, CAPTURE OF WHICH CUT THE HIGHWAY DEFENSE LINE ALONG THE RIVER'S BANK AND NARROWED THE ESCAPE GAP FROM VIENNA TO 24 MILES. AT THE SAME TIME MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS CROSSED THE MORAVA ON A 16-MILE FRONT FROM ANGERN TO THE MORAVA-DANUBE CONFLUENCE NEAR CAPTURED MARKHOF.

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE MORAVA OTHER FORCES DROVE WITHIN 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK WAR PRODUCTION CENTER OF BRUENN (BRNO) BY CAPTURING BRODSKE. AT ANGERN MALINOVSKY'S MEN HAD SLASHED ACROSS THE VIENNA-BRUENN RAIL LINE, LEAVING THE NAZIS ONLY SIX MAJOR ESCAPE HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS FROM VIENNA.

IN THE AUSTRIAN ALPS SOUTH OF VIENNA MARSHAL TOLBUKHIN'S MOUNTAIN TROOPS PENETRATED THE 4,754-FOOT PEAKS TO CLEAR THE PINKA RIVER VALLEY ON

TROOPS PENETRATED THE 4,754-FOOT PEAKS TO CLEAR THE PINKA RIVER VALLEY ON
A 50-MILE FRONT, DRIVING 27 MILES INSIDE AUSTRIA THEY CAPTURED MOENICHWALD, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF GRAZ, AUSTRIA'S SECOND CITY, WHICH LIES 85 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VIENNA.
(A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE BY THE YUGOSLAV HOME RADIO HEARD BY THE FCC SAID BRCKO, ON THE SAVA RIVER IN BOSNIA 75 MILES NORTH OF SARAJEVO, WAS CAPTURED BY THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION AFTER THREE DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING.)
(THE FCC RECORDED A GERMAN BROADCAST WHICH SAID FIELD MARSHAL GEN. FERDINAND SCHOERNER, REPORTED BY THE GERMANS TO BE THE SUCCESSOR TO GEN. HEINZ GUDERIAN AS NAZI EASTERN FRONT COMMANDER, HAD WARNED HIS TROOPS THEY COULD EXPECT NO RELIEF SOON FROM THE "EXTRAORDINARY CONTINUOUS STRAIN" THEY HAVE BEEN UNDERGOING.)

WA15AEW

DURING THE THREE DAY RAIDS THE AMERICANS HAVE CRATERED 27 LUFTWAFFE BASES IN NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN GERMANY, FORCING THE NAZI PILOTS TO OPERATE FROM OTHER FIELDS FAR BEHIND THE FRONT LINES.
TODAY'S FLEET OF MORE THAN 1,250 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS CONVOYED BY 750 MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS POURED MORE THAN 3,500 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS OVER THE 10 FIELDS BELIEVED TO BE JET-PROPELLED PLANE BASES.
OIL RESERVOIR NEAR ONE FIELD AT NEUBERG WAS SMASHED. AN UNDERGROUND WHICH LOADED SHELLS WERE STORED WAS SMASHED AND A PLANT IN
ALL OF THE TARGETS WERE WITHIN A 50-MILE RADIUS OF MUNICH AND WERE BOMBED VISUALLY. PILOTS REPORTED EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD RESULTS.
THE BATTERED PORT OF HAMBURG GOT ITS SIXTH ATTACK WITHIN A WEEK AS THE RAF BLASTED THE U-BOAT LAIR IN A QUICK DAYLIGHT FOLLOW-UP TO AN ASSAULT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN PORT LAST NIGHT BY A POWERFUL RAF FORCE.

AT LEAST SIX MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SET ABLAZE IN A DAWN ATTACK MONDAY BY RAF HALIFAXES AND LIBERATORS ON ENEMEY SHIPPING IN THE SKAGERRAK. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE SHIPS WERE PART OF FAST-MOVING CONVOYS BELIEVED TO BE LADEN WITH SUPPLIES FOR U-BOAT BASES IN NORWEGIAN HARBORS.

"IN SPITE OF THE ALLIED THREAT TO BALTIC PORTS, THE ENEMY IS STILL TRYING TO MOVE TROOPS FROM NORTHERN NORWAY TO GERMANY," SAID AN RAF COMMENTATOR. "THE SAME SHIPS ON THE RETURN VOYAGE CARRY VITAL CARGOES TO NORWAY TO ENABLE U-BOATS TO PUT TO SEA IN WHAT MAY BE HITLER'S LAST RESISTANCE BID."

OF THE GERMAN PLANES SHOT UP ON THE GROUND NEAR MUNICH, AT LEAST 54 WERE RIPPED APART BY THE 55TH MUSTANG GROUP COMMANDED BY LT. COL.ELWYN RIGHETTI OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., WHO PERSONALLY KNOCKED OUT SIX. RIGHETTI ESTIMATED THERE WERE 120 NAZI PLANES OF ALL TYPES PARKED "WINGTIP OT WINGTIP" AMONG THE FOLIAGE BESIDE THE HIGHWAY.

THE ROWS OF PLANES NEAR THE HIGHWAY WERE FIRST SPOTTED BY MAJ. EDWARD GILLER, 600 NORTH SIXTH ST., GRANT'S PASS, ORE., AND LT. ERNEST LEON, 312 AVE. B, CLOQUET, MINN., WHO WERE CHASING A JET-PROPELLED ME-262 IN LOW FOR A KILL.

WHEN NEARLY AT TREE-TOP LEVEL, THE TWO PILOTS SAW THE LINEUP OF ENEMY PLANES, OPENED UP ON THEM AND RADIOED THEIR POSITION. SOON SWARMS OF OTHER MUSTANGS FOLLOWED THEM DOWN, SPRAYING THE PARKED PLANES WITH THEIR MACHINEGUNS UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

CAPT.ROBERT WELCH OF BROWN CITY, MICH., AND CAPT.FRANK BIRTCIEL OF SYLVIA, KANS., EACH DESTROYED FIVE.

LT.LEON LEVITT OF VILLAR RIDGE, ILL., RIDDLED TWO JUNKERS 88S BEING TOWED ALONG ANOTHER HIGHWAY SOUTH OF MUNICH AND REPORTED SEEING DOZENS OF SHINY NEW JU-88S HIDDEN BENEATH THE TREES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD MILES FROM THE NEAREST AIRFIELD.

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"THE CREWS WERE WORKING ON SOME OF THEM UNDER THE COVER OF BRANCHES OF THE TREES," LEVITT SAID. "I SAW NEARLY 100 OTHER PLANES ON WHAT APPEARED TO BE A FARM. SOME WERE PARKED IN THE MIDDLE OF SIDE ROADS."

A STAFF OFFICER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SAID IT WAS OBVIOUS THE GERMANS HAD BEEN EXPECTING AN ATTACK ON THE AIRFIELDS IN THE SOUTH AFTER THOSE IN THE NORTH HAD BEEN HAMMERED SATURDAY AND OTHERS IN CENTRAL GERMANY HAD BEEN ATTACKED SUNDAY.

"THEY APPARENTLY PULLED THEIR PLANES OFF THE FIELDS IN THE MUNICH AREA AND TRIED TO HIDE THEM ALONG THE SUPERHIGHWAYS WHERE THEY COULD BE CONCEALED IN THE WOODS IF THEY DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO OPERATE," HE SAID.

"THEY THOUGHT WE WOULDN'T PROWL THE HIGHWAYS LOOKING FOR AIRPLANES. AND IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THAT JET WHICH THOSE TWO MUSTANG PILOTS CHASED RIGHT OVER THE AREA, THE PARKED PLANES PROBABLY WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN SIGHTED."

EV&SN809PEW

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIRFORCE WAS CAUGHT WITH ITS PLANES DOWN TODAY AND U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS DESTROYED AT LEAST 83, LT. COL. ELWYN RIGHETTI OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., LEADING WITH DESTRUCTION OF SIX.

CAPT.FRANK BIRTCIEL, OF SYLVIA, KAS., AND CAPT. ROBERT WELCH, OF BROWN CITY, MICH., BAGGED FIVE APIECE AND CAPT. FRANK EMORY, MT. VERNON, WASH., NAILED FOUR.

MAJ. EDWARD GILLER, 600 NORTH SIXTH ST., GRANTS PASS, ORE., CHASED A JET AT TREE TOP LEVEL OVER ONE OF HITLER'S SUPERHIGHWAYS NEAR MUNICH AND AFTER DOWNING THE ENEMY SPOTTED ABOUT 120 PARKED PLANES IN A WOODS LINING THE AUTOBAHN. HE DESTROYED THREE AND RADIOED FOR HELP. OTHER MUSTANGS SOON COLLECTED OVER THE HIGHWAY AND DESTROYED AT LEAST 60. DAMAGING AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF OTHERS.

REPORTS OF OTHER EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS:

THREE ON THE GROUND--MAJ.MICHAEL YANNELL, 112 ORCHARD ST., SUMMIT, N.J.; LT.JOHN CHUNNICK, 1712 SOUTH 10TH ST., WACO, TEX; AND LT. DONALD BEST, 208 SOUTH PETER ST., GARRETT, IND.

TWO ON THE GROUND--LT.KEITH MCGINNIS, 917 LOCUST ST., DES MOINES, IA.; LT.LLOYD BORING, FOUNTAIN TOWN, IND.; LT.HOWARD MAHANEY, 29 VAN NOSTRAD AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; LT.GUY ARNOLD, SANDUSKY, MICH.; AND LT.EDWARD GEARY, 27 PARK PLACE, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.; LT.COL.GORDON GRAHAM, 420 OLIVE ST., TAFT, CALIF.; AND LT. WILLIAM LYNCH, 1456 INDIAN AVE., CONNERSVILLE, IND.

ONE ON THE GROUND--LT.DARRELL BACKMAN, 1226 BUFFALO ST., FRANKLIN, PA.; LT.VINCENT GORDON, 839 ELMER AVE., PUEBLO, COLO.; LT.RAY ALLEN, 434 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST., RAVENNA, OHIO; LT.WILLIAM MEARNS, 511 SUMMIT AVE., MAPLEWOOD, N.J.; LT.DONALD GIFFORD, 2004 NORTH PARK AVE., FREEMONT, NEB.; LT.GEORGE APPLE, WALDRON, IND.; LT.ERNEST LEON, 312 AVENUE B, CLOQUET, MINN.; FLYING OFFICER HARRY MORRIS, 745 GREENE ST., MARIETTA, OHIO; LT.RICHARD RENSCH, 1815 DOUGLAS ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA; LT.DON LANGLEY, SOMERSET, PA.; LT.JAMES JABARA, 1904 BURNS ST., WICHITA, KANS.; CAPT.ALVIN WHITE, AUBURN, CALIF.; LT.FRANCIS MCCOLLOM, 6516 LA MIRADA ST., LOS ANGELES; LT.EDWIN FEES, 508 NORTH STATE ST., PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

SN94PEW

d one-half on the ground--lt. costa patrinely,

1551 boulevard, jacksonville, fla. APR 10 1945

one-half on the ground--lt. harold knutty, 53 ten

broeck st., albany, n. y.

chamberlains 0105aeries apl jss840p

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-SIX GERMAN SHIPS, INCLUDING A SUBMARINE, WERE SUNK DURING A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE RAID ON KIEL APRIL 3, AN AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THIS BROUGHT TO 27 THE NUMBER OF WARSHIPS AND CARGO VESSELS SUNK IN THE LAST 10 DAYS DURING AMERICAN AND RAF RAIDS ON HAMBURG, BREMEN, KIEL AND WILHELMSHAVEN. NINE OF THE SHIPS WERE U-BOATS.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, STOWED THAT ONE SUBMARINE, ET NUVTTTT
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RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, SHOWED THAT ONE SUBMARINE, TWO MINESWEEPERS AND THREE OTHER VESSELS WERE SUNK IN THE APRIL 3 RAID AND A 600-FOOT LINER CAPSIZED. EVERY BUILDING AT THE BIG KRUPP GERMANIA WERFT SUBMARINE BUILDING YARDS WAS DAMAGED.

WD1139AEW

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30.24.24633

AIR FIELDS BOMBED TODAY WERE AT FURSTENFELDBRUCK, OBERPFAFFENHAFEN, LEIPHEIM, LECHFIELD, MEMMINGEN, RIEM, EUBERG, SCHLEISSHEIM AND TWO AT LANDSBERG.

THE NINTH MADE 380 TRIPS DURING THE MORNING--300 OF THEM IN SUPPORT OF THE THIRD ARMY--AGAINST GERMAN TRANSPORT, TROOPS AND STRONG POINTS. AT THE SAME TIME 225 MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS FROM CONTINENT BASES FIRED AN OIL STORAGE DEPOT AT BAD BERKA, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ERFURT AND THE AMBERGKUMMERSBRUCK ORDNANCE PLANT 36 MILES EAST OF NUERNBERG.

THE TOLL TAKEN OF GERMAN VESSELS BY THE PERSISTENT BOMBING OF THE GERMANS NORTH SEA AND BALTIC PORTS IN THE LAST 10 DAYS HAS BEEN BOOSTED TO AT LEAST 27 SHIPS SUNK, INCLUDING NINE SUBMARINES, A U.S. AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT TURKEY, REPLYING TO RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR REDEFINITION OF THE TURKISH-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY, HAD SENT A NOTE STATING THAT SHE ALWAYS HAS DESIRED TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

THE BROADCAST SAID TURKEY DECLARED THE TREATY OF 1925 HAD "RENDERED CONSIDERABLE SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF TURKISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP" AND THAT TURKEY "TOOK INTO CONSIDERATION THE DESIRE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO DENOUNCE THIS TREATY."

THE REPLY SAID THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SOVIET PROPOSAL TO CHANGE THE TREATY "TO GREATER CONFORMITY IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES, AND WHICH INCLUDES IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT," THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO STUDY THE PROPOSALS "WITH ALL DUE ATTENTION AND GOOD WILL."

MQ1056PEW

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-A SOVIET EXTRAORDINARY STATE COMMISSION REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE GERMANS KILLED 577,000 PERSONS IN LATVIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DEPORTED 175,000 OTHERS TO SLAVERY DURING THE OCCUPATION.

THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A 6,000-WORD COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION, WHICH CHARGED THAT BESIDES THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AT LEAST 88 PERSONS, S$_P$.

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ECIFIED BY NAME, WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMES.

THE LIST WAS HEADED BY FIELD MARSHALS VON MODEL AND SCHOERNER, GERMAN ARMY GROUP COMMANDERS.

SW321PEW

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE [illegible]TISH WIVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE RECEIVING FREE TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES, AND ABOUT 20,000 OF THEM ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE TRIP.

MAJ.G.R.MCLAUGHLIN, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF THE RETURN-OF-DEPENDENTS SECTION OF THE U.S.ARMY EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SAID "SOME 200 ALREADY HAVE MADE THE ATLANTIC CROSSING. ABOUT 20,000 OF THEM ARE ELIGIBLE."

ALL EXPENSES ARE PAID FROM THE TRAVELERS' DOORSTEP TO DESTINATION, WITH EXCEPTION OF SUBSISTENCE, WHICH COSTS THE BRIDES AN ESTIMATED DOLLAR A DAY, THE MAJOR SAID. THEIR CHILDREN ALSO ARE TRANSPORTED FREE.

"EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO PROVIDE THEM WITH COMFORTS," MCLAUGHLIN SAID. "NURSES, SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS AND FACILITIES FOR CARE OF BABIES ARE SOME OF THE FEATURES ABOARD SHIPS."

HE SAID HUSBANDS TRAVEL ON THE SAME BOAT WHEN THIS IS POSSIBLE.

SW530PEW

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS WERE SHOOTING DOWN 72 PER CENT OF THE FLYING BOMBS THE GERMANS SENT OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND NEAR THE END OF THE V-1 CAMPAIGN, GEN.SIR FREDERICK PILE, COMMANDER OF BRITAIN'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES, SAID TODAY.

SIR FREDERICK, RETIRING TO BECOME DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HOUSING IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ACCOUNTED FOR 85 PER CENT OF ALL ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OVER ENGLAND DURING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE NIGHT BLITZ AND 40 PER CENT DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, WHEN FIGHTER PLANE SUCCESS INCREASED.

DURING THE NAZIS' HIT-RUN RAIDS OF 1942 THERE WERE MORE THAN 1,000 ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON ENGLAND'S SOUTHERN COAST, PILE DISCLOSED. ONCE 65 PER CENT OF A RAIDER FLIGHT WAS SHOT DOWN, AND ANOTHER TIME 60 PER CENT, "AND AFTER THAT THE SNEAK RAIDERS NEVER CAME BACK," HE SAID.

ALTHOUGH MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, PARLIAMENTARY SECRTARY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY, SAID LAST NIGHT THE GERMAN V-2 CAMPAIGN "HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO A DEFINITE END," PILE CAUTIONED THAT "LONDON EVEN NOW MIGHT BE ATTACKED FROM THE AIR" - 1004P

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN OF A CAPT.KLAUSE, A GERMAN ARMY OFFICER WHO MARRIED AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN PARIS IN 1942 AND LIVED THERE UNTIL THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT.

EDGAR LOUIS GRANVILLE, INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, ANNOUNCED HE WILL PUT THE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW TO WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG, ASKING WHETHER KLAUSE WAS ARRESTED AND INTERNED AS A PRISONER OF WAR OR IF HE WAS RECEIVING SPECIAL TREATMENT NOT USUALLY AFFORDED PRISONERS.

IF HE IS RECEIVING SPECIAL TREATMENT, GRANVILLE WANTS TO KNOW WHY.

GRANVILLE DECLINED TO EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR HIS REQUEST.

MQ1127PEW

APR 10 1945

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-PARLIAMENT RETURNS FROM ITS EASTER RECESS TOMORROW AMID GROWING INDICATIONS THAT BRITAIN'S ELECTION TRUCE WILL VANISH WITH THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY--IF NOT SOONER.

WHILE THE COUNTRY STILL IS UNITED BEHIND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS THE NATIONAL WAR LEADER, A STRONG CHALLENGE TO CHURCHILL AS THE CONSERVATIVE DOMESTIC LEADER IS CRYSTALLIZING IN THE LABORITE FACTION BOTH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND WITHIN THE PRIME MINISTER'S COALITION.

BRITAIN HAS NOT HAD A NATIONAL ELECTION IN 10 YEARS. UNDER THE TRUCE WHEN VACANCIES OCCUR IN PARLIAMENT THE PARTY HOLDING THE SEAT IS ALLOWED TO FILL IT WITHOUT OPPOSITION FROM ANY OTHER MAJOR PARTIES. THE INDEPENDENTS HAVE UPSET THIS PROCEDURE IN A FEW INSTANCES, HOWEVER.

ERNEST BEVIN, LONG TIME STRONGMAN OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND CHURCHILL'S MINISTER OF LABOR, TOUCHED OFF A FIERY POLITICAL EXCHANGE IN PROVOCATIVE WEEKEND SPEECHES ASSERTING THAT WHILE HE HAS PLEDGED

HIS LOYALTY TO THE PRIME MINISTER "AS A NATIONAL LEADER, I HAVE NEVER GIVEN IT TO HIM AS THE LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY."

BEVIN BLAMED THE CONSERVATIVES FOR FAILING TO PREPARE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY AND CALLED FOR A SWEEPING PROGRAM OF NATIONALIZATION OF SOME KEY INDUSTRIES LIKE POWER, FUEL AND TRANSPORT.

TAKING UP THE CHALLENGE, BRENDAN BRACKE, CONSERVATIVE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, REPLIED THAT BEVIN HIMSELF WAS LUKEWARM IN SUPPORTING REARMAMENT MEASURES BEFORE THE WAR AND DENOUNCED THE LABOR PROGRAM FOR NATIONALIZATION ON THE GROUNDS THAT "GOVERNMENT HAS ENOUGH TO DO WITHOUT MEDDLING DIRECTLY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR TRADES AND INDUSTRIES."

CHURCHILL HAS INDICATED CLEARLY THAT HE IS PREPARED TO CARRY ON AS THE HEAD OF A POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT AND HAS SUGGESTED A CONTINUATION OF THE COALITION EVEN AFTER THE ELECTION. APR 10 1945

BEVIN, WHO HEADS THE TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION, IS THE FIRST KEY LABORITE FIGURE IN THE PRESENT CABINET TO REJECT THIS IDEA. IN ASSERTING THAT HE WOULD STAND BY THE DESIRES OF A MAJORITY OF HIS PARTY THE LABOR MINISTER MADE WHAT APPEARED TO BE A POSSIBLE BID FOR THE PRIME MINISTERSHIP HIMSELF.

LESS COLORFUL DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R.ATTLEE, AS THE PRESENT LEADER OF THE PARTY, NORMALLY WOULD HEAD ANY LABOR GOVERNMENT. THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, HOWEVER, IS NOT HELD UNSHAKABLY BY ANY SINGLE INDIVIDUAL AND BOTH BEVIN AND HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON WOULD HAVE STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE TOP JOB.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN ALREADY IS BEGINNING TO TAKE SHAPE. IN THE PRESENT COMMONS THE CONSERVATIVES HOLD 379 SEATS AND LABORITES 163 WITH THE REMAINING 73 DIVIDED MAINLY AMONG LIBERALS AND INDEPENDENTS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES CONTENDED THAT THE ISSUE WOULD BE WHETHER TO "DISMISS MR.CHURCHILL TO MAKE ROOM FOR MR.ATTLEE."

THE LONDON DAILY HERALD, A LABOR ORGAN, REPLIED THAT THE CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE ONE OF PRINCIPLES RATHER THAN PERSONALITIES AND ASSAILED WHAT IT CALLED ATTEMPTS TO CASH IN ON THE GLAMOR ATTACHED TO CHURCHILL AS THE NATION'S WAR LEADER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE VOTERS APPEARS TO BE ABSORBED MAINLY BY DOMESTIC PROBLEMS WITH THE NATION FACING A TREMENDOUS RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. SOCIAL SECURITY AND HOUSING HAVE BEEN PUT FORWARD BY BOTH MAJOR PARTIES AS THE TWO CHIEF ISSUES.

RQ219PEW

LONDON, APRIL 9-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN TODAY RECOGNIZED THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT FARRELL. APR 10 1945

THE UNITED STATES AND 14 OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICX ALSO WERE SCHEDULED TO RECOGNIZE THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY. URUGUAY, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA AND PERU WERE AMONG THE FIRST ANNOUNCING THE STEP.

N1223PEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATION IN ENGLAND, APRIL 9-(AP)-BURNED SEVERELY BY THE ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF A SMOKE BOMB IN HIS LIBERATOR, SGT. GROVER LOGAN, JR., OF HATTIESBURG, MISS., BAILED OUT OVER ENGLAND SO THE PLANE WOULD NOT HAVE TO ABANDON ITS MISSION TO RETURN HIM TO ITS BASE FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

LOGAN LANDED SAFELY NEAR A RAILWAY STATION IN TIME TO CATCH A TRAIN TO A NEARBY CIVILIAN HOSPITAL. AN AMBULANCE TOOK HIM TO AN AMERICAN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

PILOT CAPT.FIRMAN MACK, OF 6755 EAST END, CHICAGO, SAID HE GAVE PERMISSION FOR THE VETERAN OF 24 MISSIONS TO JUMP UPON LEARNING THAT LOGAN'S BURNS WERE CAUSING EXTREME PAIN BUT APPARENTLY WERE NOT SERIOUS.

SGT.ROGER TEWKSBURY, OF BATH, N.H., THE ENGINEER WHO TOOK OVER LOGAN'S GUN POSITION, SAID "HE STEPPED THROUGH THE EMERGENCY ESCAPE HATCH AS NONCHALANTLY AS IF HE WAS GOING ACROSS THE STREET FOR A POUND OF BUTTER."

BZ1255PEW

ENEMY OIL STOCKS AND [illegible] (whitehead) xxx to the farmers.

-DASH- Hold W/U.S. 1st Army (Whitehead) xxx to the farmers.

THIS DISPATCH WAS THE 30,000TH NEWS STORY WRITTEN AT THE FIRST ARMY PRESS CAMP SINCE D-DAY. WHITEHEAD LANDED WITH THE ARMY IN NORMANDY ON D-DAY AND HAS GONE WITH THE TROOPS ACROSS THE RHINE INTO CENTRAL GERMANY.

THE STORY, TRANSMITTED BY PRESS WIRELESS, WAS LOGGED IN BY SGT. THURSTON A.HUFF, BELLEMEAD, N.J.; CENSORED BY MAJ.EUGENE F.NUTE, FARMINGTON, N.H.; AND PUNCHED INTO TAPE FOR AUTOMATIC WIRELESS TRANSMISSION BY ALBERT MCGEAGH, PRESS WIRELESS OPERATOR, OF 144 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK.

WHITEHEAD'S STORY MADE A TOTAL OF 5,535,018 WORDS TRANSMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES BY PRESS WIRELESS SINCE THE NORMANDY LANDING.

MQ1039PEW

30.24.2466 35

THE ADVANCE OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION AND ATTACKED DOUGHBOYS OF THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION PLACED THE NINTH ARMY SPEARHEAD LESS THAN 130 MILES FROM BERLIN TODAY, AT SARSTEDT AND HILDESHEIM. Add U.S. Army-Gallagher xxx early Sunday

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH U.S.FIRST ARMY, APRIL 9-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE GREAT ALLIED DRIVES OPENED, RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ARMIES TONIGHT ARE IN A POSITION FOR TACTICAL FIELD COOPERATION IN CUTTING UP WHAT REMAINS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

MARSHAL KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY AND THE ARMIES OF GENERALS PATTON AND HODGES ARE ONLY SOME 150 MILES APART AND IT IS POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO COORDINATE THEIR MOVES IN SLASHING GERMANY APART AT THE WAIST.

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WHETHER THERE IS CLOSE COORDINATION AT THIS STAGE IS KNOWN ONLY TO THE HIGH COMMAND, BUT A STUDY OF THE MAP SHOWS THAT WITH THE DISTANCES WHITTLED DOWN THE ALLIES ARE EASILY ABLE TO MESH THEIR OPERATIONS.

THE SHORTEST LINE BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS STRETCHES FROM THE SPEARHEAD OF THE THIRD ARMY NEAR WEIMAN TO GOERLITZ EAST OF DRESDEN.

SHOULD SIMULTANEOUS DRIVES BE OPENED DOWN THIS LINE THROUGH LEIPZIG AND DRESDEN THE ALLIES PROBABLY WOULD SLICE GERMANY IN HALF IN RELATIVELY SHORT ORDER AND A CORRIDOR WOULD BE OPENED BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN FRONTS.

SOME VETERAN MILITARY MEN FORESEE CAPITULATION OF ALL ENEMY FORCES LEFT IN THE HALF OF THE COUNTRY THAT IS CUT OFF FROM HITLER BY SUCH A BISECTING.

"ONCE THEY ARE AWAY FROM HITLER'S INFLUENCE AND CONTROL," ONE OFFICER SAID, "I BELIEVE WE WILL SEE CAPITULATION. BUT THIS WILL BE IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL HALF OF GERMANY CUT OFF FROM HITLER. HE IS THE ONLY INFLUENCE THAT KEEPS THEM GOING."

THIS VIEWPOINT COINCIDES WITH THAT OF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, WHO REPORTEDLY TOLD THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE THAT THE QUICKEST WAY TO END THE WAR WITH GERMANY WOULD BE TO KILL OR CAPTURE HITLER BECAUSE OF HIS INFLUENCE OVER THE ARMED FORCES.

DRAWING A LINE BETWEEN THE TWO FRONTS SHOWS THAT EITHER LEIPZIG OR DRESDEN WOULD BE THE MOST FAVORABLE MEETING PLACES.

FROM LEIPZIG TO BERLIN THERE IS A CORRIDOR OF SOLID GROUND LEADING THROUGH MANY LAKES AND LOW GROUND AND IT IS TRAVERSED BY ONE OF HITLER'S SUPERHIGHWAYS.

P1309PEW APR 10 1945

WITH THE 6TH ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY, APRIL, 9--(AP)--LT. COL. ERNEST MITCHELL OF ARLINGTON, MASS., HAD SIGNS POSTED IN ONE SMALL GERMAN TOWN ORDERING ALL GERMAN SOLDIERS, IN OR OUT OF UNIFORM, TO REPORT AT 9 A.M. THE FOLLOWING MORNING FOR REGISTRATION. OFFICERS WERE AMAZED WHEN MORE THAN 300 TURNED UP.

MK WIANTS 02103 CCC 735A

BY NED NORDNESS (260)

WITH CANADIAN ARMY IN THE NORTH, APRIL 9-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS WHO PARACHUTED BEHIND ENEMY LINES OVER A WIDE AREA SOUTH OF GRONINGEN, RIDDLING ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND DEFENSE IN NORTH HOLLAND, HAVE BEEN "TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL" IN THEIR OPERATIONS, OFFICERS OF FORWARD UNITS SAID TONIGHT.

THE AIRBORNE TROOPS REPORTED CAPTURE OF AT LEAST TWO OBJECTIVES IN THE FIRST 12 HOURS AFTER DROPPING BEHIND THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS.

THIS AIRBORNE SHOW WAS NOT LIKE ANY OTHER PUBLICIZED DROP BEHIND ENEMY LINES. FOR ONE THING, WHILE ALLIED GROUND FORCES PUSHED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LANDINGS, NO SPECIAL EFFORT WAS MADE TO CONTACT THE SELF-CONTAINED AIRBORNE FORCE. EXCEPT FOR ONE INSTANCE, THE AIRBORNE TROOPS HAVE MADE NO PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH CANADIAN ADVANCED UNITS AND DID NOT EVEN ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN THAT ONE CONTACT.

INSTEAD, THE PARATROOPERS --WERE APPARENTLY WORKING IN COMPACT, EFFICIENT UNITS, CREATING HAVOC AND CONFUSION BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES. THEY SEEM DETERMINED TO STAY PUT UNTIL THEY OR THE ADVANCING GROUND FORCES DRIVE THE ENEMY ENTIRELY FROM THE AREA.

IN THE PAST TWO DAYS I HAVE DRIVEN MORE THAN 250 MILES IN AN ATTEMPT, SO FAR UNSUCCESSFUL, TO LINK UP WITH THE PARATROOPERS.

ONE UNIT, THE FORCE OPERATING CLOSEST TO THE AIRBORNE TROOPS, LEARNED ONLY EARLY TODAY THAT THE PARATROOPERS WERE FIGHTING BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

"WE PICKED UP ONE WIRELESS REPORT FROM THEM," AN OFFICER SAID, "WHICH DISCLOSED THAT TWO BRIDGES HAD BEEN BLOWN. WE HOPE THEY CAPTURED A FEW."

A LATER RADIO REPORT TOLD OF A HEAVY ENEMY MOVEMENT EASTWARD FROM THE AREA JUST SOUTH OF GRONINGEN, PROBABLY BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS OVER A WIDE AREA.

SW551PEW

~~HAVE WORKING FOR US.~~" Add Heidelberg ((Owen) xx (Carus)"

HASKELL SAID "A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY" IN HEIDELBERG THINK THAT IN SOME WAY THE NAZIS CAN COME BACK AND STILL WIN THE WAR. THE SITUATION IS SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT IN NEARBY MANNHEIM WHERE PROBABLY 60,000 NOW ARE LIVING IN AIR RAID SHELTERS AND THE FEW BUILDINGS LEFT STANDING IN THE BOMB RAVAGED RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

"WE'VE ORDERED THEM TO TURN IN RADIO SETS ALONG WITH FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS," SAID MAJ.LEVI GILBERT, WHO WAS SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AT ALTOONA, PA., BEFORE HE WENT INTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THERE HAS BEEN NO SABOTAGE OR "WEREWOLF" ACTIVITY IN MANNHEIM, BUT SEVERAL GERMANS HAVE BEEN SHOT FOR PROWLING ABOUT AFTER THE CURFEW, HE STATED.

MANNHEIM IS RUN BY ABOUT 30 AMERICAN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN. LESS THAN A DOZEN ARE IN CHARGE OF HEIDELBERG.

B1109AEW

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NIGHT LEAD ESSEN (510)

BY ROBERT EUNSON

ESSEN, GERMANY, APRIL 9-(AP)-ESSEN, HOME OF THE KRUPP WORKS AND ONCE THE GREATEST ARSENAL OF ALL EUROPE, WAS PRACTICALLY SURROUNDED TONIGHT AND AMERICAN TROOPS TRAMPED ITS STREETS.

THE GREAT KRUPP WORKS COVERING 20 SQUARE MILES WERE FOUND IN RUINS. THEIR STACKS DEAD SINCE ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS CAME THE NIGHT OF MARCH 11 AND PULVERIZED THEM. THE KRUPP WORKS, IN FACT, APPEAR TO BE THE MOST PULVERIZED SPOT IN ALL GERMANY.

WHEN THE 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY ENTERED THE CITY THIS MORNING, A KRUPP EMPLOYE SURRENDERED, SAYING IT WAS A RELIEF TO KNOW "THOSE GOD-AWFUL NIGHTS AND DAYS OF BOMBS HAVE COME TO AN END.

"I THINK ABOUT 2,000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED THAT LAST NIGHT," HE SAID. "AFTER THAT, KRUPP HAD NO LIGHTS AND THE ESSEN RAILROAD WAS DESTROYED."

THIS FORMER EMPLOYE, NOW A SERGEANT IN THE ESSEN POLICE FORCE, WAS ASKED BY GERMAN-SPEAKING SGT. OTTO SPIEGLER, COMBAT RIFLEMAN FROM 945 EAST 165TH ST., THE BRONX, N.Y., IF ARTILLERY SHELLS HAD HIT THE PLANT.

"THERE WERE SO MANY RAIDS AND EXPLOSIONS I COULDN'T BE SURE," THE GERMAN REPLIED. "ALL I KNOW IS I NEVER WANT TO LIVE THROUGH THAT AGAIN."

EVEN ESSEN NEWSPAPERS ADMITTED AS MANY AS 500 CIVILIANS WERE KILLED DURING ONE AIR RAID, AND THE PEOPLE USUALLY FELT THE NEWSPAPER FIGURES WERE ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE REAL TOTAL.

AFTER THE MARCH BOMBING, THE GESTAPO FORCED EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF ESSEN TO JOIN THE POLICE FORCE OR THE ARMY AND MADE PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND THIS ARMORER OF THE THIRD REICH. A FEW DAYS AGO THE GESTAPO FLED.

ONCE THEY WERE GONE, THE POPULATION MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DEFEND THE CITY.

THEN FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING SENT HIS CRACK SECOND PARATROOP DIVISION INTO THE LINES BEFORE ESSEN AND STRENGTHENED THESE SEASONED BATTLERS WITH ARTILLERY AND TANKS.

"THOSE PARATROOPERS MADE US FIGHT ALL THE WAY IN HERE" SAID COL. ANDREW J.SCHRIVER, MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS, PA., WHOSE 115TH REGIMENT IS FIGHTING INSIDE THE CITY.

"I AM OUT TO DESTROY MORE OF GERMANY THAN SHERMAN DID IN GEORGIA," DECLARED THE WHITE-HAIRED VETERAN OF TWO WARS, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS WAS IN A RUHR FACTORY.

THERE WAS QUITE A CONTRAST THE RECEPTION AT GELSENKIRCHEN. FOUR MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, WHICH WAS ENTERED AND FOUND UNDEFENDED.

A JEEP PATROL SAID THE ONLY SIGN OF LIFE WAS GERMAN CIVILIANS READING AMERICAN LEAFLETS SHOT IN BY BLANK ARTILLERY SHELLS.

CITIZENS COMPLAINED OF FIVE YEARS OF ALLIED BOMBING AND SAID THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF GELSENKIRCHEN WAS JUST ABOUT FLAT.

MAJ.WILLIAM A.MCKEAN, BRAINTREE, MASS., CAPT.BENJAMIN F.WESTER-VELOT, BROOKLYN, N.Y., LT. GEORGE W.JONES, PORTLAND, ME., AND PFC JOHN GEARY, WHEELING, W.VA., TOOK OVER GELSENKIRCHEN.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON WAS DRIVING INTO THE RUHR WITH THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION AND THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS--THE 79TH, 95TH AND 35TH, PLUS SEVERAL UNITS SO FAR UNANNOUNCED.

HIS U.S. NINTH ARMY LIBERATED SEVERAL THOUSAND FOREIGN WORKERS, INCLUDING ABOUT 80 RUSSIANS WITH BROKEN FEET. THE GERMANS HAD DROPPED HEAVY IRON BALLS ON THEIR FEET, MAIMING THEM SO THE WORKERS COULD NOT RUN AWAY.

CPL. ANTONIO RIVA, 310 EAST 24TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, HELPED TO FREE THE SAD-FACED RUSSIANS.

AMONG OTHERS WHO RELEASED THE INJURED SLAVE LABORERS WERE CPL. JOHN POVICH, JOHNSTOWN, PA., PFC. EARL N.EILENBERGER, 6 THORP ST., BINGHAMTON, N.Y., AND T/5 JUNIUS DAVIS, 479 HILL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SN855PEW

MERKERS, GERMANY, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE SCULPTURED HEAD OF THE EGYPTIAN QUEEN NEFRERE, CONSORT OF RAMESES II, IS AMONG THE THOUSANDS OF ART WORKS BROUGHT FROM BERLIN AND STACKED IN MERKERS' NOW FAMOUS SALT MINE.

CLASSIFIED AMONG ALMOST PRICELESS TREASURES, IT SHARES SPACE IN THE HIDDEN CHAMBERS WITH TITIAN'S PAINTING, "BONOMINI VENUS," A COMPLETE SET OF ALBRECHT DURER'S DRAWINGS, AND WORKS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI, BOTTICELLI AND REMBRANDT.

IN THE SAME CRYPT WITH DURER'S PAINTING OF FREDERICK THE WISE IS THE ENTIRE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF GERMAN EDUCATION MINISTER BERNHARD RUST.

MQ1058PEW

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MUEHLHAUSEN, GERMANY, APRIL 9-(AP)-A GERMAN SOLDIER AT LEAST 50 YEARS OLD STOOD AT A STREET CORNER IN THIS TOWN FRANTICALLY FLAGGING PASSING AMERICAN VEHICLES.

FINALLY TWO AMERICANS FROM THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION DECIDED TO INVESTIGATE. THE GERMAN PULLED OUT A BATCH OF PAPERS AND THROUGH AN INTERPRETER THE AMERICANS LEARNED THAT HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND SENT TO A PRISON CAMP AT HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS. EXCHANGED BECAUSE OF HIS AGE, HE HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET HOME TO MUEHLHAUSEN BUT ARRIVED ONLY AFTER THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED THE TOWN.

HIS CHIEF WORRY NOW WAS THAT HE WOULD BE RECAPTURED AND SENT BACK TO AMERICA BEFORE HE COULD FIND CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

MK809AEW

A180

(Add Paris Adds - xxx Koenigshofen -

PARIS - FOURTH ADD THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX ALLIED LINES.

LATE IN THE DAY THE CANADIAN FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SPED SIX MILES NORTH OF THE EMS RIVER TOWN OF MEPPEN TO A POINT 35 MILES FROM EMDEN.

"FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S TANKS AND INFANTRY TONIGHT ARE EXECUTING A VAST MANEUVER TO TRAP HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS AGAINST THE SEA IN NORTHERN GERMANY AND HOLLAND--(WHERE THE SMALLER TRAP ALREADY IS CLOSED)," AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT WILSON WIRELESSED FROM BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

THE BRITISH 11TH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED THE RODE FOREST IN THE WESER VALLEY BETWEEN HANNOVER AND BREMEN AND CAPTURED FUERSTENAU AND NEARBY SCHWAGSTORF, BOTH TO THE WEST OF HANNOVER.

THE 14TH AND 12TH ARMORED DIVISIONS CLAMPED A NUTCRACKER SQUEEZE ON THE GERMAN BALL BEARING CAPITAL OF SCHWEINFURT FROM POSITIONS FOUR MILES NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION FOUGHT FIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS ON ITS NARROW CORRIDOR TO CRAILSHEIM, MIDWAY BETWEEN STUTTGART AND NUERNBERG AND THE CLOSEST WESTERN FRONT APPROACH TO HITLER'S MOUNTAIN AERIE. THE RUSSIANS WERE LAST REPORTED 120 MILES FROM BERCHTESGADEN.

THE MOST VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUED IN THIS SIXTH DAY OF BATTLE FOR HEILBRONN.

THE STEADY CLOSE IN ON THE RUHR POCKET CONTINUED. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE CUTOFF BAND WAS NOW SO STRONG AND SO WIDE THAT THE GERMANS HAD NO CHANCE OF BREAKING OUT, EVEN WITH A COORDINATED ATTACK.

THE ENEMY COMMUNIQUE SAID BRITISH SPEARHEADS WERE ACROSS THE WESER WELL BEYOND BREMEN BETWEEN SYNE AND VERDEN, 162 MILES WEST OF BERLIN AND 54 SOUTHWEST OF HAMBURG.

AT MEPPEN, THE CANADIANS WERE TEN MILES FROM THE ZUIDER ZEE.

THE GERMANS BLEW DIKES, FLOODING AN AREA 20 MILES SQUARE BETWEEN MEPPEN AND ZWOLLE, 12 MILES SOUTH OF MEPPEL, VIRTUALLY ISOLATING GERMAN FORCES REMAINING IN WESTERN HOLLAND. THIS INDICATED ANOTHER DEFENSE LIKE THAT OF THE FRENCH PORTS OF DUNKERQUE, LORIENT, ST.NAZAIRE AND LA ROCHELLE. THE MOUTH OF THE GIRONDE LEADS TO BORDEAUX AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS WHERE 137,000 GERMANS ARE TRAPPED HUNDREDS OF MILES BEHIND THE FRONT.

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ALL OF NORTH HOLLAND WAS ISOLATED BY THE FRESH DIKE BREAKS EXCEPT FOR A ROAD ALONG 25 MILES OF DIKE CAUSEWAY ACROSS THE NORTH AND ZUIDER ZEE. THIS WAS THE ONLY REMAINING GERMAN ESCAPE AND SUPPLY ROUTE OPEN.

THE CANADIANS FOUGHT ON THE ISSEL LINE FROM ZWOLLE SOUTH TO DEVENTER AND ARNHEM. THE CANADIAN THIRD DIVISION FOUGHT IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF DEVENTER (40,309) AND THE SECOND DIVISION ADVANCED NORTH TO THE SCHIPBEEK CANAL AND OCCUPIED HOLTEN ON THE DEVENTER-ALMELO ROAD.

GERMAN BROADCASTS ASSERTED 500 AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE DROPPED AT BAD SOODEN BETWEEN MUENDEN AND MUELHAUSEN, BUT BOTH PLACES ARE FAR BEHIND ALLIED LINES.

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THE ATTACKING DIVISIONS OF GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP RENAMED THE RUHR ENCIRCLEMENT THE "ROSE POCKET" IN MEMORY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION, MAJ.GEN.MAURICE ROSE OF DENVER, WHO WAS SLAIN BY THE NAZIS WHILE SURRENDERING IN THE CAMPAIGN TO SNAP SHUT THE TRAP.

THE NINTH ARMY LANCED WITHIN 63 OR LESS MILES OF THE ELBE RIVER, WHICH FLOWS WITHIN 50 MILES OF BERLIN AND IS THAT RAVAGED CAPITAL'S LAST NATURAL DEFENSE BARRIER.

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, THE SEVENTH ARMY WAS A BARE FOUR MILES AT LAST REPORTS--MANY HOURS BEHIND DEVELOPMENTS--FROM SCHWEINFURT (40,500), BALLBEARING CAPITAL OF GERMANY. AT CRAILSHEIM, THE TROOPS WERE MIDWAY BETWEEN NUERNBERG (431,000) AND STUTTGART (460,000).

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY CAPTURED MEPPEN (9,000) AND PUSHED NORTH WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE NORTH SEA AND 40 MILES FROM THE NAVAL BASE OF

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EMDEN. THE GERMANS SEEMED TO HAVE ABANDONED THE LOWER EMS RIVER AND PROBABLY WERE FALLING BACK ON EMDEN. THEY ARE LIKELY ALSO TO DEFEND THE PORT OF WILHELMSHAVEN, 35 MILES EAST OF EMDEN.

AIRBORNE TROOPS IN NORTHEAST HOLLAND DISRUPTED GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS SOUTH OF GRONINGEN. THE CANADIAN FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SET FREE NUMEROUS FRENCH AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN A CAPTURED CAMP.

MOBILE CANADIAN AND BRITISH FORCES WERE WHEELING NORTHWARD SWIFTLY TO LINK UP WITH THE PARACHUTE AND GLIDER FORCES. THE BRITISH GUARDS ARMORED DIVISION DROVE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF QUACKENBRUCK IN A FANOUT MOPPING UP THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE REICH.

THE RACING SEVENTH ARMORED (DESERT RATS) DIVISION HAS COVERED 120 MILES IN 11 DAYS TO REACH ARTILLERY RANGE OF BREMEN, BUT ITS PACE SUDDENLY SLOWED TO A CRAWL TODAY BEFORE A HARDER CRUST OF ENEMY DEFENSE. THE GERMANS LAID DOWN A TERRIFIC SCREEN OF ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THE BURNING CITY. THE DESERT RATS FOUGHT IN LITTLE RIEDE, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BREMEN, AND CAPTURED BASSUM, TEN MILES SOUTH OF THE BIG PORT.

PRISONERS SAID THE GERMANS HAD RUSHED DIVISIONS DOWN FROM NORTH JUTLAND AND DENMARK TO STIFFEN THEIR LINES. THE BRITISH CAPTURED 1,100 PRISONERS YESTERDAY TO RAISE THEIR BAG EAST OF THE RHINE TO 34,500.

THE CAPTURE OF MEPPEN JUST ABOUT SEALED OFF HOLLAND FOR LIBERATION--IF AND WHEN GEN.EISENHOWER INTENDS TO EXECUTE THAT JOB--FOR IT WAS THE JUNCTION FOR THE LAST ROUNDABOUT RAILLINES THROUGH ZWOLLE NEAR THE ZUIDER ZEE. THAT BODY OF WATER WAS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE CANADIANS ADVANCING ALONG THE DIKED LOWLANDS.

THE PINCHDOWN OF THE RUHR-ROSE POCKET CONTINUED WITH STEADY GAINS BY THE NINTH ARMY ON THE NORTH AND THE FIRST ARMY ON THE EAST AND SOUTH. GAINS UP TO FOUR OR MORE MILES WERE MADE.

THE THIRD ARMY ABOUT COMPLETED ITS CONSOLIDATION AND MAPPING UP IN PREPARATION FOR ITS NEXT PUSH, POSSIBLY TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES, LEIPZIG OR CZECHOSLOVAKIA--OR ALL THREE. LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON HAD STRAIGHTENED HIS LINE EXCEPT FOR A SMALL BULGE SOUTH OF GOTHA, SEVEN MILES WIDE AND 14 MILES BACK FROM THE TIP. HE WAS LESS THAN 170 MILES FROM THE RUSSIANS, 58 FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND 69 FROM LEIPZIG AT LAST REPORTS. HIS FORWARD TROOPS ALSO MENACED BERLIN, ERFURT AND MAGDEBURG.

HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING CONTINUED IN THE SOUTH GERMAN RAIL CENTER OF HEILBRONN.

THE FRENCH REPORTED "GOOD GAINS" TO THE EAST OF THE CAPTURED BLACK FOREST CITY OF PFORZHEIM, AND CAPTURED BRACKENHEIM AND LAUFFEN ON THE NECKAR, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF HEILBRONN. THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP ADVANCES WERE FLANKING THE LAST SIEGFRIED LINE POSITIONS OPPOSITE THE UPPER RHINE. THE POILUS PUSHED INTO THE BLACK FOREST NORTHEAST OF THE RHINE CITY OF RASTATT AND BADEN BADEN.

SPOTTY CLOUDS FLECKED THE WESTERN FRONT SKIES TODAY, BUT WEATHER WAS AT LEAST AS FAVORABLE AS YESTERDAY WHEN THE ALLIES FLEW 5,838, SORTIES WITH THE LOSS OF TEN PLANES. THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PILOTS DESTROYED 137 TO 143 PLANES AND DAMAGED 124. DURING THE NIGHT, THE BRITISH ATTACKED GERMANS ALONG THE LAST 30 MILES OF THE DUTCH BORDER.

BOMBERS WORKED OVER HAMBURG AND TARGETS NEAR LEIPZIG, WHILE MOSQUITOS KEPT BERLIN UNDER ATTACK.

THE FIRST ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE UPPER LEINE RIVER EXTENDED THREE TO FIVE MILES EAST OF THE STREAM AND FOR 11 MILES FROM GOETTINGEN TO NEIDERGANDERN. THE AMERICANS FOUGHT IN THE STREETS OF EBENHAUSEN AND ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF BODENFELDE.

THE NINTH DIVISION, PRESSING INTO THE RUHR-ROSE POCKET, CLEARED MECHEDE AND ARMOR TOOK FREDEBURG. OTHER TROOPS FOUGHT IN OBERINGHAUSEN. HEINSBERG, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF SIEGEN, FELL TO THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (BY BEALMEAR) XXX ENEMY'S ARMIES.

AS LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY POUNDED EASTWARD, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THERE WAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST INDICATION THE GERMANS COULD ORGANIZE A GOOD DEFENSE LINE BEFORE BERLIN.

THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE WESER AND JOINED THE BERLIN SWEEPSTAKES. THE 83RD INFANTRY IN THE VAN WAS FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF GANDERSHEIM AND ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BRUNSWICK.

THE 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS LEADING THE ASSAULT ON HANNOVER, HOME TOWN OF THE LAST GERMAN PRESIDENT, PAUL VON HINDENBURG.

TO THE SOUTH THE MOTORIZED 83RD INFANTRY ROLLED 12 MILES EASTWARD FOLLOWING IN THE PATH OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH CAPTURED THE UNIVERSITY CITY OF HILDESHEIM.

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THE 30TH DIVISION CLEARED THE PIED PIPER CITY OF HAMELIN AND LIKEWISE FOLLOWED THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, MOPPING UP BY-PASSED OR OVERRUN VILLAGES AND STRONGPOINTS.

IN THE BATTLE TO CLEAN UP THE RUHR, THE 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT INTO ESSEN IN THE FACE OF ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO KNOCK OUT BRIDGES ON THE RHEINE-HERNE CANAL, OVER WHICH THE INFANTRY SPED IN ENTERING ESSEN. TANKS AND TANK DESTROYERS CROSSED THE CANAL TO GIVE THE INFANTRY SUPPORT.

THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CAPTURED RIEDE, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BREMEN, AND CHARGED INTO THE STOUT DEFENSES BEFORE THE CITY.

THE SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION SHOVED ACROSS THE LEINE RIVER OVER TWO CAPTURED BRIDGES SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF HANNOVER, WHILE THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION PUSHED 18 MILES NORTHEAST TOWARD HAMBURG, FIGHTING BEYOND NIEDERNSTOECKEN, 63 MILES FROM THE CITY. CLOSEST BRITISH FORCES TO HAMBURG WERE THOSE BEFORE BREMEN.

ON THE WESTERN FLANK, THE BRITISH CAPTURED BERGE AND PUSHED ON TWO MILES TO A POINT 20 MILES NORTH OF LINGEN BUT WERE MEETING WITH STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

THE GERMANS HAD SUCCEEDED IN BOLSTERING THEIR LINES ALL ALONG THE FRONT OF LT. GEN. MILES C.DEMPSEY'S ARMY, INDICATING THAT THEY WILL NOT CEDE THE NORTH SEA PORTS WITHOUT A STERN STRUGGLE.

GEN. H.D.G.CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY SPLIT THE GERMANS' 150-MILE FRONT IN NORTHERN HOLLAND DIRECTLY IN THE CENTER, LEAVING TWO HUGE POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

THE SOUTHERNMOST INCLUDES ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, THE HAGUE AND UTRECHT. THE OTHER IS IN THE NORTH AND SCREENS THE PORTS OF EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN.

THE LATTER FORCES WERE BEING WITHDRAWN RAPIDLY FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PORTS, AND A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE LIBERATION OF THAT NORTHEAST SECTION OF HOLLAND SHOULD COME QUICKLY.

ANOTHER CANADIAN SPEARHEAD RACED 21 MILES NORTHEAST BEYOND THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL AND WAS WITHIN 50 MILES OF OLDENBURG, A CITY WHICH SCREENS BREMEN ON THE WEST.

THE U.S. FIRST ARMY MET ONLY DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN ITS MARCH EASTWARD.

TWENTY-SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF CAPTURED DUDERSTADT THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT INTO EINBECK AFTER AN 18-MILE ADVANCE.

BETWEEN THSE TWO POINTS, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING WITH ALL THEIR OLD-TIME FURY AT NORTHEIM, WHERE THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION RAN INTO HEAVY ANTI-TANK FIRE, AND NEAR EMENHAUSEN, WHERE THE GERMANS THREW IN TIGER TANKS.

WESTWARD, THE FIRST ARMY HACKED THREE TO EIGHT MILES INTO THE RUHR POCKET FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. THE FIRST ARMY HAS TAKEN 20,000 PRISONERS FROM THE RUHR SINCE THE TRAP SNAPPED SHUT ON POSSIBLY 150,000 TROOPS 15 DAYS AGO.

SINCE THE ENVELOPMENT, THE POCKET HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 4,000 SQUARE MILES TO APPROXIMATELY 2,600 SQUARE MILES.

THIRD ARMY TROOPS AND TANKS GAINED UP TO NINE MILES ALONG A 23-MILE FRONT IN STRAIGHTENING OUT ITS LINES THRUST MOST OF THE WAY ACROSS THE HOUR-GLASS WAIST OF GERMANY.

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THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, BY DRIVING INTO ALLMENHAUSEN EAST OF MUEHLHAUSEN, REACHED A POINT 83 MILES WEST OF LEIPZIG, THE HIGHWAY CENTER WHICH LINKS NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

BIGGEST GAIN OF THE DAY WAS SCORED BY THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH ADVANCED NINE MILES TO THE VICINITY OF ROTH, ON THE SOUTH FLANK SOME 40 MILES SOUTH OF MUEHLHAUSEN.

HEAVY RAIL AND ROAD MOVEMENTS WERE SPOTTED IN AND OUT OF LEIPZIG, AND THE GERMANS SENT UP MORE THAN 100 PLANES ON LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S FRONT, INDICATING THAT THE ENEMY WAS BRINGING UP FORCES TO TRY TO STOP THIS MENACE TO HIS VITAL LIFELINES.

THE GERMANS, WHO HAD ATTACKED FURIOUSLY WEST OF MUEHLHAUSEN, DESISTED AFTER A TERRIFIC MAULING, AND RESISTANCE WAS MODERATE TO NIL AS 10,887 MORE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, INCLUDING 5,200 WOUNDED FROM OVERRUN HOSPITALS.

THE GERMANS WERE STRIKING BACK HARD AT THE 22-MILE-LONG CORRIDOR WHICH THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY CARVED OUT DEEP IN THE GERMAN LINES IN THE AREA OF CRAILSHEIM, 95 MILES NORTHWEST OF MUNICH.

THE ENEMY WAS ATTACKING BY AIR AND GROUND, TRYING TO CUT OFF THE TANK SPEARHEADS WHICH WERE THREATENING TO CUT UNDER STRONG GERMAN POSITIONS AROUND HEILBRONN, 38 MILES WEST OF CRAILSHEIM.

ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES DARINGLY LANDED SUPPLIES AT CRAILSHEIM AIRPORT FOR THE HARD-PRESSED SPEARHEADS.

FIGHTING RAGED WITH MOUNTING FURY IN HEILBRONN, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS AND THROWING THEM INTO THE ROOM-TO-ROOM STRUGGLE IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

FARTHER NORTH, HOWEVER, TANKS AND TROOPS SWEEPING EASTWARD AND BY-PASSING THE BALL-BEARING MANUFACTURING CITY OF SCHWEINFURT ROARED OUT INTO OPEN COUNTRY 14 MILES FROM COBURG AND 65 MILES FROM THE CZECH BORDER.

THE 45TH DIVISION PACED THIS ADVANCE BY FIGHTING EAST 18 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

KA&SW507PEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD SGT. PEARCE (B113-DAY) XXX WERE INJURED.

THOSE WHO PARACHUTED WERE ROBERT C.WILSON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHO REHURT AN OLD KNEE INJURY AND RECEIVED MINOR BRUISES; RICHARD HOTTLET OF CBS, A BLACK EYE; CAPT. CHARLES W.ROMINE OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., TROOP CARRIER COMMAND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, FOOT INJURY; SGT. FREDERICK QUANDT OF SAN FRANCISCO, TROOP CARRIER PUBLIC RELATIONS, STRAINED BACK, AND CAPT. ERIC FREIDHEIM OF THE AIR FORCE MAGAZINE.

ALL OF THESE MEN FLEW WITH THE AMERICAN TROOP CARRIER FORCES.

AMONG THOSE WITH THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION, THOSE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED WERE STANLEY MAXTED OF BBC, MINOR CUTS AND

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BRUISES; ALAN WOOD OF EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, SHRAPNEL WOUND IN LEFT LEG, AND CAPT. PETER CATTLE, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER WITH THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, MINOR CUTS AND BRUISES.

PEARCE WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED PRESS AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK. THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT HIS PARACHUTE FAILED TO OPEN.

WM602PEW

PARIS, APRIL 9-(AP)-ANOTHER GIANT FRENCH INDUSTRIAL PLANT IS HAS BEEN BROUGHT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY WHEN CHARLES TILLON, AIR MINISTER, ANNOUNCED HE HAD TAKEN THE NECESSARY STEPS TO TRANSFORM THE GNOME-RHONE AIRCRAFT WORKS INTO A "NATIONAL ENTERPRISE."

8:25A APR 10 1945

ROME, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE RAF HAS ESTABLISHED AN AIR BASE ON THE EASTERN END OF CRETE AND IS FLYING SUPPLIES TO GUERRILLA FORCES ON THE ISLAND ALTHOUGH SOME 10,000 GERMANS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT ON THE WESTERN END.

HUNDREDS OF BRITISH TROOPS LEFT BEHIND AT THE TIME THE BRITISH EVACUATED CRETE IN 1941 ALREADY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT OUT.

A WELL-TRAINED GUERRILLA FORCE HELPED IN PREPARING THE AIR FIELD AFTER THE GERMANS RUSHED TO THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND WHEN THE NAZIS STARTED PULLING OUT OF GREECE. THE GERMANS ON CRETE APPARENTLY HOPED TO REACH THE GREEK MAINLAND BY SEA AND AIR BUT THE RAF CUT SEA AND AIR COMMUNICATIONS BOTTLING THEM UP.

A BRITISH OFFICER IS IN COMMAND OF THE GUERRILLAS AND THROUGH A GO-BETWEEN THE GUERRILLAS HAVE PURCHASED SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM THE GERMANS, MANY OF WHOM SURRENDERED THEMSELVES WHEN THEY BROUGHT IN THE GOODS TO SELL.

WD1148AEW

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 9-(AP)-WHEN THE RADIO ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF HILDESHEIM, GERMANY, BY WESTERN FRONT FORCES CPL. FREDERICK HILDESHEIM OF RICHMOND BEACH, WASH., WAS ABOUT THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THE FIFTH ARMY.

THE CORPORAL, ACTING SERGEAT MAJOR OF HIS REGIMENT, IS A DESCENDANT OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE CITY, WHICH IS 18 MILES SOUTH OF HANNOVER.

ALTHOUGH HE HAS NEVER BEEN THERE--HIS ANCESTORS CAME TO AMERICA I 1836--HILDESHEIM HAS BEEN FOLLOWING THE WESTERN FRONT PUSH WITH CONSIDERABLE INTEREST, WAITING FOR THE TOWN'S LIBERATION.

HIS WIFE, AGNES, LIVES IN RICHMOND BEACH. HIS FATHER, FRED, LIVES AT 2537 28TH AVE. WEST., SEATTLE.

EJ1008PEWM

ROME, N.Y., APRIL 9-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. BENNETT E. MEYERS WILL SUCCEED MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN AS DIRECTOR OF THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, ON MAY 1, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROME AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

MEYERS HAS BEEN KNUDSEN'S DEPUTY AND A PRODUCTION EXPERT FOR THE ARMY AIR FORCES. A NATIVE OF BUFFALO, HE IS NOW AT WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO.

KNUDSEN WAS ASSIGNED BY GEN.H.H. ARNOLD, AIR FORCES COMMANDER, IN JULY, 1944, TO CONSOLIDATE THE OLD AAF MATERIAL COMMAND AND THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND.

BEGINNING NEXT MONTH, HE WILL DEVOTE ALL HIS TIME TO HIS DUTIES IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, WHERE HE AS IN CHARGE OF ARMY PRODUCTION.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF KNUDSEN AND MEYERS THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND HAS GROWN INTO THE LARGEST COMMAND IN THE AAF. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF MORE THAN 500,000 ITEMS OF AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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X1049PEW

BY SID FEDER (380)

ABOARD A B-25 BOMBER OVER THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE PUT ON "ANOTHER CASSINO" TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK OPEN GERMAN RESISTANCE FACING THE EIGHTH ARMY AT THE EASTERN END OF THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BEFORE WE WENT ALOFT IN THIS MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER THE COMMANDERS TOLD US "EVERY BIT OF AVAILABLE AIR POWER WILL BE THROWN INTO THIS SHOW," AND IT LOOKED THAT WAY.

IT WAS AN ALL-OUT SHOW DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE SENIO RIVER LINE WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN NURSING ALL WINTER. THE BRAKES WERE COMPLETELY OFF AS THE AMERICANS PLASTERED EVERYTHING THE NAZIS DIDN'T HAVE BURIED UNDERGROUND.

HEAVY BOMBERS TURNED LOOSE THEIR BIG BOMBS ABOVE US, MEDIUMS WHIZZED OFF OUR WINGS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS ZIPPED ALONG THE DECK -- ALL FLAILING AWAY AT THIS EASTERN ITALIAN PORTION OF THE ESTIMATED 25 GERMAN DIVISIONS HOLDING THE APENNINES.

THEY HAMMERED THE WHOLE LINE PRACTICALLY ALL THE WAY FROM THE VALLI DI COMAACHIO LAGOON ON THE EAST, WHERE EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDO FORCES MADE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS A WEEK AGO, DOWN TO HIGHWAY NO. 9 WHICH RUNS FROM BOLOGNA THROUGH FAENZA. BUT THE CENTER OF THIS THUNDERING ASSAULT WAS IN THE AREA OF LUGO, 11 MILES NORTH OF FAENZA.

AS WE HEADED IN FROM THE ADRIATIC THERE WERE SMOKE MARKERS DIRECTING THE BOMBERS. A FEW MILES FARTHER INLAND THERE WAS ANOTHER SET OF SMOKEPOTS, AS WELL AS "T'S" POINTING TOWARD THE ENEMY. THERE WERE TWO MORE SETS OF THESE "T" MARKERS AND THERE WAS A WALL OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE THROWN UP BY OUR OWN GROUND GUNS TO BURST A FEW THOUSAND FEET BELOW THE PRE-ARRANGED LEVEL OF OUR PLANES TO SHOW THEM WHERE NOT TO LAY THEIR EGGS.

OUR PLANES FOLLOWED THIS ROUTE AT THREE LEVELS -- HEAVIES, MEDIUMS AND FIGHTERS STACKED ON TOP OF EACH OTHER. THEY POUNDED TARGETS PICKED IN ADVANCE BY THE ARMY GROUND COMMANDERS, NOTABLY TROOPS CONCENTRATIONS, FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS AND GUN POSITIONS.

ALONG WITH TREMENDOUS BOMB BURSTS FROM HUNDREDS OF PLANES WE COULD SEE FLASHES FROM SCORE UPON SCORE OF OUR GUNS AS INNUMERABLE BATTERIES ALL ALONG THE LINE HURLED THEIR "BIG STUFF" OVER IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE A GENERAL SOFTENING UP OF THE ENEMY DEFENSES.

IT APPEARED IMPOSSIIBLE FOR ANY ENEMY TO STAND UP OR HOLD POSITIONS UNDER SUCH AN AWESOME AVALANCHE OF FIRE.

ON OUR WAY TO THE TARGET AREA WE PASSED OVER A TABLE-LIKE NO MAN'S LAND EAST OF THE APENNINES WHERE THE GROUND WAS POCKED FOR MILE AFTER MILE AND BRIDGES TORN OUT FROM ARTILLERY AND AIR SMASHES OF THE PAST.

MQ1118PEW

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE GERMANS EXPECT THE RED ARMY AND THE WESTERN ALLIES TO MEET SOMEWHERE IN THE HALLE-LEIPZIG AREA, A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY.

(LEIPZIG IS 82 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN; HALLE IS AN ADJOINING CITY. THE U.S. FIRST ARMY LAST WAS REPORTED 100 MILES DUE WEST OF LEIPZIG AND THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY 100 MILES DUE EAST.)

"THE EASTERN FRONT CAN EXPLODE ANY MOMENT NOW," THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED BERLIN MILITARY QUARTERS. "TROOP CONCENTRATIONS INDICATE THERE PROBABLY IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND RUSSIAN COMMANDS ON A COMBINED ASSAULT DESIGNED TO MEET IN THE HALLE-LEIPZIG AREA."

MQ1034PEW

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS, CONCENTRATING ON THE ALREADY RIDDLED JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, SMASHED NINE RAIL AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES ON THE VITAL BURMA-THAILAND AND PEGU-MARTABAN SUPPLY ROUTES.

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THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY P-51S OF THE FIRST AIR COMMANDO GROUP, WENT AS LOW AS 300 FEET IN THEIR BRIDGE BOMBING FORAYS. IN LOWER BURMA BRITISH FIGHTERBOMBERS SANK 40 ENEMY RIVER CRAFT AND TWO COASTAL VESSELS.

A SECURITY BLACKOUT MASKING THE NEW THRUSTS OF BRITISH ARMORED UNITS IN BURMA. SHARP FIGHTING CONTINUED TWO MILES WEST OF THAZI WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE CLINGING TENACIOUSLY TO THE CENTRAL BURMA RAIL JUNCTION BUT THE BRITISH ALREADY HAVE CUT THE RAILWAY BELOW THE TOWN.

RQ311PEW

CHUNGKING, APRIL 9-(AP)-ASANA IHIRO, JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL AT SWATOW, WAS KILLED DURING AN AMERICAN AIR RAID ON THAT CHINA COAST PORT, CHINESE SOURCES REPORTED HERE TODAY.

MQ1107PEW

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, TUESDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS FOUGHT INTO THE TOWN OF CHANGSUICHEN, 70 MILES FROM THE SHENSI PROVINCE BORDER, MONDAY IN A FIERCE BATTLE TO CHECK AN INCIPIENT JAPANESE THREAT FROM NORTHWESTERN HONAN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CHINESE, IN A COMMUNIQUE, SAID THE ENEMY HAD PENETRATED LAOHOKOW, 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANKOW, BUT SAID AT LEAST 400 INVADERS WERE KILLED. "HARD FIGHTING IS PROCEEDING THERE," THE REPORT SAID.

WIDESPREAD OFFENSIVE ACTIVITY BY THE CHINESE AIRFORCE IN DIFFERENT SECTORS OF HONAN ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED.

AN EARLIER COMMUNIQUE REPORTED HARD FIGHTING IN BOTH HONAN AND HUPEH PROVINCES AS THE JAPANESE SOUGHT TO SMASH RESISTANCE FOR A POSSIBLE ENTRY INTO SHENSI, NORTHERN GATEWAY TO CHUNGKING.

TWO JAPANESE ETC., SECOND GRAF.

MQ1129PEW

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PEARL HARBOR, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED REAR ADMIRAL RALPH DAVISON OF PENSACOLA, FLA., FOR LEADERSHIP AS COMMANDER OF A CARRIER TASK GROUP IN THE PACIFIC LAST SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

THE SITUATION, SIGNED BY FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, SAID DAVISON SHOWED "GREAT PROFESSIONAL SKILL, HIGH COURAGE AND INSPIRING LEADERSHIP" IN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE PALAUS, BONINS, PHILIPPINES, FORMOSA AND RYUKYUS.

ADMIRAL DAVISON WAS BORN AT ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPT. 12, 1895, AND WAS GRADUATED FROM ANNAPOLIS IN 1916.

FJ1212ACW

OKINAWA EYEWITNESS (170)

BY ROBBIN COONS

OKINAWA, APRIL 9-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS REPULSED TWO JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA TODAY AND AT LAST REPORTS WERE FIGHTING OFF A THIRD.

THE FIRST TWO ATTACKS WERE MADE BY ABOUT 50 JAPANESE ACH, THE THIRD BY 150.

ON THE WESTERN FLANK, ONE INFANTRY BATTALION TOOK A HIGH RIDGE JUST NORTH OF KAKAZU VILLAGE. (THIS PRESUMABLY IS ABOUT FOUR MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA'S CAPITAL CITY, NAHA.)

IN THE 7TH ARMY DIVISION SECTOR ON THE EAST COAST, THE 184TH REGIMENT, WHICH WITHDREW FROM RED HILL YESTERDAY, RECAPTURED IT AFTER CONCENTRATING ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE POSITION DURING THE NIGHT.

ON THEIR PART, THE JAPANESE RETURNED ARTILLERY FIRE FOR TWO HOURS.

THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR DEFENSE IN DEPTH ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, WITH ALL APPROACHES GUARDED. FIRST RESISTANCE WAS FROM OUTPOSTS, WITH THE NIPPONESE NOW SLOWLY WITHDRAWING TO THEIR MAIN POSITIONS.

THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN MAY LAST 60 TO 90 DAYS, WITH THE JAPANESE IN POSITIONS PROBABLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR A YEAR IN CRAGGY HILLS. OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE ISLAND, A LARGE NUMBER ARE BELIEVED TO BE IN POSITIONS BETWEEN THE FRONT LINES AND SHURI TOWN EAST OF NAHA.

QD924PPW NM

BY ROBBINS COONS (190)

WITH 24TH ARMY CORPS, OKINAWA, RYUKYUS, APRIL 9-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF OKINAWA ARE USING MORE AND HEAVIER ARTILLERY IN THIS CAMPAIGN THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE PACIFIC, MAJ. GEN. J.R. SHEETZ SAID TODAY.

SHEETZ, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 24TH CORPS' ARTILLERY, PREDICTS A COMPLETE ARTILLERY BATTLE OF THE TYPE PRESENTLY PREDOMINANT IN EUROPE.

WHILE THE JAPANESE ARTILLERY ON OKINAWA IS HEAVIER THAN STANDARD FOR THEM, IT STILL IS NO MATCH FOR AMERICAN BATTERIES, THE GENERAL ASSERTED. THE YANK BATTERIES ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT HAVE BEEN REINFORCED BY SEVERAL BATTALIONS.

"MY PURPOSE," SAID GENERAL SHEETZ, "IS TO GET EVERY GUN WE CAN AND SYSTEMATICALLY KNOCK OUT EVERY ENEMY ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENT. THE ARMY IS A GREAT BELIEVER IN USING GUNS INTELLIGENTLY TO

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SAVE DOUGHBOY LIVES.
"THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ARTILLERY WAS SHOWN BY ONE OF OUR GROUPS WHICH WAS SO ACCURATE THE NIPS CONCENTRATED THEIR EFFORTS ON TRYING TO GET IT, EVEN STAGING RAIDING PARTIES."
GENERAL SHEETZ IS FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
SF530APW NM

BY ROBBIN COONS (490)
WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION, OKINAWA, APRIL 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GOING WAS ROUGH WITH THE 184TH INFANTRY REGIMENT AROUND RED HILL WEST OF TSUWA VILLAGE TODAY, AND IT WAS ROUGH TOO FOR C COMPANY, 711TH TANK BATTALION, SUPPORTING AN ASSAULT UP A CRAGGY PINNACLE.

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I FOUND TANKMEN SPRAWLED AROUND LUMBERING VEHICLES IN WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A PLEASANT VALLEY BUT FOR THE HIDEOUS THUNDER AT THE FRONT LINES AND AN OCCASIONAL BURST OF JAP MORTAR FIRE BEHIND AMERICAN LINES WHICH SENT US ALL DIVING INTO THE DIRT.
GRIMY, TIRED TANKMEN CURSED A JAPANESE SNIPER ON A NEARBY HILLSIDE. BY CONTRAST TO THE BARK OF HIS RIFLE WAS THE SWISH OF OUR HEAVY ARTILLERY OVERHEAD, PROBING JAPANESE POSITIONS. THE SOUND OF THE BIG SHELLS WAS LIKE SWEET MUSIC.
WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE FIRST ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WAS IN PROGRESS. INFANTRYMEN WHO HAD TAKEN RED HILL YESTERDAY WERE BEING FORCED BACK BY MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN HELL-FIRE. TANKS COVERED THE WITHDRAWAL FOR REFORMING OF ATTACK LINES TO TAKE RED HILL AGAIN.
LT.JOSEPH E.GALLAGHER OF MILFORD, MASS., BLOND, ERECT COMPANY COMMANDER WHOSE NOSE WAS PINKED YESTERDAY BY A SNIPER'S BULLET, DISMOUNTED FROM HIS TANK AND CHECKED HIS MEN. AN INSURANCE MAN IN PEACETIME, GALLAGHER REMARKED WRYLY THAT IT "WAS A GOOD WAY TO MAKE A LIVING."
ONE TANKMAN TOLD HOW GALLAGHER COVERED THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS YESTERDAY WHEN FIVE LIGHT TANKS VENTERED INTO JAPANESE LINES. HE BROUGHT ALL THE MEN OUT AND TWO TANKS--DESTROYING THE OTHERS TO PREVENT THEIR CAPTURE. AMONG RESCUED CREWS WAS STAFF SGT. ELWOOD L.WADE OF (215 UNION ST.) MADISONVILLE, KY.; SGT. EDWARD WOODS OF (95 SHERMAN AVE.) TOMKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., AND CPL. WILLIAM PIERCE OF (402 50TH ST). BROOKLYN.
JAPANESE HIDDEN IN HILLSIDE CAVES HAD DUMPED "MOLOTOV COCKTAILS" ON THESE LIGHT TANKS AS THEY CLANKED UPWARD, AND THE MEN INSIDE IMMEDIATELY WERE SURROUNDED BY ENEMY SNIPERS. ACTION WAS FAST AND FURIOUS UNTIL MEDIUM TANKS MOVED UP TO THE RESCUE. FIFTY JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN THE SKIRMISH.
CPL. MARTIN A. FURST OF FOREST CITY, IOWA, HIS FACE DIRTY AND POWDER-SPECKED, DISMOUNTED AND
EPORTED TO GALLAGHER:
"ALL OKAY, SIR." IN THE MORNING'S ACTION FURST'S TANK WAS HIT. HE JUMPED OUT, CRAWLED UNDERNEATH, AND THEN SAW JAPANESE ADVANCING WITH FIXED BAYONETS. HE SCRAMBLED BACK INTO HIS TANK, GRABBED HAND GRENADES AND TOSSED THEM INTO THE ADVANCING LROUP. HE AND OTHER CREWMEN ESCAPED THROUGH SNIPER FIRE TO ANOTHER TANK. AMONG THESE WAS PFC ROY HANSEN OF MINNEAPOLIS. GALLAGHER CREDITED THIS TANK WITH HOLDING BACK THE ENEMY WHILE THE INFANTRY WITHDREW UNDER MORTAR FIRE.
THE TROOPS WERE LETTING READY TO RESUME THE ATTACK AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON AS TWO WOUNDED MEN ARRIVED ON STRETCHERS FROM THE SRONT. THE JAP SNIPER ON THE HILLSIDE WAS WORKING PERIODICALLY, AND MORTARS POPPED AT INTERVALS.
"DON'T GO FURTHER UP--IT'S PLENTY HOT THERE," WARNED THESE SOLDIERS WHO SOON WERE GOING UP RED HILL AGAIN, "WHERE "IT'S PLENTY HOT." IT WAS PLENTY HOT RIGHT THERE SO FAR AS I WAS CONCERNED.
XA921ACW

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA (190)
BY MURLIN SPENCER
GUAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-UNDER COVER OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY DUEL OF THE PACIFIC WAR, JAPANESE MADE THREE COUNTER-ATTACKS MONDAY ON AMERICAN POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA. TWO, BY 50 NIPPONESE EACH, WERE REPULSED, BUT THE THIRD, BY 150 ENEMY TROOPS, WAS STILL ENGAGING 24TH ARMY CORPS TROOPS IN FIERCE FIGHTING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBBIN COONS REPORTED FROM OKINAWA.

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A147FX
THE INFANTRY WAS HELD TO SMALL LOCAL GAINS ALL ALONG THE SOUTHERN FRONT, RUNNING FROM JUST NORTH OF THE CAPITAL CITY, NAHA, TO YONABARU ON THE EAST COAST. HOWEVER, THE 184TH REGIMENT OF THE 7TH DIVISION RECAPTURED RED HILL, AN EAST COAST POSITION WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD SEIZED FROM THE YANKS IN A BITTER CLOSE RANGE BATTLE FOUGHT WITH TANKS, BAZOOKAS, SMALL ARMS AND GRENADES.
COONS REPORTED THE JAPANESE LAID DOWN A TWO-HOUR ARTILLERY BARRAGE, INDICATIVE OF THE STEPPED-UP TEMPO OF THE BATTLE. HE ALSO REPORTED THE JAPANESE ARE ENTRENCHED IN DEPTH ALONG THE SOUTHERN FRONT, IN POSITIONS WHICH THEY HAD BEEN PREPARING FOR PROBABLY A YEAR.

A148FX
HE PREDICTED THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN MAY LAST 60 TO 90 DAYS--MAKING IT TWO OR THREE TIMES AS LONG AS ANY PREVIOUS CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLAND CONQUEST. IWO JIMA, PEVIOUS LONGEST, EXTENDED OVER 26 DAYS.
ONEARTILLERY OFFICER, ETC., SECOND GRAF THIRD NIGHT LEAD.
QD938PPW NM

BY GRANT MACDONALD
OKINAWA, APRIL 9 (AP)-TWO M.P.'S SIT ON A BOARD UNDER A JAPANESE PARASOL BY A SHELL-SHATTERED TREE ALONGSIDE A DUSTY, BUSY INTERSECTION.
THE GROUND SHIVERS FROM THE RUMBLING OF TRUCKS AND THE THUNDERING OF ARTILLERY.
SGT.DEAN TEBO, (832 SOUTH 32ND ST.) LINCOLN, NEB., ONE OF THE M.P.'S WHOSE 24TH BIRTHDAY WAS YESTERDAY, WIPES THE DUST FROM HIS FACE AND WEARILY GETS TO HIS FEET AS A LONG COLUMN OF TRUCKS SWERVES TOWARD THE INTERSECTION.
TEBO SAYS TO M.P.PFC.GEORGE D.GIFFORD OF MALTA, OHIO, "HERE'S ANOTHER BATCH OF 'EM."
MXXXXXXX
THE TRUCKS TURN INTO A SIDE ROAD AND INCEDIBLY DIRTY TIRED OLD MEN, WOMEN AND YOUNGER WOMEN WITH RAGGED CLOTHES AND SQUALLING BABIES CLIMB DOWN.
YOUNG BOYS WEARING JAPANESE ARMY CAPS LOOK SULLEN AND INSOLENT. THE OLDER PEOPLE LOOK CONFUSED, BEATEN AND BEWILDERED.
AN AMMUNITION CONVOY ROARS PAST. WHEN THE BLINDING DUST SIFTS DOWN THE PROCESSION TRUDGES ON. THE M.P.'S SPIT DUST AND CUSS THE WAR, THE JAPANESE AND EVERYONE IN GENERAL.
AN OLD JAPANESE GENT IN A GREY COAT AND LITTLE ELSE TUGS AT TEBO'S SLEEVE. HE MAKES A CURIOUS GESTURE WITH BOTH HANDS HELD TO THE SIDE OF HIS TILTED HEAD LIKE A CHILD PRETENDING SLEEP AND POINTS TO A BATTERED HOUSE.
SGT.TEBO LOOKS PUZZLED AND ANNOYED BUT SMILES AND SAYS: "OKAY, POP. I DON'T KNOW WHAT-N-DEVIL YOU WANT BUT WHATEVER IT IS IT'S OKAY BY ME."
THE OLD GUY BEAMS AND NODS HIS HEAD AND SHUFFLES OFF HAPPY.
"WHAT A BUNCH OF CHARACTERS." SAYS TEBO.

M.P.PFC.ANGELO CAMAROTO (1311 WEST 69TH ST.) CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND M.P.PFC.RUSSELL HINGSBURY (168 GRANT ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y., NOD IN AGREEMENT.

SGT.TEBO STARTS TO YAWN BUT STOPS BECAUSE OF THE DUST AND SAYS: "JEEZ, WHAT A MORNING--CIVILIANS--A MILLION OF THEM. THEY KEE COMING AT US FROM ALL SIDE

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KEEP COMING AT US FROM ALL SIDES. JEEZ, WATTA WAR."

GG1PCW NM

WITH OKINAWA

BY GRANT MACDONALD

U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION ADVANCE COMMAND POST, OKINAWA, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE TOAY SAYS "HEAVY ARTILLERY WAS USED BY THE ENEMY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AND DAY"--"24TH CORPS TROOPS MOVED FORWARD ON THE LEFT ABOUT 400 YARDS."

BUT HERE IS ANOTHER VERSION OF HOW THE SEVENTH DIVISION IS DOING AT THE FRONT.

THE TRIP BACK FROM THE FRONT IS SLOW AND ARDUOUS. IT'S SLOW BECAUSE AMBULANCE JEEPS MOVE SLOWLY WHEN CORPSMEN ARE TRYING TO INJECT BLOOD PLASMA INTO THE BROKEN BODIES OF WOUNDED MEN ON STRETCHER-RACKS. IT'S ARDUOUS BECAUSE THE ROAD IS CROOKED, RUTTED AND IN CONSTANT DANGER FROM JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

ON THE ROAD A THOUSAND YARDS AHEAD OF AN OBSERVATION POST TWO JEEPS AND AN AMMUNITION TRAILER WERE STALLED. WHILE MEN AHEAD WERE RECONNOITERING, HEAVY JAPANESE ARTILLERY SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE AMMUNITION JEEP. IT FLAMED IMMEDIATELY AND SHELLS AND BULLETS WERE SPITTING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

SEVERAL MEN TRIED TO SALVAGE THE SECOND JEEP AND AFTER A FIFTH TRY THEY SUCCEEDED. THE AMMUNITION STILL WAS EXPLODING WHEN ONE MAN BACKED IT DOWN THE ROAD. THE RIGHT FRONT TIRE WAS AFIRE.

ALL THIS WENT ON WHILE JAPANESE ARTILLERY SHELLS WERE SMASHING ALL AROUND.

THE SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS OF THE 184TH INFANTRY REGIMENT ARE MOVING AHEAD IN THE FACE OF TERRIFIC JAPANESE HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

LT.ROBERT J.MITCHELL, THE SEVENTH DIVISION PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID "WE CAN GO UP FORWARD TO THE COMMAND POST BUT IT IS PLENTY DANGEROUS." HIS DRIVER, PFC.KENNETH UMBAUGH, OF (215 S. THIRD ST.) FORT DODGE, IA., SAID "LET'S GO, BUT LET'S GO FAST. THAT ARTILLERY IS GETTING TOO DAMNED CLOSE."

THE LAST 200 YARDS WAS ROUGH. A RED FLAG SHOWED MINES AHEAD SO UMBAUGH PARKED THE JEEP BEHIND A BLUFF AND WE BEGAN WALKING FORWARD.

THE WAR CEASED BEING GLAMOROUS WHEN WE PASSED PONCHO-COVERED AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS LYING ON THE GROUND AWAITING THEIR LAST RIDE BACK TO THE CEMETERY.

THE SIGHT OF MEDICAL CORPSMEN IN JAPANESE-DUG TRENCHES BANDAGING BLOODY WOUNDS OF OTHER SOLDIERS ISN'T EXCITING EITHER. IT JUST MAKES YOU MAD.

ALL THE WHILE THERE WAS THE REPEATED WHINE-SCREAM-WHAM OF HEAVY SHELLS ALL ALONG THE FRONT. EVEN AN AMATEUR CAN TELL W EN THEY COME TOO CLOSE. THE ONLY COMFORTING THING IS THE WHISTLING CHATTER OF OUR OWN HEAVY STUFF PPURRING OVERHEAD.

THE JAPANESE ARE TAKING IT, TOO.

THE ROAD BACK IS TOUGH, BUT NOBODY COMPLAINS WHEN THEY THINK OF THE FELLOWS WHO HAVE TO STAY UP FRONT AND TAKE IT.

JQ931PCW NM

BY JAMES LINDSLEY (200)

MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RATIO OF CASUALTIES AMONG WAR DOGS HAS BEEN FAR HIGHER THAN AMONG MARINES IN THE BATTLE FOR NORTHERN OKINAWA.

ONE DIVISION STARTED WITH A PLATOON OF 40 SCOUT AND MESSGER DOGS. FOUR WERE KILLED IN ACTION. AND EACH, BY HIS DEATH, SAVED THE LIVES OF MARINES.

THREE WERE SHOT BY SNIPERS WHO FOR SOME STRANGE REASON CHOSE TO KILL THE DOG RATHER THAN THE MARINES WITH HIM. THE MARINES, WARNED BY THE SHOT, HAD A CHANCE TO TAKE COVER. THE FOURTH WAS THE TARGET OF A GRENADE WHICH ALSO WOUNDED SEVERAL DEVILDOGS.

"THERE IS NO WAY OF TELLING HOW MANY MARINE LIVES THIS DOG PLATOON HAS SAVED," SAID PLATOON SGT. WILLARD LAYTON, OF BAIRD, W.V. "WHEN THE DOG STOPS AND GOES INTO A POINT ALL THE MARINES HIT THE DECK IN A HURRY.

"OF COURSE THE DOG CAN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A JAP AND ANY OTHER STRANGER BUT WE FOUND THAT WHEN AN ANIMAL GIVES AN ALERT ITS A GOOD IDEA TO KEEP OUR EYES OPEN. IT MAY BE ONLY A CHIP-MUNK OR A STRAY HOG, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND IT MAY BE A JAP IN A HOSTILE MOOD, AND FREQUENTLY HAS BEEN."

THE DOGS--GERMAN SHEPHERDS AND DOBERMAN PINSCHERS--HAVE BEEN OF INESTIMABLE VALUE IN ROOTING JAPS AND OKINAWANS OUT OF CAVES.

XA925ACW NM

APR 10 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE AIR APACHE BOMB GROUP IN LUZON, APRIL 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SECOND LT.SAMUEL W.BENNETT CLIMBED DOWN FROM A MITCHELL BOMBER, SCUFFED HIS SHOES IN THE DIRT AND GRINNED: "MAN, OH MAN! I WAS NEVER SO GLAD TO GET MY FEET DIRTY."

BENNETT, WHOSE HOME IS IN PINEVILLE, LA., PILOTED A BOMBER WHICH HELPED SINK A JAPANESE CRUISER OFF THE CHINA COAST YESTERDAY. ALTHOUGH THE PLANE WAS HIT BY ACK-ACK, BENNETT DROPPED THREE BOMBS, SCORING ONE DIRECT HIT. THEN HE WHEEDLED THE MITCHELL INTO MAKING THE 400-MILE TRIP BACK TO BASE ON ONE ENGINE.

FIRST LT.GEORGE R.SCHMIDT OF (P.O.BOX 336) GOODING, IDAHO, LED THE FLIGHT OF MITCHELLS FROM THE HARD-HITTING "AIR APACHES" GROUP WHICH SPOTTED THE JAPANESE CRUISER STEAMING ALONG THE CHINA COAST TOWARD JAPAN.

BUT WHEN THE FLIERS FIRST SAW THE WARSHIP THEY COULDN'T FIGURE IT OUT. APPARENTLY THE CRUISER HAD BEEN DAMAGE IN SOME EARLIER ACTION AND ITS BOW BLOWN OFF, FOR THE JAPANESE HAD RIGGED A MAKE-SHIFT, BLUNT BOW. IT WAS WALLOWING ALONG THROUGH HEAVY SEAS AT RELATIVELY SLOW SPEED.

"WE SOON LEARNED IT WAS A PRETTY HUSKY WARSHIP," SCHMIDT SAID. "BECAUSE THEIR HEAVY STUFF BEGAN TO FLY UP AT US A LONG WAY OFF."

SCHMIDT'S PLANE TOOK HITS WHILE ON A WAVE-LEVEL APPROACH, BUT PRESSED THE ATTACK AND TWO OF HIS 500-POUNDERS SMACKED THE CRUISER'S DECK SQUARELY. THERE WAS A HUGE EXPLOSION AND ORANGE FLAME SHOT 200 FEET INTO THE AIR.

BENNETT, FLYING SCHMIDT'S WING, RECOVERED FROM A FLAG HIT DURING HIS RUN AND PLUMPED ANOTHER 500-POUNDER INTO THE SHIP. THAT WAS ALL. THE CRUISER ROLLED OVER, BURNING FIERCELY.

BUT THE ACK-ACK, DESCRIBED BY THE FLIERS AS THE HEAVIEST THEY EVER HAD SEEN FROM ONE TARGET, CONTINUED.

"THEY JUST WOULDN'T STOP FIRING," SCHMIDT SAID.

WITH SCHMIDT WAS 2ND LT.NEAL H.RYAN OF (218EAST 8TH ST.) WATSONTOWN, PENNA., FL

WITH SCHMIDT WAS 2ND LT.NEAL H.RYAN OF (218 EAST 8TH ST.) WATSONTOWN, PENNA., FLYING HIS 113TH COMBAT MISSION, AND BRINGING HIS COMBAT HOURS TO 660.

RYAN FLEW AS AN ENLISTED MAN AND ENGINEER FOR 50 MILLIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WITH THE "AIR APACHES," THEN WAS A NAVIGATOR WHILE STILL AN ENLISTED MAN--VERY RARE IN THIS THEATER--FOR 30 MORE BEFORE BEING COMMISSIONED AS A FLIGHT OFFICER. RECENTLY HE WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT.

OTHER MEMBERS OF SCHMIDT'S CREW INCLUDED 2ND LT. ROGER H.LEXELL,

30.24-24643

CO-PILOT, FROM (10 PARK ST.) JAMESTOWN, N.Y.; AND SGT. LEE M. BROWN, RADIOMAN, OF (731 SOUTH WAYNE ST.) PIQUA, OHIO.

FLYING WITH BENNETT WERE 2ND LT.GABRIEL FARRELL, JR., CO-PILOT, OF WATERTOWN, MASS.; 2ND LT.ALFRED W.STERN, NAVIGATOR, OF (431 ROSCOE ST.) CHICAGO; SGT.BYRON BANE, ENGINEER, OF CUMBERLAND, MD., AND CPL. JOHN J.LUGRINE, RADIOMAN, OF (1446 NORTH LAURENCE ST.) PHILADELPHIA. IT WAS LUGRINE'S SECOND COMBAT MISSION.

GM1046ACW

APR 10 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE AIR APACHES BOMB GROUP ON LUZON, APRIL 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"TONDELAYO" HAS FLOWN HER LAST MISSION.

THE FAMOUS MITCHELL BOMBER, NAMED AFTER THE SIREN IN THE PLAY "WHITE CARGO," PILED UP NEAR A JAPANESE GARRISON ON CATANDUANES ISLAND. BUT HER CREW GOT OUT UNSCATHED AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS TOOK CARE OF THE MEN BEFORE THE JAPANESE ARRIVED.

"TONDELAYO" WON RENOWN FAR AND WIDE THROUGH THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, PARTICIPATING IN THE FIRST UNESCORTED DAYLIGHT BOMBER MISSION OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN JAN, 10, 1943. SHE TORE IN OVER RABAUL'S HARBOR AND SANK A 6,000-TON JAPANESE FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT. SLUGGED IT OUT WITH SWARMS OF NIP FIGHTERS AND MADE IT HOME ON ONE ENGINE. SHE SHOT DOWN FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS AND FOUR OTHERS SPUN INTO THE WATER TRYING TO KNOCK HER DOWN.

THE PRIDE AND JOY OF THE VETERAN "AIR APACHES" BOMBER GROUP, SHE REVIVED FROM THE RABAUL RAID AND PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN OTHER MITCHELL BOMBER STRIKES.

THEN "TONDELAYO" WAS RETIRED. THE "AIR APACHES" MADE A "FAT CAT" OUT OF HER AND USED HER TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

IT WAS ON ONE OF THESE "FAT CAT" MISSIONS THAT "TONDELAYO" MET HER DEMISE. IMPENETRABLE WEATHER FORCED HER DOWN OUT OF GASOLINE ON THE ROCKY SHORES OF CATANDUANES ISLAND OFF THE SOUTH-EASTERN TIP OF LUZON.

FIRST LT.ROBERT K.CAVINS OF (245 EAST VALLETTE) ELMHURST, ILL., PILOT, TRIED TO MAKE A RUN OVER THE BEACH TO SALVO TREASURED SUPPLIES IN THE BOMB BAY, BUT THE ENGINES CONKED OUT.

THE PLANE HIT THE WATER 30 YARDS FROM THE BEACH, SKIPPED AND ONCE HIT THE WATER'S EDGE, THEN SKIDDED TO A STOP ON THE SAND.

A JAPANESE GARRISON WAS ONLY A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTH, BUT IN A MATTER OF MINUTES HUNDREDS OF FILIPINOS REACHED THE SCENE.

FOR TWO AND A HALF DAYS THE EIGHT FLIERS LIVED WITH THE GUERRILLAS, STARTED SAILING SOUTH FOR SAMAR. AND WERE PICKED UP BY AN AMERICAN DESTROYER.

THOSE WITH CAVINS INCLUDED: CAPT.EDWARD F.EGAN, BOUNDBROOK, N.J.; 1ST LT.WILLIAM BOING, JR., OF CARTHAGE, N.C.; 2ND LT.PAUL E.LANGDON OF (6625 VINE ST.) CINCINNATI, OHIO; TECH. SGT. ADOLPH K.SINGERMAN OF BUFFALO, N.Y.; STAFF SGT. ALBERT J.MAZEROLLE OF LIMESTONE, ME., AND SGT. RUSSELL E.PEHERS OF (730 GLENRIDGE DRIVE) WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GM1055ACW

BY RICHA. BERGHOLZ (300)

WITH THE AIR APACHES ON LUZON, APRIL 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 100 JAPANESE LEFT IN THE CHINA SEA YESTERD

WERE APPROXIMATELY 100 JAPANESE LEFT IN THE CHINA SEA YESTERDAY AFTER POWERFUL MITCHELL BOMBERS FINISHED SINKING THEIR TWO DESTROYER-ESCORTS.

THE JAPANESE FIRED TO THE LAST, THEN CLUNG TO THE SIDES OF THE SINKING SHIPS AND FLOATED OFF IN OIL SMEARED WATER. THE WHOLE SHOW WAS OVER IN A FEW MINUTES.

THE MITCHELLS, PART OF THE FAMOUS "AIR APACHES" GROUP, SPOTTED TWO ENEMY WARSHIPS SPEEDING THROUGH THE CHINA SEA BETWEEN SWATOW AND AMOY.

CAPT.GEORGE H.MUSKET, FLIGHT LEADER, OF (1236 FAIRVIEW AVE.) ST.LOUIS, MO., LINED UP HIS BOMBERS AND PEELED OFF AT 1,000 FEET FOR A MAST-HEIGHT ATTACK. HIS TARGET MADE A SHARP TURN, EXPOSING ITS BROADSIDE. MUSKET STRAFED THE FIRST SHIP, THEN HOPPED OVER DECKS AND CAUGHT THE SECOND ONE WITH A DIRECT BOMB-HIT ON ITS SUPERSTRUCTURE.

THE WARSHIP SHUDDERED AND SLOWED, BUT STILL WAS UNDERWAY WHEN 2ND LT.LESTER W.MORTON OF ABILENE, TEX., MADE A DIRECT HIT.

THE VESSEL TURNED OVER ON ITS SIDE, AND SANK WITHIN ONE MINUTE.

MEANWHILE, 1ST LT.OLLIE E.HATCHER, DENVER, PRESSED HOME THE ATTACK ON THE OTHER DESTROYER ESCORT. HIS BOMBS CAUSED IT TO LIST BADLY, AND START TO SINK. THEN 2ND LT.TED BRONSON OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ., POURED IN ANOTHER 500-POUNDER AND THAT DID IT.

AS THE WARSHIP HEELED OVER JAPANESE SWARMED ACROSS THE DESK TO THE ABOVE-WATER EDGE, THEN CLUNG TO THE SIDE UNTIL THE SHIP FINALLY SANK.

WITH NO LIFE RAFTS AND VERY LITTLE FLOATING DEBRIS, THE JAPANESE FLOUNDERED IN 30-FOOT WAVES.

MUSKET'S CO-PILOT WAS MAJ.THOMAS O.GIESE, MODESTO, CALIF., AND ST.LOUIS,MO.; HIS NAVIGATOR 1ST LT.WYBA NIENHUIS OF (37 EAST 18TH ST.) HOLLAND, MICH.; HIS ENGINEER TECH. SGT.JAMES A.PARKER OF ATHOL, N.Y., AND HIS RADIOMAN TECH. SGT.CHARLES R.HUNTINGTON OF (2600 EASTWOOD) CHICAGO.

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(37 EAST 18TH ST.) HOLLAND, MICH.; HIS ENGINEER TECH. SGT.JAMES A.PARKER OF ATHOL, N.Y., AND HIS RADIOMAN TECH. SGT.CHARLES R.HUNTINGTON OF (2600 EASTWOOD) CHICAGO.

GG1210PCW NM

(AB) WITH THE 27TH DIVISION IN THE PACIFIC, APRIL 9-(AP)-

THREE NEW YORK STATE MEMBERS OF THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION HOLD THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL, ONE POSTHUMOUSLY, FOR HEROISM IN ACTION ON SAIPAN LAST SUMMER.

TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE CHARLES D.RENN, SON OF MRS. ESTHER RENN, ROUTE 4, TROY, A MEDICAL TECHNICIAN IN THE DIVISION'S "APPLEKNOCKER" REGIMENT, VOLUNTEERED TO PENETRATE JAPANESE LINES TO GIVE FIRST AID TREATMENT TO WOUNDED MEN AND ASSIST THEM TO SAFETY.

THE LATE STAFF SGT WILLIAM M.BARBARO, SON OF MRS.LORETTA BARBARO, 224 MONAHAN ST., RIDGEWOOD, ADVANCED INTO ENEMY FIRE IN ORDER TO LEAD FRIENDLY TANKS TO A POSITION FROM WHICH THEY COULD KNOCK OUT ENEMY MACHINEGUNS. HE WAS LATER REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION FOR WHICH TECH. 4TH GRADE ALBERT J.DEEB, SON OF SARKIS DEEB, 107 THIRD ST., TROY, WAS REWARDED, WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

ST1024AEW NH S

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, APRIL 9-(AP)-TUBAL URIAH "BUZZ" BUTLER, GRENADA-BORN NEGRO WHOSE FIERY ORATORY PRECIPITATED ISLAND WIDE STRIKES AND FATAL WORKER-POLICE CLASHES IN 1937, WAS RELEASED TODAY AFTER NEARLY SIX YEARS OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ON CALEDONIA ISLAND.

BUTLER, WEARING A GRAYING VAN DYKE BEARD AND CARRYING A BIBLE, STRODE THROUGH THE STREETS FOLLOWED BY HIS DOG AND A MOTLEY CROWD. LABOR AND LEFT-WING POLITICIANS REPEATEDLY HAD REQUESTED HIS RELEASE SINCE HE WAS INTERNED ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED IN CLASHES FOLLOWING HIS 1937 ORATORY.

MQ1111PEW APR 10 1945

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, APRIL 9-(AP)-BRAZIL REESTABLISHED OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA TODAY. BUENOS AIRES DISPATCHES SAID COLOMBIA ALSO HAD RECOGNIZED THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT AT BUENOS AIRES.

AT MONTEVIDEO FOREIGN MINISTER SERRATO ANNOUNCED THAT EUGENIO MARTINEZ THEDDY, URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, WOULD LEAVE TODAY TO RESUME HIS POST AT BUENOS AIRES, REESTABLISHING RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

WD1144AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9-(AP)-CARLOS MARTINS AND OTTO DE FREITA VALLE, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADORS RESPECTIVELY TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WILL BE AMONG BRAZIL'S DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

THE DELEGATION WILL BE HEADED BY ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, IT WAS REPORTED, AND ALSO WILL INCLUDE ANTONIO CAMILLO DE OLIVEIRA, MINISTER TO COSTA RICA; MAJ.GEN.ESTEVAO LEITAO DE CUNHA, UNTIL RECENTLY MILITARY ATTACHE TO WASHINGTON AND CHIEF OF THE BRAZILIAN-UNITED STATES JOINT DEFENSE COMMISSION; VICE ADMIRAL SYLVIO DE NORONHA, NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON; MAJ.GEN.ARMANDO TROMPOWSKI, CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCE GENERAL STAFF AND NOW ON AN INSPECTION VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, AND DR.BERTHA LUTZ, LEADINGWOMAN SCIENTIST, AS WELL AS TECHNICAL ADVISERS AND ASSISTANTS.

DA240PEW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 9-(AP)-BETTER USE OF ESTABLISHED FACILITIES FOR SETTLING INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL DISPUTES WAS URGED TODAY BEFORE A JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE AND THE MEXICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

R.CASAS ALATRISTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE MEXICAN SECTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION, TOLD THE BANKERS THEY COULD AVOID MANY COSTLY LOSSES AND FACIWITATE TRANSACTIONS IF THEY WOULD USE THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION WHICH WAS CREATED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MONTEVIDEO IN 1933. HE SAID THE COMMISSION IS REPRSENTED ALL OVER THE HEMISPHERE.

THE MEETING WAS OPENED BY SALVADOR UGARTE, PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, AND THEN TURNED OVER TO WILBUR WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK, WHO HEADED THE DELEGATION OF 60 UNITED STATES BANKERS ATTENDING THE JOINT SESSION.

DV340PCW

VMEXICO CITY, APRIL 9-(AP)-MEXICO'S RESUMPTION OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIO S WITH ARGENTINA WAS HANDLEDITODAY DIRECTLY WITT BUENOE AIRES BY THE DEPARTMEN OF FOREIGN RALATIONS.

THERE WAS NO FORMALITY HERE. 309P. APR 10 1945

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 9 (AP)-THREE GUATEMALANS AND TWO HONDURANS REPORTED BY GUATEMALA AS THE RESULT OF AN ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE NEW GOVERNMENT THERE HAVE ARRIVED IN MEXICO CITY.

ONE OF THEM, COL.OVIDIO PIVARAL, CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN THE RECENT GUATEMALAN ELECTIONS, SAID THE GROUP WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE FRIDAY, BUT THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHY.

THE GUATEMALAN EMBASSY CONFIRMED A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN GUATEMALA CITY THAT THE GROUP WAS EXPELLED FOR ALLEGED "SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES."

CR1ASPCW EDE

ST.HYACINTHE, QUE., APRIL 9-(AP)-THREE (CORRECT) PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 16 INJURED, TWO CRITICALLY, WHEN A LIBERATOR OF THE R-A-F TRANSPORT COMMAND CRASHED INTO A FIELD AT NEARBY ST.SIMON LATE TODAY.

ONE OF THOSE KILLED WAS A CIVILIAN ON THE GROUND WHO WAS ELECTROCUTED AS HE ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE PLANE, WHICH BURNED AFTER HITTING THE GROUND. OF THE 11 PASSENGERS AND SEVEN CREW MEMBERS IN THE PLANE, TWO WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT AND TWO OTHERS WERE INJURED CRITICALLY. THE REMAINING 14 ALL SUFFERED INJURIES FROM WHICH THEY ARE EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

30.24-24645

OTTAWA, APRIL 9-(AP)-GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR FRASER VALLEY CONSTITUENCY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, INTIMATED TODAY IN THE COMMONS THAT DELEGATES ATTENDING THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE LATER THIS MONTH WOULD BE MORE AGREEABLE WITH CANADIAN BEEF "UNDER THEIR BELTS."

HE ASKED AGRICULTURE MINISTER GARDINER IF HE HAD RECEIVED ANY REQUEST FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR CALIFORNIA FOR AN ALLOTMENT OF 500,000 POUNDS OF BEEF FOR THE CONFERENCE.

"I UNDERSTAND," ADDED MR.CRUICKSHANK AMID LAUGHTER, "THAT ANY MEMBER WITH A GOOD STEAK UNDER HIS BELT IS MORE AGREEABLE, AND I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT ACTION IS BEING TAKEN IN THIS REGARD."

MR.GARDINER SAID ALL CANADIAN BEEF WAS CONTRACTED FOR, BUT CANADA WOULD SEND SOME TURKEYS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

MQ110SPEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 9-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED ~~TODAY~~ TODAY THE FOLLOWING AIRMEN WITH NEXT OF KIN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE:

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SQD.LEADER DAVID CHARLES FAIRBANKS, DFC AND BAR; MOTHER, MRS.F.L. FAIRBANKS, 424 EAST STATE ST., ITHACA, N.Y.

FLT.LT.HARRY PETER FURNISS; WIFE, MRS.H.P.M.FURNISS, 70 EAST 79TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FLYING OFFICER WILLIAMS JAMES ~~BUCKBEEZ~~ GILMORE; WIFE, MRS.W.J. GILMORE, 186 WEST 22ND ST., EUGENE, ORE.

FLYING OFFICER REUBEN SPROULE; WIFE, MRS.H.R.SPROULE, 1802 SOUTH VAN NESS AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CP--JA-- 130A

SUZUKI APPOINTED NAOTO KOHIYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY AS MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION. ALSO CONFIRMED BY RADIO TOKYO WAS THE APPOINTMENT OF EX-FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO AS MINISTER OF GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS.

SF503APW ADD Frisco-JapCabinet XXX cabinet changes

TOKYO RADIO SAID SUZUKI'S CABINET WAS MORE POWERFUL THAN THAT OF FORMER PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO, WHICH "WAS NOT A PEACE CABINET."

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 9-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO OF JAPAN TOOK A LOOK AT THE WAR -- AT AN ART EXHIBIT.

THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TODAY, REPORTED THAT THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS NAGAKO ATTENDED AN EXHIBITION ON WAR ILLUSTRATIONS BECAUSE THEY WERE EAGER "TO SEE THE EFFORT OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES AND THE BATTLEFIELDS WHERE VIOLENT BATTLES ARE PROGRESSING."

FJ640ACW NM

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
WESTERN FRONT: 128 MILES (FROM ALLMENHAUSEN)
ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

SW552PEW

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THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

21ST ARMY GROUP--BRITISH SECOND ARMY DROVE TOWARD BREMEN AND BEGAN SHELLING THE CITY; CANADIANS ALL BUT COMPLETED SEALING THE HOLLAND TRAP.

12TH ARMY GROUP: U.S. NINTH ARMY SENT FORCES WITHIN 128 MILES OF BERLIN AND FIVE MILES OF HANNOVER; U.S. FIRST ARMY ESTABLISHED ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD ON THE LEINE RIVER AND GAINED POSITIONS 147 MILES FROM BERLIN; TOGETHER FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES DROVE INTO RUHR POCKET; U.S. THIRD ARMY TOOK 10,877 PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: U.S.SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES WERE FASHIONING A TRAP IN BLACK FOREST AREA.

-DASH-

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: FOUGHT TO CLOSE HOLLAND TRAP.

BRITISH SECOND: ADVANCED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF BREMEN AND WAS MENACING HAMBURG, 54 MILES FROM FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S VANGUARDS.

U.S. NINTH: WAS EXPECTED TO ENTER HANNOVER SOON; HAD A SPEARHEAD LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM BRUNSWICK; SENT TROOPS INTO STREETS OF ESSEN, LARGEST CITY IN THE RUHR AND HOME OF KRUPP ARMAMENT WORKS.

U.S.FIRST: ADVANCED 13 MILES EAST OF MUENDEN AND CAPTURED NEIDERGANDERN; HACKED INTO RUHR POCKET.

U.S.THIRD: SCORED GAINS OF NINE MILES IN FRONT STRAIGHTENING OPERATIONS.

U.S.SEVENTH: CAPTURED NEUSTADT, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF ASCHAFFENBURG, AND PUSHED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF SCHWEINFURT, 20 MILES SOUTH OF NEUSTADT.

-DASH-

U.S.DIVISIONS:

SECOND ARMORED: PUSHED EASTWARD ON NORTH GERMAN PLAIN.

30TH INFANTRY: CLEARED HAMELIN.

79TH INFANTRY: ENTERED ESSEN AFTER CROSSING THE RHEINE-HERNE CANAL

83RD INFANTRY: ADVANCED SEVEN MILES EAST OF THE LEINE RIVER ON NINTH ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK.

84TH INFANTRY: WAS EXPECTED TO ENTER HANNOVER.

N920AEW

NIGHT LEAD SUPREME COURT
BY JOHN B.OWEN

WASHINGTON,APRIL 9-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT GAVE THE WAR STRICKEN PHILIPPINES AN ECONOMIC BOOST TODAY.

IT RULED THAT SHIPMENTS FROM THERE ARE IMPORTS AND THUS EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION.

JUSTICE MURPHY, A FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE ISLANDS, SAID IN A CONCURRING OPINION THAT SUCH A CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION CONFORMS "TO THE NATIONAL POLICY OF AIDING THE PHILIPPINE RECONSTRUCTION."

HE ADDED THAT "FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE, AT LEAST, THEIR ECONOMY MUST BE CLOSELY LINKED TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHOUT EITHER COUNTRY ABANDONING OR RETREATING FROM THE COMMON IDEAL OF INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES."

THE ISLANDS, MURPHY SAID, "CANNOT SAFELY BE THROWN INTO THE WORLD MARKET AND LEFT TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES."

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MURPHY OBSERVED THAT THE RULING DID NOT PRECLUDE CONGRESS FROM LEVYING ANY TARIFF IT FEELS NECESSARY.

THE COURT PREVENTED OHIO FROM LEVYING A PROPERTY TAX ON FIBERS BROUGHT FROM THE ISLANDS, OVERTURNING A DECISION BY THE STATE SUPREME COURT IN AN APPEAL BY HOOVEN AND ALLISON CO., XENIA, OHIO.

JUSTICE REED, IN A SEPARATE OPINION, WARNED THAT THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE OPINION IS TO GIVE THE PRODUCTS OF PUERTO RICO, GUAM, THE CANAL ZONE "AND PERHAPS OTHER TERRITORIES OR POSSESSION" CONSIDERABLE ADVANTAGES OVER COMPETING PRODUCTS OF THE STATES.

"IT ENABLES IMPORTERS, WHETHER FOR MANUFACTURE OR SALE, FROM THESE POSSESSIONS TO KEEP ON HAND, TAX FREE, QUANTITIES OF NON-TAXABLE ORIGINAL PACKAGES OF IMPORTED GOODS, SUCH AS CLOTHING, QUANTITIES OF NON-TAXABLE ORIGINAL PACKAGES OF IMPORTED GOODS, SUCH AS CLOTHING, EMBROIDERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, SUGARS, VEGETABLE OILS AND FIBERS," REED DECLARED.

ALTHOUGH THE COURT'S OPINION "DISCLAIMS DETERMINATION OF ANY RIGHTS BEYOND THE PHILIPPINES X X X THE BASIS UPON WHICH THE DECISION RESTS SUPPORTS SIMILAR RIGHTS FOR ALL LANDS COVERED BY THE TREATY OF PARIS (UNDER WHICH SPAIN CEDED LANDS TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1898)," REED SAID.

REED RAISED THE LONE DISSENTING VOICE ON THE PHILIPPINE SUBJECT, BUT THE COURT SPLIT 5 TO 4 IN DRAWING A DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE TIME IMPORTS ARE IMMUNE AND WHEN THEY LOSE THAT IDENTITY AND BECOME SUBJECT TO STATE TAXES.

THE CASE INVOLVED NOT ONLY PHILIPPINE FIBERS HELD BY THE OHIO FIRM BUT A QUANTITY FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND THE MAJORITY OPINION BY CHIEF JUSTICE STONE TREATED THEM SEPARATELY. HE HELD THAT NONE OF THE FIBERS WAS SUBJECT TO TAXES, REVERSING THE OHIO COURT.

THE FIBERS WERE IN THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE AWAITING MANUFACTURE, AND WERE IN THEIR ORIGINAL PACKAGES. STONE SAID THE SUPREME COURT NEVER HAD RULED THAT IMPORTS HELD BY THE IMPORTER IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE AND BEFORE THEY WERE SUBJECT TO MANUFACTURE ARE LIABLE TO STATE TAXATION.

JUSTICE BLACK, IN A DISSENT JOINED BY JUSTICES RUTLEDGE, DOUGLAS AND MURPHY, CONTENDED THAT THE MAJORITY OPINION RESULTS IN THE "ODD SITUATION," CREATING DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF GOODS IMPORTED FOR USE AGAINST GOODS IMPORTED FOR SALE.

IN A SERIES OF OTHER DECISIONS, THE COURT ANSWERED QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER A SECTION OF THE WAGE-HOUR LAW PROVIDING FOR ACTIONS TO RECOVER UNPAID MINIMUM WAGES OR OVERTIME PAY.

THE COURT HELD THAT AN EMPLOYEE IS NOT ENTITLED TO INTEREST ON SUMS RECOVERED IN SUCH AN ACTION. IT RULED THAT A WORKER ACCEPTING FROM HIS EMPLOYER DELAYED PAYMENT DUE UNDER THE ACT CANNOT WAIVE HIS RIGHT TO RECOVER AN EQUAL SUM IN DAMAGES. IT DECIDED THAT AN EMPLOYER AND A WORKER CANNOT WAIVE THE LATTER'S RIGHT TO THE BASIC MINIMUM WAGES AND DAMAGES, THROUGH A SETTLEMENT FOR LESS THAN THE STATUTORY AMOUNT.

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YANKS TAKE HANNOVER ENTER BRUNSWICK; U. S. AIRMEN DESTROY 397 GERMAN PLANES

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TWO YANK ARMIES RACE FOR BERLIN, 110 MILES AWAY

Ninth Army Tanks Overrun Salzgitter, Site of Goering Steel Works.

THIRD REACHES ERFURT

British Forces Cross Weser to Drive Within 60 Miles of Hamburg.

Bremen

PARIS, Wednesday, April 11—(AP) The U. S. Ninth army, in a neck and neck race with the American First army toward Berlin, quickly toppled German [illegible] city of Hannover yesterday and swept on 28 miles into Brunswick's outskirts at a point only 110 miles from the Reich capital.

NIGHT

While tank units of the Ninth also overran Saltzgitter, site of the Goering steel works 10 miles southwest of imperiled Brunswick, U. S. First army troops in a 40-mile advance on the south smashed into Nordhausen and likewise struck within 110 miles of Berlin with the seizure of localities near Auleben, 45 miles west of Halle and 57 miles from Leipzig.

Farther south the U. S. Third army, capturing 285 members of the German foreign ministry at Muehlhausen, rolled on and reached the outskirts of Erfurt and Coburg, 50 miles from the Czechoslovakian frontier in the swelling drive to split Germany.

Warplanes Smash Luftwaffe

Thousands of Allied warplanes were aiding the explosive advances into the heart of Germany and destroyed 397 German planes during the day.

In the north the British Second army sent tank columns across the shattered Weser river line north of fallen Hannover, a city of nearly a half-million population, and reached the Aller river at a point within 60 miles of Hamburg, great German port. Berlin said units of this army already had crossed the lower Aller and were only 50 miles from Hamburg.

To the west the Canadians plunged within 25 miles of the seaport of Emden in their race to close the last corridor leading into Holland where between 100,000 and 200,000 Germans are pocketed. Other units fought deeper into Holland itself.

At the southern end of the 400-mile front curving deep into Germany the U. S. Seventh army struck within 45 miles of the Danube headwaters and the French First army captured Pforsheim, 15 miles southeast of Karlsruhe and 22 miles from the big communications center of Stuttgart.

Elements of the First and Ninth army fought savage rear actions as they compressed the shrinking Ruhr pocket where 100,000 Germans were trapped. Field dispatches said the Germans were flying in old planes by night and trying to rescue key officers and personnel.

Eisenhower Calls on Germans

General Eisenhower's headquarters, in a broadcast declaring that "German resistance in the west has collapsed," called on the German population in the big ports in the north to keep fanatical Nazis from destroying what's left of those city's dock installations.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army Doughboys riding captured German half-tracks stormed and captured Hannover, which gave the current English monarchial line to Britain. Troops of the 84th infantry division under Maj. Gen. Alexander Boling made the quick conquest of the city which mostly was a pile of bricks after five years of constant bombing. Thousands of the city's peacetime population of 472,527 still were living in the ruins.

Elements of the veteran 30th division, sweeping around Hannover cut the autobahn mid-way between there and Brunswick and then captured Vechelade, only five miles east of Brunswick. This stroke put these troops within 110 miles of Berlin.

West

The Ninth's Second Armored division farther south crashed through hastily-erected Nazi mountain defenses and captured points only 10 miles from Brunswick as they began enveloping operations against that key road junction city.

The rapid Ninth army gains put that fighting outfit only 160 miles from Russian troops along the Oder river east of Berlin.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army tank columns dashing toward a juncture with the Russians swept eastward 25 miles to a point within 52 miles of the Elbe river, entering Nordhausen.

Resistance in Ruhr Weakens

At the same time enemy resistance in the Ruhr trap lessened somewhat at some points, possibly indicating the trapped Germans were pulling back into a tight little ring for a last-ditch stand.

At the rate prisoners were being taken—the First army had pulled 18,667 prisoners from the pocket as of Monday night and the Ninth army had taken 17,897—it was believed that possibly better than the 100,000 Nazis estimated as being in the trap had been caught by the solid juncture of the First and Ninth sealing off the Ruhr.

However, the Germans were reported evacuating troops from the Ruhr by transport plane—probably key personnel—in a desperate attempt to salvage something from the disaster. American night fighters knocked down one old JU-52 Monday night. There are several air fields within the pocket which can be used.

Hodges' armor which turned eastward from Paderborn had reached Nordhausen and points to the south. They were driving down a corridor bypassing the towering Harz mountains on their left.

Two flying columns of the Third Armored division met at Gieboldhausen and a sharp fight with enemy tanks temporarily slowed up their advance. Allied war planes came into the battle and after two of the Nazi tanks had been knocked out the others retreated eastward.

Other advance units of Hodges' First army reached Niedergebra, Herzberg, and a point near Werningerode, nine miles east of Duderstadt.

A dispatch from Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said British Second army troops broke through a 30-mile gap in German lines north of Hannover where defenses were "paper thin," and speared to within 60 miles of Hamburg, great German port on the Elbe river.

The British broke out of their Weser bridgehead at Hoya, 40 miles northwest of embattled Hannover, and in a nine-mile advance punched within two miles of the communications hub of Rethen, on the Aller river, the last of three water barriers between menaced Bremen and Hamburg.

1st Tanks 115 Miles From Berlin; Ruhr Battle Disaster for Nazis

British Army Rushes for Port of Hamburg as Patton's Troops Advance Again to Within Few Miles of Erfurt.

BULLETIN.

Muehlhausen, Germany, April 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two hundred and eighty-five members of the German Foreign Ministry staff have been captured by the Americans here. American armor advanced so quickly that the staff had no time to flee. The capture did not include Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop.

Long

Paris, April 10 (A. P.).—Ninth Army infantry riding German half-tracks, captured the old city of Hannover today and reached a point further east along the superhighway 120 miles from Berlin.

Hannover, a city of 472,000, is the twelfth city of Germany and the ancient family seat of the kings of England. Tanks of the Fifth Armored Division raced around the city in a twenty-three mile advance which carried to a point fifteen miles northwest of Brunswick. Resistance in Hannover and the surrounding area was described officially as light, coming mainly from unco-ordinated units.

Much of Hannover's population was on hand to greet Major-Gen. Alexander R. Bolling's Eighty-fourth Division when it took over the city. The division promptly gave the city to the General in honor of the liberation of his soldier son, who was freed from a Nazi prison camp this morning.

Thus today brought to Bolling not alone his greatest

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military victory, but the news of his son's safety. First Lieut. Alexander R. Bolling Jr. of Washington, D. C., was captured in the Ardennes bulge last winter when on patrol trying to locate a German battery. Until today the General did not know whether his son was alive. Even then he could not notify his wife.

Meanwhile First Army armor to the south advanced twenty-four miles to the Harz Mountains, reaching a point sixty miles from the Elbe River just south of the large supply base of Nordhausen, which is 115 miles from Berlin. Gen. Courthey H. Hodges's new First Army drive was punching across the narrowing waist of Germany toward the Russian siege lines in the east, at last reports no more than 150 miles away in some sectors. His tanks headed down a corridor by-passing the towering Harz Mountains on the left.

Ruhr a Great Disaster.

The battle of the Ruhr already had turned into a German military disaster. By last midnight the First and Ninth armies had taken 36,566 from the trap and there were thousands more still inside. At the present rate, some 100,000 will be taken.

Another 100,000 to 200,000 were sealed off in Holland, Supreme Headquarters raising its estimate during the day. The Canadians moved to within fifteen miles of the North Sea and captured a V-2 rocket site near Hellendoorn.

The Third Army which the Germans had reported as being loose, advanced to within two and a half miles of Erfurt, sixty-three miles from Leipzig, and within three of Coburg, fifty miles from the Czecho-Slovak frontier.

The Germans said the Third Army had started shelling Erfurt, a city of 166,661, last reported five miles away.

The Germans said that Americans who by-passed Hannover had reached Salzgitter, 115 miles from Berlin and seventeen from the big aircraft center of Brunswick. Salzgitter is the site of the sprawling Hermann Goering iron works. The enemy also said that Hannover was encircled completely and that the British had crossed the Aller River and captured Verden and started a race for Hamburg, fifty miles distant.

North of Hannover, British tanks and infantry cut a twenty-mile gash in German defenses and started for Hamburg, Germany's leading port and second largest city. Hamburg was sixty miles away in that sector.

While the Eighty-fourth (Rail Splitters) Division entered the ruins of Hannover, meeting place of five railroads and seven major highways, tank troops sped many miles to the northeast and southeast of the city which guards the approaches to Berlin.

The Canadian First Army marched to within fifteen miles of the North Sea and twenty-five of the Dollart Bay U-boat base of Emden in the thrusts to seal off the landward routes into the Netherlands.

Bremen, Germany's second port, was outflanked to the southeast by a British Second Army bridgehead over the Weser River at Hoya. The British were encountering stiff defenses at the outskirts of smoldering Bremen, but the port was being flanked on both sides.

[The British have entered the western suburbs of Bremen, Absie, the OWI transmitter in London, declared in a broadcast picked up at New York this afternoon by NBC. Absie added that British tanks have completely encircled the city.]

Nearing Helgoland Bight.

Troops west of the city cut to within thirty-five miles of Helgoland Bight.

Pilots reported the Germans were sendng air transports into the shrinking Ruhr death pocket by night in attempts to salvage what they could of the 1,000,000 or so Nazis sealed off between the First and Ninth armies.

The Ruhr pocket shrunk to less than 2,000 square miles under attacks from the north, east and south by the First and Ninth armies. Gelsenkirchen, a flattened city of 313,000, fell without a shot. Essen, sixth largest city of Germany, was toppling in street fighting, and its great Krupp works were captured.

Siegburg (32,000), east of Bonn, fell to the First Army, which pushed five miles northwest of it. Olpe, Kobberode and other towns on the east side of the pocket toppled.

Nazis Rescue Generals.

Don Whitehead, in a front-line dispatch, quoted American pilots as saying tonight that the Germans were sending air transports into the Ruhr pocket by night in an apparent attempt to evacuate key personnel and equipment. The Germans were flying old three-engined Junkers-52s. It is highly likely they have been able to get out some top-ranking generals.

American night fighters intercepted one transport last night and shot it down north of Attendorn. Planes were arriving over the Ruhr at intervals of about fifteen minutes, coming in low over the hills. There are several airfields which could be used inside the pocket.

As of midnight last the First Army had taken 18,667 prisoners from the pocket and the Ninth Army had counted 17,897, with thousands more still inside the pocket. The rate at which prisoners were being taken upholds the present official estimate that there were some 100,000 German troops caught in the Ruhr, including service elements, anti-aircraft troops, cooks, bakers and assorted odds and ends required to keep the combat units supplied.

Resistance Slackening.

Resistance has been lessening the past few days leading some military men to think that perhaps the enemy was pulling back into a tight little circle for a last-ditch stand. Infantrymen captured a bridge on the Lenne River near Oberberge today and then pushed on to the town of Visbeck. They were engaged by dug-in infantry, tanks and anti-tank fire. Ninth Division infantry pushed west almost five miles south of Mechede while armored units drove thirteen miles west of Oberkirchen to the Lenne River. In the southern part of the pocket American troops advanced to a line roughly six miles north of the Sieg River.

All along the northern and central fronts American and British forces were either surging into the heartland of Germany or lined up for impending assault.

Gen. Omar Bradley's First and Third Army linkup on the Thuringian plain threatened with the Russians, to cut the Reich in two. The Germans were rushing whatever reserves they could scratch up into the historic Jena battlefields where Napoleon—another invader from the west—prevailed a century ago. Jena was just ahead of the Twelfth Army group.

The First and Third Army positions out in the clear on the Thuringian plain gave Gen. Bradley a battering ram south of the Harz mountains and almost due south of Brunswick. There probably was no fighting force left in the heart of the Reich which could stop the massed might of Gen. Eisenhower. Already sixty-two Allied divisions have been identified in fighting east of the Rhine and twenty of these are armored.

Hannover was deeply outflanked from the north and south by divisions of the American Ninth and British Second Armies.

The Germans said American tanks immediately north of Hannover were pushing east from Steinhuder Meer and had advanced to a point "midway between Hannover and Celle," 22 miles northeast of the Prussian traffic center.

The Germans said yesterday the Americans had pushed north around Lehrte, ten miles east of Hannover. By enemy account, they were less than eight miles from completely encircling the city of 472,527.

"It becomes increasingly clear that the enemy intends to encircle Hannover completely," the Germans said early this afternoon.

Bradley's First and Third Armies were within 150 miles of Russian lines and in ideal tank country, where Germany may be cut in two.

His Ninth Army captured the Ruhr industrial center of Gelsenkirchen, (313,000 population). The Ninth also captured the ruined Krupp works in Essen and virtually surrounded that city of 660,000 while fighting in its streets.

Two Cities Afire

Hannover and Bremen were besieged and afire while the British Second and American Ninth Armies beat at their outskirts.

Both are great prizes. Bremen is Germany's second port, a Focke-Wulf plane producer and a submarine base. Hannover is a meeting place of five railroads and seven main highways and a producer of aircraft, guns, tanks, trucks and four fifths of Germany's airplane tires.

The whole Allied front was aimed at the Elbe River, 50 miles away at Hamburg and less than 70 at Magdeburg. The river is the last before Berlin.

The Ninth Army on the high road to Berlin was less than 20 miles from Brunswick; the Third Army was five from Erfurt; the Seventh was four miles from Schweinfurt; and the French were nine from Stuttgart.

The Ruhr trap was squeezed down to less than 2,500 square miles, a death trap 50 miles long and 50 wide holding tens of thousands of Nazis. Fighting raged in the streets of Dortmund (537,000) for the third day.

The total bag of prisoners from the Ruhr pocket rose to more than 25,000 as the Eighth Division captured Olpe, 13 miles north of Siegen, where the Germans had been reported concentrating tanks and troops for a counter-attack. Resistance, however, was light and there was no sign of massed strength.

More than 25,000 square miles has been hacked from Western Germany and Allied armored spearheads are jabbing deeper. General Eisenhower's tanks were clanking about the Reich virtually at will; the shattered Wehrmacht—drained by 500,000 casualties in ten days and by the entrapment of 180,000 more in the Ruhr and Holland—was fighting by day and running by night.

Canadians Push on Emden

The Canadian Fourth Armored Division advanced ten miles during the night to within 25 miles of Emden (27,000) and 15 miles from the North Sea. The North German city of Oldenburg was menaced by Canadians 40 miles away.

Hamburg, Germany's second city of 1,682,220, was less than 50 miles from Allied vanguards, and the port of Luebeck was brought within 95 miles of British lines thrust across the Weser at Hoya.

More than 6,000 bombing, rocket firing and machine gunning Allied warplanes kept rail junctions and cross roads towns of Middle Germany aflame all day yesterday and last night. British heavy bombers in great strength loosed terrific ruin on the big Kiel shipyards.

The U. S. Eighth Air Force alone destroyed 166 planes, and damaged 53 more in attacks on airfields and dispersal grounds in a great circle around Munich, 95 miles from the Seventh Army. Pilots found evidence that the hard-pressed Luftwaffe was using makeshift operational bases. Many destroyed planes were on superhighways. Many were Jets.

Escape Route Cut

The Canadian Fourth Armored Division racing north along the Ems fought within 15 miles of Dollart Bay, between Germany and Holland. A salient to this arm of the North Sea would totally sever Holland from the Reich; all railroads already have been cut and it is estimated 80,000 Germans are pocketed behind flooded polders and the Canadian troops.

The Third Army farther south was building up for the last lap of the victory race in an assault line on the Thuringian Plain within 128 to 130 miles of Berlin. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops continued to straighten their lines, advancing up to nine miles on a 25-mile front which extends from Plaue, 13 miles southeast of Gotha, southward to Walgau, nine miles south of Suhl and within 50 miles of Czechoslovakia.

German Resistance Shattered

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V-E Day Expected When British and U. S. Troops Join Up With Reds.

By WES GALLAGHER.

Hamelin, April 10 (A. P.).—A juncture between British-American and Russian forces may well be the time chosen by the three Powers to declare all organized warfare with Germany at an end.

Such a declaration would give German soldiers one of two choices—they could either surrender and be treated as prisoners of war or continue fighting and be hunted down as Franc Tireurs or guerrillas, having no legal military status. Judging by the morale of German troops captured in the past two weeks there is little doubt what the German soldier's choice would be. Those still willing to die for the Fuehrer are few and far between.

The Western Front is that in

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name only. There is no real German front left. The resistance now being encountered by American forces, except in the Ruhr pocket, is unorganized and little more than strong guerrilla opposition. For example, the Ninth Army spearheads driving east toward Berlin since bypassing the Ruhr have not encountered a single organized German division. They have been met only by convalescents, anti-aircraft crews and some several hundred odd units ordinarily found only in rear areas.

Expect Short Stands.

Military men feel the Germans are incapable of erecting any battle front in the west, except perhaps for a short stand along the Elbe and immediately before Berlin itself. In the words of one operations officer, the situation in the west is now more of a political than a strategic problem.

Front line fighting men feel that one or two armored divisions or infantry combined can set out for any place in Germany now and reach it within a reasonable time. Most military men believe the joint chiefs of staff in Washington will fix some definite line in Germany to which either the Russians or the western front Allies will advance and then halt, waiting for the forces opposite to move up and join them.

This meeting, no matter where, probably will end what might be called organized resistance in the Reich, military authorities believe. A meeting by the United States Third Army and the Russians would cut Germany into two isolated sections, while a meeting between the Ninth Army and the Russians near Berlin would accomplish a similar feat, making it impossible for the German High Command to conduct any sort of organized war. This is particularly true in view of the fact that nine-tenths of Germany's heavy industry is in Allied hands.

No Formal Peace.

Such a cutting up of the German army would allow German soldiers to surrender with honor, because their military situation would be impossible.

Almost all Germans, officers and civilians, seem to agree that there will be no formal peace. They say the Nazis will never make peace and there is no other German group strong enough to do so. They say the German soldier would like to stop fighting, but that he will not give up until he knows he can surrender without danger of retaliation from the Nazis.

The Nazis, with organizations such as the Werewolves are trying to capitalize on the situation by attempting to throw Germany into a state of anarchy.

Some sections of the German population have been terrorized by the Werewolves, but thus far they have been a flop as effective guerrilla opposition to the Allied armies. A check of the various Allied armies disclosed there has been almost no sabotage of military effort or assassination of Allied soldier

General Says Hitler Shelved British Invasion

Nazi Tells How R.A.F. Raids and Landings in Africa Spoiled Plan Later On

GOETTINGEN, Germany, April 9 (Delayed) (AP).—A small, mouselike German major general of ordnance, who built the sites for the barge-borne invasion of England, said today that Adolf Hitler himself postponed the venture against the advice of his military leaders.

"Von Rundstedt," he said, "wanted to attack England immediately after France fell in 1940, but he was overruled by Hitler. Instead we were ordered to wind up our campaign in Yugoslavia and prepare to attack Russia."

In 1942, the general declared, Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt thought the golden opportunity had been missed and that England was too strong to be invaded. But, he said Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch wanted to establish a holding line in Russia and prepare for a strike against England.

Because of his skill and knowledge, the general was given the job of organizing invasion sites in Holland. He said thousands of barges were concentrated, but that the invasion project finally was abandoned.

"That was because of two things," he said, "the Royal Air Force bombing attacks on our barge concentrations, and the invasion of North Africa by the Allies."

He said that although tied up by the Russian campaign the Germans had gambled in North Africa to gain food supplies and take a chance on capturing the Suez Canal.

Sitting almost unnoticed in the

banner-hung City Hall among clamoring civilians, the little general said he had been relieved of his command a month ago because the Nazi gauleiters no longer trusted him. "The Wehrmacht officers who want to make peace no longer have any real power in the German Army," he declared.

First V-2 Site Is Overrun By Canadians in Holland

London Hears Missiles May Be Launched in Norway

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS in northeast Holland, April 10 (AP).—The first V-2 site to fall into Allied hands was overrun by Canadian troops in a forested area near Hellendoorn today.

Baruch Visits Patton

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, April 10 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, special advisor to President [illegible] visited Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. and the Third Army area today.

Hannover Captor's Son Freed From Germans

Hannover, April 10 (AP) — The Americans who captured Hannover today gave the city to their general, in honor of the liberation of his soldier son, who was freed from a Nazi prison camp this morning.

First Lieut. Alexander R. Bolling [illegible] Washington, D.C., was captured in the Ardennes bulge last winter when on patrol trying to locate a German battery.

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35 Men Drank From Victims' Skulls At Nazis' Limburg 'Murder Factory'

Limburg, Germany, April 10—(AP)—American troops have discovered a German "murder factory," rivalling any house of horror dreamed up by fiction writers, where it is estimated 20,000 persons viewed by the Nazis as "undesirables," were systematically slain.

Located in an insane asylum near Limburg, the terror-filled establishment was in charge of a tall, scar-faced 70-year-old [illegible] surgeon, assisted by a husky 45-year-old chief woman's nurse and middle-aged chief warden, Allied officers said. On the staff were SS (Elite Guard) officers from Berlin.

Tales told by German residents of the village of Hadamar, four miles north of Limburg, led U. S. First Army officers Lieut. George Walker of Deshler, Ohio, and Capt. Alton H. Jung of San Antonio, Tex., to question officials in the village, and resulted in locating the asylum.

Maj. Harvey M. Coverly, Sausalito, Calif., ordered the arrest of the three in charge of the "factory," said by the officers to be one of six set up by the Nazis inside Germany to dispose scientifically of unruly slave laborers or those who had outlived their usefulness.

German civil authorities estimated 15,000 victims were gassed and cremated and another 5,000 killed by drugs or poison and buried in communal graves.

The stench of burning bodies caused Hadamar residents to complain and the bishop of Muenster lodged protests with the asylum officials. That caused the Nazis to switch from gas to hypodermic injections and from cremation to mass burial.

The slayings were described as "mercy killings" authorized by a 1939 Nazi statute.

Two investigators, Capt. Brinkley Hamilton, a British officer attached to an American infantry division, and Lieut. W. R. Johnson, Loveland, Colo., told a macabre story of death and torture and ghoulish feasts by drunken executioners in the asylum where 300 crazed inmates were permitted to run free in underground dungeons.

"Nobody would believe it," said Johnson. "It had underground chambers with dripping water, bats flying around and little crazy men who jumped out at you at every step."

Of the Nazi surgeon in charge, Johnson said: "I never saw a tougher looking man in my life."

The job of the chief nurse, he added, "was to put the death needle into women patients. She was about six feet tall, built like a football player and as ugly as a witch."

The head keeper, "a mousey-looking middle-aged man who had been promoted from driving victims to the asylum to the actual job of doing away with them," gave the officers the first indication of how the asylum operated, Johnson declared.

"He told us the asylum never held more than 500 patients and showed us that there were only 481 graves in the cemetery. There were fresh, empty graves, and when we asked him about them he said 'we always keep three graves ahead.' "

The officers learned that from six to 20 bodies were dumped into each grave.

Captain Hamilton, a veteran of 20 years at London's Bow Street Police Station, said that on one day 500 Russians were taken into the asylum and not one came out alive.

"When we first walked through the asylum the insane inmates, laughing and screaming, followed us around in packs," Hamilton added. "There were dwarfs and stupid giants, but all seemed harmless. Only the sane people there were killed."

He said that each morning the surgeon director, the head keeper and the nurse conferred on who would be killed that day.

"One assistant said the doctor was regarded as a kind man because if one of the victims fought against taking the hypo needle the surgeon would not let the attendants beat him into submission," Hamilton recounted. "He just let the man go without food until he was too weak to object."

The gas chambers and crematorium were operated by SS men from Berlin, the investigators added.

After their 10,000th killing the SS men had a drinking orgy, Hamilton said. "They cleaned out the skulls of some of their victims and used them as drinking cups. Townspeople and former employes at the asylum testified to this."

He said some of the victims were "young children who were half Jews."

Most of the victims appeared to be Russian men and women workers who couldn't stand the strain of hard work and little food, the officers said. Many Poles and some Dutch were killed, but there was no evidence to prove that Belgians or French were slain.

The surgeon, confronted by evidence and testimony on operations of the murder factory, was quoted have always been a doctor of honor."

BRITON DECLARES NAZIS STARVED YANK CAPTIVES

Goettingen, Germany, April 10—(AP)—British Imperial prisoners newly freed from two German camps said today American soldiers captured in Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's ill-fated Ardennes offensive had been starved and mistreated by the Nazis.

A South African gun sergeant captured at Tobruk in June, 1942, said the treatment of British prisoners had not been bad until last December, "when the Germans really got scared."

Among 2,000 Empire troops freed at Goettingen and Duderstadt, he said their Red Cross parcels failed to arrive then and food fell off to watery soup, bread and one-inch squares of sausage.

"But we learned what bad treatment could really be when the Americans arrived at our camp late in December," he said, referring to the thousands of prisoners taken from such outfits as the 106th, 99th and 28th Infantry Divisions, which were hit first and hardest by Von Rundstedt's Winter drive.

"For some reason which we never learned, they had a much tougher break than we did. When they arrived at our camp we naturally tried to share our Red Cross parcels with them, but the Germans immediately took the parcels away from the Americans and told us we couldn't give them any gifts. Then they were taken away from our area and locked in a separate enclosure.

"They quickly developed dysentery and were treated shockingly. They were put in double-decked barns with no sanitation facilities. There was no place for them to go and you can imagine the condition of their living quarters. They were just living skeletons when last we saw them."

His story was corroborated by several other British, New Zealand and South African soldiers, some of whom had been prisoners ever since Dunkirk.

285 RIBBENTROP AIDES CAPTURED

Foreign Ministry Staff Members Taken In Muehlhausen

Muehlhausen, Germany, April 8 [*AP—Delayed*]—Two hundred and eighty-five members of the German Foreign Ministry were captured last Thursday when the 6th Armored Division rolled into this city 19 miles northwest of Weimar.

Officials captured handled matters such as [illegible] exchange of nationals [illegible] countries, personnel and press communications and among them were several who had spent many years in Washington.

However, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and other top figures in his department were not among the prisoners taken.

This section of the Foreign Ministry, whose work was generally administrative, was moved to Muehlhausen from Berlin about a month ago when many Government offices were moved into this area some 140 miles southwest of Berlin where the Nazis believed they would be comparatively safe.

Tanks Spoil Plans

But the staff barely had time to get set up and organized when tanks of the 6th Armored Division roared into the city, which offered no resistance and consequently was hardly touched by war.

Just before taking this picturesque Old World city of 50,000 the 6th, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow, of Washington, D.C., also seized numerous members of the German railroad ministry at Scherbda, 10 miles south of Muehlhausen. The photographic department of Transocean News Agency was captured at Langensalza, 5 miles southeast.

This area was to have been one of the main dispersal centers for German Government departments when the encroachments of the Russians on the east and the repeated aerial bombings of Berlin forced the transfer of many of the Reich's offices away from the capital.

Under House Detention

When the decision was made to leave Berlin, two departments of the Foreign Ministry were transferred here, but Ribbentrop and his closest associates fled elsewhere.

The officials who came here were

found in apartments, basements, garages and homes of friends. Inasmuch as the officials were civilians they were placed in charge of Allied Military Government officers, including Major Royce Weisenberger, of Hope, Ark., former lawyer and legislator, and Capt. Judson de Loach, of Lakeland, Fla., former member of the Associated Press staff in Atlanta, Ga.

The Foreign Ministry staff was placed under house detention until they could be moved.

'Did Not Dare Talk'

The enemy officials said Berlin was at least 75 per cent destroyed and most Government buildings gone, but added that the SS (Elite Guard) and Gestapo still held an iron fist over the people of the ruined capital.

Trembling as he spoke, one of the staff said "most of us feel the war is lost, but until now we did not dare talk about it for fear of what might happen to us."

People in Germany generally have ceased believing some secret weapon still might win the war, he said, but at the same time believe the war will continue if the SS and Gestapo hold the whip hand.

Escape 'Miraculous'

The people are extremely pessimistic about any group of Germans wresting power from Hitler. Himmler and their henchmen. Hitler is still very much alive, the captives insisted.

A man who said he took the picture of Hitler, shaking hands with Mussolini two hours after the army coup failed last July declared, "there was nothing fake about it. Hitler's escape was simply miraculous."

Fear of the Russians pervades the entire German nation, it was said, and people who believe the war is lost hope the Americans will be strong enough to hold the Russians in check.

"If the Russians are uncontrolled, Germany will cease to exist as a nation," one officer asserted.

Early in the war Reichmarshal Goering told the people that "if ever a single bomber is able to fly over Berlin my name will be Meyer."

Now everyone calls Goering "Mr. Meyer," surreptitiously of course.

Americans who escaped from a German prison camp said today that the Germans had inflicted horrible cruelties upon their captives.

"You wouldn't believe the way the Germans treated the prisoners, both the wounded and the unwounded," Bolling said. "Near the American lines the harsh treatment was relaxed, but farther inside Germany it was worse."

Bolling and Lieut. Robert Jonscher of Arlington, Vt.; and Pfc. John Kutsaris, 520 Wheatland ave., Bound Brook, N. J., arrived at the American lines northeast of Wuerzburg this morning. Jonscher said that he had lost thirty pounds and Bolling said he lost forty pounds during the imprisonment.

Both men said they had been through horrors at Gerolstein and Hammelburg. They said they made four attempts to escape and finally got away four days ago. They lived in the woods, aided by escaped French labor prisoners. The lieutenants met Kutsaris later. He had been captured a week ago at Wuerzburg.

Woman Wants To Quit Germany For Ohio Home

Bad Mergentheim, Germany, April 10 (AP)—Mrs. Georgia James von Richter said today she wished to go back home to Cleveland, Ohio, but would go only if her husband, former German vice consul in Cleveland, could go with her.

She said she married Richard von Richter in 1934.

Her husband was fired from the diplomatic service because he had married an American, but his Government used him in its radio service because of his knowledge of English, she said.

Mrs. von Richter, who says "I think I'm still an American," told American officers that she used to live at 2904 Warrington road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, and that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. James, still lived there.

9th Army Captures 2, Perhaps 3 Generals

Blomberg, Germany, April 10 (AP). The 113th Cavalry Group of the 9th Army captured two and possibly three German generals today east of the Weser River. One blundered into American lines.

The officer in charge of induction of Germans into the army in the Einbeck area.

8 AERIAL RECORDS FALL IN ASSAULT ON 26 AIRFIELDS

Eighth Airforce Loses 25 Bombers, 15 Fighters in Massive Attack.

YANKS BAG 20 JETS

Luftwaffe Given Crippling Blow, Planes Grounded for Lack of Fuel.

LONDON, April 10.—(AP) American fighter pilots and bomber gunners destroyed 397 German aircraft today and shattered eight aerial warfare records in the most devastating blow ever delivered against the once mighty Luftwaffe.

Countless other German craft were damaged as both American and British planes again assaulted the German Reich.

25 U. S. Bombers Lost

Losses of the U. S. Eighth airforce were announced as 25 heavy bombers and 15 fighters.

In attacks on more than 26 enemy air fields, 336 German planes were destroyed on the ground and 61 were shot down in aerial combat. Twenty of the 61 were the deadly jet-propelled fighters, the largest bag of these high-voltaged interceptors ever collected in a single day.

Fighter pilots destroyed 284 parked planes and shot down 21 others, while bomber gunners accounted for 17 enemy aircraft. Continent-based U. S. Ninth air force pilots, in attacks on 15 air fields, destroyed 39 planes on the ground and shot down 18 others. The Ninth lost five fighter bombers.

Three more Luftwaffe bases were ripped up by fighters of the First Tactical Air Force operating from France. They accounted for 13 parked enemy craft and five others shot down in combat.

In the last four days 61 German air fields have been pounded and at least 765 enemy planes have been destroyed.

The German jet planes drilled into the American bomber formations in waves of up to 10 abreast.

The combined force of heavy bombers and fighters, the greatest fleet ever put aloft to blast air fields, dug up seven jet plane bases and an experimental testing field all within a 70-mile radius of Berlin.

There was no way of confirming destruction caused by bombs dropped from a 20,000-foot level, but returning crewmen said that before depositing some of their loads they could see several airdromes crowded with planes.

Toll May Rise

A spokesman for Eighth airforce headquarters said 'this record-breaking number of enemy planes destroyed on the ground may rise with final assessment of claims, which is now incomplete and will continue for several days."

One formation of Fortresses and its fighter escort repulsed the heaviest concentration of jet planes so far encountered over Germany when the bombers went in and blasted an ordnance depot and fighter base at Oraniensburg, 15 miles north of Berlin.

Flying sometimes in waves of more than four abreast, flying forts pounded German air fields in the Brandenburg and Magdeburg areas, while Mustangs ripped into more than 100 parked enemy craft on two fields northwest of Berlin.

Ninth Air force fighters blasted at least nine ME-109s out of the air north of Weimar and Gotha, while 16 Thunderbolts dropped fragmentation bombs squarely on more than 500 freight cars, 350 of them loaded with ammunition, in the Neunemarket railyards 10 miles north of Bayreuth, and then sped on to othersidings where 28 more cars and two locomotives were destroyed.

Two separate forces of heavy RAF planes, meanwhile, pounded two freight yards in Leipzig and the German radio reported more formations of British bombers were over the Reich tonight.

Today's crippling air blow on the Luftwaffe's striking force, most of which was grounded for lack of fuel, shattered the previous overall fighter and bomber score of enemy planes knocked out in a single day, 352 planes destroyed July 17, 1943 in the Schweinfurt and Regensburg areas.

It also beat the old record of 177 enemy planes destroyed in a single day by fighter pilots, set last Sept. 5, and upset the mark of 70 enemy planes destroyed on the ground, also set last Sept. 5.

RAF bombers were also out against the Reich, with heavy bombers smashing railway yards at Leipzig and Plauen, some 90 miles to the south, while Mosquito bombers paid their nightly call on Berlin. Probably more than 1,000 RAF planes took part in these attacks, bringing to nearly 6,000 the total of planes which attacked Germany in the last twelve hours.

3,150 Planes Take Part

More than 3,150 American planes took part in today's record-making smashes, attacking at least a dozen German airfields, including bases for the dangerous jet-propelled planes, and hitting at enemy supplies and rail equipment.

Included in the attacking force were 1,300 Britain-based U. S. Eighth airforce Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 850 fighters, and more than 1,000 fighter-bombers of the U. S. Ninth airforce and First Tactical airforce, operating from continental stations.

Eighth airforce pilots, flying long-range Thunderbolts and Mustangs riddled 284 parked enemy aircraft, many of them jet planes roosting on eight airdromes within a 70-mile radius of the German capital. In the air these pilots knocked down 21 other planes, 20 of them ME-262 twin-turbo craft, in some of the most violent dogfights of the war.

Ninth airforce pilots claimed destruction of 39 enemy planes on the ground and 15 others downed in aerial combat, while pilots of the First Tactical airforce blasted 13 on the ground and knocked five others out of the sky.

In the last four days well over 50 German air fields have been hammered and at least 745 enemy planes have been destroyed.

An 8th Air Force staff officer said that at least 100 more Nazi planes were probably splintered and an untold number were damaged by the 3,600 tons of fragmentation bombs and high explosives dropped by the Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

There was no way of confirming destruction caused by bombs dropped from a 20,000-foot level, but returning crewmen said that before depositing some of their loads they could see several airdromes crowded with planes.

245 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED BY U. S.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Fighter pilots of the United States Eighth Air Force today destroyed at least 245 German planes—227 of them on the ground—and set an all time record for fighters.

The score was made as more than 2,150 American bombers and fighters, flying a massive aerial offensive, hit German airfields into its fourth straight day, struck at enemy jet-plane bases in the Berlin area, following up a night attack by 600 R. A. F. bombers on Germany's largest submarine assembly yards at Kiel.

The previous record kill of enemy planes on the ground and in the air scored by fighter pilots was 177 on September 5, 1944.

The R. A. F. blow at Kiel was the third major strike at the North Sea U-boat base in less than twenty-four hours.

The attack came only a few hours after British Lancaster bombers hit submarine shelters at Hamburg with 22,000 and 12,000-pound bombs for the second time during the day. The Air Ministry said many large fires were observed after the night raiders hit three Kiel yards.

Allied bombing now apparently has scotched a planned resumption of the German U-boat offensive.

Bag Three Nazi Planes

Fighters shot down three more German planes during the night, bringing the Allied score to 357 enemy aircraft destroyed in three days. American Fighters had a strafing picnic yesterday at scattered German fields, destroying 156 Nazi planes on the ground.

R. A. F. Mosquitos again paid their nightly call on Berlin. Others raided objectives at Plauen, near the border of Czechoslovakia; Stade and Hamburg.

The British lost six planes in operations last night and yesterday. The U. S. Eighth Air Force reported ten bombers and four fighters missing from a force of more than 2,000 heavy bombers and fighters put in the air yesterday.

Nazi Hide Planes

With only enough fuel to get planes in the air at infrequent intervals, the Germans now are trying to save the idle aircraft by hiding them along highways and in fields far removed from regular bases.

This discovery was made yesterday by two Eighth Air Force pilots helping to escort 1,250 bombers on attacks on ten air fields and other targets in a 60-mile radius of Munich. While chasing a ME-262 a few hundred feet off the ground they detected a concentration of enemy planes parked in the woods beside a two-lane autobahn eight miles south of Munich.

day and thrust within 372 miles of the German rail escape route northward to Brno (Brunn), the Soviet Army has disclosed last night.

Fall of the remainder of the old Austrian capital appeared imminent as heavy street fighting raged on, and Moscow told how the enemy's defenses were crumbling in announcing that on Monday 2,000 soldiers were captured along with 72 tanks and 75 field guns in-

Major Part Of Vienna Seized By Soviet Army

Reds Hold All West And South Of Danube River Except Narrow Island Along Canal

London, Wednesday, April 11 (AP)—Russians seized all west and south of the Danube except the narrow island between the Vienna river and the Danube Canal yester-

General's Son Accuses Nazis

Lieut. Bolling Says Germans Inflict Horrible Cruelties on Yank Prisoners.

Wuerzburg, Germany, April 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut. Alexander R. Bolling Jr., son of Major-Gen. Bolling of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division, and two other

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side the city.

Raked From Three Sides

Russian artillery from three sides was raking the 3-mile-long, half-mile-wide crescent of land between river and canal, where the Germans still were holding out in the old Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt and in the Brigittenau and Prater commercial districts.

Within the battle zone were two large railway stations, the 125-acre Augarten Park, Vienna's modern sports stadium, and the modest site where in 1867 the younger Johann Strauss wrote the "Blue Danube Waltz."

West Along Danube

All the main portions of Vienna, including the old city bounded by the famed *Ringstrasse*, were in the hands of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army, while Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian forces drove west along the Danube's north banks to the southwest city limits of Vienna at Muehleiten.

Other Suburbs Seized

Malinovsky's men seized a dozen other suburbs, including Deutsch Wagram, 3½ miles from the single-track railroad that leads northward to Brno in Czechoslovakia.

Deutsch Wagram, in the center of the Marchfeld plain that has been a battleground since Roman times, was the scene of the battle of Wagram when Napoleon defeated Archduke Charles in 1809.

Deutsch Wagram is but 8 miles from the Danube and 10 miles due west of Tolbukhin's troops at Klosterneuburg on the opposite bank.

In that space runs the Brno railway and another single-track route that leads circuitously northwestward toward Prague.

The Germans were struggling desperately to hold their escape bridges across the Danube and the railway line leading to Brno.

Simultaneously other units of Malinovsky's army slashed ahead on a broad front in Slovakia northeast and north of Bratislava, taking the city of Trencin on the east bank of the Vah river and Barel 80 miles from Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainians driving down from the north.

Many Nazis Taken Prisoner

The Moscow communique which announced this series of successes also listed a staggeringly-large bag of German troops taken in the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg, which fell Monday.

A total of 92,000 Germans were captured in the five-day final assault, Moscow said, while another 42,000 were killed. Fifty thousand of those captured were taken after the city's formal fall at 9:30 p.m. Monday night. Among the prisoners were 1,819 officers and four generals, including the commandant, a general Lasch.

Hastening the final cleanup of all East Prussia, the Third White Russian army thrust westward from Koenigsberg and took four towns on the Samland peninsula, Moscow announced.

The Russians were officially silent concerning operations on any other fronts, but German reports said the Red armies also had opened a final assault to reduce the holdout citadel of Breslau, capital of lower Silesia, and thereby free additional forces for a concerted drive westward towards the rushing American armies.

Berlin commentator Lt. Col. Alfred von Olberg broadcast that "strong Russian concentrations in the Buzlau and Guben area, 53 miles southeast of Berlin, and the appearance of fresh forces in the Kuestrin area, 32 miles east of Berlin, indicate that Russian wedges will be aimed at both flanks to outflank Berlin from north and south."

Von Olberg also suggested that divisions freed from the victorious siege of Koenigsberg in East Prussia might launch a new Baltic seacoast drive for the great port of Stettin and ultimately toward Kiel.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, part of whose forces were aiding in the Vienna encirclement, cut loose other troops in southern Slovakia for a drive between the Morava and upper Nitra rivers toward the Moravian border.

RUSSIANS WEST OF VIENNA RACE ON FOR MUNICH

Tell of Startling Progress Toward Junction With Allies in West.

PANIC IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

Fall of City Seems Imminent as Reds Capture All But Last Few Blocks.

BULLETIN.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—The Russians have captured all of Vienna south of the Danube, which includes the whole capital except some suburbs on the north bank, Moscow announced tonight. The communique also said that 50,000 more Germans had surrendered in Koenigsberg, raising the total to 92,000, including four generals. In addition, 42,000 Germans were killed in Koenigsberg between April 6 and today, the communique added.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—While the Moscow radio declared "the fall of Vienna is imminent," and Russian storm troops within the Austrian capital battled the Germans for the last few blocks of the city, other Russian forces beyond Vienna were heading for Munich and Prague and a link-up with the Allies in the west.

A Moscow dispatch said that Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army "was making startling progress" in its drive west of Vienna toward Linz and Munich. Exact positions were not given, however, since the Germans in many sectors were unaware of the scope of this advance. It was stated that Tolbukhin's forces crossed the Danube immediately northwest of Vienna near Nuzsdorf, and were believed also to have crossed some twelve miles further upstream, in the vicinity of Tulln. Neither crossing has been officially confirmed. The one at Nuzsdorf was linked to the Second and Third Ukrainian armies' push to close the enemy's seventeen-mile escape avenue out of Vienna. The crossing at Tulln apparently was aimed at Prague, 139 miles away.

Below Vienna, meanwhile, another wing of Tolbukhin's Army had thrust to within 133 miles of Adolf Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

Hail Fall of Koeningsberg.

On the other hand, the Russian troops along the Baltic coast, far to the north, had captured the East Prussian capital of Koenigsberg after a massive thirty-three-hour barrage had softened three lines of fortifications surounding that cradle of Prussian militarism. The fall of Koenigsberg was hailed in the Russian press as one of the great victories of the war, comparable to the breaching of the Seigfried Line in the west.

Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, declared: "For almost seven centuries this bandit town has stood on the Baltic ravaging and ruining the tribes of Lithuania. . . . From now on and forever, East Prussia, the birthplace of the arrogant aggressors and would-be enslavers of the Slavs, has been separated from German soil."

More than 42,000 prisoners were taken when Koenigsberg fell at 9:30 o'clock last night, little more than thirty-six hours after the Russians began their final all-out attack.

Early this afternoon the German communique said that Marshal Konev's First Ukrainian Army has launched an assault on beleaguered Breslau in Silesia.

Panic swept Vienna, Moscow dispatches said, adding that Nazi storm troopers, seeking to quell a disorder, had fired on throngs of hungry housewives.

While the Berlin radio declared that the Germans were still opposing the Russians "with wild stubbornness" in Vienna, Moscow dispatches pictured the carved up Nazi garrison as a "disorganized mob fighting to escape from the city." Berlin said that the Russians have now entered the world famous Prater, the great amusement park that lies in the southeastern part of the smoking city between the Danube River and the Danube Canal, and Moscow announced that the inner heart of the capital had been overrun, that the Russian infantry and tanks, driving from the west late last night, broke across the famous Ringstrasse and captured such structures as the Town Hall, the Parliament buildings, the Opera House and Central Police Headquarters.

Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army swarmed across the much-battered Aspern airport, on the north side of the Danube, thus denying the Germans any hope of escape by air. The Russians then turned north and battled German tanks and self-propelled guns in Vienna's suburbs of Flordisdorf and Jedlersee through which runs the highway to the Czecho-Slovak city of Bruenn. The right wing of the Second Ukrainian Army was thirty-eight miles southeast of Bruenn.

Russian correspondents also said today that the narrow streets of Wiener Neustadt, Messerschmitt manufacturing city south of Vienna, were piled high with debris and the town is in ruins as the result of American air raids. Sopron, in Hungary, just southeast of Vienna, also "is almost completely ruined after mass raids by American and British aircraft," one correspondent said. "The railway station, with hundreds of cars, and many-storied houses are a mass of stones, concrete and tangled wire and steel."

Koenigsberg, cradle city of Prussian militarism, formally capitulated last night at 9:30 P. M. (Moscow Time), little more than 36 hours after Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's Third White Russian Army group began an all-out assault. More than 42,000 prisoners were taken in two days and the total apparently still was mounting.

First encircled January 30, Koenigsberg was reported a ruin from the long air and artillery battering. Flames still were leaping through the wreckage. Announcing the fortress city's fall, Premier Stalin said the victory cleared the last major German strongpoint along the Baltic east of Stettin.

By Berlin account, Vasilevsky's troops were mopping up the last Nazi pocket in East Prussia on the Samland Peninsula, west of Koenigsberg. There seemed little chance of any escaping, since Russian planes over the weekend sank nine transports and five other ships near the escape port of Pillau.

Reds Closing Ring

North of Vienna, two Russian armies were within 17 miles of closing the enemy's last avenue of flight. In a five-mile gain, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army captured Lessee, 12 miles northeast of the Austrian capital. His bridgehead across the Danube and Morava Rivers was expanded to a width of 24 miles and a depth of eight.

While Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army drove into Vienna from the west, the Germans on the north counter-attacked desperately in an effort to keep open a highway and two secondary railroads running to Bruenn in Czechoslovakia.

Unofficial Moscow dispatches said Tolbukhin's troops had crossed the Danube northwest of the city. German reports said his men were attempting to cross at Nuszdorf. Thus, Tolbukhin and Malinovsky apparently were trying to cut directly across the enemy's northern escape route and encircle the capital.

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'IKE' SAYS FOE HAS COLLAPSED

Calls On Port Workers To Save Harbor Installations

London, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters told the German people flatly tonight that "their resistance in the west has collapsed" and called on workers in North Sea ports to block Nazi fanatics from wrecking harbor installations.

Allied stations, broadcasting in both English and German, sent out this warning from supreme Allied headquarters on authority of the supreme commander: "Allied armies are now threatening your towns. German resistance in the west has collapsed."

"Danger From Fanatics"

"In these last weeks of the war the future of your towns is in the gravest danger from fanatics who may make a last-minute attempt to make the ports unusable. The power of the men behind these fanatics is crumbling. It will be broken with the arrival of Allied armies. Then your ports will be used at once."

Eisenhower urged the people to prevent the Nazis from seizing the last food and fuel stocks in the cities, declaring: "You will need food and fuel to get over the initial period after the collapse."

Re-employment Promised

The broadcast said, "it depends on what you do now which will be the first North Sea port to be reopened," and then pointed out that as soon as ports were available to the Allies there would be immediate re-employment for dock workers, crane drivers, harbor pilots and many other workers.

Harbor officials and workers were told to remember where the Nazis placed land and sea mines and to report them to the Allies.

The broadcast was one of a series which the Supreme commander has been directing to the German people in various sections and it told the residents of the port cities that further instructions would follow.

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Syrians Told End Of War Is at Hand

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Premier Fayiz el Khoury told the Syrian National Assembly he had received information from high Allied sources that news of the cessation of hostilities was imminent, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Damascus.

Nazi Newscasts Inexplicably Lapse

London, *Wednesday*, April 11 (AP). German radio news services resumed broadcasting shortly after midnight following an unexplained silence of more than five hours for some stations.

DNB's European service that went off the air at 8.20 P.M., came back at 1.10 A.M. with an announcement that a holdout garrison at Wuerzburg had surrendered.

Its service then was interrupted again by a loud whistle. The German agency's home service, which had stopped at 7.05 P.M., resumed at 12.40 A.M., also. The transocean agency was silent, except for call signs, from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

No Allied bombers were reported over the eRich before 10.20 P.M

NAZIS ACCUSED OF KILLING 577,000

London, April 10 (A. P.).—The Nazi Government and the German High Command were charged today by a Soviet investigating committee with the merciless slaughter of 577,000 men, women and children in Latvian concentration camps. A 6,000-word report broadcast by the Moscow radio said that an additional 175,000 Latvians were deported as slave laborers, and on explicit orders of Nazi officials and the military a ruthless destruction of factories, public utilities, libraries, museums, hospitals and homes was carried out during the German occupation.

"The German fiends murdered men and women, healthy and sick, children and old people," the report said. In the central prison in Riga they murdered more than 2,000 children whom they had taken away from parents, and in Salaspils camp they

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killed more than 3,000 children."

The commission said that in the Salaspils camp the investigators found nine grave-pits covering a total area of more than 3,600 square yards. More than 56,000 civilians were tortured to death in the camp, it was charged. Mental defectives were taken from hospitals and shot, the report added. In one instance the victims included twenty healthy children temporarily transferred to a hospital from a children's home.

14 'Chutists Reported Shot After Capture

London, April 10 (AP)—At least fourteen British parachutists have been shot by Germans who captured them, Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, told Commons today.

He said strong protests have been made to the German Government through neutral Switzerland.

Two corporals who escaped after being placed before a firing squad with four others who were wounded by Gestapo men related details of one of these executions, he said, and fixed the date as last July 5.

Adolf's 'Putzi' Reported Back In English Hands

London, April 10 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's piano playing crony, Dr. Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengl is back in a British internment camp after two years in the United States, it was reliably reported today.

First interned here at the outbreak of the war, he was sent to the United States in 1942, presumably in the hope that he would be able to give authorities valuable information about the Nazi regime and its leaders. But those who knew him in Germany and in internment camps were convinced he had little to offer except inconsequential backstairs gossip and said that was the reason he had been handed back to Britain.

BRITISH LOSSES 502,396

Empire's Casualties of 1,126,802 Include 306,984 Dead

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The British armed forces suffered 502,396 casualties, including 216,287 dead, up to Feb. 28, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today.

In addition, 188,212 service men from the United Kingdom are either prisoners of war or internees in neutral countries, he said. These figures do not include the deaths of members of the armed forces from natural causes or casualties among civilians or merchant seamen resulting from enemy action.

In a written report, Mr. Churchill also listed Canada's losses at 39,220, including 31,439 killed, 45,251 wounded and 8,367 prisoners, and Australia's at 87,256, including 19,430 killed, 35,595 wounded and 25,276 prisoners. Total British Empire casualties were listed at 1,126,802, of whom 306,984 were killed.

Freeman-Mitford Dies of Wounds.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Major Thomas David Freeman-Mitford, 36 years old, only son of Lord and Lady Redesdale and brother-in-law of Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, died of wounds last month, it was announced today.

Allies Honor Invasion Planner

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Both Britain and France have accorded high honors to Capt. Lyman A. Thackrey of the United States Navy, who helped to plan the invasion of Europe and is scheduled to leave soon for a new assignment in the Pacific. A native of Manhattan, Kan., and a veteran of twenty-five years in the Navy, Captain Thackrey received the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre in Paris on April 3. Then he was notified that King George had ordered his appointment as a commander of the military division of the Order of the British Empire.

Hitler Bomb Victim Killed at Front

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Col. Heinrich Borgmann, 33 years old, who was implicated in the bomb plot against Hitler last July, has been killed in action on the western front, a Berlin broadcast said today.

CHURCHILL WARNS CABINET MEMBERS

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, in the midst of a threat to his war-time coalition government, said today that Cabinet Ministers could advocate Conservatism or Socialism on their own, but he would not tolerate criticism from them which "reflects on the actual policies pursued by the Government."

Virtually all London newspapers predicted that the war-time coalition will come to an early end, with the end of the war in Europe approaching.

The Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, demanded a general election, Britain's first in ten years, "at the earliest moment." Beaverbrook is a member of Prime Minister Churchill's Cabinet.

"There is no need to lament this political cleavage now that the German danger no longer threatens," the Daily Express said.

The Times declared that "it is inevitable that with one accord the parties should seek to resume freedom of speech now that the primary task of the coalition is almost achieved."

Both the Conservative Daily Sketch and the Daily Herald deplored the agitation for an early election but agreed that one seemed inevitable.

EIRE SANCTUARY BARRED

Churchill Says He Will Prevent War Criminals' Flight There

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill implied today that he would see to it that no war criminals found sanctuary in neutral Eire.

The question arose in the House of Commons when Dr. James Little, a Presbyterian minister from Belfast, asked the Prime Minister whether he would "take steps to make sure that no war criminals find sanctuary in any country embraced within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The written reply from Mr. Churchill was: "Yes, sir."

Eire, whose leaders have challenged the contention that Southern Ireland is part of the British Commonwealth, has evaded giving the Allies flat assurances that Axis war criminals would be banned. The Eire Government, however, has served notice that anyone who jeopardized the country's neutrality or was undesirable would not be admitted.

OWI to Have Brussels Office

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP)—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, has completed negotiations for setting up an information office in Brussels, it was announced today. Mr. Davis will leave Brussels tomorrow.

Plot Is Nipped In Arrest Of Two

Paris, April 10 (AP)—Two men wearing French air force uniforms arrested at Saint Cyr were accused by the authorities today of complicity in an enemy-inspired plot against the French state.

The men, arrested in an automobile which contained several submachine guns and documents described officially as "incriminating," were not air-force officers, police said.

Pamphlets found in the car urged the population to solve food-shortage problems by intercepting food trucks on the road, and the Air Ministry, in a communiqué, said "these tracts are the work of trouble-makers in the pay of the enemy."

A conspiracy against the French Government was announced officially several days ago, but accounts of its nature have been vague and varied. A magistrate conducting a judicial inquiry into the reported plot has minimized its importance.

French Officials Hold Ten Air Force Officers

Paris, April 10—(AP)—French military intelligence disclosed today the arest of 10 French Air Force officers on suspicion of complicity in a recently uncovered plot against the government.

The officer swere charged with attempting to incite insubordination among rench Air Force personnel.

BRITISH OPEN DRIVE IN ITALY

Senio Crossed On Wide Front; Aim Is To Bag 2 Armies

Rome, April 10 (AP)—The veteran British 8th Army, opening what probably will be the last major battle in Italy, crossed the Senio River today on a wide front in a campaign to annihilate the German 10th and 14th armies before they can retreat into the mountain fortress of southern Germany.

The attack got into action last night after a [illegible] lull, behind a heavy artillery barrage and the greatest coordinated aerial assault ever carried out in Italy.

Opened At 7.30 P.M.

The barrage, which opened at 7.30 o'clock last night, was preceded by an aerial assault by United States 12th and 15th Air Force and RAF warplanes.

All three air forces resumed the assault today with a great force of heavy bombers from the 15th, blasting a path through German defenses for the 8th Army.

Shortly before noon, 3,400 100-pound high-explosive bombs and 180,000 fragmentation bombs had been dropped in front of the British.

The break across the Senio was accomplished near Lugo, a town of some 14,000 inhabitants about 13 miles west of Ravenna, and junction point of the Faenza-Ferrara and Ravenna-Bologna roads.

The British troops moved in [illegible] over bridges thrown across the river in an effort to exploit to the fullest the surprise of the aerial and artillery attack.

Initial Objectives Gained

Initial objectives were gained against relatively light opposition and the Tommies continued to press forward overy the swampy terrain, interlaced with numerous drainage ditches.

An Allied advance westward beyond Lugo would endanger Nazi strongholds upstream along the Senio into the northern Apennines. The Germans have held this area on each side of Highway 9 in great strength.

Foe's Best Troops There

There was no immediate indication what proportion of the enemy strength in northern Italy—estimated at 25 German divisions and six Italian-Fascist divisions—has been massed in the path of the 8th Army.

However, the cream of the Nazi fighting units—notably the veteran 1st and 4th Parachute Troop divisions and the 26th and 19th *Panzer* Grenadiers—have been concentrated mostly in front of the 8th Army foothold across the southeastern corner of the Po Valley and against the American 5th Army south of Bologna on the central Italian front.

The 5th Army front was active with the United States 473d Infantry Regiment, operating with the 92d Division, fighting its way into the southern outskirts of Massa, near the Italian west coast.

The new British offensive was the first big attack against the Nazis since Field Marshal Albert Kesselring left to take command of the German forces on the Western front.

Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff, who formerly commanded the German 10th Army under Kesselring, is believed to have taken up the over-all Italian command.

Liberators Bomb Massings

In an effort to prevent the Germans from rushing reinforcements to the Adriatic sector, RAF Liberators pounded German troop concentrations between Lake Comacchio and the Bologna road while British and American medium and light bombers and fighters battered roads leading to the front and strafed all vehicles in the area.

In the afternoon American Mitchells and South African Marauders attacked German gun positions.

The present Brititsh offensive cannot be put into a true perspective until it is determined whether Hitler is actually going to attempt to make a last-ditch stand in Bavaria and western Austria.

If he does, this new phase of the long, costly Italian campaign will be a valuable contribution by robbing the Nazis of men badly needed in the east and west. If he does not, it may provide one more defeat to add to the humiliation of the German militarists which many Allied leaders believe is necessary for the coming peace.

Breakthrough In Prospect

Should the British attack develop into a clean-cut breakthrough, the 26 German divisions, harried by the lack of transport and hunted on every road by the overwhelming Allied air force, would face disaster.

There is no immediate indication just what form the attack might take.

180,000 fragmentation bombs were poured into two small areas between the Senio River and the Santerno River.

The eastern end of the Italian front burst into flame at 7:30 o'clock last night when hundreds of heavy guns opened up. Bridgeheads were established on a broad front on the north side of the Senio in the vicinity of Lugo.

The smash across the Senio brought to an end the prolonged winter lull on this front.

Endangers Nazi Lines.

A strike beyond Lugo would endanger Nazi strongholds upstream along the Senio into the northern Apennines, and the comparatively easy manner in which bridgeheads were established, together with the display of an Allied material superiority, suggested that the twenty-five German divisions, plus six Italian Fascist divisions estimated to be in Italy would not be able to withstand the pounding for long.

The attack came after Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, expert in delaying tactics, had been called away to take charge of the Germans' western front. His place is reported to have been taken by Col.-Gen. Freidrich von Vietinghoff, credited with a leading role in constructing the defenses of Cassino. Ahead, however, lay tough going for the British tackling what apparently is meant to be the last battle for northern Italy. Much of the terrain is swampy and interlaced with canals and ditches.

Americans on the Fifth Army sector were also on the offensive, with the United States 473d Infantry Regiment, operating with the Ninety-second Division, fighting its way into the southern outskirts of Massa against growing enemy resistance. The British troops had slightly less than a mile to go beyond the Senio to reach Lugo, thirteen and a half miles west of Revannea.

British 8th Crosses Senio

Sweeps Ahead Along Adriatic on Broad Front Toward Lugo.

Rome, April 10 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army, supported by a bombardment from hundreds of guns and the heaviest Allied air assault ever carried out in Italy, has crossed the Senio River in a campaign to destroy as much as possible of the opposing German Army before it can withdraw into Germany's southern mountain redoubt.

Great forces of United States Fifteenth Air Force bombers and fleets from the United States Twelfth Air Force and the R. A. F. were aloft, resuming the blasting of a path through German defenses for the attacking ground forces.

Shortly after noon, 3,000 100-pound high explosive bombs and

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R. A. F. BOMBS FALL IN BRITISH LINES

Rome, April 10 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Liberators, blasting German troop concentrations immediately ahead of Allied positions on the eastern portion of the Italian battlefront, caused some casualties today among British Eighth Army troops despite the most elaborate precautions ever taken to prevent such accidents.

Allied anti-aircraft guns put up a barrage of smoke shells to mark certain boundaries and warn the flyers of the proximity of the Eighth Army's lines. Radio beams, smoke pots and large ground markers also were used to direct the bombers. Allied Air Force officials said the bombs from one small formation of planes were dropped short.

Luce Feels U. S. Troops Must Be Told Army Plans For Them In Near Future

By CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
(Representative in Congress from Connecticut)

Allied Headquarters in Italy, April 10—(AP)—The foremost question of G. I.'s here—even of the combat soldier—is not "how will the battle in Italy turn out" but "how soon do I get home when it's over." For he realizes that the destruction of the Nazi Armies in the valley of the Po will probably mark the real end of organized German effort.

One thing seems certain to me. It's going to be much longer than the average man here thinks. It will probably be from 12 to 18 months after the occupation armies have reached Germany before the last American troops embark from Italian soil for home.

And in the meanwhile thousands of men will have marked time in Italy awaiting deployment to the Pacific. If this is a hard fact, as I believe it to be after a number of talks with military authorities here, it seems of vital importance to the morale of the men of this theater—and everywhere else in Europe—that they be told it at the earliest possible moment.

Will Accept Hardship

The American soldier stands irrevocably on his right to gripe. But he will always accept any hardship that's laid upon him provided he plainly undertands the patriotic and practical reasons for its imposition and provided that hardship isn't discriminatory.

He only asks that his leadership tell him the "real score." It was a most serious mistake in the past from a moral viewpoint to give an overseas soldier—particularly in the Italian theater—a much too optimistic view of his real chances for getting home on rotation.

This mistake must not be made again when the shooting stops here, or every troublesome morale and disciplinary problems will develop which will be bitterly aggravated by political pressure and demagogery on the home front.

Must State Policy

Congress should encourage the War Department soon to lay down a precise and just policy for the return or deployment of the thousands upon thousands of men and women in uniform in this theater. That policy should include the reasons behind it and an honest estimate of how long it will take to effectuate.

Above all, once announced, the entire policy must tirelessly and ceaselessly be explained and publicized among the men themselves, for selling it to the men who have already served and fought long hard years overseas is going to be the toughest job of public relations that the Army will face.

It is not only in the War Department and in Congress where this problem must be faced, but in the theaters themselves great leadership will have to be shown.

Army commanders will have to exercise considerable tact, patience and imagination in handling the masses of soldiers who will have ceased to be potential combat material and who have already, unavoidably, begun to think of themselves again as civilians—civilians anxious to get out of uniform and eager to rejoin their wives and children or acquire them—and desperately impatient to enter the race which has begun on the home front for postwar jobs.

Viewpoint Will Change

Moreover, as the average G.I. tends to think of himself as a civilian he'll begin to judge his officers as civilians, too—and no American citizen takes kindly to other men in position and authority who shove him around unfairly.

Unavoidably, begun to think of them-

For these reasons towards the end of every war in rear areas increasing antagonism develops between the G. I. and "The Army." This natural antagonism of an American who finds himself still in uniform while the battle rolls past and dies down is always vocalized in the general complaint that officers are treated better than they should be solely on the grounds of their commissioned status.

This situation has been particularly true in the past in the Italian theater which has had a larger rear area and a smaller and less active front proportionately than any other theater. Here from a G. I. one hears the frequent charge that "the brass hats get the best of everything."

Get Best Quarters

For example, that officers requisition all the best hotels and living quarters; have the first and sometimes the sole access to rear post exchange items; get liquor rations which even combat infantrymen don't, and above all move freely in jeeps and cars, using gasoline and transportation for recreational purposes which are denied the G. I.

As overall charges, the G. I.'s complaints are greatly exaggerated, though all of them still stick in many individual cases.

But the point is that while a crucial battle is in progress everywhere such charges never seriously impair morale or discipline. But if peace should come to Europe, leaving in the wake of the Allied occupation armies thousands of American service combat troops waiting long months for transfer home or deployment to the Pacific, these charges, if true, even in isolated instances, can become dynamite that will not only damage the prestige of the American Army leadership as a whole but will create plenty of local trouble.

Our high ranking military authorities here are keenly aware of the situation and today are making every effort to meet it. In particular they are pushing plans to make the G. I.'s life more comfortable and as fruitful as possible during the waiting period.

Programs Planned

They point out the Red Cross and rest camp facilities here will have to be greatly increased, with particular emphasis put on recreational and vocational educational services, for the G. I. will revolt at the idea of long days of drill for a war that has come to an end. Plans are being made to open schools and shops that will help him fit himself for postwar jobs of a profession, but even with the utmost skill and tact with the end of the European phase of the war men and officers overseas will have entered the most difficult and trying period, which will call on them for the utmost self restraint, discipline and scrupulous observance of the workings of democracy.

The consensus over here, both in the ranks and among officers, is that the passage of a national universal military training act by Congress would do more than anything that can be done in or out of overseas theaters to dissipate the deep discontent and feeling of frustration that is bound to overtake men who are kept long months overseas after V-E Day.

BULLET HITS HIS HEART BUT U.S. SOLDIER LIVES

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY, in Italy, April 10 (AP)—The German bullet had a name on it—that of Pfc. Ray Shaffer Jr. of Greensburg, Pa.; but he is alive today.

The slug pierced a lung and entered the heart of the young machine-gunner, but it stopped there and was passed into the bloodstream, doctors said.

When the bullet finally was located it had circled through an artery in the upper abdomen and doctors at the Thirty-third Field Hospital said they believed this was the only case of its kind on record.

Maj. Robertson of Paducah, Ky., and Capt. Robert E. Jones of Tifton, Ga., surgeons, sewed up Private First Class Shafer's heart and lung and then extracted the bullet in a two-hour operation.

"He'd have bled to death in a few minutes but for the fact a portion of the injured lung collapsed and partially shut off the flow of blood," Major Robertson said.

Private First Class Shaffer received seven transfusions during the operation and altogether has received fifteen pints of blood—more than he had to start with. He is keeping the bullet as a souvenir.

50 German Refugees Reach Sweden by Boat

Right of Asylum Is Refused; Spain to Send Nazis

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP).—Fifty German refugees aboard four boats arrived at Tralleborg today, but Swedish authorities forced them to remain on the vessels in accordance with new government regulations refusing asylum to fleeing Germans.

Finns Attack Nazi Holdouts

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP).—The Stockholm newspaper "Expressen" reported today that the Finns have launched a spring drive to mop up the last German forces holding out in a narrow tongue of northern Finland between Norway and Sweden.

21 Danish Ships Spirited Away From Germans

19 Tugs and 2 Freighters Sail to Sweden in Coup Engineered by 200 Danes

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP).—The last units of a fleet of nineteen Danish tugboats and two freighters, manned by 200 Danes, sailed into southern Swedish ports today.

The Danes said the flight was made at the direction of the Allies to deprive the Germans of the use of the vessels. However, many other serviceable craft remain in German hands.

Captain Hector Kjaer, head of the Switzer Danish Tugboat and Steamship Company, organized the coup. The freed Danes said the escape was arranged in this manner:

The tugboats were stationed in the northern and Oresund districts of Denmark. False messages saying several ships had been grounded were transmitted Saturday. When the tugs reached the scenes of the reported groundings, they were met by small boats loaded with armed patriots, who ordered them to continue to Sweden.

The Danes said the Gestapo in Copenhagen discovered Sunday night that something was afoot, and started a round-up of patriots and ship officers and sailors. Ten persons were reported arrested.

Simich Coming With Subasic.

Moscow, April 10 (A. P.).—Stance Simich, Yugoslav Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is expected to become his country's Ambassador to the United States, will leave Moscow soon with Foreign Minister Ivan Subasic for San Francisco, to attend the World Security Conference.

Russians Free Wife Of Yugoslav Leader

Moscow, April 10—(AP)—Olga Mandic, wife of Ante Mandic, member of the Yugoslav Regency Council, has been discovered in a German concentration camp liberated by the Red Army, field dispatches said today.

She said she was arrested on New Year's Eve, 1944, at a resort near Fiume and had learned only recently that her husband was alive.

War Criminals Sought In Spain

Madrid, April 10 (AP)—Neutral Spain is inspecting the arrivals of all foreigners from Germany to prevent persons classified by the Allies as war criminals from settling in the country, it was learned today.

The foreign section of the Spanish police is preparing a questionnaire, to be distributed soon, for all Germans not in diplomatic service who already are in the country.

The Germans must state whether they are Nazis, and, if so, how long they have been party members, what their activities were during the Spanish civil war, whether they still are members of the German Army and whether they were classified by the Allies as war criminals. All their commercial activities since 1936 must be disclosed, and they must explain how they have earned a living since September 1, 1939.

CHINESE TAKE HONAN TOWN

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Report Changsuichen Fall. Battle On In Laohokow

Chungking, April 10 (AP)—The Chinese high command said tonight that counterattacking Chinese troops had recaptured the western Honan province town of Changsuichen, 70 miles from the Shensi border.

"The enemy remnants fled toward Lining with our forces in hot pursuit," the communiqué said.

The high command acknowledged that Japanese forces had entered Laohokow, former site of an advanced United States airbase 200 miles northwest of Hankow, and said the Chinese garrison was battling the invaders within the city.

Battling In Southern Honan

On the southern Honan front in the Neisiang area, 190 miles northwest of Hankow, heavy fighting was in progress with no change in the positions of the two forces.

East of the Peiping-Hankow railroad, the high command said, Chinese troops captured the north and west passes to Junan, 130 miles north and slightly east of Hankow. Street fighting was reported raging in Junan, with the Japanese defending the town house by house.

Other Chinese troops were reported pressing on Chowkiakow, a Yellow River town 30 miles northeast of Junan.

The high command said Chinese troops had breached Japanese lines at several places in the vicinity of Nanyang, 170 miles northwest of Hankow, and had wiped out 300 counterattacking Japanese troops.

Chinese Army Admits Japs Enter Laohokow

Chungking, April 10 —(AP)— The Chinese High Command acknowledged today that Japanese forces had entered Laohokow, former site of an advanced U. S. air base 200 miles northwest of Hankow, but said the garrison still was battling stubbornly within the city.

Four hundred of the invader were slain, the announcement said.

The Chinese reported their counterattacking forces in northwestern Hunan Province had fought into the town of Changsuichen, 70 miles from the Shensi border

REVEALS NEW PLAN FOR PUSH TO JAPAN

Chungking, April 10 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States Army forces in China, returned to Chungking today after conferences at Washington and in the Philippines. He said that new plans had been worked out for integrated ground and air action against the Japanese in China as the war progresses on a new time table.

At conferences with President Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Gen. Marshall, Admiral King, Admiral Nimitz and Gen. MacArthur, he added, "plans for the defeat of Japan were thoroughly explored." He described the outcome as "particularly significant as our forces close in on the enemy's homeland in decisive stages."

BRITISH TROOPS SEIZE THAZI IN BURMA DRIVE

CALCUTTA, April 10—(AP) British 14th Army troops mopping up Japanese remnants in central Burma have captured Thazi, an important road junction town, 14 miles

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east of Meiktila, a southeast command communique said today.

Armored [illegible] pushed south of Thazi ran into several Japanese light tanks and knocked out one of them. In other operations in the Meiktila area British and Indian troops wiped out a number of enemy gun positions and inflicted heavy casualties on the disorganized enemy.

Rocket-firing RAF Beaufighters attacked Japanese bunkers in the Thazi area in close support of the advancing ground troops.

The communique said that an enemy pocket of resistance in the Legyi area, 24 miles south-southeast of the Pakokku bridgehead across the Irrawaddy had been cleared.

Warplanes of the Eastern Air command ranged over occupied areas of Burma.

BURMA TOWN IS TAKEN

Calcutta, April 10 (A. P.).—The road junction of Thazi, fourteen miles east of Meiktila, has been captured by British Fourteenth Army troops, Southeast Asia Command announced today. South of Thazi retreating Japanese forces were bombed and strafed by warplanes of the Eastern Asia Command.

An enemy pocket in the Legyi area, twenty - four miles south-southeast of the British bridgehead over the Irrawaddy at Pakokku, was reported cleared.

M'ARTHUR FORCES IN SULU CAPITAL

Control Of Archipelago Reported—Leper Colony Rescued

Manila, Wednesday, April 11 (AP). Veteran infantrymen of Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division invaded Jolo Island Monday and quickly seized the capital city and its airfields to take "complete control" of the Sulu archipelago, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

He announced also that all organized [illegible] ceased on southern Luzon Island, and that American invasion forces had liberated hundreds of Filipino lepers in the Culion colony by occupying Coron Bay, fleet anchorage between Busuanga and Culion islands north of Palawan.

Strike Inland 8 Miles

The 41st Division, which captured the big harbor of Tawitawi in the Sulu chain only 30 miles from Borneo on April 2, swept ashore at the Jolo city water front, on the 20-mile-long island's north coast.

They swiftly seized the city and struck inland 8 miles, scattering all enemy resistance. There was no indication of the intensity of the opposition at Jolo, but MacArthur said two weeks aerial pounding had disrupted enemy defenses.

Jolo, shrine city of the Moros, is the finest port of the Sulu archipelago, which stretches between southwestern Mindanao and northern Borneo.

Drive Across Peninsula

MacArthur, in announcing that all organized Japanese resistance had collapsed on southern Luzon, said its liberation is at hand."

The 11th Airborne Division reached Antimonan, on the east coast, in a swift drive of 20 miles from Lucena. Thousands of crack Japanese troops are believed trapped in the long southeastern "tail" of Luzon.

In the central Philippines, United States infantrymen occupied Coron Bay on Busuanga Island, north of Palawan, to rescue a colony of lepers at Culion town. The bay once was used as a Japanese fleet anchorage during sorties against the American beachhead at Leyte Island.

MacArthur said the first medical and food supplies to be received at the leper colony in three years were delivered by the Yanks.

Bombers Sink Another Ship

In the air war, heavy bombers severely raked airdromes on Formosa and fighters strafed rail facilities. A freighter-transport was destroyed off the west coast.

Bombers flying the China Sea blockade have "almost cleared the shipping lanes to the south," MacArthur reported. He said that "in default of shipping targets, our heavy and medium bomber patrols of the blockade destroyed bridges, installations and railway equipment along the arterial railway line running north along the French Indo-China coast and bombed the Hoe How airdrome on Hainan."

FLIERS BLAST CONVOY, SINK 2 JAP SHIPS

Manila, April 10—(AP)—Four Navy Liberator bombers attacked a 15-ship Japanese convoy Saturday, sinking a destroyer and a large freighter and seriously damaging another destroyer before the rest of the convoy could flee toward Swatow on the China coast, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Other Philippines-based bombers raised the day's bag to 10 ships sunk as they ranged enemy shipping lanes at will from the Netherlands East Indies to Formosa.

Ground forces on Luzon Island, meanwhile, continued pressure on trapped Nipponese forces but progress was generally slow because of the difficult terrain.

Military Targets Hit

The far-ranging bombers struck at military installations and fuel and munitions dumps with heavy bomb loads in a succession of raids. Two Liberators exploded a huge ammunition dump at Keelung, Formosa. More than 75 other planes hit targets on the China Sea Coast and the Formosa West Coast with a total of 171 tons of bombs.

Farther south, Thirteenth Air Force heavies and mediums ranged over Borneo, wrecking four barges in Brunei Bay and damaging a small troop-laden freighter off the southern coast of Celebes.

Fighters destroyed many Japanese trucks and supply dumps while supporting ground action on Negros and Cebu Islands in the Philippines.

In Southern Luzon, the First Cavalry crossed the Onipa River near Malepuya, driving south and further compressing the enemy force already encircled southeast of Laguna De Bay.

On the Bicol Peninsula, the 158th Regimental Combat Team drove westward against moderate resistance west of Daraga.

Bitter fighting marked the struggle around Balete Pass and Baguio on Northern Luzon. The 25th Division moved forward 1,200 yards from Kapitalan, south of the pass. The 33d Division ran into stiff mortar and artillery fire southeast of Burgos, which is 15 miles from Baguio.

Supporting bombers blew up several Japanese supply dumps at Baguio.

TSUGEN INVADED BY YANK FORCES

Doughboy Drive in Okinawa Checked by Fierce Jap Resistance.

GUAM, Wednesday, April 11—(AP) Tenth army troops landed on little Tsugen island off Okinawa's east coast yesterday while on the main island 24th corps Doughboys battered at the "little Siegfried Line" on the south for the sixth straight day without appreciable gains.

Some [illegible] encountered on Tsugen [illegible] only a mile and one-quarter long about 10 miles off Nakagusuku harbor, important because in American hands it would complete American control of that onetime Japanese fleet anchorage.

5,009 Japs Killed

The Navy announced today that 5,009 Japanese were killed and 222 prisoners of war taken in the first eight days of the battle for Okinawa; 325 miles south of the Japanese homeland.

There was no late estimate of American casualties. Field reports said they were running high in the bitterly-contested southern sector, where the most furious artillery duel of the Pacific war is under way.

The last official report of U. S. casualties covered up to midnight last Wednesday. At that time 175 marines and soldiers had been killed and 798 wounded.

Intense fighting continued in the southern sector along the entire four and one-half mile line running from Uchitomari on the west coast to the town of Tsuwa on the east coast.

The Japanese were attacking American tanks with Molotov cocktails and using 500-pound bombs as mines. While they have temporarily checked the advance toward the capital city of Naha they have been unable to shove the invaders back.

Front reports said the fact there were no appreciable gains recorded may be attributed in part to the desire of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, the Seventh Division commander, to hold down his casualties by massing great amounts of artillery against Japanese in concrete pillboxes.

Artillery was seeking to knock out each emplacement before troops were sent forward—a long and difficult task.

Japanese counterattacks on both the southern and nothern sections of the American lines were reported today by Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz. All were beaten off.

Marines Push Ahead

Marines of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Amphibious corps scored gains up to 2,500 yards in the north, overrunning enemy submarine pens and other installations, but the 24th army corps lines at the south were substantially unchanged.

On this southern battlefield, where the heaviest artillery duel of the Pacific war is in full fury, several Japanese counterattacks were hurled back. By 6 p. m. yesterday, Nimitz reported, there were "no substantial changes in the lines."

Artillery, ship guns and carrier aircraft closely supported the Yanks, who are driving on the Okinawa capital of Naha.

No details were given on the Tsugen island invasion. The island, just off the mouth of Nakagusuku bay, could serve to protect that important fleet anchorage. The Americans now control the inner shore of the big harbor.

Marine artillery had joined infantry big guns pounding the heavily-fortified Japanese positions on southern Okinawa against savage resistance along a battle line within four miles of the capital city of Naha, but to the north Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine Amphibious Corps swept ahead virtually unchecked.

The Marines, scoring gains up to 4,000 yards, cut off the big Motobu Peninsula and, fanning westward, occupied about half of it yesterday. They over-ran the western shore of Katena Ko onetime site of Japanese submarine pens.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today said the Marines still found only "scattered and ineffective" opposition.

But it was a different story on Southern Okinawa, where the enemy has concentrated the bulk of a defense garrison estimated at more than 60,000 troops.

Warships in Action

The Japanese may be using more and heavier artillery than they have mustered before, but still it was no match for the American batteries massing their fire in a furious all-out slugging match.

Battleships and cruisers also turned their heavy guns on the Japanese artillery, destroying a number of gun emplacements in the rugged terrain well suited to defensive tactics.

Two counter-attacks were thrown back yesterday and a third still was being fought off last night in a fierce engagement.

The Seventh Division's 184th Regiment recaptured Red Hill yesterday after concentrating artillery fire on it during the night. The hill was seized from the Yanks earlier in a bitter, close-range counter-attack fought with tanks, bazookas, small arms and grenades.

Associated Press Correspondent Robbin Coons, with the 24th Corps on Okinawa, predicted it may take two to three months to capture the island. Iwo Jima, the toughest single conquest of the Pacific war, took 26 days.

Pouring out an increasing volume of small arms and machine-gun fire along with their artillery, the Japanese are making a stand from prepared positions which one Tenth Army staff officer called "Okinawa's Siegfried Line."

OKINAWA LOSSES FAR BELOW ENEMY'S

With the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Okinawa, April 10 (A. P.).—Two Japanese have been killed for every American killed or wounded in the first nine days of fighting on Okinawa, a headquarters spokesman said today, and the American casualties include a very small percentage of men killed while the counted enemy losses are almost entirely of dead.

By comparison the rate of Japanese dead to American casualties on Saipan and Iwo was one to one, on Luzon four to one, and on Leyte seven to one.

Japs Give Ground Slowly On Southern Okinawa

Fierce Artillery Duel Rages, With Enemy Unable to Match Power of American Guns—Long, Bitter Battle Is Predicted

Guam, April 10—(AP)—Well-armed Japanese defenders of Southern Okinawa, hurling bayonet-wielding squads at the Americans in futile counter-attacks, gave ground slowly today amidst the heaviest artillery duel of the Pacific war.

Infantrymen of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th U. S. Army Corps were limited to small local gains

FLYER IN WAVES SAW YAMATO HIT

By VERN HAUGLAND.

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship off Okinawa, April 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An eyewitness account of the sinking of the 45,000-ton Yamato, Japan's mightiest battleship, was related tonight by a carrier pilot shot down in the midst of the enemy task force. He is 26-year-old Lieut. (j. g.) William Ernest Delaney of Detroit, rescued by two planes from Fleet Airwing One, who had spotted the Japanese force and led American planes on the attack. Lieut. Richard L. Simms of Atlanta, Ga., flew over the enemy warships to divert their fire, while Lieut. James R. Young of Central City, Ky., landed in the sea and picked up Delaney.

Two cruisers and three destroyers were sunk with the

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Yamato and three destroyers were left burning, Delaney, who was flying a torpedo bomber from a light carrier, said.

"At 12:35 we sighted the battleship with a screen of two cruisers and eight destroyers. One destroyer was about ten miles behind.

"I broke out of the overcast at 3,000 feet and saw a plane making a run on the battleship. I started my glide-bombing run on her. Right after I released by 500-pound bombs I heard an explosion from a shell hit on my plane. Fumes poured into the cockpit and fire broke out on one wing. I tried to gain altitude but saw things were getting worse and ordered my two crewmen to bail out. Then I bailed out. I saw both crewmen land in the water safely. I was about five miles west of the Japanese force.

"The Yamato was dead in the water. I saw a destroyer approach her close enough to throw a line aboard, possibly to remove survivors, when another wave of our planes came in. There was a thick cloud of smoke and seemed to be an explosion in the battleship. There was another explosion on the destroyer to the southeast which apparently sank.

"I was midway between a destroyer and the battleship, about five miles from each, when two planes came in and spotted my dye marker. One plane diverted fire from the stationary battleship while Young landed the other and picked me up."

Simms and Young were flying a search sweep when they sighted the Japanese force. They tracked the ships from a distance of five miles, meanwhile contacting Corsairs.

Two Veterans To Aid Stassen At San Francisco Conference

Pearl Harbor, April 10 (AP)—Two discharged sevice men will be assistants of Commander Harold Stassen at the San Francisco world peace conference, he announced here today.

Stassen, one of the United States representatives, said he will choose an honorably discharged Marine and a soldier who have been in combat. He plans to pick men who are returning from schooling and who are interested in government.

The former Minnesota Governor, in reply to a question, said he does not expect to represent the service men's viewpoint at the conference because he believes the delegates should represent all of the people instead of any one group.

Urges Policing Of World

In discussing the San Francisco conference, Stassen said he visions a new world in the making in which peace is not an impossibility, but, he added, that peace will be purchased only at the price of world-wide policing.

Answering [illegible] questions [illegible] correspondents at a conference upon the eve of his departure for the United States, Stassen said that every citizen of the world, and particularly every American, will have a valuable stake in San Francisco because it is the little fellow's only hope for the prevention of future wars.

Big-Three Alliance Asked

"The least thing the conference may accomplish would be the formation of an organization of United Nations of Great Britain, Russia and the United States and an agreement among them of the results they want to achieve," said the former three-time Governor of Minnesota.

"The maximum development would be the creation of an effective organization representing all peoples of the world," he added.

The commander said a strong police force will be required, because he has no confidence in Germany not starting future wars.

Likewise, he said, a close watch will have to be kept by each nation upon the others to be sure that none attempts undercover preparations for war—especially such preparations as may be conducted in the secrecy of scientists' laboratories.

Charter Envisioned

Despite all these difficulties in the way of peace and in reaching satisfactory agreements among nations, Stassen said he was confident that national viewpoints represented at San Francisco would not be an insurmountable barrier.

He envisioned a charter setting up a basic organization that includes a security council, a court of justice, an assembly and an economic council.

Commander Stassen, aide to Admiral William F. Halsey, compared this with a city government of a police department, a city council, a judge and administrative departments.

Stassen said the conference will not be concerned with boundary disputes, reparations and like questions but with the setting up of a framework for a world-wide organization guaranteeing peace.

5 Major Nations Vital

He said the co-operation of at least five major nations is necessary for this—with each nation co-operating in spirit as well as in the letter of the law.

Major nations, with the exception of Germany, are already convinced that war is not a satisfactory manner of settling disputes, he added.

Any nation is entitled to its own type of government, he said, as long as it doesn't interfere with the rights and freedoms of other nations.

Capitalistic governments, he declared, should have the right to try to make their plans work and produce satisfactory results and demonstrate this to the other peoples of the world.

Nazis Halted Too Late

On the other hand, other nations have the same right with their particular philosophies, but in the case of the Nazis they should have been stopped the moment their program threatened world peace, he added.

In this connection, Stassen said we couldn't have prejudged the Nazis at the start of their program but we could have at the point where it threatened adjoining nations.

As for dire predictions of civilization being annihilated by a lightning type of warfare in the future, Stassen said it is necessary to organize opinion for good uses of science and against harnessing the uses of science for war.

Jack Dempsey Rustles Invaders' Sandwiches

Guam, *Wednesday*, April 11 (AP). Jack Dempsey, Coast Guard commander and former heavyweight boxing champion, rustled sandwiches for landing craft crews and troops before they debarked from his transport for Okinawa's beaches Easter Sunday.

"I wasn't going ashore with them but I was keyed up and wanted to be doing something," he said today. "The boys were too excited to think about getting food, so I took over the job of sandwich man."

Dempsey explained he was ill with a gall bladder ailment on D-day but he was able to go ashore the second day.

Oahu Air-Engine Plant Active

NAVAL AIR STATION, Barber's Point, Oahu Island, Hawaii, April 10 (AP)—The first American airplane engine reassembly plant to be setup out in the Pacific has its moving lines in full swing—thus speeding up the return of engines to action against the Japanese. The Navy plant began functioning in December and turned out more than eighty engines in the first month. It already has tripled its production.

Capt. Faulkner Is Named New Zealand Navy Chief

Wellington, New Zealand, April 10 (AP)—The Admiralty today appointed Capt. G. H. Faulkner chief of the New Zealand naval staff with the rank of commodore, second class.

Faulkner, who succeeds Commodore Sir Atwell Lake, recently relinquished the position of chief of staff to the commander in chief of the South Atlantic and principal sea transport officer for South Africa.

Japs Call For Arms Output For Close

Fighting At Home

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San Francisco, April 10 (AP)—Japan's third war Cabinet held its first regular meeting today amid appeals for production of more weapons for "close-quarter" fighting in the expected Allied invasion and a warning that the nation's financial fabric is weakening.

Tokyo radio broadcasts heard by the FCC said Baron Kantaro Suzuki summoned his Cabinet, organized Saturday, for a meeting in which members "exchanged opinions vigorously."

A Nagoya broadcast quoted Toyosaku Hirose, Finance Minister, in warning that inflation of Japan's currency is becoming a "serious question" because the country is "carrying out a war on such a vast scale."

Would Reorganize Bank

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported that the Finance Ministry had approved a plan to "reorganize" the Bank of Japan and "simplify and strengthen" its setup by compressing its 31 bureaus into one office, three departments and eight bureaus.

Hirose said "changes in the war situation" had created a need for "decisive and appropriate measures."

The Tokyo radio said "Anglo-American journalists" who predict that the Suzuki Cabinet will become a "peace Cabinet" are fooling themselves.

The enemy broadcast also referred to a comment by Joseph C. Grew, United States Under Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Tokyo, who "sounded a note of stirring warning to the American people, declaring that emergence of the Suzuki Cabinet means a strengthening of the Japanese nation to fight it out."

Domei predicted Japan's war policies will be advanced "boldly and vigorously" by the new Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, who held that post in the Nipponese political maneuvers which preceded Pearl Harbor.

Togo Recites Aims

Togo was quoted as proclaiming that Japan's war aim was to "abandon the forces of destruction for the forces of reconstruction" while "poisonous America and England were hindering the progress of humanity."

Lieut. Gen. Reickichi Tada, president of the Japanese Science Mobilization League and a foremost ordnance expert, said Japan's handicraft shops should produce close-quarter weapons to be used by "all the Japanese people" in the "imminent" Allied invasion.

These weapons he listed as anti-tank guns, hand grenades, rockets and "special attack planes."

TOKYO SCOFFS AT PEACE AIM

Denies New Cabinet Intends to Seek Armistice.

San Francisco, April 10 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio scoffed today at American and British comments that the new Cabinet of Premier Kantaro Suzuki may put forth peace feelers. It said the allegations were interesting, "disclosing as they do the inner psychology of the authors' desire for peace." It also pointed out that similar suggestions were made when the late Koiso Cabinet took office.

In a broadcast recorded by the FCC, Tokyo continued: "Again the Anglo-American journalists predict that the Suzuki Cabinet will become a peace Cabinet on the grounds, first, that Admiral Suzuki was one of the victims of the February 26 incident in 1936, and, second, that the new Cabinet is upheld by the Senior Statesmen."

An exception to such comment, Tokyo said, was that of Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, "who sounded a stirring note of warning to the American people, declaring that the emergence of the Suzuki Cabinet means a strengthening of the Japanese nation to fight it out." Observing that it may not be "our business" to decide which is the sounder comment, Tokyo added: "At least we can say this, that Grew has more information and intelligence on Japan, and on richer information and closer intelligence we can form sounder judgments.'

Japan's wartime diplomacy will be carried on boldly and vigorously by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, declared earlier today.

Togo, who was Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbor, returned to that post yesterday in Japan's third war-time Cabinet, and today outlined his policy in a statement reminiscent of his speeches when the war began. Domei quoted him as saying that Japan's aim is to "abandon the forces of destruction for the forces of reconstruction," that the "poisonous" Americans and English were hindering the progress of humanity and "ruthlessly destroying everything they please," and that Japan's ultimate aim is to achieve a "universal alliance based on reciprocity and equality."

Togo's return to the Foreign Ministry was heralded by influential Japanese newspapers largely because of his knowledge of Soviet Russia which last week disavowed a non-aggression treaty with Japan. "What we are interested in now," the Asahi said in an editorial quoted by Domei, "is whether the Soviet Government will continue to have an interest in maintaining peace in the East in cooperation with Japan or will they work in the opposite direction."

Japs Boast They Have New 'Whirlwind' Plane

San Francisco, April 10 (AP)—The Japanese agency Domei today announced a new Nippon fighting plane, called the Nayate, or Whirlwind, which it said "is now rushing forward like a hurricane to bag United States planes which dare to cross its path."

In a radio Tokyo broadcast recorded by the FCC, Domei said the plane "is a sort of hybrid with a four-bladed propeller. One glance at this superb craft in action reveals its power, speed and high efficiency."

New Propaganda Officials

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (AP)—Two of Japan's top radio executives will direct Japanese propaganda, Domei Japanese news agency, reported today in a broadcast intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Dr. Hideki Shinomura, president of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, is Minister Without Portfolio and President of the Board of Information, which operates the propaganda machine.

Tatsuo Hisatomi, managing director of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, was named vice president of the Board of Information today.

RAIDERS OVER JAPAN

San Francisco, April 10 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio reported that a single Superfortress bombed the Kanto area of Tokyo and Yokohama again today.

"Two large planes," apparently B-24s," flew over southern Kyushu and the Goto islands to the southwest, Tokyo said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, and four small planes raided Kagoshima prefecture at the tip of Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

Arab Princes Reach N.Y. On Way To Frisco Parley

New York, April 10 (AP)—Five royal princes of Saudi Arabia, each accompanied by a bodyguard, arrived here today on an ATC plane en route to the San Francisco conference, to which they are dele-

gates.

His Royal Highness Namir Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz headed the delegation. He was accompanied by his son, Abdullah El Faisal, and his three brothers, Amir Mohammed, Amir Fahad and Amir Nawaf. The royal physician, Dr. Rashad Faroun, accompanied the princes.

U. S. DELEGATION TO PARLEY WILL VOTE AS A UNIT

Stettinius Says Majority Ballot Will Fix Position on Each Issue.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS BARRED

But San Francisco Conference Will Admit Representatives of 42 U. S. Organizations.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Stettinius reported today that the American delegation to the San Francisco conference will act as a unit, its position on each issue being determined by majority vote.

He also disclosed these other developments at a news conference:

1. Some neutral countries have inquired about sending observers to the United Nations conference opening April 25, but it has been impossible to accommodate them. This evidently includes such countries as Sweden and Switzerland, and also probably Italy.

2. A total of forty-two organizations of civic, professional, agriculture, labor, business and others have been invited to appoint one representative and an assistant each to act as consultants to the eight-member United States delegation.

3. Secretary Stettinius is still hopeful that the proposed new Polish "national unity" government may be set up at Warsaw in time to provide representation for Poland at the meeting.

4. Avra Warren, chief of the State Department's Office of American Republics, was added to the list of official advisers to the American delegation and Arthur Sweetser was named to represent the Office of War Information. Sweetser served as an American observer at the League of Nations.

U. S. Group Forming Policy.

The United States delegation began yesterday a series of policy meetings and Mr. Stettinius said today it would be engaged for the next several days in going over the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for world organization and all suggestions concerning them—presumably meaning suggestions for changes.

It is the aim of these meetings, he said, to develop unified opinion on the part of the delegation on all points which may come up at San Francisco. It is not possible to give day to day information on the trend of these discussions, he added, because tentative views reached today must be reviewed in the light of subsequent discussion of other subjects.

The eighty-four consultants from the various private organizations, Mr. Stettinius said, will pay their own expenses but the State Department will try to arrange for housing and transportation for them. A State Department statement on the consultants said that in selecting the organizations an effort had been made to get a group which "constitutes a fair cross-section of citizen groups."

"It has not been practicable," this statement said, "to extend consultant invitations to all organizations interested in the work of the conference."

Organizations Invited.

The organizations invited to designate representatives follow:

American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, National Association of Manufacturers, National Foreign Trade Council, American Bar Association, National Lawyers Guild, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railway Labor Executives Association, American Legion, American Veterans Committee, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, American Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers Union, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Grange.

American Association of University women; General Federation of Women's Clubs; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; National League of Women Voters; Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace; American Jewish Conference; American Jewish Committee; Catholic Association for International Peace; Church Peace Union; Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America; National Catholic Welfare Conference.

American Association for the United Nations (Commission to Study the Organization of Peace), Americans United for World Organization, Inc.; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Council on Foreign Relations; Foreign Policy Association; National Peace Conference; Kiwanis International; Lions International; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Exchange Club; Rotary International; American Council on Education; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; and National Education Association.

Argentina Needs Moscow Nod

Unfriendly Soviet Gesture Might Prevent Her Seating at San Francisco.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia appeared today to hold the key to Argentine participation in the United Nations conference at San Francisco beginning April 25.

The next move toward that objective is up to the Buenos Aires Government. But it seemed certain that a favorable nod from Moscow could speed action, once Argentina takes the first step, or that an unfriendly Soviet gesture could stop the whole business.

Russia's position is somewhat like that of Britain and the United States in relation to the present Warsaw Government of Poland. In that case Warsaw asked for a bid to San Francisco and Russia backed up the request. Britain and the United States rejected it, however, in the hope that a new "national unity" administration might be set up in time to represent Poland.

Polish Seating Possible.

There is little hope here now that such a reorganization can take place at Warsaw before April 25. But the possibility remains that it might be arranged in time to have a Polish delegation seated in the spot that will be held vacant for it when the West Coast conference gets under way.

In the case of Argentina, the United States and all the other nations yesterday fully recognized the government of Gen. Edelmiro T. Farrell to which they had turned a diplomatic cold shoulder for the thirteen months that it has been in power. Great Britain and some other non-American states joined in the recognition move.

The action was taken by the American countries on the basis of a resolution they adopted at Mexico City last month inviting Argentina to put its policies in line with those of the other countries at war with the Axis.

The next move expected here is a Buenos Aires request to the United States or some other Allied Power for permission to join the United Nations. Such a request then would be transmitted to the other Allied Powers, among them Russia.

That Brings in Unknown Factor.

That would bring in the unknown quantity.

British policy toward Argentina now is in line with that of this country and China would be expected to go along in this instance.

Russia, on the other hand, has been sharply critical recently of the general course of the Farrell government. This criticism has appeared in the Russian press, which normally is taken as a reflection of official views. In diplomatic quarters here, however, this by no means is considered the final word on Russian policy.

Hence it is now known at the moment whether Russia would accept or reject an Argentine bid.

The United States attitude is expected to be neither to sponsor nor to defend such a move but to let Argentina's record and her recent actions speak for themselves.

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F.D.R. RODE NEAR U-BOAT

Cruiser Passes Over Spot After Nazi Ship Is Attacked

Detroit, April 10 (AP)—A Coast Guard lieutenant said today that a United States cruiser on which President Roosevelt was returning from Yalta sailed almost directly over a German U-boat in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Lieut. John F. Pival, of Detroit, told this story, which was released by the Coast Guard:

"We were entering the Mediterranean, and knew that a U-boat was in the vicinity. We had been warned by the British on the Rock.

Pilot Spots U-Boat

"There was tremendous activity in the straits that morning. About twenty bombers were criss-crossing the area while a lot of destroyers and British anti-sub ships were combing the area. We were carrying troops and thought they were clearing the straits for us.

"Our radio was turned to the aircraft frequency and just as we started into the narrows a British pilot was heard to say, 'I see the beggar. Yes, that's him. He's diving. Here I go.' However, the plane did not succeed in getting the sub, but all ships converged on the spot and kept him pinned there.

Learned President Was Aboard

"Just then one of our finest cruisers and her escort of destroyers came steaming out of the Med, sailing almost directly over where the submarine had been.

"Upon arrival in Italy, we were startled to hear that the President was aboard the cruiser."

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NEUTRALS DENIED INFORMAL LOOK-IN INTO PEACE TALKS

WASHINGTON, April 10 — (AP) There will be no look-in for neutrals and other uninvited nations at the San Francisco conference, Secretary of State Stettinius indicated today.

Stettinius disclosed at his news conference that some countries had inquired about sending informal observers to the Golden Gate conference on world organization, but they were told it was impossible to arrange.

Meanwhile, the United States delegation to the conference, having agreed upon making unit decisions by a majority vote, worked toward a meeting of minds on matters of policy likely to arise. The members are meeting at the State department all this week.

Two of the eight delegates have been absent from the sessions which began yesterday. They are Commander Harold L. Stassen, on active duty with the Navy, and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who is recovering from a long illness and exhaustion.

Hull still hopes to go to San Francisco. The time for a decision by his physicians is drawing near. There is some thought that while he may not be able to attend the opening session he will almost certainly be able to go out sometime during the meeting which is expected to last at least a month.

There were these other pre-conference developments:

1. The question of Argentina's attendance appeared to depend on the attitude of Russia toward the Argentine government which the United States, Britain and many other United Nations formally recognized yesterday. Russia would have to pass upon an Argentine request for admission to the United Nations and also, if it were made, any suggestion that Argentina attend the West Coast parley.

2. Stettinius said he was still hopeful that a new Polish government would be set up at Warsaw in time to represent Poland. But other officials were unable to sight anything more than hope in support of this possibility.

3. Forty-two labor, business, professional, religious and similar organizations were invited to send one representative and an assistant each to the conference. This addition of 84 persons made it certain that American group delegates, advisors and consultants would total many more than 100 persons.

The consultants from the various private organizations will pay their own expenses.

4—The meeting of international jurists to provide for a world court within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks world organization plan went into its second day with attention still focused on organizational problems.

All Able-Bodied Soldiers In U.S. To Be Sent Overseas

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Every able-bodied soldier in the United States who has not seen service overseas is earmarked to go abroad just as fast as he can be replaced by a returning veteran.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, set this forth in a communication made public today by Representative Mahon (D., Texas), member of the House Appropriations Committee.

5,000,000 Overseas

Prompted by a suggestion by Mahon that "the bottom of the barrel should be scraped" of soldiers still in this country before switching combat units from the European theater to the Pacific war fronts, Stimson wrote:

"According to February figures, there were approximately 8,050,000 men in the Army, 5,150,000 of whom were overseas.

"Of the 2,900,000 on duty in the United States, almost half (roughly 1,400,000) already have been earmarked for overseas duty and are being trained accordingly either in tactical units or as individual replacements and students in replacement training centers, training regiments and schools; 180,000 others were in army hospitals."

Earmarked For Overseas

The War Department chief declared the remainder, 1,365,000, were in essential administrative

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and service jobs, concerned with overseas supply, plane maintenance, cargo loading, communications or transportation. Then he added:

"Every one of these soldiers, except those who already have seen overseas service or who are physically disqualified, is earmarked for foreign service as soon as he can be replaced by an overseas returnee or a limited-service man."

Connecticut Men Are Among 1,500 Landed After Rescue From Starvation Pens by Russian Sweep Across Poland—Red Cross Praised

Boston Port of Embarkation, April 10—(AP)—Fifteen hundred liberated American soldiers were eating good Yankee "chow" today after months of meager meals in German prison camps.

Freed from Nazi rule by Russian forces sweeping across Poland last January, the men marched ashore from an Army transport just after dark Sunday night—the first large group of ex-prisoners to come home from the European theater.

The cheering soldiers trudged down gangplanks, almost drowning the music of a welcoming Army band on the dock, and then were whisked away to a nearby camp for processing and briefing, preliminary to being granted furloughs.

They ate steak and ice cream and all that goes between and talked endlessly. There were tales of near-starvation and mistreatment, yarns of high adventure and thrilling escape, of desperate flight through enemy-held territory, and of death faced on many a cold and fearful morning.

Praise Red Cross and Poles

Through the discordant symphony of the arrival and the settling down ran two themes, echoed and re-echoed by a thousand throats.

"The Red Cross," the men said, "those packages of theirs kept us alive," and the Poles, "they didn't have much, but they shared what they had."

Some of the soldiers—among them were 99 from New England—had been in prison camps for two years. Several of them knew the AP's Larry Allen, who recently was returned to this country on the Exchange Ship Gripsholm.

Second Lieut. Rudolph J. Malchiodi of 29 High Street, Deep River, Conn., said he had been at Oflas 64 with the AP war correspondent. The lieutenant said he dropped from 195 to 150 pounds eating German prison fare.

Typical of the men who spent some time at Limburg—a German prison camp recently taken by the First Army—before they were moved to Poland, was Pfc. Paul Thompson of Marysville, Ohio, who dropped from 198 pounds to 110 pounds in three months.

Later he said he escaped from the prison camp in Poland while the Germans were trying to move the prisoners back to the fatherland in the face of the swift Russian advance.

Saved By Girl

His right leg cut by shrapnel, Pfc. Thompson said he hobbled on for 10 days until a Polish girl found him and nursed him until he was able to continue his flight.

"She saved my life," he declared. "I'm going back to Poland some day and get her."

The Ohio private was joined by scores of others in his praise of the Poles.

Pfc. Walter W. Steinhaus of Sheboygan, Wis., experienced a German court martial along with his other troubles. He said he hit a guard and drew a three years, three months' sentence.

Pvt. Andrew Steranchak of 12 Oak Avenue, Shelton, Conn., went practically barefooted for weeks and when he found a pair of wooden shoes he really appreciated them.

And he too said what so many others did—"It was the Red Cross boxes that saved us."

Tech. Sgt. Charles Andrews of Phoenix, Ariz., said some of the men lost as much as 50 pounds in seven weeks, and also praised the Red Cross.

Three Connecticut men experienced what they described as a "Hell-on-wheels" ride while being transferred from one prison camp to another.

Sgts. Bramwell G. Phillips, 27, of 126 South Main Street, South Norwalk, George F. McNeil, 31, of Willimantic, and Thomas R. Lynch, 35, of 19 Park Street Norwich, lived to tell the story.

Sergeant Phillips said they "stood up for 23 days in a box car with 37 other guys and with a loaf of bread every four days for six men.

"If we thought the ride was Hell," he said, "there was even greater suffering when the boys learned that the freight cars up ahead were loaded with munitions.

"We were shuttled onto a siding for 11 days. Our cars were not marked to indicate that we were prisoners, so there was nothing to do but sit and pray while Allied planes zoomed and strafed our train."

ARMY ELIMINATES PLANNED BOOST IN TANK PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, April 10 — (AP) The war is going so well, the Army announced tonight, that it has decided not to complete 12 new tank plants.

These plants were scheduled to reach the peak of their operation in the last quarter of the year, but the Army now has decided it won't need them.

Existing Plants to Continue

But it was emphasized that existing tank plants will have to "continue to meet production schedules in full."

A War department statement said:

"American production is now at a level which assured American fighting men of a sufficient production rate to complete the war against Germany and provide the output necessary to supply forces to be used against Japan.

"The War department emphasizes that this action is not a cut-back in production but the elimination of a planned increase in tank output.

"Because most of the proposed operations would have been in critical labor areas this change in plans will ease the present and expected labor shortages in these areas.

"Four of the projected tank plants—Chrysler Corporation, Chrysler subcontractors, Ford Motor company, and General Motors—would have been in Detroit, Mich.

"Other plant expansions affected are: American Steel Foundries Cast Armor plant, East Chicago, Ind.; Ford Motor company, Dearborn, Mich.; General Motors, Fisher Body division, Flint, Mich.; Oilgear company and subcontractors, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ordnance Steel Foundry plant, Kuad Cities Tank Arsenal (International Harvester), both Bettendorf, Iowa; Waukesha Motor company, Waukesha, Wis.; and Standard Steel Spring company, Coraopolis, Pa."

Meantime, the Surplus Property board disclosed in its monthly report for February that eighty government-owned war plants and their sites, have been declared surplus or excess. They cost an aggregate of $552,474,000.

Of the 80 plants, 23 were on a stand-by basis for possible future use for the purpose for which they were built; 46 had been declared surplus, which means they are no longer needed and are ready for disposal, and 11 were being used as disposal center warehouses.

Some Declared Surplus

All of the plants which have been declared surplus or excess and which cost more than $15,000,000 each are Aluminum and Magnesium plants.

These included Basic Magnesium, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada, which cost $133,428,000; Dow Magnesium company, Velasco, Texas, $54,885,000; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Lake Charles, La., $47,011,000; Aluminum Company of America, Baton Rouge, La., $25,903,000; Aluminum Company of America, Los Angeles, $24,750,000.

Dow Magnesium company, Marysville, Michigan $23,586,000; Aluminum Company of America, Massena, New York $19,700,000; Dow Magnesium Company, Ludington, Mich., $18,450,000; Aluminum Company of America, Burlington, N. J., $17,357,000; Electro Metallurgical Company, Spokane, Wash., $16,173,000.

February disposal of plants and plant sites—none of which had been complete plants—totaled $1,094,000 (original cost). Sales brought $761,000, or 70 per cent of the cost of the property.

The principal sale in February was the purchase by the Buick division of General Motors of installations, fixtures, etc., at Melrose Park, Ill. These cost $770,000 and the sale price was $578,000.

Disposals of surplus property by the various disposal agencies totaled $35,289,000 in February, an increase of 32 per cent over January. Government-owned and controlled property disposed of by the War and Navy departments, however, declined 30 per cent to $36,923,000. Combined disposals of owning and disposal agencies was 12 per cent less than in January.

Bomber Hits Mountain

All on Board Are Killed as B-17 Crashes and Burns in South

KEESLER FIELD, Biloxi, Miss., April 10 (AP).—Ten men were killed late Sunday night twenty-five miles south of Knoxville, Tenn., when a B-17 bomber on a routine night combat training flight from Keesler Field crashed into the side of a mountain, the commanding officer of the Army Air Force Training Command station announced today.

A forest ranger spotted the plane burning after the crash from his lookout in the Smoky Mountains. The B-17 hit the side of the mountain at an altitude of 4,600 feet, 400 feet from the mountain's crest. All on board were killed.

The dead included Lieutenant David K. Crocker, twenty-eight years old, navigator instructor, son of Mrs. Ethel M. Crocker, of 15 Overlook Terrace, Maplewood, N. J.; Second Lieutenant Richard C. Henkel, twenty-six, pilot, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Henkel, 174 Adams Street, Delmar, N. Y., and Technical Sergeant Edwin W. Bill, twenty-nine, aerial engineer, son of Mrs. Frances Bill, Sag Harbor, L. I.

248 German Prisoners In Virginia Disciplined

Camp Pickett, Va., April 10 (AP)—The Army's "no work, no eat" policy as a method for disciplining unruly prisoners of war has been put into effect at the Lyndhurst branch camp near Waynesboro, following the refusal of 248 German prisoners of war, all naval men, to continue work.

Col. A. E. Potts, commanding officer of Camp Pickett, announced that the war prisoners had been placed on a diet of bread and water. He said the war prisoners contended they were not properly fed.

He asserted the prisoners of war were receiving the prescribed diet for men of their classification and added that the bread-and-water diet would continue until the war prisoners conformed to the routine set up for them.

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Big Cuts In Numerous War Plants

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Announcement of big cuts in artillery ammunition production and a decision against completing twelve new tank plants combined tonight to reflect official pleasure at progress of the war.

Army ordnance men at Chicago announced the ammunition program change, and the War Department at Washington said the Army has decided it won't need the dozen tank plants which were not scheduled for peak operation until autumn.

The 1945 schedule now contemplates a ten per cent reduction in the entire artillery ammunition program authorized last December. That was at a time when the Rundstedt breakthrough made the situation dark on the Western front.

Would Avoid Hardships

The Chicago announcement said full consideration would be given to the need of guarding against losses or hardships to industry or labor when the ammunition cutbacks, estimated at nearly $200,000,000, are applied.

And the tank-plant statement said it was imperative that existing tank plants "will have to continue to meet production schedules in full."

A War Department statement said:

"American production now is at a level which assured American fighting men of a sufficient production rate to complete the war against Germany and provide the output necessary to supply forces to be used against Japan.

"The War Department emphasizes that this action is not a cut-back in production, but the elimination of a planned increase in tank output.

To Ease Labor Shortages

"Because most of the proposed operations would have been in critical labor areas, this change in plans will ease the present and expected labor shortages in these areas.

"Four of the projected tank plants — Chrysler Corporation, Chrysler subcontractors, Ford Motor Company and General Motors—would have been in Detroit.

"Other plant expansions affected are: American Steel Foundries cast armor plant, East Chicago, Ind.; Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.; General Motors, Fisher body division, Flint, Mich.; Oilgear Company and subcontractors, Milwaukee, Wis.; ordnance steel foundry plant, Quad Cities Tank Arsenal (International Harvester), both Bettendorf, Iowa; Waukesha Motor Company, Waukesha, Wis., and Standard Steel Spring Company, Coraopolis, Pa."

Eighty Plants Surplus

Meantime, the Surplus Property Board disclosed in its monthly report for February that 80 Government-owned war plants and their sites, have been declared surplus or excess. They cost on aggregate of $552,474,000.

Of the 80 plants, 23 were on a stand-by basis for possible future use for the purpose for which they were built; 46 had been declared surplus, which means they are no longer needed and are ready for disposal, and eleven were being used as disposal-center warehouses.

All of the plants which have been declared surplus or excess and which cost more than $15,000,000 each are aluminum and magnesium plants.

Concerns Included

These included Basic Magnesium, Inc., Las Vegas, Nev., which cost $133,428,000; Dow Magnesium Company, Velasco, Texas, $54,885,000; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Lake Charles, La., $47,011,000; Aluminum Company of America, Baton Rouge, La., $25,903,000; Aluminum Company of America, Los Angeles, $24,750,000.

Dow Magnesium Company, Marysville, Mich., $23,586,000; Aluminum Company of America, Massena, N.Y., $19,700,000; Dow Magnesium Company, Ludington, Mich., $18,450,000; Aluminum Company of America, Burlington, N.J., $17,357,000; Electro Metallurgical Company, Spokane, Wash., $16,173,000.

February disposal of plants and plant sites—none of which had been complete plants—totaled $1,094,000 (original cost). Sales brought $761,000, or 70 per cent of the cost of the property.

The principal sale in February was the purchase by the Buick division of General Motors of installations, fixtures, etc. At Melrose Park, Ill., these cost $770,000 and the sale price was $578,000.

Disposals of surplus property by the various disposal agencies totaled $35,289,000 in February, an increase of 32 per cent over January. Government-owned and controlled property disposed of by the War and Navy departments, however, declined 30 per cent to $36,923,000. Combined disposals of owning and disposal agencies was twelve per cent less than in January.

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SENATE PASSES BILL EXTENDING LEND-LEASE LAW

WASHINGTON, April 10—(AP) The Senate passed a one-year extension of Lend-Lease today after Vice President Truman joined in defeating, 40 to 39, a Republican amendment designed to make doubly sure that Lend-Lease ends when the shooting stops.

The bill, already passed by the House, now goes to President Roosevelt.

Taft Amendment Defeated

Administration officials have said there are no plans to use Lend-Lease for postwar relief and rehabilitation of foreign countries. Senators opposing the amendment offered by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told the Senate today it was superfluous and would hamstring orderly liquidation of the vast program.

When the roll was called on the Taft amendment, the vote was 39 to 39. Under Senate rules this defeated the amendment but Truman, exercising for the first time his privilege of voting when there is a tie, gave it the final knock on the head by voting "no" in an emphatic voice.

The extension measure then passed without a record vote.

It prolongs the life of the Lend-Lease law until June 30, 1946, but provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as authorizing the President to enter into an agreement with any foreign government for postwar relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction purposes.

Taft and others have argued that plans for relief and reconstruction should be made entirely separately from Lend-Lease and under the close control of Congress.

Vote on Party Lines

The division on the Taft amendment was on almost straight party lines. Senators Ellender of Louisiana, Johnson of Colorado, Overton of Louisiana and Wheeler of Montana were the only Democrats voting for the proposal, while Austin of Vermont and Wiley of Wisconsin, both members of the Foreign Relations committee, were the only Republicans voting against it.

The story would have been different except for a last minute change of votes by Senators McClellan (D-Ark) and Chavez (D-NM), who had voted "aye" but changed to "no."

Taft argued that a recent Lend-Lease contract with France obviously had been made for post-war purposes. He said he was not so much concerned with that particular instance as with the precedent it would establish.

Opposing Taft's amendment, Majority Leader Barkley declared that the language the Ohio Senator sought to delete only provided for the orderly liquidation of Lend-Lease. Senator George of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations committee, said some Senators might believe the President was going to misuse his powers under the act, but he added:

"I don't like to take that view. Adoption of the Taft amendment would destroy the liquidating provision in the original Lend-Lease act."

Senator Tydings (D-Md), who was paired in favor of the amendment on the decisive vote, declared "the blank check era ought to end with the cessation of hostilities."

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), who supported Taft, said the language sought to be eliminated would permit a Lend-Lease agreement to be made 24 hours before the end of hostilities and continue for three years thereafter.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb) said he had heard "rumors" that a commitment of $8,000,000,000 had been made to Russia for reconstruction purposes. This Barkley categorically denied.

but Mr. Truman announced his opposition to the proposal in a loud voice.

The vote came after Senator Taft had charged that a house provision in the bill, which extends lend-lease operations

June 30, 1946, would have opened the way for use of lend-lease materials for post-war rehabilitation, relief and reconstruction.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, replied that the language Mr. Taft sought to strike out provided only for orderly liquidation of lend-lease goods after the war ends. Senator George (D.-Ga.) said the Taft proposal would have defeated the effort of Congress to prevent use of the goods for post-war purposes.

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Truman Breaks Lend-Lease Tie

Casts Vote After Senate Splits 39 to 39 on Taft Curb on Liquidation of Supplies.

BULLETIN.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—The Senate passed and sent to the White House today legislation continuing lend-lease operations until June 30, 1946.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Vice-President Truman broke a 39 to 39 Senate tie today to defeat an effort by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) to strip the lend-lease bill of a provision permitting post-war foreign liquidation of American supplies.

Mr. Truman cast his ballot, his first since he took the presiding officer's chair in January, when the tie vote was announced. Under Senate rules Senator Taft's amendment would have been defeated by the tie vote anyway,

COAL ACCORD FOLLOWS U.S. MINE SEIZURE

Bituminous Pact Agreed On After Roosevelt Acts In Wildcat Strikes

Washington, April 10 (AP)—A new contract for soft-coal miners was agreed on tonight a few hours after the Government took control of 23 mines.

The agreement, reached by operators and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, will go before a full negotiating committee for ratification tomorrow.

Nearly six weeks of negotiations were ended by the announcement of Ezra Van Horn, chairman of the bituminous wage conference, that the two sides had got together on a contract to supplant the one which expired March 31 and that its terms will be perfected by a subcommittee meeting at 1.30 P.M. tomorrow.

Full Committee To Meet

The full committee will meet then at 3.30 P.M. for final approval.

The Government stepped in to operate those mines affected by a wave of wildcat work interruptions which had partially closed plants turning out war-vital steel.

It acted while the negotiators plodded doggedly ahead in their deliberations. Van Horn's announcement came less than three hours after the Federal action.

President Roosevelt ordered Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to take over any mines where stoppages exist or are threatened. Within an hour Ickes followed through and the Government thus was back in the coal business for the fourth time since the country declared war.

Details of the new wage contract were not officially disclosed but it was reported that inside miners now receiving $8.50 a day basic wage will receive $10.

Lewis Victory Seen

This meant the operators had acceded to Lewis's demands for a seven-hour day with time and a half for all other time spent underground except a fifteen-minute lunch period.

This was the proposal of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on the main wage demand of the miners. It was frankly regarded as a swap for the 10-cent a ton royalty which Lewis discarded in the heat of the negotiations.

Miss Perkins's suggestion that the contract be terminated in one year, instead of on twenty days' notice as Lewis proposed apparently was accepted.

Vacation payment of $75, as a compromise for Lewis's demand of $100 and the old agreement on $50, also was accepted, according to reliable information.

Differentials Estimated

In place of Lewis's demand for differentials of 10 cents an hour and 15 cents an hour for the second and third shifts, respectively, the agreement, so far as could be learned, called for 4 cents and 6 cents per hour.

On the controversial foremen's issue, the reported agreement allowed for exemption from United Mine Workers membership of a superintendent, a mine foreman and a fire boss—in other words, all but three supervisory employés at each mine would be brought into direct membership in the United Mine Workers.

The union disclaimed all responsibility for the strikes. Lewis had agreed to extension of the old contract until May 1, but in the field thousands of miners were idle.

Although the presidential order authorizes Ickes to call upon the Secretary of War to take such action "as he may deem necessary or desirable" to protect employés and mines, an Interior Department spokesman said no call for army assistance was contemplated.

Seized Mines In 7 States

The seized mines are in seven states. The greater part of the nation's 3,478 mines have remained in operation.

Ickes took these steps:

1. Issued an order takng possession of idle soft-coal mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Alabama.

2. Ordered those mines to be opened for work Thursday morning.

3. Designated executive heads of the mining company as Federal operating managers.

4. Instructed the Federal managers to raise the United States flag over their pits and to post Government take-over notices.

5. Called upon the mine workers to return to their jobs and keep coal moving on schedule to speed the winning of the war.

6. Made applicable again regulations issued during the 1943 Government operations.

"Stopping work at this time is intolerable and unpatriotic," Ickes said in a statement. "It is threatening the production of munitions and war equipment just when our armies need our full support to win victory in Europe."

Steel Output Reduced

"Suspension of operations in mines serving the iron and steel industry is already estimated to be cutting into steel production at a rate which represents approximately 100,000 tons of steel output weekly.

"The War Production Board has informed my office that thirteen blast furnaces for the production of pig iron and 31 open-hearth furnaces where iron is turned into steel are closed today. Other plants will be affected similarly unless the production of coal is resumed immediately.

"Obviously, a continuation of this situation would seriously hamper within a very short time the output of munitions vital to the progress of the war.

"The first job is to get the coal moving again.

"Every man connected with this industry should know that coal, in the form of steel, explosives, equipment, industrial energy and transportation is a fundamental part of practically every action of our fighting men. Coal must move on schedule.

"Every ounce of production strength must be used to reduce the threatening coal deficit of 40,000,000 tons. Even when German military resistance collapses we shall have a tough job ahead to beat the Japs.

"To falter now in coal production might cost us an early victory in Europe and prolong the fighting of the war in the Pacific."

The presidential executive order said Mr. Roosevelt had found that, as a result of existing or threatened strikes and other labor disturbances, operations had been interrupted or were threatened with interruption.

The coal produced by such mines is required for the war effort, he said, and that effort "will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruptions."

Ickes, in his capacity as Solid Fuels Administrator, will run the mines. But the executive order said he was to permit the managements to continue with their functions "to the maximum degree possible consistent with the aims of this order."

60-Day Limit Set

The Secretary is to give the mines back to private management as soon as he determines that Government operation no longer is needed for "the successful prosecution of the war."

In no event, the President directed is Government control to last more than 60 days after the restoration of the productive efficiency of any seized mine.

Terms and conditions of employment in effect at the time of Government possession are to be continued, subject to terms of the War Labor Disputes Act.

Ickes is permitted, however, to make adjustments in line with economic stabilization policies, after negotiation with employé representatives and approval by the War Labor Board.

The Executive order said the Secretary "shall make employment available and provide protection to all employés" and to all persons seeking work, so far as they are needed, at the affected mines.

In carrying out the presidential order, Ickes is to act with the assistance of any public or private "instrumentalities or persons" he may designate

20,000 AWAY FROM WORK

Other Industries Than Mines Involved In Strikes

New York, April 10 (AP)—Government seizure of soft-coal mines topped developments on the labor front today as more than 20,000 workers in other industries stayed away from work.

Back-to-worrk movements, however, ended labor disputes in Kansas City, Akron, Ohio, and Ottumwa, Iowa. In Detroit, where there were nine war plants idle because of disputes, one settlement was announced.

But in Yonkers, N.Y., a new walkout developed affecting 5,500 employes of the Alexander Smitth & Sons Carpet Company, Inc., producing cotton duck and woolen blankets for the armed forces. There the United Textile Workers demanded a wage increase for workers in the lower pay bracket.

NLRB Takes Action

The National Labor Relations Board, meanwhile, wired representatives of 1,500 employés that a work stoppage in a Lake Charles (La.) 100-octane gasoline plant

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"must be terminated immediately." The board said it understood the stoppage was in protest against what workers termed exorbitant rents charged by a private contractor.

In Detroit, strikes and walkouts were affecting production of military tires, motors and other war matériel. These included: 180 women out at the United States Rubber Plant; 700 at the Detroit gear division of Borg-Warner Corporation, and 5,000 in three plants of Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company.

Inspectors Settle Strike

A strike of 100 inspectors at Packard Motor Company in protest over the reduction of the inspection staff which made 4,000-employés idle was settled at a WLB hearing.

Elsewhere there were signs of returning industrial peace.

The off-and-on, six-day-old stoppage of 300 mixing-machine operators affecting 7,000 employés of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company Plant No. 1, Akron, ended when members of the CIO United Rubber Workers voted to negotiate grievances with the company resulting from discharge of a union committeeman operator.

Prisoner Use Canceled

An official of United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America (CIO) announced that an army order canceling use of German war prisoners as workmen brought to an end a protest walkout which began April 2 at the North Kansas City plant of the United States Gypsum Company.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, 3,000 employés of the John Morrell & Co. meat-packing plant, idle since last Thursday, agreed to return to work and await settlement of seniority issues by the WLB.

Ward Accuses Army Officers

Chicago, April 10 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. made complaints of misconduct today regarding army officers occupying its seized stores at San Rafael, Cal., and Jamaica, N.Y.

Harold L. Pearson, Ward vice-president and treasurer, made the complaints in a letter to Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, in charge of seized Ward properties.

Pearson declared that doors at San Rafael had been "left unlocked after business hours," that one night an army officer was "admittedly intoxicated when he reported for duty," and that another night "an intoxicated woman" was admitted to the store "in the company of an army private and an army lieutenant who also was intoxicated."

The letter made a number of complaints regarding the San Rafael store and similar complaints about events asserted to have occurred at Jamaica, N.Y., where the Army controls another of its stores.

Col. R. Parker Kuhn, in charge in General Byron's absence, said "the matter has been reported to the proper authorities at Washington and a full investigation will be made of the charges."

"Ward's has affidavits supporting each of these charges," Pearson's letter asserted. "Affidavits covering many other instances of reported misconduct could not be obtained because the witnesses have husbands or sons in the Army and fear retaliation."

TWO SENATORS ATTACK OPA

Wheeler And Lucas Sharp In Remarks At Hearing

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) declared today that OPA's handling of black markets smells of crookedness and Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) said its price policies make no sense to him.

In an angry session of the Senate Agriculture Committee investigating food shortages, the legislators swapped sharp remarks with Thomas I. Emerson, OPA's enforcement chief.

Wheeler had quoted reports that eighty per cent of the meat sold in most big cities is black-market meat.

"Don't Do Anything About It"

"Fantastic," said Emerson. He estimated that in New York perhaps ten per cent of meat sold at wholesale is black market, perhaps fifteen per cent at the retail level. Emerson added that OPA has the facts.

"If you know what the facts are," retorted Wheeler, "then there is something crooked in your office. The trouble is that when you are told about the situation you don't do anything about it."

Lucas expressed his poor opinion of OPA during testimony by Wilbur La Roe, counsel for smaller meat packers.

"OPA has been attempting to create the impression we have gotten together (on meat-price policies) when it is not true," said Le Roe. He accused the agency of "unwillingness to co-operate with the intent of Congress and with this committee."

The OPA-vs.-packers argument is an old one, boiling down to a difference of opinion on fairness. Some packers claim that the top legal prices they are permitted to receive are too low in comparison with the prices they have to pay. OPA has argued that the industry has been prospering generally and that a packer ceiling increase would not relieve meat shortages.

Thomas Asks For Names

Senator Lucas commented on the case against OPA, as summarized by La Roe: "I just can't understand their attitude in this crisis—to quibble over a few dollars."

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) directed Emerson to put into the record the names of those "responsable for this situation, beginning with yourself."

Emerson replied that meat prices were the responsibility of James C. Brownlee, Chester Bowles, deputy to OPA administrator, and John Madigan, OPA meat expert.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) joined the two Democratic senators in jumping on OPA. Wherry said he knew of chickens selling for 75 cents a pound in Washington and "I can tell you where" ration points are on sale at $8 a thousand.

Men Called "Academic"

"I've come to the conclusion that most of your men are academic and don't know what they are talking about," Wherry told Emerson.

Emerson agreed with Wherry that there is a larger black market this year than last.

He testified that OPA recently seized 50,000,000 counterfeit red ration points in Chicago, following drastic action against counterfeiters in New York and Boston.

"By and large we feel the counterfeit problem is under control," he said.

3,200 OPA Agents

Emerson told the committee OPA has 3,200 enforcement agents and is trying to get 300 more. He said it would take a much larger staff to enforce OPA regulations than it does to find out what is going on.

Senator Thomas told a reporter that only an aroused public opinion can do much about illegal meat sales. He said:

"You can't prosecute the whole United States. Unless the people become aroused, you are going to have a complete breakdown of OPA controls."

Comment And Advice

OPA announced, meanwhile, that the primary aim of the new meat-allocation program it is preparing will be to channel more meat through Federally inspected packing houses.

This objective, the agency reported, was outlined at a Monday meeting attended by representatives of all major segments of the meat industry. The session was called by OPA to obtain comment and advice from the industry.

Another purpose of the program is to encourage more slaughterers to enlist full or partial Federal inspection, OPA said. Only Federally inspected meat may be transported across states lines.

"Channeling a more normal portion of the total meat supply through Federally inspected plants should make more meat available for the armed forces and for civilians in areas where little or no slaughtering is done and where civilians are largely dependent on Federally inspected meats," OPA told the industry representatives.

ALUMINUM NEED ROSE TOO FAST

Batt Denies Aid to Canada Slowed Home Industry.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Nothing this country did for Canadian aluminum production handicapped domestic production, William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, told a Senate committee today.

Batt, first of several Government agency heads to testify before the small business committee on the United States participation in the Shipshaw plant of the Canadian Aluminum Company, said the aluminum needs of this nation grew so rapidly that power needs could not keep up with them.

About 150 kilowatts of power already was available for the Canadian plant, he said, when this country loaned more than 100,000,000 to expand the plant. "The project," he declared, "was well under way; it could be rounded out."

"No material intended for any United States power project was ever diverted for Shipshaw," Batt said.

Representative De Lacy (D.-Wash.) has said there was a general understanding in the Northwest that facilities supplied to Canada could have been used at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee. He declared also that materials supplied by this country to the Canadian project represented not more than 4 per cent of the entire cost of the entire Canadian development. No priorities were withheld for domestic plants, because of Shipsaw, he added.

Another consideration for aiding the Canadian project, Batt said, was the need of additional power for the Massena plant of the Aluminum Company of America. This plant, he said, already was using Canadian power but Canada refused to increase the power load on the ground that her domestic needs would be handicapped. He also declared that the War Production Board was "following the lead given us by President Roosevelt and the Canadian Prime Minister in the Hyde Park agreement of April 20, 1941."

The agreement, he said, specifically pointed out the opportunity to take advantage of existing and potential capacity in Canada for the speedy production of certain munitions, materials, aluminum and ships.

Submarine Obax Is Launched

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 10 (AP)—The United States submarine Obax was launched today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. It was sponsored by Mrs. John E. Fogarty, wife of Representative John E. Forgarty of Rhode Island.

Navy Okays Wearing Of Philippine Ribbons

Washington, April 10 (AP)—The Navy today authorized members of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who served in the Philippines to wear the campaign ribbons newly created by the Philippine Government.

They are the Philippine Defense Ribbon and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

Unit Commendation To 1st Marine Brigade

Washington, April 10 (AP)—The Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon for outstanding heroism during the invasion of Guam has been awarded the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade by Secretary Forrestal.

This is the first Marine Corps unit to receive the new award.

The 1st Marine Brigade is now the 6th Marine Division, another combat team having been added.

The brigade was under command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Shepherd, Jr.

Nazi U-Boat Activity Bogs Down in March

Washington, April 10—(AP)—New-type Nazi U-boats apparently have been penned in by Allied bombings and mine laying.

As a result German underwater raiders sank fewer Allied merchantmen last month than the "moderate number" sent to the bottom in February. U-boat casualties "were again severe."

A joint Anglo-American statement reporting this last night added that Russian capture of Danzig helped "cut off the evil at its source."

Hood River Post Restores Jap Names To Its Honor Roll

Hood River, Ore., April 10—(AP)—The names of 15 Japanese-American servicemen are back on the American Legion's Hood River honor roll.

The names, whose erasure "to show the Japanese we don't want them back," provoked a nation-wide controversy, were formally restored by the Hood River Post last night following a directive from the National Legion Commander.

The post eliminated a 16th who was dishonorably discharged from the service.

Five Prisoners Escape

Flee Ft. Leavenworth Barracks In Stolen Army Officers' Uniforms

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 10 (AP).—Five prisoners at the United States disciplinary barracks were sought today after overpowering their guard and five fellow prisoners and kidnaping a truck driver in making their escape. They fled from the post golf club, where they had been working. All were dressed in stolen Army officers' uniforms.

Their trail led to a farmhouse three miles north of Lawrence, where Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Weeks reported they had been tied up in a bedroom of their home and their car, a 1931 Model A Ford, stolen. Two children, sleeping, were not disturbed.

Sixth Man Identified In Famous Picture Of Iwo Flag-Raising

Washington, April 10—(AP)—Pfc. Franklin R. Sousley of Ewing, Ky., was identified today by the Marine Corps as the sixth man in Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's historic Iwo Jima flag-raising picture.

Identification of Sousley, now dead, was withheld by the Marine Corps until his mother was notified of his death. Identity of the other five men in the picture was announced Sunday by the Marines.

Sousley, 19, was the son of Mrs. Goldie Price of Route 2, Ewing. The Marine Corps said he was killed while engaged in mopping-up operations in the northwest corner of Iwo Jima.

Sousley was the Marine standing at the extreme left in Rosenthal's picture which was taken as the American flag was raised on Mount Suribachi. Two other Marines in the picture also have since been killed and a Navy hospital corpsman who was a member of the group has been wounded, the Marine Corps disclosed Sunday.

Rosenthal's picture is being used as the symbol of the Seventh War Fund campaign.

YANKS TO PUSH THEIR SEARCH FOR NAZI GOLD

Washington, April 10—(AP)—Maybe the Germans did put all their gold in one salt mine but the United States Government isn't going to accept the story just because a German official or two said it was so.

The search will go on—that's the word from Washington today.

Some experts here are convinced Germany has a lot more of the yellow metal buried around the countryside than the $100,000,000 worth captured Saturday in a salt mine at Merkers.

Others, however, think the salt-mine hoard was the great bulk of the Hitler government's holding.

Ideas Vary

Inquiries at the Treasury Department, State Department, Foreign Economic Administration and Federal Reserve Board failed to produce any official willing to be quoted on the subject, but here are some facts and thoughts.

Before the war, the Nazis reported their central gold holdings as $29,000,000. This probably was a lie. Some U. S. experts think Germany had much more.

Even before the war, the Nazis seized gold in Czechoslovakia. In 1939 they grabbed gold in Poland. In 1940 they stole an estimated $20,000,000 of Belgian gold from the

Bank of France. They ran out of Italy with an estimated $100,000,000 in gold. They looted the Yugoslav treasury.

In all, Germany must have had at least $500,000,000 worth of gold at one time.

Since then, of course, the Germans have spent a lot of it. They used it to buy goods in Switzerland, Sweden, Romania and other countries. They used some for espionage. How much they had to part with is where the experts disagree.

The United States owns $20,417,000,000 worth of gold. The total gold stock of the world is estimated at $35,000,000,000.

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A2 Add London Russian (Wheeler) xxx Moravian border.

STREET FIGHTING IN AGE-OLD VIENNA WAS DESPERATE AND THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THE FRENZIED GERMANS WERE TURNING THEIR GUNS ON THE STARVING CIVILIANS AS THE BATTLE ROARED THROUGH ITS FOURTH DAY. ESCAPE FOR MANY OF THE NAZI TROOPS SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE AS MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS DRIVING FROM THE EAST AND MARSHAL FEODOR I. TOLBUKHIN'S ARMY SWINGING BACK FROM THE TULLN BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF VIENNA, COMPRESSED THE DEFENDERS INTO THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN SECTIONS OF THE CITY. THE NARROW ESCAPE CORRIDOR TO BRUENN (BRNO) WAS UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE.

TOLBUKHIN ALSO WAS REPORTED BY BERLIN TO BE SENDING SOME ELEMENTS LANCING WESTWARD TOWARD ST. POELTEN, 28 MILES FROM VIENNA IN THE DIRECTION OF LINZ AND MUNICH.

THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER, "EVENING MOSCOW," SAID THE VIENNA POPULATION WAS STARVING AND THAT WOMEN HAD BEEN STANDING IN LINES DEMANDING BREAD ALL DAY. THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT "DETACHMENTS OF STORM TROOPERS HAVE OPENED FIRE ON THE PEOPLE, SEEKING TO PUT DOWN THE THRONGS OF HUNGRY HOUSEWIVES."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE GERMANS HAD PLASTERED VIENNA WITH ANTI-ALLIED POSTERS BUT THE CIVILIANS WERE SCRATCHING THEM OUT AND BY NIGHT WERE HANGING AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANNERS IN THE STREETS.

BERLIN CLAIMED THE GERMANS WERE DEFENDING THEIR LAIR WITH "WILD STUBBORNNESS" BUT MOSCOW DISPATCHES PICTURED THE CARVED UP GARRISON AS REDUCED TO "DISORGANIZED MOB FIGHTING."

THE RUSSIANS HAD LAUNCHED CONCENTRIC ATTACKS AGAINST THE CENTER WITH MOST BITTER FIGHTING REPORTED BY THE GERMANS SWIRLING AROUND THE FRANZ JOSEF RAILROAD STATION AND GENERAL HOSPITAL. RED TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE WORLD-FAMED PRATER, VIENNA'S BIG AMUSEMENT PARK BETWEEN THE DANUBE AND DANUBE CANAL.

THE GERMAN HOPE WAS TO KEEP OPEN THE FLORIDSDORF BRIDGE. THE RUSSIANS ALRE ADV

HAD OCCUPIED THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TOWN HALL, POLICE HEADQUARTERS, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND OTHER CIVIC CENTERS.

MALINOVSKY'S MEN, PUSHING ACROSS MARCHFELD PLAIN ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OVERRUN ASPERN AIRPORT ON THE NORTHEASTERN EDGE OF THE CAPITAL, THUS DENYING THE NAZIS A CHANCE TO ESCAPE BY AIR. HIS COLUMNS THEN SWUNG NORTHWESTWARD TO BATTLE GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS IN THE FLORIDSDORF AND JEDLESEE SUBURBS THROUGH WHICH RUNS THE AUTOBAHN TO BRUENN.

TOLBUKHIN'S TROOPS CIRCLING THE CITY ON THE NORTHWEST WERE SAID TO HAVE CUT BACK SOUTH TO CAPTURE STRONG LINES NEAR NUSZDORF, CROSS THE DANUBE AND TAKE UP THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE CORRIDOR. MOSCOW SAID TOLBUKHIN HAD SMASHED HIS WAY INTO THE LEOPOLDSTADT DISTRICT BEYOND THE CENTER OF THE CITY BETWEEN THE VIENNA CANAL AND THE DANUBE. A GERMAN SS WAR CORRESPONDENT, SPEAKING FROM VIENNA, TOLD OF THE PENETRATION INTO NUSZDORF AND SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD "WIDENED TO A GREAT EXTENT" THE BREACHES MADE IN DEFENSE LINES MONDAY.

A7 6

IN THE SOUTH, TOLBUKHIN SENT SOME OF HIS FORCES ON TOWARD GRAZ AND BULGARIAN ARMY UNITS CROSSED THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER. INSIDE YUGOSLAVIA MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED PROGRESS IN THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE THE CROAT LITTORAL AND SAID THAT IN THE RECENT BATTLE FOR SARAJEVO, WHERE THE SPARK WAS IGNITED THAT TOUCHED OFF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE ENEMY LOST 5,700 KILLED AND 6,000 CAPTURED.

MUSCOVITES CELEBRATED THE FALL OF KOENIGSBERG ALTHOUGH BERLIN CLAIMED THERE WERE REMNANTS OF ITS PROUD GARRISON STILL RESISTING INSIDE THE RUINED CITY. THE BERLIN WAR COMMENTATOR SAID THE PORT OF PILLAU, AT THE TIP OF SAMLAND PENINSULA 25 MILES WEST OF KOENIGSBERG, WAS STILL IN GERMAN HANDS ALTHOUGH UNDER CONTINUOUS RUSSIAN FIRE.

THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS WHO REDUCED THE EAST PRUSSIAN FORTRESS AND THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR ASSERTED FOR "ALMOST SEVEN CENTURIES THIS BANDIT TOWN HAS STOOD ON THE BALTIC RAVAGING AND RUINING THE TRIBES OF LITHUANIA" BUT "FROM NOW ON AND FOREVER MORE EAST PRUSSIA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE ARROGANT AGGRESSORS AND WOULD-BE ENSLAVERS OF THE SLAVS, HAS BEEN SEPARATED FROM GERMAN SOIL."

MOSCOW DISPATCHES DESCRIBED THE KOENIGSBERG STORMING IN DETAIL, TELLING HOW RED TOMMY GUNNERS, IN MEDIEVAL FASHION, SCALED THE FORTRES WALLS WITH LADDERS AND MOWED DOWN ITS DEFENDERS. ITS FORTIFICATIONS WERE DESCRIBED AS AMONG THE GREATEST IN EUROPE.

RED STAR, RECALLING THAT PETER THE THIRD GAVE KOENIGSBERG BACK TO GERMANY AFTER THE RUSSIANS HAD OCCUPIED IT FROM 1758 TO 1762, SAID THAT THIS TIME KOENIGSBERG DEFINITELY WOULD NOT BE RETURNED TO THE GERMANS.

THE FALL OF KOENIGSBERG WAS A TREMENDOUS BLOW TO GERMAN MATERIAL STRENGTH AS WELL AS IN MANPOWER. THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE LISTED VAST BOOTY CAPTURED, INCLUDING 2,023 FIELD GUNS, 89 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 1,652 MORTARS, 4,673 MACHINE GUNS, TWO ENTIRE ARMORE TRAINS, 8,554 RAILWAY CARS, 774 LOCOMOTIVES, 8,560 MOTOR VEHICLES AN 441 MILITARY SUPPLY DUMPS.

IN ADDITION, THE RUSSIANS AT KOENIGSBERG DESTROYED IN THE FIGHTIN 104 TANKS, 1,193 FIELD GUNS, 120 PLANES, 1,719 MOTOR VEHICLES, 23 LOCOMOTIVES AND 77 SUPPLY DUMPS.

WE825PEW

Add London Aerial ((bombing) xxx with plan

A SPOKESMAN FOR EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID "THIS RECORD-BREAKING NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND MAY RISE WITH FINAL ASSESSMENT OF CLAIMS, WHICH IS NOW INCOMPLETE AND WILL CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL DAYS."

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30.24—24.661

A34

ONE FORMATION OF FORTRESSES AND ITS FIGHTER ESCORT REPULSED THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF JET PLANES SO FAR ENCOUNTERED OVER GERMANY WHEN THE BOMBERS WENT IN AND BLASTED AN ORDNANCE DEPOT AND FIGHTER BASE AT ORANIENSBURG, 15 MILES NORTH OF BERLIN.

FLYING SOMETIMES IN WAVES OF MORE THAN FOUR ABREAST, FLYING FORTS POUNDED GERMAN AIR FIELDS IN THE BRANDENBURG AND MAGDEBURG AREAS, WHILE MUSTANGS RIPPED INTO MORE THAN 100 PARKED ENEMY CRAFT ON TWO FIELDS NORTHWEST OF BERLIN.

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NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS BLASTED AT LEAST NINE ME-109S OUT OF THE AIR NORTH OF WEIMAR AND GOTHA, WHILE 16 THUNDERBOLTS DROPPED FRAGMENTATION BOMBS SQUARELY ON MORE THAN 300 FREIGHT CARS, 350 OF THEM LOADED WITH AMMUNITION, IN THE NEUHEMARKET RAILYARDS 10 MILES NORTH OF BAYREUTH, AND THEM SPED ON TO OTHER SIDINGS WHERE 28 MORE CARS AND TWO LOCOMOTIVES WERE DESTROYED.

TWO SEPARATE FORCES OF HEAVY RAF PLANES, MEANWHILE, POUNDED TWO FREIGHT YARDS IN LEIPZIG AND THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED MORE FORMATIONS OF BRITISH BOMBERS WERE OVER THE REICH TONIGHT.

IN FOUR DAYS THE AMERICAN PLANES HAVE BLASTED AT LEAST 43 AIRFIELDS THROUGHOUT GERMANY AND HAVE DESTROYED 613 AIRCRAFT, A RECORD FOR SUCH A BRIEF PERIOD.

RAIDING THE JET BASES, THE BIG AERIAL ARMADA FOUND AIRCRAFT JAMMED INTO THE AIR FIELDS AFTER LOSING THEIR RHINE VALLEY ADVANCE BASES IN THE BIG ALLIED PUSH.

TWENTY-SEVEN OF THESE BATTERED FIELDS WERE KNOWN ROOSTS FOR THE DEADLY JETS, AND MANY OF THESE INTERCEPTOR PLANES WERE INCLUDED IN THE THREE-DAY BAG OF AT LEAST 368 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED.

MORE THAN 1,300 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS LOADED WITH 3,600 TONS OF BOMBS AND 850 MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS SWARMED FROM ENGLAND TO THE BERLIN AREA IN THIS LATEST OPERATION AND SWEPT A BROOM OF EXPLOSIVES OVER THE JET PLANES' HOMING STRIPS.

FIELDS AT ORIANENBURG, LARZ, BURG, BRIEST, NEURUPPIN, ZERBST AND PARCHIM FELT THE FURY OF THIS ATTACK WITH BOMBS AND CANNON FIRE, AND THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT RECHLIN ALSO WAS ATTACKED. A SUPPLY CENTER NEAR ORANIENBURG--WITHIN 15 MILES OF BERLIN--ALSO SUFFERED A COMBING FROM ELEMENTS OF THE BIG FLIGHT.

THE SWITCH TO THE BERLIN AREA FOLLOWED ATTACKS MONDAY IN THE VICINITY OF MUNICH BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, AND NINE MORE IN THE HANNOVER AREA BY THE CONTINENT-BASED U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE.

ALLIED PILOTS SCORED 176 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED MONDAY AND MONDAY NIGHT -- AND THEY NAILED 152 OF THESE ON THE GROUND.

DURING THE NIGHT NEARLY 600 ROYAL AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS HEAPED 3,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THREE SHIPBUILDING YARDS AT KIEL, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED TO ASSEMBLE PREFABRICATED SUBMARINES.

THE AIR MINISTRY DESCRIBED THE YARDS AS THE MOST IMPORTANT IN GERMANY FOR U-BOAT CONSTRUCTION. THEY HAVE BEEN HIT REPEATEDLY IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

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A206

THE YARDS ARE AMONG THE NEAREST TO THE ENEMY'S MAIN U-BOAT BASES IN NORWAY. THE KIEL ATTACK WAS THE RAF'S THIRD AGAINST U-BOAT YARDS AND SHELTERS IN 24 HOURS.

MOSQUITO PLANES THROUGH THE NIGHT CONTINUED THEIR "BUS SERVICE" TRIPS TO BERLIN TO UNLOAD TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS AND ATTACKED OTHER OBJECTIVES FROM PLAUEN, NEAR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER TO HAMBURG.

JUST HOW SERIOUS THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S PLIGHT HAS BECOME WAS ESTABLISHED MONDAY BY TWO EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO DETECTED "PARKING LOTS" IN THE WOODS, IN WHICH THE GERMANS HAD CONCEALED MANY PLANES.

LT.COL.ELWYN G.RIGHETTI, OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., ESTIMATED AT LEAST 120 PLANES WERE CONCENTRATED IN ONE SUCH SPOT, "WELL CAMOUFLAGED AND PARKED WINGTIP TO WINGTIP."

RIGHETTI CALLED IN AMERICAN FIGHTERS IN THE VICINITY, AND THEY STRAFED THE AREA UNTIL THEY RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION, ESTIMATING THEY HAD KNOCKED 83 OF THE PLANES TO PIECES OR SET THEM AFIRE.

RETURNING BOMBER CREWS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THEIR HITS. THEY DESCRIBED THEIR BOMB PATTERNS AS SOME OF THE BEST THEY EVER LAID DOWN.

COL. ALBERT SHOWER, 1142 WABAN HILL, MADISON, WIS., A COMMAND PILOT, SAID "OUR FORMATION CAME IN ON ITS RUN AS A NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS, POSSIBLY 30 OR 40, WERE ATTEMPTING TO TAKE OFF. WE BLANKETED THE FIELD WITH 500 AND 1,000-;9-1

'-07:;?'. THE ENEMY PLANES

DIX

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BLANKETED THE FIELD WITH 500 AND 1,000-POUND BOMBS. THE ENEMY PLANES DID NOT GET OFF."

SGT. RAYMOND BLACKSON, 113 SUMNER AVE., VANDERGRIFT, PA., A FORTRESS WAIST GUNNER ON THE SWEEP OVER THE ORANIENBURG ORDNANCE DEPOT, SAID:

"I SAW THE SILVER GERMAN JET PLANES HITTING EACH GROUP AS THEY CAME OFF THE TARGET, ANDOTHEN THREE SILVER JETS CAME IN ON US LIKE BULLETS. AS THEY PASSED I SAW ALL THREE GET SHOT DOWN."

RP950PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL (BY HENRY B.JAMESON) X X X

THE AMERICAN DAYLIGHT FORCE WAS MADE UP OF MORE THAN 1,300 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 850 FIGHTERS. THE PLANES LASHED AT SEVEN AIRFIELDS SOUTH AND WEST OF BERLIN AND ALSO BLASTED THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S EXPERIMENTAL FIELD AND LARGE ORDNANCE DEPOT IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA.

THE RAF BLOW AT KIEL WAS THE THIRD MAJOR STRIKE AT THE NORTH SEA U-BOAT BASE IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS.

THE AIRFIELDS HIT BY THE AMERICAN PLANES WERE AT LARZ, BURG, BRIEST, NEURUPPIN, ZERBST AND PARCHIM, ALL WITHIN A 70-MILE ARC AROUND THE WEST SIDE OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

OTHER TARGETS INCLUDED THE ORDNANCE SUPPLY CENTER OF ORANIENBURG AND THE EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING AIRFIELD NEAR RECHLIN.

THESE ATTACKS BROUGHT TO 43 THE NUMBER OF GERMAN AIRFIELDS BOMBED BY THE U.S.EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS, DURING WHICH MORE THAN 360 ENEMY PLANES WERE REPORTED DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND.

THE ATTACK CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER BRITISH LANCASTER BOMBERS HIT SUBMARINE SHELTERS AT HAMBURG WITH 22,000 AND 12,000-POUND BOMBS FOR THE SECOND TIME DURING THE DAY. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID MANY LARGE FIRES WERE OBSERVED AFTER THE NIGHT RAIDERS HIT THREE KIEL YARDS.

ALLIED BOMBING NOW APPARENTLY HAS SCOTCHED A PLANNED RESUMPTION OF THE GERMAN U-BOAT OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN THREE MORE GERMAN PLANES DURING THE NIGHT, BRINGING THE ALLIED SCORE TO 357 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN THREE DAYS. AMERICAN FIGHTERS HAD A STRAFING PICNIC YESTERDAY AT SCATTERED GERMAN FIELDS, DESTROYING 136 NAZI PLANES ON THE GROUND.

RAF MOSQUITOS AGAIN PAID THEIR NIGHTLY CALL ON BERLIN, OTHERS RAIDED OBJECTIVES AT PLAUEN, NEAR THE BORDER OF EZECHOSLOVAKIA; STADE AND HAMBURG.

THE BRITISH LOST SI

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RAIDED OBJECTIVES AT PLAUEN, NEAR THE BORDER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA; STADE AND HAMBURG.

THE BRITISH LOST SIX PLANES IN OPERATIONS LAST NIGHT AND YESTERDAY. THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE REPORTED TEN BOMBERS AND FOUR FIGHTERS MISSING FROM A FORCE OF MORE THAN 2,000 HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS PUT INTO THE AIR YESTERDAY.

WITH ONLY ENOUGH FUEL TO GET PLANES IN THE AIR AT INFREQUENT INTERVALS, THE GERMANS NOW ARE TRYING TO SAVE THE IDLE AIRCRAFT BY HIDING THEM ALONG HIGHWAYS AND IN FIELDS FAR REMOVED FROM REGULAR BASES.

"WE SAW ALL TYPES OF PLANES, A WELL CAMOUFLAGED AND PARKED WING TIP TO WING TIP, IN THE WOODS LINING THE HIGHWAY," SAID LT.COL. ELWYN G.RIGHETTI, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

HE ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 120 PLANES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS WERE CONCENTRATED THERE.

RIGHETTI CALLED IN ALL THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS IN THAT VICINITY. THEY STRAFED THE AREA UNTIL THEY RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION. AT LEAST 83 PARKED MACHINES WERE KNOCKED TO PIECES OR SET AFIRE.

WD810AEW

Add London Atrocities XXX children's home

RESIDENTS OF RIGA AND ITS SUBURBS WERE TAKEN INTO NEARBY FORESTS AND MASSACRED, THE REPORT ASSERTED. IN BIKERNEK FOREST ON RIGA'S OUTSKIRTS 46,500 CIVILIANS WERE SHOT. ONE WITNESS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE BODIES OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN BORE TRACES OF TORTURE.

IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE OCCUPATION OF LATVIA THE GERMANS DROVE JEWS INTO SYNAGOGUES, THEN SET THE PLACES OF WORSHIP AFIRE, THE REPORT SAID. IN OCTOBER, 1941, 35,000 JEWS WERE CONFINED BEHIND BARBED WIRE IN A RIGA GHETTO, AND THE NEXT MONTH "THE GERMANS PICKED OUT 4,500 ABLE-BODIED MEN AND 300 WOMEN, AND SHOT THE REST ON NOV.30 AND DEC.12, 1941."

A WITNESS DESCRIBING THE SHOOTING OF THE JEWS SAID "THE STREETS OF THE GHETTO BECAME RED WITH BLOOD. AS PEOPLE TRAVELED THEIR LAST ROAD, THE ROAD TO DEATH, GERMAN BEASTS SNATCHED SMALL CHILDREN FROM THEIR MOTHERS' HANDS, SEIZED THEM BY THE FEET AND KILLED THEM BY SMASHING THEM AGAINST POLES AND FENCES."

THE COMMISSION SAID 327,000 SOVIET PRISONERS OF WAR WERE TORTURED OR SHOT TO DEATH IN LATVIA, MANY AT STALAG 350 IN RIGA.

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KK607AEW

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID TODAY THAT PAUL NEUBERGER, 31, WALTER WEGWARD, 33, AND OTTO NIEFERT, WERE THE PERSONS KILLED IN THE MARCH 31 HOLDUP OF A LIMOUSINE IN BERLIN'S SUBURBS.

ALTHOUGH THESE MEN WERE DESCRIBED AS "DRIVERS," THE NAZIS REPEATED A BROADCAST OFFER OF 1000,000 MARKS (ABOUT $10,000) FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE ARREST OF THE SLAYERS.

ME925AEW

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-MORE THAN 10,000 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS, WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY. ABOUT 7,000 WERE FREED FROM CAMPS IN THE WEST.

GRIGG SAID THE ALLIED DRIVE OVERTOOK THE GERMANS IN MANY CASES WHEN THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO WITHDRAW LARGE NUMBERS OF PRISONERS TO REAR AREAS.

THUS FAR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS REPORTED THE LIBERATION OF 3,312 COMMONWEALTH PRISONERS, GRIGG SAID, ADDING THAT "MOST OF OUR PRISONERS WHO WERE IN EASTERN GERMANY WERE EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS BEFORE THE CAMPS WERE REACHED BY THE RED ARMY."

ME952AEW

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WITH AERIAL

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT PILOTS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE SHATTERED EIGHT AERIAL WARFARE RECORDS TODAY IN THEIR UNPRECEDENTED STRIKE AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

1. THEY DESTROYED 303 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR, UPSETTING THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE'S PREVIOUS RECORD OF 177 PLANES, SET LAST SEPT. 5.

2. THEY DESTROYED 284 PLANES ON THE GROUND BY STRAFING, AGAINST A PREVIOUS 147 DESTROYED LAST SEPT. 5.

3. ONE GROUP, THE 339TH MUSTANG GROUP, DESTROYED 100 GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND. THIS IS MORE PLANES THAN A SINGLE EIGHTH AIRFORCE GROUP HAS EVER DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN A SINGLE DAY, AND MORE PLANES THAN ANY SINGLE GROUP HAS EVER DESTROYED BOTH ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR IN ANY SINGLE DAY.

THE PREVIOUS RECORD WAS SET LAST SEPT. 5 WHEN THE 56TH THUNDERBOLT GROUP DESTROYED 70 PLANES ON THE GROUND FOR A COMBINED TOTAL OF 79 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR.

4. ONE SQUADRON IN THE 339TH GROUP DESTROYED 62 PLANES ON THE GROUND, UPSETTING THE PREVIOUS FIGURE OF 47 ENEMY PLANES.

5. THE 56TH GROUP DESTROYED 39 PLANES ON THE GROUND AND TWO IN THE AIR TO BECOME THE FIRST EIGHTH AIRFORCE GROUP TO DESTROY MORE THAN 900 ENEMY AIRCRAFT. THE GROUP'S TOTAL IS NOW 904, INCLUDING 684 DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND 220 ON THE GROUND.

6. LT.COL.JOSEPH THURY, ST.PAUL, MINN., DESTROYED FOUR PLANES ON THE GROUND, BRINGING HIS STRAFING TOTAL TO 18 1/2 PLANES AND BECOMING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S LEADING ACTIVE FIGHTER PILOT IN GROUND VICTORIES.

7. OF 21 PLANES SHOT DOWN IN AERIAL COMBAT, 20 WERE GERMAN JET-PROPELLED FIGHTERS, THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE'S BIGGEST SINGLE DAY BAG OF THE PROPELLORLESS CRAFT.

8. LT.COL.JOHN LANDERS, JOSHUA, TEX., AND MAJ.ARCHIE TOWER, WINTHROP, N.Y., EACH DESTROYED EIGHT ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND. THE OLD RECORD FOR PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN ONE DAY BY ONE MAN WAS SEVEN, ALTHOUGH ONE PILOT PREVIOUSLY DESTROYED SIX PLANES ON THE GROUND AND SHOT DOWN TWO OTHERS IN ONE DAY.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL IF DESIRED.)

JS1021PEW

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WITH AERIAL (Q)

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, APRIL 10-(AP)-EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PILOTS RETURNED FROM WRECKING 284 GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND TODAY DECLARED THAT THEY COULD HAVE BOOSTED THAT SCORE TWOFOLD IF THEIR SUPPLY OF GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION HAD NOT BEEN EXHAUSTED.

LT.JOHN DUNCANN KOKOMO, IND., SAID THAT HE SAW ABOUT 200 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN A "PARKING LOT" AMONG SOME TREES ABOUT A MILE AWAY FROM THE NEURUPPIN AIRDROME IN THE BERLIN AREA.

"I SWEPT OVER AND BLEW UP THREE OF THEM AND DAMAGED THREE MORE," HE SAID. "I FINALLY LEFT WHEN MY AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED."

SOME PILOTS ALSO SPOKE OF SURPRISINGLY LIGHT FIRE FROM GERMAN GROUND GUNNERS.

"A FIELD AT WITTSTOCK WAS A BEAUTIFUL LAYOUT WITH SIX OR EIGHT ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS AND AT LEAST 75 PLANES OF VARIOUS TYPES," SAID MAJ.ARCHIE TOWER, WINTHROP, N.Y., WHO DESTROYED EIGHT AIRCRAFT WHILE LEADING A MUSTANG SQUADRON WHICH WRECKED A TOTAL OF 62.

"WE PICKED UP A LITTLE BATTLE DAMAGE FROM MACHINEGUN FIRE," HE SAID, "BUT IT WAS MINOR, AND THERE WAS NO FLAK AT ALL."

LT.COL.JOHN LANDERS, JOSHUA, TEX., DESTROYED EIGHT PLANES ON THE GROUND, INCREASING HIS TOTAL TO 14 1/2 IN THE AIR AND 13 ON THE GROUND. SIX OF HIS AERIAL VICTORIES WERE JAPANESE PLANES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"WE MUST HAVE CAUGHT THE ACK-ACK GUNNERS ASLEEP WHEN WE HIT THE WERNER AIRDROME SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN," HE SAID. "NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED UNTIL AFTER OUR FOURTH RUN OVER THE FIELD. AT ONE TIME, THE SMOKE WAS SO THICK WE WERE FLYING ON INSTRUMENTS WHEN WE CROSSED THE FIELD."

LANDERS' GROUP KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST 45 PLANES IN THESE ATTACKS.

EIGHTH AIRFORCE PILOTS WHO REPORTED THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE ENEMY PLANE EACH IN AERIAL COMBAT INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

B102

LT.KEITH MCGINNIS, 917 LOCUST ST., DES MOINES, IOWA;
LT.KENNETH LASHBROOK, 1724 EAST FRANKLIN ST., EVANSVILLE, IND.;
LT.HUGH BODIFORD, 83 WEST JEFF DAVIS AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA.;
CAPT.GORDON COMPTON, 1035 NORTH WINTA AVE., DALLAS, TEX.;
LT.ROBERT ABERNATHY, PULASKI, TENN.;
LT.WILMER COLLINS, ROUTE TWO, LYONS, GA.;
CAPT.JOHN HOLLINS, EAST ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.;
CAPT.JOHN BROWN, PADUCAH, TEX.;
CAPT.WILLIAM WILKERSON, 3550 PAPE AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO;
LT.ALBERT NORTH, 214 IDEAL COURT, MASSILON, OHIO;
LT.ROBERT GUGGEMOS, 823 MAHLON ST., LANSING, MICH.;
LT.HAROLD TENENBAUM, 1650 GLADSTONE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.;
LT.WAYNE GATLIN, 128 SIR AVE., DULUTH, MINN.;
LT.CUTHBERT PATTILLO, 1351 METROPOLITAN AVE., ATLANTA, GA.

PILOTS REPORTING ONE-HALF ENEMY PLANE IN AERIAL COMBAT:

LT.COL.EARL DUNCAN, CHETOPA, KAN.;
MAJ.RICHARD MCAULIFFE, 10327 ASHTON AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.;
LT.JOSEPH PRICHARD, LEBANON, TENN.;
LT.CARLO RICCI, 613 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., VINELAND, N.J.;
CAPT.DOUGLAS PICK, 1020 EAST AVE, NORTH, ST.CLOUD, MINN.;
LT.HARRY SCHWARTZ, 301 E.MAIN ST., LEBANON, OHIO;
LT.DONALD HENLEY, 2000 NARINGER AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.;
LT.JOHN CUDD, JR., 3944 MCKINNEY AVE., DALLAS, TEX.;
LT.WALTER DROZD (CQ), 1165 ATLANTIC AVE., CAMDEN, N.J.;
LT.WALTER SHARBO, 419 FOURTH AVE. WEST, WILLISTON, N.D.;
F/O TERONE ROSENBLUM, 7201 FOURTH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.;
LT.JACK CLARK, BOX 629, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AND LT BRUCE MCMAHON, HOUSTON, TEX.

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RW1232AEW

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE SOVIET EMBASSY MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT A REPORT CHARGING THAT GERMAN REGULAR ARMY TROOPS IN EAST PRUSSIA HAD EXTRMINATED WITH ARTILLERY, TOMMYGUNS AND CARBON-MONOXIDE GAS TO RUSSIAN MEDICAL AID STATIONS "SIMPLY TO KILL THE WOUNDED."

THE REPORT FROM THE RED ARMY SAID THE VILLAGE OF GRUNEWALD, IN WHICH ONE STATION WAS LOCATED, WAS SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES BY GERMAN MOBILE ASSAULT GUNS, AND HOUSES FLYING THE RED CROSS FLAG WERE BLOWN TO BITS.

GERMAN TOMMY-GUNNERS WENT AFTER SURVIVORS WHO CRAWLED INTO THE STREETS AND BARNS, THE REPORT SAID, "SHOOTING DOWN THE WOUNDED ON THE GROUND OR UNDER THE HORSES THAT STOOD IN THE BARNS."

AT ANOTHER STATION, THE EMBASSY SAID, THE GERMANS ATTACKED

WHILE DOCTORS AND MEDICS WERE WORKING IN THE DRESSING AND OPERATION ROOM, THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT BACK AND RETREATED INTO A CELLAR.

"THEN THE GERMANS ATTACHED A HOSE TO THE EXHAUST PIPE OF A SELF-PROPELLED GUN, FILLING THE CELLAR WITH POISONOUS GAS," THE REPORT SAID, ADDING THAT ONE MAN ESCAPED BY BREATHING THROUGH A DAMPENED CLOTH.

TA1221AEW

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-SIR WALTER CITRINE, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS IS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON FOR A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE SET UP BY THE RECENT WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE HERE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CITRINE, ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL ASSISTANTS, IS EXPECTED TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE LATER THIS MONTH.

M619AEW

LONDON, APRIL 10--(AP)--THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TODAY RAF ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING [redacted] OFF NORWAY HAVE BEEN SO EFFECTIVE THE GERMANS NOW FLY BARRAGE BALOONS FROM THEIR WARSHIPS IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT THEM.

THE MINISTRY SAID RAF HALIFAXES PLANTED DIRECT HITS ON A LARGE AN[illegible] TWO MEDIUM SIZED CARGO VESSELS AND [redacted] STRADDLES A FOURTH WITH BOMBS IN BEFORE-DAWN ATTACKS TODAY IN SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT.

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ONE HALIFAX CREW REPORTED SAID FLARE LIGHT SHOWED A DESTROYER ESCORT AND A MERCHANT SHIP FLEW BARRAGE BALLOONS TO 1,000 FEET.

--GWK. 340PEW

APRA CHAMBERLAINS 2039

LONDON, APRIL 10--(AP)--PILOTS OF THE 66TH FIGHTER WING COMMA[illegible] BY BRIG. GEN. M. C. WOODBURY, OF BURLINGTON, VT., HAVE SHOT DOWN 16[illegible] IN THE PAST MONTH, GERMAN PLANES TO BOOST THEIR 18 MONTHS TOTAL TO 1747.

IN ADDITION, THEY SHARED CREDIT WITH ANOTHER FLIGHT WING FOR DOWNING ONE MORE ENEMY SHIP, SO THE SCORE IS ENTERED IN THE RECORDS AS 1,747 1/2 PLANES. APR 11 1945

THESE MUSTANG PILOTS HAVE DESTROYED 773 1/2 PLANES (AGAIN SHARED CREDIT MAKES IT FRACTIONAL), AND HAVE OFFICIAL CREDIT FOR DESTROYING MORE THAN $ 2,500 GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES BY STRAFING.

APRA CHAMBERLAINS 2033. --GWK. 330PEW

LONDON, APRIL 10--(AP)--RESPONSIBLE DUTCH LEADERS [redacted] WANT "THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS" OF ALLIED PARATROOPERS TO MAKE A GIANT AIRBORN[illegible] DESCENT UPON HOLLAND, CONTENDING THIS ALONE [redacted] PREVENT THE GERMANS FROM DEVASTATING HUGE ADDITIONAL AREAS BY [redacted] IN A LAST-DITCH FIGHT.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THE GERMANS HAVE DRAWN PLANS TO INUNDATE A GREAT PART OF WESTERN [redacted] HOLLAND BY DESTROYING THE BARRIER[illegible] WHICH HOLD BACK THE SEA.

THESE PLANS, THEY [redacted], COULD BE FRUSTRATED ONLY BY SWIFT RECONQUES[illegible] FROM THE [redacted] AIR.

IN MILITARY CIRCLES IT IS ESTIMATED MORE THAN 100,000 ENEMY TROOPS ARE

30.24 – 24665

IN WESTERN HOLLAND, AND THE MILITARY RECOGNIZES THE STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT THEY WILL FLOOD AT LEAST THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ZUIDER ZEE POLDERS (LOWLANDS RECLAIMED FROM THE SEA), IF THEY ARE STRONGLY PRESSED AND HAVE TIME TO DESTROY THE BARRIERS. THE OBJECT WOULD BE TO SURROUND THEIR DEFENSE WITH WATER TO HANDICAP ATTACKERS.

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DUTCH PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITIES SAID IT STILL WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE GERMANS TO FLOOD A THIRD OF HOLLAND, WHICH THEY SAID WOULD RUIN THE LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL USES FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 YEARS, AND BRING NEW MISERY TO MILLIONS OF THE DUTCH POPULATION WHO ALREADY HAVE SUFFERED GREATLY ON A STARVATION DIET.

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NED NORDNESS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, REPORTED STARVING CIVILIANS ARE EVACUATING AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE BY THE THOUSANDS, TREKKING TOWARD THE CANADIAN LINES IN THE HOPE OF RECEIVING FOOD.

LONDON SPOKESMEN FOR THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT SAID [redacted] CIVILIANS IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND RECEIVE AN AVERAGE OF ONLY 300 CALORIES OF FOOD DAILY, IN CONTRAST WITH 2,100 CALLORIES IN LIBERATED HOLLAND AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE OF 3,000.

SHOULD THE GERMANS PRECIPITATE THE THREATENED FLOODS, THEY WOULD STRENGTHEN A DEMAND ALREADY LAID DOWN BY N. VAN KLEFFENS

APR 1 1 1945

GERMANY BE REQUIRED TO REPAY IN KIND FOR THE DAMAGE IT HAS DONE TO HIS COUNTRY--A [redacted] DEMAND WHICH ALREADY HAS RECEIVED SYMPATHETIC SUPPORT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"IF GERMANY'S COURSE OF DESTRUCTION IN HOLLAND GOES TO SUCH LENGTHS THAT THE DUTCH PEOPLE NEED ADDITIONAL LAND IN ORDER TO [redacted] LIVE," VAN KLEFFENS SAID, "THEN A CLAIM SHOULD BE PRESSED WITH THE STIPULATION THAT SUCH TERRITORY SHOULD BE "MINUS GERMANS".

GUK 1235PED

APRA/SINGLETON 1650 SERIES (1 TO 2)

LONDON, APRIL 10 (AP)--THE BRITISH MERCHANT NAVY'S "V-POOL" FROM WHICH [redacted] CAME MEN WHO VOLUNTEERED TO CARRY THE ALLIED ARMY TO THE NORMANDY BEACHES LAST JUNE, WILL OPERATE IN THE FINAL FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

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"PLANS NOW ARE UNDERWAY" TO CARRY ON THE POOL A LIVERPOOL SHIPPING OFFICIAL WHO ORGANIZED THE POOL [redacted] TODAY.

APRA01749 AM2P

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LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT, ACKNOWLEDGING A POSSIBILITY THAT 15 POLISH POLITICAL LEADERS REPORTED MISSING LAST WEEK WERE IN MOSCOW DISCUSSING THE CREATION OF A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD VIOLATE "BOTH THE SPIRIT AND LETTER" OF THE YALTA DECLARATION.

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THE STATEMENT CAME AS A COMMENT ON THE LONDON SUNDAY OBSERVER'S REPORT THAT THE SUPPOSEDLY MISSING POLISH LEADERS WERE BARGAINING WITH THE RUSSIANS WHETHER SIX OR MORE OF THEIR NUMBER SHOULD BE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENTAL SETUP. THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY, CONNECTED WITH THE LONDON REGIME, PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT THE LEADERS WERE MISSING AFTER RESPONDING TO AN INVITATION TO VISIT [redacted] LONDON.

THE LONDON GROUP, PROTESTING ANY RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN POLISH AFFAIRS WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, HINTED [redacted] THE DELEGATION WAS BEING DETAINED AGAINST ITS WILL, AND THAT IF THE [redacted] MEMBERS WERE TAKEN TO MOSCOW RATHER THAN TO LONDON, THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES' PROMISE WAS NOT KEPT.

"UNTIL NOW," A SPOKESMAN SAID, "NOTHING IS KNOWN IN LONDON ABOUT THE POLISH POLITICAL LEADERS TAKEN FROM POLAND NOR ABOUT WHERE THEY ARE AT THE THIS MOMENT, NOR ABOUT ANY NEGOTIATIONS WHICH THEY MAY HAVE HAD ON THIS SUBJECT, NOR OF ANY TEXT OF SUCH NEGOTIATIONS.

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"IF THEY CANNOT DECIDE FREELY AS TO THEIR OWN MOVEMENTS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SUPPOSE THAT IN ANY NEGOTIATIONS WHICH THEY MAY BE CONDUCTING THEY CAN DECIDE FREELY AS TO THE FATE OF THEIR COUNTRY."

30.2K-2K667

POLISH PEASANT PARTY REPRESENTATIVES HERE SAID THAT WINCENTY WITOS, POLISH PEASANT LEADER WHO WAS THREE TIMES PRIME MINISTER OF POLAND, [redacted] HAD DISAPPEARED FROM HIS HOME AT WIERZCHOSLAWICE, POLAND.

THEY SUGGESTED HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY FOR TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS ALONG WITH THE 15 POLISH POLITICIANS. 1945

WITOS WAS IMPRISONED FOR SOME TIME BY THE GERMANS FOR REFUSAL TO COOPERATE. HE THEN FLED INTO HIDING AND RETURNED AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF SOVIET TROOPS, PEASANT PARTY REPRESENTATIVES SAID. THEY ASSERTED THREE CIVILIANS AND A MAN IN UNIFORM TOOK WITOS FROM HIS [redacted] HOME ON MARCH 31.

ELC-APR DOANES 2241--905PEW

A35 Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) and Hamburg

FARTHER SOUTH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY'S SECOND DIVISION GAINED UP TO 10 MILES, OVERRUNNING THE FIRST V-2 SITE NEAR HELLENDOORN, 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZWOLLE ON THE LOWER ISSEL RIVER, WHILE THE THIRD DIVISION FOUGHT ITS WAY INTO THE CENTER OF RUBBLED DEVENTER, KEY GERMAN TOWN ON THE ISSEL 18 MILES SOUTH OF ZWOLLE.

ON THE CANADIAN EASTERN FLANK THE FOURTH DIVISION MET STRONGER OPPOSITION IN ITS THRUST ALONG THE MEPPEN-EMDEN HIGHWAY. ALTHOUGH NO GAINS WERE REPORTED IN THE DIRECTION OF EMDEN THESE TROOPS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE LESSENED THE 25-MILE GAP BETWEEN THEM AND THAT GERMAN NAVAL BASE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TROOPS BATTLED WITHIN 2 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ERFURT, ONE OF GERMANY'S MAIN SALT PRODUCING CENTERS, WITH THE CAPTURE OF SCHMIRA. THEY ALSO TOOK WITTERDA, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ERFURT, A CITY OF 150,000 WHERE MARTIN LUTHER ONCE LIVED. BERLIN SAID ERFURT WAS BEING SHELLED.

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A36

FIFTY MILES SOUTH OF ERFURT OTHER UNITS CAPTURED WOHLSBACH, ONLY THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE STRONGHOLD OF COBURG, NORTHERN BAVARIAN STRONGHOLD 50 MILES FROM THE CZECH FRONTIER. COBURG, A CITY OF 30,000, IS THE HOME OF THE DUKE OF COBURG, GRANDSON OF QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND. HITLER AND HIS NAZI PARTY HELD A CONVENTION THERE IN 1922.

THE THIRD ARMY WAS WITHIN 12 MILES OF WEIMAR, BIRTHPLACE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC AND 60 MILES FROM THE SAXON CITY OF LEIPZIG, AND WAS TAKING PRISONERS AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 7,000 DAILY. SINCE IT LANDED IN NORMANDY THE THIRD ARMY HAS TAKEN 423,000 PRISONERS, 222,838 IN THE LAST 33 DAYS.

THE THIRD'S 11TH ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED RODACH, NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF COBURG. UNTERNUBRUNN, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SUHL, ALSO WAS ENTERED.

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, OPERATING ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE THIRD, JABBED WITHIN SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF COBURG WITH THE 106TH CAVALRY OF THE 45TH DIVISION FIGHTING ITS WAY EASTWARD.

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A37

THE 100TH DIVISION CONTINUED GRIM HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING IN AN EFFORT TO DISLODGE THE GERMANS FROM HEILBRONN AT THE OTHER END OF THE FRONT.

IN THE CENTER THE 42ND DIVISION MOVED CLOSER TO SCHWEINFURT, TAKING 11 MORE TOWNS IN THE AREA BEHIND CLOSE AIR SUPPORT. THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE WITH HEAVY 88-MM GUNFIRE FROM ENTRENCHED POSITIONS.

SCHWEINFURT'S VITAL WAR PLANTS, INCLUDING ALL-IMPORTANT BALL-BEARING WORKS, WERE REPORTED STILL IN OPERATION DESPITE CONTINUAL AIR POUNDINGS AND THE CLOSENESS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY.

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SEVENTH ARMY LINE THE 63RD DIVISION WAS DRIVING ENEMY TROOPS FROM THE HARDTHAUSER WOODS TOWARD NEW POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE KOCHER RIVER. ELEMENTS OF THE 63RD WERE FIGHTING NEAR LAMPOLDHAUSER WHICH WAS A MASS OF RUBBLE AFTER AN AIR ATTACK MONDAY.

A TASK FORCE OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION LED BY MAJ.CURTIS HANKINS OF PINE BLUFF, ARK., HELD ON GRIMLY TO CRAILSHEIM AGAINST REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

A38

AT CRAILSHEIM THE YANKS WERE 42 MILES FROM THE DANUBE AND 95 FROM MUNICH, POSING A SERIOUS THREAT TO ANY GERMAN PLAN FOR A DEFENSE LINE ALONG THE DANUBE.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACHED TO THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE SOUTH OF KARLSRUHE DESPITE LIVELY ENEMY RESISTANCE ALONG THE REMNANTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED COUNTERATTACKING REPEATEDLY AGAINST THE FRENCH AND VIGOROUSLY DEFENDING VILLAGES IN A VAIN EFFORT TO CHECK THE FRENCH DRIVE.

FRENCH ARMORED UNITS, IN TAKING PFORZHEIM, 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE, NOW ARE ALL ALONG THE BANKS OF THE ENZ RIVER BETWEX

FRENCH ARMORED UNITS, IN TAKING PFORZHEIM, 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE, NOW ARE ALL ALONG THE BANKS OF THE ENZ RIVER BETWEEN PFORZHEIM AND THE NECKAR.

THE FRENCH CONTINUED THEIR MOPPING UP OF SIEGFRIED LINE BARRIERS AND FORTIFICATIONS BLOCKING THE WAY TO RASSTADT, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KARLSRUHE.

JS534PEW

PARIS--THIRD ADD FOURTH LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X ~~DISTANT~~. ore around
THE BATTLE OF THE RUHR ALREADY HAD TURNED INTO A GERMAN MILITARY (Long)
DISASTER. BY LAST MIDNIGHT THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES HAD TAKEN 36,566
FROM THE TRAP AND THERE WERE THOUSANDS MORE STILL INSIDE. AT THE
PRESENT RATE, SOME 100,000 WILL BE TAKEN.

ANOTHER 100,000 TO 200,000 WERE SEALED OFF IN HOLLAND, SUPREME
HEADQUARTERS RAISING ITS ESTIMATE DURING THE DAY. THE CANADIANS MOVED
TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE NORTH SEA AND CAPTURED A V-2 ROCKET SITE
NEAR HELLENDOORN.

THE GERMANS SAID THE THIRD ARMY HAD STARTED SHELLING ERFURT, A CITY
OF 166,661, LAST REPORTED FIVE MILES AWAY. APR 11 1945

HANNOVER, WITH 472,527 POPULATION, IS GERMANY'S 12TH LARGEST CITY.

TANKS OF THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION RACED AROUND THE CITY IN A
23-MILE ADVANCE WHICH CARRIED TO A POINT 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF
BRUNSWICK.

RESISTANCE IN HANNOVER AND THE SURROUNDING AREA WAS DESCRIBED
OFFICIALLY AS LIGHT, COMING MAINLY FROM UNCOORDINATED UNITS.

OTHER NINTH ARMY DIVISIONS MOPPED UP BEHIND THE ADVANCED UNITS. THE
30TH DIVISION TOOK 4,500 PRISONERS YESTERDAY IN CAPTURING SARSTEDT,
NORTHEAST OF HILDESHEIM. THE 83RD DIVISION ENTERED GANDERSHEIM,
THREE MILES BEYOND THE LEINE RIVER AND TEN NORTH OF NORTHEIM. THE
79TH DIVISION REACHED THE RUHR RIVER SOUTHEAST OF ESSEN, IN WHICH OTHER
TROOPS FOUGHT. LUTGEN IN THE RUHR FELL TO THE 75TH DIVISION, WHICH
TOOK SEVERAL TOWNS EAST OF DORTMUND, ALSO A SCENE OF STREET FIGHTING.
THE 17TH AIRBORNE AND 35TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS MADE LIMITED GAINS IN
THE RUHR.

ADVANCING AGAINST SCATTERED RESISTANCE, THIRD ARMY INFANTRY
GAINED SEVEN MILES AND REACHED SCHMIRA, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM ERFURT
AND 16 FROM WEIMAR, BIRTHPLACE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC. ARMOR ENTERED
WOHLSBACH, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF COBURG.

ALLIED FIGHTERBOMBERS CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACKS ON RELATIVELY
HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS BY TRAIN INTO JENA AND WEIMAR, JUST AHEAD OF
BRADLEY'S FORCES. THERE WAS NO SPECIFIC EVIDENCE THAT THESE ENEMY
TROOPS WERE BEING WITHDRAWN FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT. APR 11 1945

THE FIRST ARMY AT PLACES WAS 25 MILES BEYOND THE UPPER WESER RIVER
AND AS MUCH AS 15 EAST OF THE LEINE. A CAVALRY GROUP PUSHED 18 MILES
AND CAPTURED EINBECK IN THE EDGE OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS, WHERE, ON THE
GERMAN EQUIVALENT TO HALLOWEEN, WITCHES ARE SUPPOSED TO SOAR ON BROOM-
STICKS.

THE FIRST SHOVED THREE MILES OR MORE BEYOND BOTH NORTHEIM AND
GOETTINGEN, BOTH OF WHICH FELL LATE YESTERDAY. THE FIRST AND THIRD
ARMIES LINKED UP SOLIDLY IN THE DIGLSTADT AREA, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST
OF MUEHLHAUSEN.

THE 26TH, 87TH, 89TH AND 90TH DIVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARMYGAINED
FROM FIVE TO NINE MILES ALONG A 35-MILE FRONT BEYOND GOTHA AND SUHL.

THE LAST ESCAPE ROUTE HAD BEEN CUT EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF ZWOLLE
BY ARMORED CARS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ZUIER ZEE. ONE CANADIAN GROUP
PUSHED SIX MILES NORTHEAST TO

BY ARMORED CARS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ZUIDER ZEE. ONE CANADIAN GROUP
PUSHED SIX MILES NORTHEAST TO BORGEN AND AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF STRONGE
FORCES TO DEAL WITH GERMANS FIRING BAZOOKAS AND SMALL ARMS.

OTHER CANADIAN AND BRITISH SECOND ARMY INFANTRY AND GUARDS ARMORED
DIVISIONS WERE MAKING STEADY GAINS IN THEIR CLEANUP OF NORTHWEST
GERMANY BETWEEN THE EMS AND THE WESER.

LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S DESERT RAT (7TH) ARMORED DIVISION
FORMED A STRONG ASSAAGISED XNWND APR 1 1945

LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S DESERT RAT (7TH) ARMORED DIVISION
FORMED A STRONG ASSAULT ARC AROUND THE SOUTH SIDE OF BREMEN AND
THREATENED TO BURST LOOSE IN AN OUTFLANKING THRUST NORTH TO THE
HELGOLAND BIGHT, 30 MILES AWAY, OR ACROSS THE WESER TO THE ELBE NEAR
HAMBURG.

THE CORRIDOR NORTHEAST TO BREMEN ALREADY HAS BEEN SHOULDERED
OUT AT LEAST 25 MILES WIDE BETWEEN WILDENHAUSEN AND THE WESER OPPOSITE
VERDEN.

FARTHER EAST THE 11TH ARMORED AND SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS DROVE ON
PAST HANNOVER FROM THE NORTH, LEAVING THAT CITY OUTFLANKED AND
NEARLY ENCIRCLED ON BOTH SIDES BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS. GERMAN
RESISTANCE, HOWEVER, WAS STIFFER AT BOTH HANNOVER AND BREMEN.

THE LARGE GARRISON AT NIENBURG (11,200), NORTHWEST OF HANNOVER,
SURRENDERED TO THE 11TH. THE TOMMIES THEN RAN INTO THE OPEN,
CAPTURING LICHTENHORST, NIENHAGEN AND ESPERKE, ALL WEST OF THE LIENE
RIVER.

ON THE 21ST ARMY GROUP LEFT FLANK, THE GERMANS STILL RESISTED
CANADIAN ATTEMPTS TO CUT ACROSS THE ISSEL RIVER IN HOLLAND. HASSALUNE,
ROAD JUNCTION TEN MILES EAST OF THE EMS, FELL TO THE TROOPS OF THE
43RD WESSEX DIVISION, WHO DROVE TWO MILES EAST. THE GUARDS
ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED MEPPEL.

THE DESERT RATS' PENETRATION WITHIN A MILE OF WILDESHAUSEN ALREADY
THREATENS THE MAIN ESCAPE ROUTE FOR GERMANS SOUTHWEST
OF BREMEN--THE 7TH AND 8TH PARACUTE AND THE 15TH PANZER GRENADIER
DIVISIONS.

THE BRITISH HAD A 11-MILE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE LEINE RIVER, THE
LINE THE GERMANS HOPE TO ESTABLISH ON ITS BANKS WAS TURNED HOPELESSLY.

THE NINTH ARMY'S 84TH DIVISION PUSHED ACROSS THE RIVER ALSO, LINKED
UP WITH THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION AND CLOSED WITHIN FOUR
MILES OF HANNOVER. THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE NINTH ARMY
ENTERED THE BRIDGEHEAD TEN MILES SOUTH OF HANNOVER. THE SECOND ARMORED
(HELL ON WHEELS) DIVISION MOVED DOWN THE ROAD TO BERLIN, LESS THAN
135 MILES AWAY.

THE U.S. FIRST ARMY'S EASTWARD DRIVE IN THE CENTER OF THE 300 MILE
FRONT BETWEEN BREMEN AND STUTTGART PUSHED THROUGH DUDERSTADT TO WITHIN
139 MILES OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

THE THIRD ARMY FARTHER SOUTH WAS BUILDING UP FOR THE LAST LAP OF
THE VICTORY RACE IN AN ASSAULT LINE ON THE THURINGIAN PLAIN
WITHIN 125 TO 130 MILES OF BERLIN. LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS
CONTINUED TO STRAIGHTEN THEIR LINES, ADVANCING UP TO NINE MILES ON A
25-MILE FRONT WHICH EXTENDS FROM PLAUE, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GOTHA,

30-24-24669

SOUTHWARD TO WALGAU, NINE MILES SOUTH OF SUHL AND WITHIN 50 MILES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A93

THE SEVENTH ARMY OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, HERO OF GUADALCANAL, GAINED FOUR TO SIX MILES ALONG VIRTUALLY ITS ENTIRE DIFFICULT, HILLY FRONT.

THE 45TH (THUNDERBIRD) DIVISION PUSHED THROUGH HASSAIN, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CAPTURED KOENIGSHOFEN. THE THIRD DIVISION MOVED FORWARD IN THE AREA 12 MILES ABOVE THE BALLBEARING CENTER OF SCHWEINFURT, CLAMPED IN A VISE BY THE 12TH AND 14TH ARMORED DIVISIONS. THE 102ND CAVALRY GROUP WON POSITIONS 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SCHWEINFURT AND THE TENTH ARMORED (TIGER) DIVISION BROADENED AND STRENGTHENED ITS CORRIDOR SOUTHEASTWARD TO CRAILSHEIM, 42 MILES FROM THE DANUBE.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CROSSED THE ENZ RIVER AND JABBED TO WITHIN NINE MILES OF STUTTGART (460,000).

ONLY SCATTERED CLOUDS WERE OVER THE FRONT AND THE DAY LOOKED AT LEAST AS GOOD AS YESTERDAY FOR ANOTHER AERIAL WHIPLASH.

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THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES HAD WIDENED THE CORRIDOR EAST OF THE RUHR TRAP TO A DEPTH OF 50 TO 75 MILES AND ANY GERMAN HOPES OF A NAZI BREAKTHROUGH WERE LOST, IT WAS SAID OFFICIALLY.

NORTH AND SOUTH OF DUDERSTADT, 140 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN, INFANTRY AND TANKS MOVED UP ON A LINE FOR STEADY GAINS.

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EVEN SHOULD THE ALLIES CAPTURED EMDEN, THE PORT CANNOT BE USED UNTIL THE FREISIAN ISLANDS OF BORKUM AND NORDERNEY ARE CLEARED. THEY COMMAND THE ENTRANCE TO THE ESTUARY LEADING TO THE PORT. USE OF BREMEN, TOO, MIGHT PROVE DIFFICULT FOR AS EARLY AS MARCH REPEATED ALLIED BOMBING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED HALF THAT CITY OF 342,306.

THE CANADIANS ESTABLISHED FURTHER CONTACT WITH ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS OPERATING IN A WIDE AREA SOUTH OF THE NORTH NETHERLANDS CITY OF GRONINGEN (120,000).

THE 12TH MANITOBA DRAGOONS REACHED AIRBORNE TROOPS NORTH OF CAPTURED COEVORDEN. THE SECOND CANADIAN DIVISION ADVANCED FIVE MILES, CLEARED TWO TOWNS AND TOOK 300 CAPTIVES BEYOND THE ALMELO-ZWOLLE HIGHWAY NORTHEAST OF DEVENTER. THE GERMANS WERE PULLING BACK BEHIND THE ISSEL RIVER BETWEEN ZWOLLE AND DEVENTER.

THE THIRD CANADIAN DIVISION ENTERED THE OUTSKIRTS OF DEVENTER (40,309), MAIN ISSEL CROSSING FOR V-BOMB SUPPLIES TO THE LAUNCHING PLATFORMS BETWEEN ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE. THE GERMANS DEFENDED THE TOWN RESOLUTELY.

IN A FOUR-MILE CANADIAN ADVANCE, GEN.HENRY CRERAR'S TROOPS REACHED BEEKHUSEN, 27 MILES FROM EMDEN.

THE GERMANS AT THE EXTREME SOUTH STILL CLUNG TO THE ONE SURVIVING PORTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE SOUTH OF KARLSRUHE, BUT FRENCH FIRST ARMY TROOPS WERE OUTFLANKING THEM. BRACKENHEIM, SOUTHWEST OF INVESTED HEILBRONN, FELL.

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ANOTHER 5,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN FROM THE RUHR POCKET YESTERDAY BY THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES WHICH PRESSED INWARD FROM THREE TO FIVE MILES FROM THE SOUTH, EAST AND NORTH. HOUSE FIGHTING ERUPTED IN THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL CITY OF CASTROP, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF DORTMUND. NINTH ARMY TROOPS REACHED THE RUHR RIVER EAST OF ESSEN.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AMERICANS HAD PUSHED FARTHER EAST TOWARD THE ELBE FROM HILDESHEIM, 132 MILES FROM BERLIN AND 70 FROM THE ELBE CITY OF MAGDEBURG. THE GERMANS SAID "DEATH STAND" RESISTANCE WAS HOLDING THE AMERICANS IN THE RUHR AND THURINGIAN FOREST.

OF THE MAIN RIVER AREA BEHIND AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMY LINES, THE ENEMY COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"GERMAN UNITS WHICH REMAINED IN THE OCCUPIED AREA NOW ARE WAGING GUERRILLA WARFARE, INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES."

ME924AEW

Add Blomberg Generals x x x Einbeck declared.

EINBECK-KRBA. AT FIRST IT WAS REPORTED THAT THIS GENERAL WANTED TO PU UP A FIGHT. CAPT.ERNEST KAUFMAN, 4725 NORTH MARVINE ST., PHILADELPHIA PA., TIED A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF TO HIS JEEP, VENTURED INTO EINBECK ALON AND TOLD HIM THE TOWN WOULD BE FLATTENED IF HE DID NOT SURRENDER. IN TEN MINUTES THE GENERAL WAS EN ROUTE TO AMERICAN LINES IN A SHINY BLACK CAR, SITTING STIFFLY IN THE BACK SEAT.

ANOTHER GENERAL IS REPORTED TO BE IN THE EINBECK HOSPITAL AREA, ALONG WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED WOUNDED GERMANS.

FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED SOMEWHERE IN THE RUHR POCKET.

BY321PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD
WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, APRIL 10-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' POWERFUL TANK COLUMNS BROKE LOOSE TODAY ON A RAMPAGING 40-MILE DRIVE THAT REACHED NORDHAUSEN AND CARRIED THE VICTORIOUS AMERICANS TO WITHIN 53 MILES OF THE ELBE RIVER.

TODAY'S ADVANCE PLACED FIRST ARMY TROOPS WITHIN ABOUT 165 MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH THE SOVIET FIRST UKRAINE ARMY NEAR THE NEISSE RIVER.

TANKS OF THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED NORDHAUSEN, NORTH OF GOTHA, AT 7 P.M., CLIMAXING A 40-MILE DRIVE, WHILE TO THE SOUTHEAST OTHER FIRST ARMY TANKS WERE NEAR AULEBEN, 60 MILES FROM LEIPZIG. ANOTHER COLUMN HAMMERED ITS WAY 36 MILES TO A POINT NEAR CLINGEN, WHICH IS 19 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NORDHAUSEN.

THESE ADVANCES PLACED HODGES' SPEARHEADING ELEMENTS ABOUT 110 AIRLINE MILES FROM BERLIN AND CUT DEEPER INTO THE WAIST OF CENTRAL GERMANY IN A MOVE WHICH THREATENED TO SEVER THE REICH.

JS650PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN
WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 10-(AP)-SPEEDY FORCES OF THE 106TH CAVALRY RACED AHEAD OF THE 45TH DIVISION ALONG A SEVEN-MILE FRONT TODAY, ADVANCING TO POINTS SIX MILES WEST OF COBURG.

PACING A SWIFT-MOVING THRUST WHICH SWEPT 25 MILES ALMOST DUE EAST IN THE PAST 24 HOURS, THE CAVALRY FORCES PULLED UP TONIGHT AT THE VILLAGES OF DIETERSDORF, SOUTHWEST OF COBURG, AND FISCHBACK, HEILGERSDORF AND LICHTENSTEIN.

TROOPS OF THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION LINKED UP WITH THE 63RD INFANTRY DIVISION IN A CUTEACK MANEUVER WH

INFANTRY DIVISION IN A CUTBACK MANEUVER WHICH BROADENED THE CRAILSHEIM CORRIDOR TO EIGHT MILES IN WIDTH EXCEPT AT THE TIP, WHERE THE GERMANS STILL WERE PILING POWERFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS INTO THEMITA RAUL AND RO

THE GERMANS STILL WERE PILING POWERFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS INTO THE VITAL RAIL AND ROAD HUB CITY.

THE 42ND DIVISION, CREEPING STEADILY CLOSER TO SCHWEINFRUT, WAS LESS THAN TWO MILES AWAY AT SOME POINTS.

THE THIRD DIVISION, MEANWHILE, SWUNG DOWN TO HAMBACH, FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE CITY, WHERE THEY WORKED INTO POSITION TO WIPE OUT WAR PLANTS WHICH MAY STILL BE PRODUCING. A WAREHOUSE FULL OF BALL BEARINGS WAS FOUND AT IPHOFEN, ON THE MAIN RAIL LINE 23 MILES SOUTH OF SCHWEINFURT.

MOP-UP SQUADS OF THE 42ND DIVISION CLEARED 34 VILLAGES IN THIS SECTOR IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY FORCES PUSHED FARTHER INTO THE BLACK FOREST AREA SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE AND WIDENED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE ENZ RIER EASOF PFORZHE

AREA SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE AND WIDENED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE ENZ RIVER EAST OF PFORZHEIM TO FIVE MILES.

FROM D-DAY UNTIL REACHING THE RHINE, SE VENTH ARMY FORCES CAPTURED 172,610 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 52,915 TAKEN BY FRENCH ELEMENTS. FROM THE RHINE CROSSING TO MIDNIGHT APRIL 9, SIXTY FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED SIX GERMANS WERE CAPTURED BY THE SEVENTH ARMY.

THE TOTAL OF ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH TROOPS, FROM D-DAY TO CROSSING OF THE RHINE, STOOD AT 82,766. FIGURES SINCE THEN WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

TA1217AEW

APR 11 1945

NIGHT LEAD HANNOVER (370)
BY ROBERT EUNSON
WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY CAPTURED CENTURIES-OLD HANNOVER TODAY AND SWEPT ON TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUNSWICK, BIG GERMAN MANUFACTURING CENTER JUST 105 MILES FROM BERLIN.

THE NINTH'S VETERAN 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED ALVESSE AND VECHELADE, FIVE MILES EAST OF BERLIN, PUTTING THEM 110 MILES FROM THE REICH CAPITAL.

THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION CRACKED ON THROUGH MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTHEAST OF HANNOVER AND CAPTURED SALZGITTER, 10 MILES BELOW BRUNSWICK WHILE THE 83RD INFANTRY TOOK GOSLAR, ANOTHER 13 MILES FARTHER SOUTH.

HANNOVER, GERMANY'S 12TH LARGEST METROPOLIS, FELL TOMAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER R.BOLLING'S 84TH INFANTRY, THE DOUGHBOYS MAKING THE CAPTURE A CELEBRATION OF THE NEWS THAT THEIR COMMANDER'S SON, FIRST LT. ALEXANDER R.BOLLING, JR., HAD BEEN LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP TODAY.

THE ONCE PROUD CITY WAS 90 PER CENT RUINS, SHAPELESS PILES OF BRICK AND RUBBLE, AS THE RESULT OF FIVE YEARS OF STEADY BOMBING AIMED AT ITS RAILWAY YARDS, A CROSSROADS FOR THE MAIN BERLIN-TO-COLOGNE AND HAMBURG-TO-FRANKFORT LINES.

THE RAILSPLITTERS TOOK HANNOVER FROM THREE SIDES AFTER AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE HAD HAMMERED AWAY AT THE CITY OFF AND ON ALL MONDAY NIGHT. TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE LEINE RIVER WERE SEIZED AND THE DOUGHBOYS CHARGED IN.

A WHOLE BATTALION HAD FILED BY A GERMAN MARK V TANK IN AN UNDERPASS WHEN AN INQUISITIVE SOLDIER WALKED OVER AND PEERED INSIDE. HE SAW THE TANK CREW THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE GUARDING THE BRIDGE ALL SOUND ASLEEP. THE NONCHALANT SOLDIER TOSSED IN A HAND GRENADE AND THE COLUMN KEPT RIGHT ON MARCHING INTO TOWN.

ACTUALLY THERE WAS VERY LITTLE RESISTANCE INSIDE THE CITY ALTHOUGH A FEW FANATICAL BANDS OF NAZIS WERE STILL HOLDING OUT TO THE SOUTH.

THE BURGOMEISTER EITHER HAD FLED OR HAD GONE INTO HIDING AND THERE WAS NO ONE TO SURRENDER THE TOWN. THE AMERICANS JUST TOOK OVER.

THE GERMANS HAD NOTHING LARGER THAN A BATTALION FROM ANY ONE UNIT IN HANNOVER AND THE NAZIS EVEN TOSSED IN AN OUTFIT OF MARINE FUSILLIERS IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE A LAST DITCH STAND. THE MARINES APPARENTLY CAME FROM A NAVAL UNIT IN DENMARK. A DISMOUNTED PANZER GRENADIER UNIT WAS DISCOVERED AMONG THE CAPTIVES.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY HAS NOW GONE MORE THAN 175 MILES SINCE IT CROSSED THE RHINE 18 DAYS AGO. IN THAT TIME IT HAS CAPTURED 112,753 PRISONERS AND LIBERATED ABOUT 125,000 SLAVE LABORERS.

WHILE PUSHING DEEPER INTO GERMANY, THE NINTH ALSO DROVE SOUTH INTO THE RUHR POCKET AND TONIGHT WERE AT THE RUHR RIVER EAST OF ESSEN. IT REPORTED A THREE-MILE GAIN INTO THIS DENSELY POPULATED INDUSTRIAL AREA.

--DASH--

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(EDS: 2ND GRAF READ XXX VECHELADE, FIVE MILES WEST OF BRUNSWICK.)

SN&JS1014PEW

30-24-24671

FIRST LEAD RUHR (250)
BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, APRIL 10-(AP)-PILOTS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS WERE SENDING AIR TRANSPORTS INTO THE RUHR POCKET AT NIGHT IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE KEY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT IN THE NARROWING CIRCLE.

THE GERMANS WERE FLYING OLD THREE-ENGINED JUNKERS-52S. IT IS HIGHLY LIKELY THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET OUT SOME TOP RANKING GENERALS AND KEY PERSONNEL CAUGHT IN THE ENCIRCLING MOVE BY THE U.S. NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES.

AMERICAN NIGHT FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED ONE TRANSPORT LAST NIGHT AND SHOT IT DOWN NORTH OF ATTENDORN. PLANES WERE ARRIVING OVER THE RUHR AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT 15 MINUTES, COMING IN LOW OVER THE HILLS.

THERE ARE SEVERAL AIRFIELDS WHICH COULD BE USED.

AS OF MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT THE FIRST ARMY HAD TAKEN 18,667 PRISONERS FROM THE POCKET AND THE NINTH ARMY HAD COUNTED 17,897, WITH THOUSANDS MORE STILL INSIDE THE POCKET.

THE RATE AT WHICH PRISONERS WERE BEING TAKEN UPHOLDS THE PRESENT OFFICIAL ESTIMATE THAT THERE WERE SOME 100,000 GERMAN TROOPS CAUGHT IN THE RUHR, INCLUDING SERVICE ELEMENTS, ANTIAIRCRAFT TROOPS, COOKS, BAKERS AND ASSORTED ODDS AND ENDS REQUIRED TO KEEP THE COMBAT UNITS SUPPLIED.

RESISTANCE HAS BEEN LESSENING THE PAST FEW DAYS LEADING SOME MILITARY MEN TO THINK THAT PERHAPS THE ENEMY WAS PULLING BACK INTO A TIGHT LITTLE CIRCLE FOR A LAST-DITCH STAND.

INFANTRYMEN CAPTURED A BRIDGE ON THE LENNE RIVER NEAR OBERBERGE THIS MORNING AND THEN PUSHED ON TO THE TOWN OF VISBECK. THEY WERE ENGAGED BY DUG-IN INFANTRY, TANKS AND ANTITANK FIRE.

NINTH DIVISION INFANTRY PUSHED WEST ALMOST FIVE MILES SOUTH OF MECHEDE WHILE ARMORED UNITS DROVE 13 MILES WEST OF OBERKIRCHEN TO THE LENNE RIVER.

IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE POCKET AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED TO A LINE ROUGHLY SIX MILES NORTH OF THE SIEG RIVER.

(NO PICKUP)
JJ309PEW

WITH THE U.S. TENTH ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY, APRIL 10 -(AP)-LT.COL. W.E.ECKLES, OF VICTORIA, TEXAS, HAD AN UNUSUAL MESSAGE TO TRANSMIT TODAY.

THE MESSAGE WAS SIGNED "THE WOMEN OF HEIDELBERG" AND WAS ADDRESSED TO GEN.EISENHOWER. IT WAS FOUND AFFIXED TO THE BISMARCK STATUE IN HEIDELBERG.

THE MESSAGE SAID: "WE WANT THE RESURRECTION OF COMMON SENSE AND DECENCY X X X. GIVE US PEACE BASED ON WISDOM AND YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR ADMIRATION."

ECKLES AND HIS ASSOCIATES WERE PUZZLED AS TO WHETHER IT WAS SINCERE OR REPRESENTED A NAZI ATTEMPT TO PLAY ON AMERICAN SYMPATHIES.

SOME ONE WITH A VIVID IMAGINATION AT LEAST COMPOSED THE DOCUMENT. IT ASSERTS: "YOU WANTED TO ENTER HEIDELBERG AS A VICTOR AND ALL YOU FOUND WERE PEOPLE WITH SMILING FACES AND OPEN ARMS AND WHITE FLAGS FLYING FROM THEIR HOUSES. YOUR SOLDIERS WERE HUGGED AND KISSES AND SERVED WITH WINE."

IN VIEW OF THE ALLIED NON-FRATERNIZATION ORDERS, HUGGING, KISSING AND WINING WOULD SEEM OUT OF THE QUESTION.

ME941AEW

BY WILLIAM FRYE (160)

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 10-(AP)-TROOPS OF LT GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION CAPTURED THE TOWN OF FUHRBURG TODAY, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF HANNOVER, REACHING THE ALMOST EXACT HALFWAY POINT IN THEIR DRIVE FROM THE RHINE TO BERLIN.

A PARALLEL BRITISH DRIVE ENGULFED THE TOWN OF BISSENDORF, NINE MILES NORTH OF HANNOVER.

THE TOWNS FELL AFTER 12-MILE ADVANCES BY THE TWO COLUMNS, WHILE OTHER BRITISH UNITS PUSHED NINE MILES FROM THE HOYA BRIDGEHEAD AND REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF RETHEM ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ALLER.

TROOPS OF THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION RAN INTO STUBBORN ENEMY OPPOSITION IN ATTEMPTS TO PUSH TO THE WESER ABOVE BREMEN AND MADE LITTLE PROGRESS.

AT THE CENTER OF DEMPSEY'S FRONT, THE 52ND DIVISION SHOVED FORWARD AND CAPTURED UELFELN, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF OSNABRUECK, AND APPROACHED THE ENEMY AIR BASE NEAR ACHMEN, ONE OF THE LAST THREE AIRDROMES IN THE RHEINE AREA NETWORK.

THE GUARDS ARMORED DIVISION GAINED UP TO 3,000 YARDS AGAINST TENACIOUS ENEMY RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED BIPPEN ON THE FLANK OF THEIR NORTHEASTWARD DRIVE.

SN1146PEW

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BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY SOUTHEAST OF BRUNSWICK, APRIL 10-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY'S SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, FLANKED BY THE 30TH AND 83RD INFANTRY DIVISIONS, WERE FIGHTING TODAY AT THE TOWN OF BROISTEDT, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE AIRCRAFT BUILDING CENTER OF BRUNSWICK, FREQUENT TARGET FOR ALLIED STRATEGIC BOMBERS.

THE FAMED "OLD HICKORY" DIVISION DIRECTLY THREATENED THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK ITSELF.

THE ANCIENT CATHOLIC BISHOPRIC CITY OF HILDESHEIM WAS A MONUMENT TO THE DESTRUCTIVE FURY OF GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ' STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, WHICH RECENTLY WIPED OUT A MAIN PORTION OF THE CITY.

NOT A SINGLE BUILDING STANDS IN THE ONCE-PROSPEROUS CITY, WHICH HAD A NORMAL POPULATION OF 62,500.

ONE GERMAN SAID BETWEEN 5,000 AND 6,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE LAST ATTACK. SOME HEAPS OF RUBBLE WERE DECORATED WITH FLOWERS, BUT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO EXTRICATE THE BODIES.

BOMBS DESTROYED THE CITY'S CATHEDRAL WHICH DATED FROM THE 11TH CENTURY.

ONLY A HANDFUL OF PEOPLE REMAINED IN THE TOWN.

THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED INTACT A POWDER PLANT CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 10,000 SHELLS DAILY. IT WAS LOCATED 2,500 FEET UNDERGROUND IN A SALT MINE.

A 17-YEAR-OLD NAZI ASSASSINATED THE BURGOMEISTER OF KIRCHLENGER NEAR THE TEUTOBURGER WALD. THE YOUNG GERMAN WALKED INTO THE OFFICIAL'S OFFICE AND SHOT HIM.

SN1130PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, APRIL 10-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER TODAY AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDALS TO 15 SHAEF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS."

HE PRESENTED THE AWARDS TO: CAPTS.WALTER L.BAMBRICK, WEIRTON, WEST VA.; DAVID J.COLEMAN, CULPEPER, VA.; HUGH A.HAMILTON, KIRKWOOD, MO.; WILLIAM D.NELSON, UPPER DARBY, PA.; LYNE M.SHACKELFORD, ORANGE,

VA.; RICHARD D.SNOUFFER, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND DAVID F.WATSON, BURLINGAME, CALIF.; 2/LT.ARCHIE E.CHAPMAN, PITTSBURGH; M/SGT.ROBERT L.BROWN, KANSAS CITY, MO.; T/SGT.GEORGE W.F.STRIPLING, CHICAGO; S/SGTS.ROBERT E.DENSMORE, DETROIT; EDWARD M.LIGHT, NEW YORK CITY, AND MARY G.SHEARER, LATROBE, PA.; SGTS.SALVATORE E.RANIERO, MT.KISCO, N.Y.; AND GEORGE SALTMAN, NEW YORK CITY.

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DY345PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

CRAILSHEIM, GERMANY, APRIL 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HEAVY TANKS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY COMPONENTS OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION LAY IN THIS BATTERED JUNCTION ON THE ROAD TO MUNICH TODAY, WAITING FOR THEIR THIRD MAJOR GERMAN COUNTERATTACK IN THREE DAYS.

THE AMERICANS REACHED CRAILSHEIM FRIDAY AFTER SLICING 25 MILES IN LESS THAN 10 HOURS AND CUTTING THE 17TH GERMAN SS DIVISION IN HALF.

"WE ARE READY FOR THEM," SAID BRIG.GEN.EDWIN PIBURN, COMMANDER OF COMBAT COMMAND A, WHICH WITH THE 63RD INFANTRY DIVISION TO THE NORTHEAS FORMS A POTENTIAL TRAP OF 60 SQUARE MILES FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND NAZI SOLDIERS.

"LET 'EM COME," SAID MAJ.CURTIS HANKINS, 300 WEST 13TH ST., PINE BLUFF, ARK., WHO COMMANDS THE DARING TASK FORCE WHICH SLASHED SOUTH IN A MANEUVER THAT MAY SPOIL ANY GERMAN DEFENSE LINE ALONG THE UPPER DANUBE.

"WE FOUGHT THEM OFF TWICE AND WE CAN FIGHT 'EM OFF AGAIN."

"LET 'EM COME, WE ARE THE TENTH ARMORED," ECHOED PFC.WADE CONNER, TYLER, TEX., A MACHINEGUNNER.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT 3,000 GERMANS WERE MASSING IN A WOODS SOUTHEAST OF CRAILSHEIM. THE GERMANS WERE POURING SIX-BARREL MORTAR FIRE INTO THE TOWN AND NAZI FIGHTER PLANES REPEATEDLY STRAFED IT. JET-PLANES SWOOPED OVER AT INTERVALS DROPPING BOMBS.

JUST EAST OF THE TOWN 15 C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES WERE TAKING OFF AFTER DELIVERING A LOAD OF AMMUNITION AND GASOLINE TO THE AMERICAN UNIT. FROM THE NORTH SUPPLIES KEPT ROLLING DOWN THROUGH GERMAN ANTI-TANK GUN FIRE AND SNIPER BULLETS WHICH TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF TRUCK AND JEEP DRIVERS.

BY DUSK INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS 15 MILES AWAY WERE SLOWLY CLEARING A SALIENT TOWARD THE TOWN.

"IF WE HAD HAD THAT INFANTRY WITH US WE'D HAVE BEEN HALF WAY TO MUNICH BY NOW," HANKINS SAID.

HANKINS' TASK FORCE IS 42 MILES FROM THE DANUBE AND 95 MILES FROM MUNICH. A RED-FACED, RED-HAIRED ARKANSAS FARMER, HANKINS MADE HIS REPUTATION FIRST WHEN HIS TASK FORCE TOOK KASTEL.

THIS CORRESPONDENT REACHED CRAILSHEIM WITH CAPT.LESTER NICOLS, DIVISION PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, AFTER A DASH DOWN THE HIGHWAY AHEAD OF THE THIRD SUPPLY CONVOY TO MAKE IT HERE IN A DAY.

B54

AT THE COMMAND POST WAS LT.JOHN HILL OF GREENVILLE,N.C., WHO RODE THE THIRD TANK INTO THE TOWN. HE IS A COMBAT INFANTRYMAN WHO WEARS THE SILVER STAR AND GOT A BATTLEFIELD PROMOTION FOR ACTION COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL FROM BURDORF A MONTH AGO.

HILL WAS IN A HURRY TO "GET DOWN THERE AND PLACE MY MEN."

"WE ARE SWEATING THIS OUT NOW," SAID LT.MAX SCHOENBERG OF SEYMOUR, CONN., WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN BOMBED OUT OF TWO COMMAND POSTS IN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

"IF THEY DON'T THROW ANY MORE AT US THAN THEY HAVE THE LAST TWO NIGHTS I THINK WE HAVE ENOUGH TO HOLD THEM," HANKINS DECLARED. "THEY HAVE BEEN ATTACKING IN AT LEAST SIX COMPANY STRENGTH AND THEY ARE TOUGH SS BABIES OF ALL AGES, BUT MOSTLY BETWEEN 20 TO 25. THEY WANT THIS TOWN AWFULLY BAD."

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN SHOWING STRONG AIR ACTIVITY AGAINST THE FORCE, SENDING AS MANY AS 38 PLANES AT A TIME OVER THE TOWN. SEVERAL PLANES HAVE BEEN KNOCKED DOWN.

T/5 WARREN LOREN VAN FOSSEN, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, A MEDIC, SAID THAT, FOR THE SCOPE OF OPERATIONS, THE CASUALTIES WERE NOT AS HIGH AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

GERMAN FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED TO GET A CUB OBSERVATION PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.REFORD HISKETT, ERIE, OKLA., (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE) DIVISION AIR OFFICER, AND CONTAINING HOWARD BYRNES, STARS AND STRIPES REPORTER FROM 100 EAST 105TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. AN ACK-ACK OUTFIT INCLUDING CPL PAUL OSBORNE, ROXBURY,N.Y.; PVT.STEVEN GABRIEL, BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND PFC.CLARENCE DANIELS, SALISBURY,N.C., CHASED THEM OFF.

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THE FIRST SUPPLY TRUCK TO REACH THE TOWN GOT HERE SUNDAY, SAID SUPPLY OFFICER CAPT.GEORGE SIGNIUS OF KINGSTREE,S.C., WHO IS A GRADUATE OF THE CITADEL.

EIGHT MILES NORTH OF CRAILSHEIM A GERMAN ANTITANK GUN IN A HOUSE FORCED A BUNCH OF US TO JUMP FROM OUR JEEPS AND TAKE TO A DITCH. A TANKBUSTER OUTFIT WAS CALLED UP AND WITH TWO WELL-PLACED SHOTS SILENCE THE GUN.

IN THE TANKBUSTER UNIT WERE SGT.MIKE GRANTOUSKI OF MADISON AVE., TORONTO, OHIO; CPL.LOUIS SAN ANTONIO, THREE SHORT ST., LAWRENCE, MINN.; (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE); SGT.TRAVIS TIPTON, IRVINE, KY.; CPL.JAMES BOLTON, GLENMORA, LA.; SGT.CYRIL ZACHARIS, 7619 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST., SAGINAW, MICH.; CPL.JOEL ZUMWALT, AUSTIN, TEX., AND CPL.JAMES RANDALL, MIO, MICH.

RQ1122AEW

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BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, APRIL 10--(AP)--A FRENCH NEWSPAPER WRITER ADVISED PARISIANS DO NOT THINK AS HIGHLY OF AMERICANS NOW AS THEY DID WHEN THE CITY WAS

30_24_24673

LIBERATED TO TAKE A SHORT WALK TO A BRIDGE IN THE HEART OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL AND WATCH HOSPITAL TRAINS DISCHARGING AMERICAN WOUNDED.

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"THERE IS NO COMMOTION," HE WROTE. "RED CROSS LITTER BEARERS MUNCHING CHEWING GUM ARE CARRYING THEIR COMRADES TO WAITING AMBULANCES. THEY (~~THE AMERICANS~~) LIGHT CIGARETTES AND THEN THEY ARE GONE."

HE SAID FRENCH YOUNG PEOPLE OUGHT TO REMIND THEMSELVES OF THE DISTANCES THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE TRAVELED TO FIGHT ON FRANCE'S FRONTIERS AND ADDED: "THEN PERHAPS OUR ZEALZOUS (JITTERBUGS) WOULD TALK IN A DIFFERENT TONE."

THE WRITER RECALLED HOW THE FRENCH BEGGED FOR CHEWING GUM, CIGARETTES AND SMILES WHEN THE AMERICANS FIRST ENTERED PARIS AND SAID THE NOVELTY OF THE AMERICANS HAS WORN THIN FOR PARISIANS.

FOR PARIS THAT MAY BE TRUE. BUT THE QUESTIONS ARE MUCH LE[illegible] IN THEIR ENTIRETY.

DISAPPOINTMENT OVERWHAT THEY REGARDED AS AMERICAN PROMISES FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN FOOD AND CLOTHING PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE FRENCH TTITUDE. THERE ARE MANY POLITICAL INFLUENCES, NOT THE LEAST OF

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WHICH WAS THE FAILURE OF GEN. DE GAULLE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO [illegible] MEET

AFTER YALTA.

WHILE THE BEHAVIOR OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH [illegible] IN PARIS

GENERALLY IS GOOD, THERE IS ALWAYS A SMALL MINORITY THAT CAUSE TROUBLE.

PW/1600S/THO/105P

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SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT, Rome (Forged) Kavanagh

THE COMBINED NIGHT OF THE U.S. 15TH AND

RAF BATTLE LANES WAS THROWN INTO AN AERIAL

INTENDED TO OBLITERATE ELABORATE NAZI DEFE

BANK OF THE RIVER FOR A CONSIDERABLE DEPTH.

APR 11 1945

WHILE THE BRITISH DESTROYER MARNE CONTINUED TO PUMP SHELLS INTO

GERMAN POSITIONS THE 92ND DIVISION'S 307TH INFANTRY REGIMENT SURGED

FORWARD ALONG THE LIGURIAN COASTAL PLAIN TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS

OF THE FRIGIDO RIVER WEST OF MASSA. THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN 442ND

REGIMENT, MEANWHILE, CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF ATANGNAN, TWO AND ONE-HALF

MILES NORTHWEST OF MASSA IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

OTHER UNITS OF THE 442ND WERE LOCKED IN BRISK BATTLE SOUTH OF PARIANA, ROUGHLY MIDWAY BETWEEN MASSA AND ALTAGNANA.

"OUR TROOPS MET ENEMY SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE IN THEIR ADVANCE," A FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID OF THE 92ND DIVISION'S THRUST ALONG THE COAST.

"ARTILLERY FIRE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COASTAL GUNS FIRING FROM

'UNTA AND BIANCA, WAS SLIGHT. MORE THAN 350 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN. 30 FAR INFORMATION RECEIVED INDICATES THAT, IN RELATION TO THE SIZE OF HIS FORCES INVOLVED, THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES. THE CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY OUR FORCES WERE FAIRLY LIGHT IN COMPARISON."

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF ACTIVITY ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE SECTOR CENTERING AROUND THE TOWN OF LUGO, IN THE AREA SATURATED BY MANY TOMS OF BOMBS.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SID FEDER, WATCHING THE BOMBING FROM A PLANE, REPORTED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE CONCENTRATION OF AIR MIGHT HE WAS ABLE TO SEE FLASHES FROM "SCORES UPON SCORES" OF ALLIED FIELD GUNS IN "WHAT APPEARED TO BE A GENERAL SOFTENING UP OF ENEMY DEFENSES WHICH HAVE STOOD UP THROUGHOUT THE WINTER."

MORE THAN 750 AMERICAN AND RAF HEAVY BOMBERS, IN ADDITION TO MANY HUNDREDS OF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN YESTERDAY'S CLOSE SUPPORT OPERATION IMMEDIATELY AHEAD OF THE EIGHTH ARMY.

FROM THIS STRIKING FORCE, WHICH FLEW NEARLY 3,100 SORTIES, ONE HEAVY BOMBER AND FOUR OTHER PLANES WERE LOST.

EVEN WITH SUCH MASSING OF STRENGTH TO OBLITERATE NAZI DEFENSES IN THE PATH OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IN THE EDGES OF THE PO VALLEY, THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES HAD ENOUGH PLANES LEFT OVER TO CONTINUE BLASTING OF GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA, NORTHERN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

A BOMB HIT WAS SCORED ON A GERMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE BOLOGNA AREA, WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY RAF SPITFIRES AND SOUTH AFRICAN KITTYHAWKS. THREE OTHER HITS WERE MADE ON ENEMY-OCCUPIED BUILDINGS NEARBY.

THOUSANDS OF BOMBS RAINED ON GERMAN TARGETS FROM NEARLY 2,000 PLANES IN ONE OF THE BIGGEST DISPLAYS OF AIR POWER YET SHOWN IN THE ITALIAN THEATER.

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GEORGE PALMER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO RODE IN ONE OF THE WARPLANES, SAID THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, 800 MEDIUM BOMBERS, MORE THAN 250 FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES BY THE SCORE MOVED OUT, WAVE UPON WAVE, AND METHODICALLY LAID WASTE THE MILITARY TARGETS.

COL. GLADWYN PINKSTON OF PASADENA, CALIF., STARTED IT OFF WHEN HE LED A GROUP OF THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERBOMBERS BLASTING GERMAN GUN POSITIONS.

THEN WAVES OF HEAVIES DUMPED 175,000 BOMBS IN A TWO-HOUR ATTACK ON AREAS EAST OF BOLOGNA.

PALMER SAID HE SAW ONLY ONE PARACHUTE DRIFTING DOWN.

PALMER RODE WITH LT.COL. JOHN MARTIN OF CULPEPER, VA., A FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER WHO HAD JUST COMPLETED HIS 184TH COMBAT MISSION AN HOUR BEFORE.

MARTIN'S FLIGHT PLACED A 1,000-POUND BOMB DIRECTLY UPON A GERMAN GUN POSITION, DROPPED TWO BOMBS INTO A GUNPIT AND BLEW UP A GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOUSE 50 YARDS FROM THE GUNPIT.

CAPT. DONALD LAWLESS, 1631 PARK PLACE, WICHITA, KANS., FLYING HIS 83RD MISSION, WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN PILOT TO DIVE ON AN ENEMY POSITION IN THE DAY'S ACTION.

DESTRUCTION OF 32 GERMAN-OCCUPIED BUILDINGS AND DAMAGE TO 51 BY FIGHTERBOMBERS WAS CONFIRMED.

ME931AEW

BY GEORGE PALMER (110)

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 10-(AP)-LED BY FLAME-THROWING TANKS, LT.GEN.SIR RICHARD MCCREERY'S EIGHTH ARMY FORCES STORMED ACROSS THE SENIO RIVER AT NUMEROUS POINTS IN THE LUGO REGION TODAY, DESPITE HARD-FIGHTING ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO HOLD THE OUTER DEFENSE LINE ALONG THE NORTHERN BANK.

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DURING THE FIRST 12 HOURS OF THE BATTLE, WHICH FOLLOWED A HEAVY ASSAULT BY PLANES OF THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCES AND A TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY BARRAGE, EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS SUCCEEDED IN ESTABLISHING POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE SENIO FROM LAKE COMACCHIO WESTWARD PRACTICALLY TO HIGHWAY NINE WHICH RUNS BETWEEN BOLOGNA AND FAENZA.

MANY HUNDREDS OF ENEMY TROOPS WERE CAPTURED.

ALLIED CASUALTIES WERE AMAZINGLY LIGHT DURING THE OPENING PHASE OF THE ATTACK, DESCRIBED AS GOING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

SN1134PEW

30-24-24675

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 10-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN MUSTANG FIGHTERS ARRIVED AT THE BROMMA AIRPORT IN STOCKHOLM TODAY AS THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF 50 FIGHTER PLANES PURCHASED BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AS REPLACEMENTS FOR ITS OWN AIR FORCE. THE FIGHTERS MADE A DAYLONG FLIGHT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM WITHOUT INCIDENT.

TA1210AEW

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MOSCOW, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE NARROW STREETS OF WIENER NEUSTADT, MESSERSCHMITT MANUFACTURING CITY SOUTH OF VIENNA, WERE PILED HIGH WITH DEBRIS AND THE TOWN IS IN RUINS AS THE RESULT OF AMERICAN AIR RAIDS, SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED TODAY.

SOPRON, IN HUNGARY JUST SOUTHEAST OF VIENNA, ALSO "IS ALMOST COMPLETELY RUINED AFTER MASS RAIDS BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT," ONE CORRESPONDENT SAID. "THE RAILWAY STATION, WITH HUNDREDS OF CARS, AND MANY-STORIED HOUSES ARE A MASS OF STONES, CONCRETE AND TANGLED WIRE AND STEEL."

ME1011AEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 10-(AP)-SOVIET WAR CORRESPONDENTS SAID TODAY THAT AUSTRIANS IN MANY SECTORS WERE WELCOMING THE RED ARMY AND THAT AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANNERS, SUPPRESSED BY THE NAZIS, WERE REAPPEARING IN VIENNA.

AUSTRIANS ARE SCRATCHING OUT NAZI SLOGANS AGAINST RUSSIAN AND ALLIED ARMIES PAINTED ON THE WALLS, THE CORRESPONDENTS SAID.

ME1024AEW

ATHENS, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE FINAL GROUP OF GREEK DELEGATES AND STAFF FOR THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO OPENING APRIL 25 LEFT ATHENS BY PLANE TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOFIANOPOULOS, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION, LEFT PREVIOUSLY FOR PRELIMINARY TALKS IN LONDON.

GREEK DELEGATES BESIDES THE FOREIGN MINISTER INCLUDE:

JOHN POLITIS, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AND GREEK AMBASSADOR TO LONDON; C.DIAMANTOPOULOS, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AND GREEK AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON; KYR VARVARESSON, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF GREENCE; A.ARGYROPULOS, MINISTER RESIDENT; J.LIATIS, SECRETARY EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON; M.DELIVANIS, SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY; C.GOULIMIS, LEGAL ADVISER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY; J.SPYROPOULOS, UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR; COL.S.GEORGOULIS, MILITARY ADVISER; WING CAPT.C.PLATNIS, AIR ADVISER; G.MICHALOPOULOS, SECRETARY; E.KOTSARIDAU, PRESS ADVISER; GEORGE KAVOUNIDES, CHIEF OF THE PRESS SECTION; G.MYLONAS, PRESS OFFICIAL; C.VILO AND M.EMBIRICOS, DELEGATION EXPERTS; C.THEODOROPOULOS, DIRECTOR OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY; X.VASMADJIDIS, DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL BANK OF GREECE; N.DRITSAS, INDUSTRIAL EXPERT; G.TRUPANIS, TECHNICAL EXPERT AND V.VASSILIADES, RAILWAY EXPERT.

QQ955AEW

APR 1945

CAIRO, APRIL 7-(DELAYED-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 500 GREEKS EXILED SINCE THEY FLED BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION IN 1941 BECAME THE VANGUARD TODAY OF AN HISTORIC HOMEWARD MIGRATION.

SMILING OLD MEN AND WOMEN AND SOME CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN IN EXILE ON THE SINIA DESERT HEADED FOR THE GREEN COUNTRYSIDE OF THEIR NATIVE GREEK ISLANDS OF KHIOS, SAMOS AND IKARIA TO RE-ESTABLISH THEIR WAR TORN HOMES.

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATI THAT IN ALL, 100,000 GREEKS, POLISH AND YUGOSLAV REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM THE GERMANS MUST BE REPATRIATED.

THE GROUP WHICH DEPARTED TODAY HAD BEEN QUARTERED AT THE MOSES WELLS REFUGEE CAMP IN SINIA.

ON THE EVE OF DEPARTURE FROM EL SHATT REFUGEE CAMP IN SINIA ARE 1,300 YUGOSLAVS, PART OF 23,000 HOUSED THERE. UNRRA OFFICIALS SAID THEY HOPED TO HAVE ALL REFUGEES HOME BEFORE WINTER FROM CAMPS IN CYPRUS, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PERSIA, ETHIOPIA, TANGANYIKA, KENYA AND THE BELGIAN CONGO.

HARRY KEILES, OF 19 DONGAN PLACE, NEW YORK, IS CHIEF OF MOVEMENTS FOR UNRRA IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

KEILES IS FAMILIAR WITH SUCH WORK THROUGH EIGHT YEARS AS TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR THE NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

MARY SUSICH OF CANTON, ILL., NO LEFCHILDREN'S HO

SPITAL

MARYS

APR 1 1945

MARY SUSICH OF CANTON, ILL., WHO LEFT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN DETROIT A YEAR AGO, WILL ACCOMPANY THE REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES.

BEFORE DEPARTING, THE GREEKS OF EACH ISLAND GROUP ELECTED LEADERS BY SECRET BALLOT.

JJ1052AEW

Add Chungking Wedemeyer xxx stages."

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COL.PAUL W.CARAWAY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL. JOHN H.CAUSEY OF BELLEVUE, PA., OF HIS PLANNING STAFF; COL. GEO. E.DUTTON OF PADUCAH, KY., HIS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SUPPLY; AND HIS SENIOR AIDE, MAJ.E.WILLIAM MCAFEE OF ALTOONA, PA.

BA1246AEW

-THE TIGHT AMERICAN AERIAL BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA SEA PAID NEW DIVIDENDS AS SHARP-EYED YANK FLIERS HIT A JAPANESE CONVOY OFF SWATOW, STRATEGIC PORT ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND DIRECTLY WEST OF FORMOSA. Add Manila Philippines xxx Wainwright

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED IN HIS TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE THAT HEAVY AMERICAN BLOCKADE BOMBERS ATTACKED A 15-SHIP CONVOY SATURDAY. DIRECT HITS SANK A DESTROYER AND AN 8,000-TON TRANSPORT. SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON ANOTHER DESTROYER AND A FOURTH SHIP. THE OTHER VESSELS FLED TOWARD SWATOW.

PHILIPPINE-BASED PLANES RAIDED HEAVILY THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO AND ALSO HIT IN THE FORMOSA, HONGKONG AND BORNEO REGIONS.

THE BIG JAPANESE BASE AT DAVAO, SOUTHEASTERN PHILIPPINES, AND JOLO, CHIEF ISLAND IN THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO, WERE HAMMERED WITH

186 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.
AIRDROMES, SUPPLY AREAS AND FUEL TANKS ON FORMOSA'S WEST COAST WERE LEFT IN FLAMES AS YANK BOMBERS UNLOADED 171 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN THAT AREA. EIGHT SHIPS WERE SUNK IN SWEEPS NEAR HONGKONG, HAINAN ISLAND AND OFF FORMOSA. SMALL SHIPPING WAS LASHED IN BORNEO'S BRUNEI BAY AND IN THE CELEBES.

BAD TERRAIN SLOWED LAND ACTION ON PHILIPPINE FRONTS. STRONG YANK PRESSURE IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL LUZON TOOK HEAVY TOLL OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND MATERIAL. THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION GAINED GROUND IN THE SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF LAGUNA DE BAY WHILE THE 158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM TIGHTENED ITS HOLD ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE BICOL PENINSULA TRAP.

BITTER BATTLING CONTINUED IN THE BALATE PASS AND BAGUIO SECTOR. THE 25TH DIVISION REGISTERED A 1,200-YARD GAIN IN THE RUGGED COUNTRY SOUTH OF THE PASS. JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE SLOWED THE 33RD DIVISION NEAR BURGOS, ROADSIDE TOWN 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF BAGUIO.

JW112PCW

"WE LED THE F4US IN AND THEY TRACKED THE JAPANESE FORCE WHILE WE WENT TO GET A LANDFALL TO GIVE AN ACCURATE POSITION AND HELP OUR BOMBERS GET IN QUICKLY," SIMMS SAID.

Add Abd. Adm. Turner's Flagship off Okinawa (Haugland) APR 11 1945 xx Corsairs,

B36KX G

"WHEN WE RETURNED FROM GETTING THE LANDFALL TWO HOURS LATER THE SCENE HAD CHANGED AND WE MISSED THE FIREWORKS.

"THE BATTLESHIP WAS COVERED BY A PALL OF BLACK SMOKE AND LAY DEAD IN THE WATER. A CRUISER WAS TRAILING OIL AND SMOKE. ONE DESTROYER WAS PICKING UP SURVIVORS. TWO DESTROYERS AND ONE CRUISER SIX MILES AWAY WERE DEAD IN THE WATER, BUT SEEMED OKAY.

"WE WENT WITHIN A HUNDRED FEET OF THE SURFACE OVER AN ENROMOUS OIL SLICK AND LOTS OF WRECKAGE. THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE SWIMMING IN THE WATER WITHOUT LIFERAFTS.

"ONLY THESE SIX SHIPS WERE AFLOAT LESS THAN THREE HOURS AFTER THE FORCE HAD BEEN SIGHTED. WE CIRCLED WEST AND SAW THE DYE MARKER. I CIRCLED A DESTROYER THREE OR FOUR MILES AWAY TO DIVERT FIRE, WHILE YOUNG LANDED AND MADE THE RESCUE UNDER FIRE.

"WE WERE AHORT OF FUEL AND HAD TO LEAVE THE AREA WHEN OTHERHRACKI

"WE WERE SHORT OF FUEL AND HAD TO LEAVE THE AREA WHEN OTHERHRACKING PLANES ARRIVED FOUR HOURS LATER. BY THEN THE BATTLESHIP HAD GONE DOWN, AND ONLY ONE CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS WERE LEFT. SOME OF THESE OBVIOUSLY WERE CRIPPLED."

FJ654ACW

OKINZAWA,APRIL 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OKINAWA'S FIRST AIRMAIL SHIPMENT ARRIVED BY C-54 TRANSPORT FROM GUAM, WHILE MARINE FIGHTERS PATROLLED THE SKIES TO KEEP OFF ANY STRAY ENEMY PLANES.

THE FIRST PLANE IN WAS A NATS (NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE) PLANE PILOTED BY CMDR.JACK W.THORNBURG OF ORINDA,CALIF. CAPT. ROBERT SPOTT, OF WALNUT CREEK,CALIF., FOLLOWED IN AN ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE.

NAVY LIEUT.E.T.MULLER, OF DE WITT,ARK., (WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 2659 HADENCOURT BLVD., OAKLAND,CALIF.) WAS NEXT.

THORNBURG'S CREW INCLUDED LT. (JG) RAY KRENZER, 1598 CHARLES ST., ST.PAUL,MINN., LT.JOHN R.KUBLER, CUSTER, S.D., (WIFE LIVES AT STURGIS,S.D.) P.F.SHILLING.

4044 NORTH LECLAIRE, CHICAGO,ILL.; A.R. 2/C ROBERT J. HUGHES, 9614 SOUTH VANDERPOOL AVE., CHICAGO,ILL.

ABOARD SPOTT'S PLANE WERE COL.JOHN R.KILGORE, 1014 DOUGLAS AVE., NASHVILLE,TENN., WHO IS SETTING UP A.T.C. TPERATING HEADQUARTERS; LT. (JG) MADGE OVERSTREET OF TALLAHASSEE,FLA.; HIS COPILOT CAPT.VICTOR BOGAN, MERIDIAN,MISS.; NAVIGATOR LIEUT. BRUCE HOWARD, WALBUT CREEK, CALIF.

FJ642ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,APRIL 10-(AP)-WHEN IT COMES TO AERIAL GALLANTRY AND BRAVERY, CONSIDER LT. (JG) DAVID G.ROBINSON OF (4508 NORTH KILPATRICK) CHICAGO. APR 11 1945

HE DELIBERATELY FLEW INTO THE MOST DANGEROUS ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IN THE WORLD -- FROM AMERICAN SHIPS AND SHORE GUNS -- TO KEEP ONE AND POSSIBLY TWO FELLOW FLIERS FROM BEING SHOT DOWN.

ROBINSON, A WILDCAT PILOT ON AN ESCORT CARRIER, WAS SPOTTING FOR NAVAL GUNFIRE OVER SOUTHERN OKINAWA APRIL 7, WHEN HE NOTICED AN AIRPLANE UNDER ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE FIVE MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

SUSPECTING IT MIGHT BE A FRIENDLY PLANE ACCIDENTALLY ATTACKED BY GUNNERS WHO WERE "TRIGGER HAPPY" AFTER HEAVY JAPANESE RAIDS THE PREVIOUS DAY, ROBINSON DELIBERATELY FLEW TOWARD THE GUNFIRE. WHEN HE WAS TWO MILES OFF HE IDENTIFIED THE PLANE AS A CORSAIR FIGHTER WITH ITS WHEELS DOWN.

ROBINSON SAID "GUNS ON OKINAWA AND SHIPS OFF THE BEACHES WERE THROWING EVERYTHING THEY HAD AT HIM. I'VE FLOWN IN THE EUROPEAN AS WELL AS THE PACIFIC THEATER AND THE GERMANS NEVER PUT UP AS STRONG AND ACCURATE FIRE AS THAT.

"I FIGURED THAT EVEN IF THE GUNNERS DIDN'T RECOGNIZE THE CORSAIR THEY'D RECOGNIZE MY WILDCAT COVERING HIM AND QUIT FIRING, SO I INDICATED TO THE PILOT TO HEAD FOR YONTAN AIRFIELD. WE STARTED BACK AT 1,500 FEET AND SUDDENLY ANOTHER WILDCAT HAD JOINED US. WE WERE UNDER CONCERTED ATTACK ALL THE WAY AND GETTING A GREAT MANY HITS.

"BOTH THE CORSAIR AND WILDCAT MADE A FAST APPROACH TO YONTAN AND LANDED SAFELY, BUT MY CONTROLS WERE SHOT UP AND I CRASHED TO THE SOUTH, NEAR KATENA FIELD.

"WE THREE ARE EXTREMELY LUCKY TO BE ALIVE AND INTACT TODAY."

ROBINSON WAS NOT EMBITTERED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING SHOT AT BY FRIENDLY GUNS, AND SAID HE WAS MERELY MORE STRONGLY IMPRESSED WITH THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF AMERICAN GUNS.

"IT'S ONE OF OUR MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS HERE -- KEEPING FROM SHOOTING DOWN FRIENDLY PLANES AND KEEPING OUR PLANES FROM BOMBING AND STRAFING OUR OWN SHIPS OR POSITIONS.

"WITH PLENTY OF AIRPLANES AROUND IT'S HARD FOR GUNNERS TO WAIT UNTIL THEY ARE SURE OF A PLANE'S IDENTITY -- YET WHEN OUR PLANES GET IN TROUBLE THEY OCCASIONALLY HAVE TO COME WITHIN THE GUNFIRE AREA.

"I DON'T KNOW JUST WHAT THE ANSWER TO IT IS -- BUT I DON'T EVER WANT TO BE THAT KIND OF TARGET AGAIN."

FJ624ACW

30-24- 24677

WITH OKINAWA (320)
BY VERN HAUGLAND
OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 10-(AP)-SOME MARINE ARTILLERY BATTALIONS, UNNEEDED IN THE ALMOST UNOPPOSED NORTHWARD ADVANCE OF MARINES ON OKINAWA, HAVE BEEN THROWN INTO THE GROWING ARTILLERY BATTLE ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND.
THESE ARTILLERYMEN SUPPORTING THE ARMY'S 24TH CORPS ARE THE FIRST MARINES ON OKINAWA TO BE GIVEN A REAL CHANCE TO DO BATTLE.
COMMENTING ON THE NAVY'S PART IN THE ARTILLERY PHASE OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS CAMPAIGN, CMDR. PAUL SMITH, FORMER GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE AND NOW PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, SAID:
"ONCE AGAIN WE ARE SENDING SCRAP IRON TO THE JAPANESE--THIS TIME IN THE FORM OF SHELLS.
"IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THIS OPERATION WE DELIVERED 10,600 TONS OF SCRAP IN NAVAL SHELLING, NOT INCLUDING 40,000 TONS OF PROPELLANTS. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE BOMBS AND SHORE-BASED ARTILLERY.
"BUSY MINESWEEPERS HAVE CLEARED 3,000 SQUARE MILES OF OCEAN OF MINES, GENEROUSLY STREWN BY THE JAPANESE AROUND THE RYUKYUS AND SURROUNDING WATERS.
ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS OF NIPPONESE SUICIDE BOATS WERE CAPTURED IN THE INVASION OF THE KERAMA ISLANDS, PRECEDING THE OKINAWA ASSAULT APRIL 1, THE LITTLE CRAFT ARE STILL APPEARING AND ATTEMPTING TO RAM AMERICAN SHIPS. AN ILLUMINATING FLARE FROM A CRUISER SHOWED ONE 1,000 YARDS AWAY, BUT IT APPARENTLY ESCAPED IN THE DARKNESS. ANOTHER WAS DESTROYED.
ENEMY PLANES STILL ATTEMPTING TO RAID THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE LYING OFF OKINAWA, FAILED TO GET PAST THE DESTROYER SCREEN. LANDING CRAFT HELPED A DESTROYER SHOOT DOWN THREE.
TWO PLANES, AT LEAST ONE OF THEM AMERICAN, COLLIDED OVER SOUTHERN OKINAWA. JAPANESE SHOT TWO MEN AS THEY PARACHUTED.
CARRIER PLANES KNOCKED OUT JAPANESE TORPEDO LAUNCHING TUBES ON THE SOUTH COAST AND AN AIR PLANE DIRECTING STATION ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.
NEARLY ALL INVASION SHIPS HAVE BEEN UNLOADED AND RETURNED TO REAR AREAS.
WU29 1APW

CHANGE OF SCENE
SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, APRIL 10-(AP)-A MESS SERGEANT WAS TIRED OF SLAVING OVER A HOT STOVE, AND FOR A CHANGE OF SCENERY WENT OUT ON PATROL WITH THE INFANTRY.
CRAWLING THROUGH HIGH GRASS, HE CAME FACE TO FACE WITH A JAP SNIPER. HE SHOT FIRST, AND RANG THE BELL. BUT THE SHOT GAVE AWAY HIS POSITION AND ENEMY MORTAR SHELLS BEGAN FALLING.
WHILE ROLLING OVER JUST IN TIME TO ESCAPE A SHELL, THE MESS SERGEANT AGAIN FACED ANOTHER JAPANESE. BANG -- THE SCORE BOARD SOARED.
WITH THE DOUBLE VICTORY, THE SERGEANT CONTENTEDLY RETURNED TO THE MESS SHACK.

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ
WITH AIR APACHES BOMB UNIT ON LUZON, APRIL 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NOTE TO THE SUBMARINE BUILDERS, NEW LONDON, CONN.:
ART MCGRANE AND HIS MITCHELL BOMBER CREW THINK YOU'RE DOING A GREAT JOB AND HOPE YOU'LL KEEP TURNING OUT SUBS THAT POP UP AT THE RIGHT PLACES AT THE RIGHT TIME.
APR 11 1945
FIRST LT.MCGRANE, 23-YEAR-OLD PILOT WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT WYTHEVILLE, VA., WAS FLYING A PLACE IN A STRIKE AT THE CHINA COAST BY THE VETERAN "AIR APACHES" BOMB UNIT WHEN ACK-ACK KNOCKED OUT HIS RIGHT ENGINE AND FORCES THE PLANE DOWN 50 MILES OFF THE COAST.
MCGRANE, 1ST LT.JOE A.GROVES OF (220 WALNUT ST.) OAKSBURG, W.VA., STAFF SGT.WILLIAM F. '(SHORTY) BURHAMS OF (EAST NORTH ST.) YORK, PENNA., AND SGT.ARTHUR NEER OF ONEONTA, N.Y., SCRAMBLED OUT OF THE PLANE AND SWAM TO A BOBBING LIFE RAFT.
FOR THE NEXT FOUR AND A HALF DAYS THEY DRIFTED WITH THE WIND ALONG THE CHINA COAST. THEN, ABOUT MIDMORNING, WHILE THE CREW WAS CRANKING AWAY AT A "GIBSON GIRL" EMERGENCY RADIO SET, A SUBMARINE CONNING TOWER APPEARED LESS THAN 50 FEET AWAY.
FOR A FEW BREATHLESS SECONDS MCGRANE WAITED TO SEE IF THE SUB WAS AMERICAN OR JAPANESE. WHEN IT FINALLY SURFACED AND IDENTIFIED ITSELF THE BOYS LET OUT A FOOTBALL CHEER.
THE AIR CREW'S FIRST MEAL INCLUDED MOST OF THE THINGS THEY HAD THOUGHT ABOUT ON THE LIFE RAFT: CHICKEN, STEAKS, FISH, FRESH FROZEN PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES AND PLENTY OF HOT COFFEE.
THE SUBMARINE RESCUE HAD A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR MCGRANE. DURING SUMMER VACATIONS HE USED TO WORK FOR THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY, SUBMARINE MAKERS AT NEW LONDON, CONN. EVEN NOS HIS FATHER, JOHN B.MCGRANE OF (20 CEDAR AVE.) NEW LONDON, IS A NAVY INSPECTOR AT THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY YARDS.
JW843ACW NM

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A SQUADRON OF THE MEXICAN AIR FORCE, NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 300 MEN, HAD LEFT A PACIFIC PORT FOR ACTIVE DUTY IN THE WAR ZONE.
MEXICO IS THE SECOND LATIN-AMERICAN NATION TO SEND TROOPS OVERSEAS. BRAZILIAN TROOPS NOW ARE FIGHTING IN ITALY.
APR 11 1945
W539AEW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 10-(AP)-UNITED STATES AND MESICAN BANKERS DISCUSSED TODAY THEPLACE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO AT THE SECOND DAY SESSION OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE AND THE MEXICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.
EUSTAQUIO ESCANDON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE BANCO DE COMERICO HERE SAID FOREIGN INVESTORS ARE WELCOME IN MEXICO PROVIDED THEY BRING "FRIENDLY CAPITAL AND ARE READY TO HELP, ANXIOUS TO RESPECT LEGITIMATE LOCAL RIGHTS AND TO SHARE PROFITS WITH MEXICAN

NATIONALS."
"THE AGE OF IMPERIALISTIC CAPITAL IN MEXICO," HE ADDED, "IS GONE FOREVER."
HE SAID ONCE PRODUCTION IN MEXICO WAS PRACTICALLY IN THE HANDS OF FOREIGNERS. THAT SITUATION, HE SAID, WAS UNSATISFACTORY AND IS CHANGING BUT "REGULATED FOREIGN CAPITAL NOW FINDS MORE AND MORE OPPORTUNITY IN MEXICO."
WILBUR WARD, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK, SAID THERE IS A TENDENCY AMONG UNITED STATES EXPORTERS TO SPREAD THEIR INVESTMENTS INTO THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY FORMERLY EXPORTED.
JW253PCW NM

(130) RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 10-(AP)-A GERMAN SABOTAGE RING WITH UNITS OPERATING IN AT LEAST SIX LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES APPEARED BROKEN TODAY AFTER ARREST OF GEORG KONRAD FRIEDRICH BLASS, DESCRIBED BY BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES AS ITS CHIEF.
FEDERAL POLICE SAID THE ARREST OF BLASS, A FORMER PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE WHO CAME TO BRAZIL IN 1940, WAS LINKED DIRECTLY WITH SEVERAL OTHER RECENT ARRESTS OF ALLEGED SABOTEURS IN CHILE. A COMMUNICATION CONCERNING BLASS WAS RECEIVED HERE FROM CHILEAN POLICE.
HIS ARREST IN RIO DE JANEIRO ALONG WITH THREE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AS A BRAZILIAN COURT SENTENCED ANOTHER GERMAN, WILHELM HEINRICH KOPFF, TO 25 YEARS IN PRISON FOR ESPIONAGE. KOPFF WAS CAPTURED IN 1943 AFTER LANDING FROM A RUBBER RAFT.
THE SABOTAGE RING WAS SAID TO HAVE BRANCHES IN VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PERU, CHILE, ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.
KK610AEW

TORONTO, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE 1,000,000 OR SO DAILY PASSENGERS OF THE TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION'S 900 STREET CARS TONIGHT FACED THE PROSPECT OF A TRAMLESS CITY AS A RESULT OF A WAGE DISPUTE AFFECTING 75 OF THE COMMISSION'S 3,300 EMPLOYEES.
THE 75 EMPLOYEES ARE ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CIVIC, UTILITY AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS. THEY MAN FOUR OF THE 11 SUB-STATIONS WHICH SUPPLY POWER TO OPERATE STREET CARS. THE OTHER SEVEN ARE MANNED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION WHO ARE DECIDING BY SECRET VOTE WHETHER THEY WILL SUPPORT THE DEMANDS OF THE 75 WORKERS FOR A FIVE-CENT HOURLY WAGE INCREASE. RESULT OF THE VOTE WILL BE ANNOUNCED THURSDAY.
THE 75 ELECTRICAL WORKERS NOW RECEIVE 94 CENTS AN HOUR FOR MECHANICS AND LINEMEN AND 87 CENTS AN HOUR FOR STATION OPERATORS. THE INCREASE WAS REJECTED BY THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.
TA1224AEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 10-(AP)-MAYOR FIORELLO LAGUARDIA OF NEW YORK, WILLING TO ANSWER OTHER QUESTIONS CRYPTICALLY BUT VOLUNTEERING NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE JOINT DEFENSE BOARD, OF WHICH HE IS CO-CHAIRMAN, REACHED OTTAWA BY TRAIN TODAY TO PRESIDE OVER SESSIONS OF THE BOARD.
HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO NEW YORK TOMORROW.

"UP HERE TO GET A GOOD STEAK?" ASKED MAYOR STANLEY LEWIS OF OTTAWA, WHO MET LAGUARDIA.

"'LO, STAN," WAS THE REPLY.

"ARE THEY OBEYING THE CURFEW IN NEW YORK?" HE WAS ASKED BY NEWSMEN.

"OF COURSE THEY ARE," HE SAID. "THAT'S THE DIFFERENCE. WE OBEY IT; THE OTHER CITIES ONLY TALK ABOUT IT."

"HAVE THEY SAVED ANY FUEL BY IT?"

"NO."

LAGUARDIA TERMED A "FRESH QUESTION" THE SUGGESTION HE MIGHT SEEK ANOTHER JOB. WHEN IT WAS REMARKED THAT THE SAME QUESTION WAS DISCUSSED BY OTHER PAPERS, THE MAYOR SAID NO NEW YORK PAPER WOULD ASK HIM THAT QUESTION.

TA734PEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE WAR WITH JAPAN WILL DEMAND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE OUTPUT OF CANADIAN FACTORIES AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE, MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE INFORMED PARLIAMENT TODAY.
ANY CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY NOT REQUIRED FOR WAR WILL BE CONVERTED IMMEDIATELY TO CIVILIAN PRODUCTION, HE SAID.
IN 1944 CANADA PRODUCED 72 PER CENT OF HER OUTPUT FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF HER ALLIES, AND HOWE SAID THE FIGURE WOULD RISE TO 80 PER CENT IN 1945.
ESTIMATED TOTAL VALUE OF CANADIAN WAR PRODUCTION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1944-45 WAS $2,206,000,000, COMPARED WITH $2,499,000,000 FOR 1943-44, A DECLINE OF 12 PER CENT ATTRIBUTED JOINTLY TO DECEASED MILITARY REQUIREMENTS AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY PRODUCTION.
HOWE REPEATED AN EARLIER ESTIMATE THAT WITH THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, CANADA WOULD CUT BACK HER MUNITIONS PRODUCTION PROGRAM BY APPROXIMATELY 35 PER CENT.
HOWE NOTED THAT DURING THE LATTER HALF OF 1944 THERE HAD BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL DECREASE IN WAR DEMANDS FOR SOME OF THE MAJOR NON-FERROUS METALS INCLUDING ALUMINUM, AND THAT RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF THEM CONSEQUENTLY WERE RELAXED. DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN REQUIREMENTS, HE ADDED.
RECENT ORDERS FOR ALUMINUM FROM THE UNITED STATES "WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF BRINGING (CANADIAN) PRODUCTION BACK TO NEAR CAPACITY FOR SOME MONTHS TO COME," HOWE SAID.
RW1129PEW

30-24 24679

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY TODAY CLAIMED NINE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE SUNK IN THE OKINAWA AREA BETWEEN MARCH 23 AND APRIL 7.

APR 11 1940

THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 293 U.S. SHIPS WERE "BLASTED."

ALSO CLAIMED SUNK WERE SIX BATTLESHIPS, 30 CRUISERS, EIGHT "LARGE WARCRAFT," 34 LIGHT CRUISERS OR DESTROYERS, 32 TRANSPORTS, 45 UNIDENTIFIED WARCRAFT, AND FOUR MINESWEEPERS. LISTED AS "HEAVY DAMAGED," WERE THREE CARRIERS, FIVE BATTLESHIPS, 11 CRUISERS, 29 "LARGE WARCRAFT," 19 LIGHT CRUISERS OR DESTROYERS, 23 TRANSPORTS, 32 UNIDENTIFIED WARCRAFT AND THREE MINESWEEPERS.

"ENEMY WARCRAFT LISTED," THE DISPATCH SAID, "DOES NOT INCLUDE THOSE ENEMY SURFACE CRAFT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUNK OR CRIPPLED BY OUR SHORE BATTERIES."

WW539APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY TODAY REPORTED AN "ENEMY LANDING" TODAY ON TSUKATA ISLAND, IN NAHA-GUSUKU BAY ABOUT SEVEN MILES OFF OKINAWA ISLAND'S EAST COAST.

APR 11 1945

THE UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED JAPANESE FORCES SANK ONE LARGE ENEMY DESTROYER AND HEAVILY DAMAGED ONE SMALL WAR CRAFT OUT OF A GROUP PENETRATING NAHA-GUSUKU BAY.

EARLIER DOMEI REPORTED SUICIDE BOATS ATTACKED AN "ENEMY ARMADA" NEAR TSUKATA ISLAND SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID AMERICAN CASUALTIES ON OKINAWA BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND 7 REACHED APPROXIMATELY 3,000, AGAINST A JAPANESE LOSS OF APPROXIMATELY 400 DEAD OR WOUNDED.

THE AMERICANS ARE NOW CONCENTRATING MORE THAN 1,000 TROOPS AND 50 TANKS IN THE TSUNA SECTOR, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, ONE AMERICAN UNIT OF ABOUT ONE COMPANY'S STRENGTH ADVANCED TOWARD OHAMA, THREE KILOMETERS SOUTH OF TSUNA, AND VIOLENT FIGHTING IS RAGING.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT MORE THAN 100 UNITED STATES WARSHIPS INCLUDING EIGHT BATTLESHIPS AND 50 CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, ARE SAILING AROUND OKINAWA AND "LOOSING SHELLS INTO OUR LAND POSITIONS."

ANOTHER JAPANESE "SPECIAL ATTACK" ON SUICIDE SURFACE FORCE, DOMEI SAID, ATTACKED A GROUP OF CRUISERS NEAR ISHIGAKI ISLAND IN THE SAKASHIMA GROUP SOUTH OF OKINAWA, AND ADDED "RESULTS OF THE ATTACK HAVE NOT YET BEEN CONFIRMED."

WW243APW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 10-(AP)-JAPAN'S WARTIME DIPLOMACY WILL BE CARRIED ON "BOLDLY AND VIGOROUSLY" BY FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO, THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED IN A DISPATCH TODAY REMINISCENT OF TOGO'S SPEECHES AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR.

TOGO, FOREIGN MINISTER WHEN THE WAR STARTED, RETURNED TO THAT POST YESTERDAY IN JAPAN'S THIRD WARTIME CABINET.

THE DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION QUOTED TOGO AS SAYING JAPAN'S AIM WAS TO "ABANDON THE FORCES OF DESTRUCTION FOR THE FORCES OF RECONSTRUCTION." HE SAID "POISONOUS" AMERICAN AND ENGLAND WERE "HINDERING THE PROGRESS OF HUMANITY" AND "RUTHLESSLY DESTROYING EVERYTHING THEY PLEASE".

JAPAN'S ULTIMATE AIM, HE SAID, WAS TO ACHIEVE A "UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE BASED ON RECIPROCITY AND EQUALITY."

THE RETURN OF TOGO TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WAS HERALDED BY INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS LARGELY BECAUSE OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET RUSSIA WHICH LAST WEEK DISAVOWED A NON-AGGRESSION TREATY WITH JAPAN.

"WHAT WE ARE INTERESTED IN NOW, THE ASAHI SAID IN AN EDITORIAL QUOTED BY DOMEI, "IS WHETHER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN MAINTAINING PEACE IN THE EAST IN COOPERATION WITH JAPAN OR WILL THEY WORK IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION."

WW721APW NM

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.-THE LONDON RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT A TOKYO RADIO CLAIM THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD MADE A NEW LANDING ON OKINAWA JUST NORTH OF THE PRESENT BATTLE CENTER. THE LONDON BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY NBC.

NBC SAID LONDON ALSO REPEATED AN EARLIER TOKYO CLAIM THAT AMERICANS HAD LANDED ON TSUKATA ISLAND, EAST OF OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYUS.

WE732PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 10-(AP)-"CLARIFICATION" OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMPEROR AND THE JAPANESE PEOPLE IS NECESSARY IN THE "CRITICAL WAR SITUATION" OF TODAY "IF WE HOPE TO BE VICTORIOUS," KOZO OTA, JAPANESE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SAID TODAY.

HIS STATEMENT, QUOTED BY THE NAGOYA RADIO IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC, WAS HIS FIRST PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE NEW SUZUKI CABINET.

OTA RECALLED THAT "UPHEAVALS" IN JAPANESE HISTORY HAVE "ALWAYS BEEN PRECEDED BY A CLARIFICATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN

THE SOVEREIGN AND HIS SUBJECTS WHICH HEIGHTENED THE JAPANESE SPIRIT OF LOYALTY TO THE SOVEREIGN." HE ADDED:

"I HOPE TO CLARIFY FIRST OF ALL THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION AND FIRMLY INSTILL IN THE HEARTS OF THE FIGHTING NATIONALS THE SPIRIT OF DEFENDING THE IMPERIAL HOMELAND, FULFILLING THEREBY MY DUTY TO PREACH THE GOSPEL OF SURE-VICTORY."

MM458PPW NM

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILIPPINES: SIXTH AND EIGHTH ARMY ELEMENTS STRONGLY COMPRESSED THE ENEMY INTO FIXED POSITIONS ON NORTH AND CENTRAL LUZON, TAKING HEAVY TOLL OF JAPANESE TROOPS AND MATERIAL. HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED 186 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON DAVAO SECTION OF MINDANAO, AND JOLO ISLAND TO THE SOUTHWEST.

CHINA SEA: DESTROYER, FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT SUNK, ANOTHER DESTROYER AND AN UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL DAMAGED BY HEAVY BOMBERS BLOCKADING CHINA SEA. SIX COASTAL SHIPS WRECKED BY PLANES OFF HAINAN ISLAND.

FORMOSA: LIBERATORS HIT AIRDROMES AND SUPPLY AREAS WITH 171 TONS OF BOMBS.

RYUKYUS: 10TH ARMY INFANTRYMEN GAIN SLIGHTLY AGAINST SHARP OPPOSITION IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA. MARINES ADVANCED 4,000 YARDS ON NORTH AGAINST SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

-- DASH --

MARINE AND ARMY CORPS AND DIVISION:

1ST CAVALRY CAPTURES MATERIEL IN CLEANUP ON LUZON, SOUTH OF LACUNA DE BAY.

24TH ARMY CORPS MAKES SLIGHT ADVANCE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA AS FULL-SCALE ARTILLERY BATTLE RAGES.

3RD MARINES AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ON NORTHERN OKINAWA ADVANCES 3,000 TO 4,000 YARDS, BRINGING HALF OF MOTOBU PENINSULA UNDER U.S. CONTROL.

FJ614ACW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (TUES) NIGHT:

21ST ARMY GROUP: BRITISH REACHED ALLER RIVER 60 MILES FROM HAMBURG; CANADIANS DROVE WITHIN 25 MILES OF EMDEN, FOUGHT DEEPER INTO HOLLAND POCKET.

12TH ARMY GROUP: U.S. NINTH ARMY MOVED TO OUTSKIRTS OF BRUNSWICK, WHICH IS 105 MILES FROM BERLIN; SENT AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TO HARZ MOUNTAINS, 110 MILES FROM BERLIN; ADVANCED U.S. THIRD ARMY TO OUTSKIRTS OF ERFURT AND COBURG; TIGHTENED RUHR TRAP.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: SENT U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TOWARD HEADWATERS OF DANUBE; LOOPED FRENCH FIRST ARMY SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE TO CAPTURE PFORSHEIM.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: THREATENED EMDEN IN EFFORT TO CLOSE HOLLAND POCKET.

BRITISH SECOND: SENT TANKS TOWARD HAMBURG THROUGH 30-MILE GAP IN GERMAN LINES NORTH OF HANNOVER.

U.S. NINTH: CAPTURED HANNOVER, SENT SPEARHEAD DASHING TO OUTSKIRTS OF BRUNSWICK.

U.S. FIRST: ENTERED NORDHAUSE, 55 MILES SOUTH OF BRUNSWICK.

U.S. THIRD: REACHED OUTSKIRTS OF ERFURT AND COBURG.

U.S. SEVENTH: MOVED SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF COBURG; FOUGHT INSIDE HEILBRONN.

FRENCH FIRST: ADVANCED SOUTH OF KARLSRUHE AGAINST STIFFER OPPOSITION.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

SECOND ARMORED: STARTED ENVELOPMENT OF BRUNSWICK.
THIRD ARMORED: FOUGHT TANK BATTLE AT GIEBOLDHAUSEN.
FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
FIFTH ARMORED: ADVANCED EAST OF WESER RIVER.
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
NINTH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN RUHR POCKET.
TENTH ARMORED: HELD CRAILSHEIM AGAINST COUNTERATTACKS.

B95

11TH ARMORED: ENTERED RODACH.
12TH AND 14TH ARMORED: MENACED SCHWEINFURT.
30TH INFANTRY: CUT AUTOBAHN BETWEEN HANNOVER AND BRUNSWICK. CAPTURED VECHELADE.
42ND INFANTRY: CLOSED IN ON SCHWEINFURT.
45TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT EASTWARD BELOW COBURG.
63RD INFANTRY: DROVE ENEMY FROM HARDTHAUSEN WOODS.
79TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT IN ESSEN.
83RD INFANTRY: MENACED BRUNSWICK.
84TH INFANTRY: OUTFLANKED HANNOVER.
100TH INFANTRY: CLEANED UP INSIDE HEILBRONN.
104TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED EAST OF WESER.
JS1144PEW

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(140) THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH-CANADIANS DROVE FOR NORTH SEA, THREATENED TO ISOLATE NORTHWEST GERMAN PORTS; U.S.FIRST, THIRD AND NINTH PRESSED WITHIN 130 TO 150 MILES OF BERLIN ON BROAD ASSAULT FRONT; U.S.SEVENTH MENACED SCHWEINFURT; FRENCH FIRST THREATENED STUTTGART; BEHIND FRONT, RUHR TRAP WAS BEING REDUCED STEADILY.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: RUSSIANS OUSTED GERMANS FROM THREE-FOURTHS OF VIENNA, DROVE FOR JUNCTION OF TWO SOVIET ARMIES; KOENIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, HAS FALLEN, DEPRIVING GERMANS OF LAST MAJOR BALTIC STRONGPOINT EAST OF STETTIN.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: BRITISH JUMPED OFF IN NEW OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE SENIO RIVER AFTER A PULVERIZING AERIAL ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE FULL WEIGHT OF TWO AMERICAN AIR FORCES AND RAF.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS GAINED ON OKINAWA AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION ON THE SOUTH, SLIGHT RESISTANCE ON THE NORTH; ENEMY BEING COMPRESSED IN NORTH AND CENTRAL LUZON; CHINESE SAID JAPANESE ENTERED LAOHOKOW, FORMER U.S. AIR BASE, 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANKOW, BATTLE RAGED INSIDE CITY.

KK548AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
WESTERN FRONT: 110 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE BRUNSWICK).
ITALIAN FRONT: 535 MILES (FROM LAKE COMACCHIO).

JS617PEW

30-24-24681

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10-(AP)-WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY ABOUT 1,500,000 POUNDS OF ARGENTINE CANNED BEEF IS TIED UP IN MEXICAN WAREHOUSES. THE REASON GIVEN WAS RELUCTANCE OF OWNERS TO ABIDE BY TERMS OF A BRITISH-AMERICAN-CANADIAN WARTIME AGREEMENT COVERING IMPORTS OF SOUTH AMERICAN MEATS.

THAT AGREEMENT, ADOPTED SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER THIS COUNTRY ENTERED THE WAR, GAVE GREAT BRITAIN EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO BUY SOUTH AMERICAN EXPORTABLE SUPPLIES OF MEAT FOR USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT, OFFICIALS SAID, WAS TO ELIMINATE COMPETITIVE BIDDING WHICH MIGHT HAVE HAD THE EFFECT OF BOOSTING PRICES ABOV LEVELS NOW BEING PAID. ANOTHER OBJECTIVE WAS TO CONSERVE SHIPPING.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, ARGENTINE MEATS ARE MOVED TO EUROPE AND DIVIDED AMONG CIVILIANS AND THE ARMIES OF THIS COUNTRY AND THE OTHER ALLIES. THE UNITED STATES PAYS ONLY FOR THAT PORTION WHICH IS TURNED OVER TO ITS ARMY.

WFA OFFICIALS SAID THAT AFTER THE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED, A GROUP OF ARGENTINE SHIPPERS SENT TWO CONSIGNMENTS OF CANNED MEAT TO THIS COUNTRY. ONE ARRIVED AT NEW ORLEANS WHERE AN EMBARGO--DESIGNED TO EFFECTUATE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN-CANADIAN AGREEMENT--PREVENTED ITS BEING SOLD FOR CONSUMPTION IN THIS COUNTRY. THE AMERICAN ARMY REQUISITIONED THE CONSIGNMENT AND PAID THE OWNERS PRICES COMPARABLE TO THOSE BEING PAID BY THE BRITISH, PLUS TRANSPORTATION PRICES.

MEANWHILE, THE OTHER CONSIGNMENT WAS DIVERTED TO MEXICO WHERE IT WAS UNLOADED AND PLACED IN STORAGE PENDING ATTEMPTS OF THE OWNERS TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FOR ITS ADMISSION TO THIS COUNTRY. THIS COUNTRY HAS REFUSED TO GRANT SUCH PERMISSION.

WFA OFFICIALS SAID THE BRITISH HAD OFFERED TO BUY THE MEAT BUT THE OWNERS HAD REFUSED THEIR OFFER.

IN REFUSING ENTRY INTO THIS COUNTRY, THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROMPTED BY THE BELIEF THAT NOTHING WAS TO BE GAINED BY IMPORTING ARGENTINE MEATS DURING THE WAR. ANY DIVERSION OF SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT TO THIS COUNTRY WOULD REDUCE BRITISH AND UNITED NATIONS SUPPLIES IN EUROPE AND WOULD THEREBY INCREASE THE DEMANDS UPON THIS COUNTRY.

EG328PCW

JAPANESE (130)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10-(AP)-MORE THAN 600,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HAVE DIED [illegible] SINCE THEY WENT TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. UNTOLD THOUSANDS MORE HAVE DIED IN CHINA.

A STUDY OF REPORTS, BASED ON ACTUALLY COUNTED DEAD AND ON ESTIMATES, SHOWS THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED APPROXIMATELY 603,500 KILLED IN LAND CAMPAIGNS, INCLUDING TROOP SHIPS SUNK, AND 282,000 NAVY DEAD.

AMERICAN DEAD IN ALL THEATERS WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK AT 136,471 FOR THE ARMY AND 34,682 FOR THE NAVY.

THE BIGGEST JAPANESE TOLL HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE PHILIPPINES WHICH, WHERE THE DEAD NOW STAND AT MORE THAN 314,000. FIGHTING IN BURMA HAS ACCOUNTED FOR AN ESTIMATED 123,000.

OTHER CAMPAIGNS INCLUDED THE [illegible] ENEMY KILLED; NEW GUINEA 26,000; BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO 13,000; ALEUTIANS 2,500; MARIANAS 50,000; PALAU 13,000; GUADALCANAL 24,000, AND IWO JIMA 20,000.

THE CASUALTIES TO DATE [illegible] JAPANESE DEAD IN CHINA, WHERE EVEN RECENT ESTIMATES ARE DIFFICULT.

RTF1345AEW

APR 11 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 10-(AP)-ANOTHER GROUP OF ALLIED SOLDIERS, LIBERATED FROM JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ABOARD A NAVY TRANSPORT.

INCLUDED IN THE CONTINGENT WERE 46 AMERICANS AND 14 BRITISH.

AMERICANS WERE TAKEN TO LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL WHILE THE BRITISH WENT TO FORT MCDOWELL WHERE THEY WILL PREPARE TO CONTINUE THEIR HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

NAMES OF THE BRITISH WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

AMONG THE RETURNING AMERICANS WERE:

PVT.ROSS CASMO, (1482 EAST 22ND AVE.) COLUMBUS,OHIO.
1ST/SGT.HOWARD DAMON, NORWAY, MAINE.
PVT.FRANKLIN O.DAVIS, (1128 NO. CALHOUN ST.) DECATUR,ILLM
PVT.ANDREW T.DURMIS, WESTMORELAND CITY,PENN.
PFC.MORTON N.EICHNER, (820 ADDISON ST.) CHICAGO,ILL.
PVT.JOHN L.FERENCIK, (846 DUSS AVE.) AMBRIDGE,PENN.
CPL.ERNEST T.FIELD, GRAFTEN,W.VA.
PVT.WILLIAM J.CARLEB, (6409 CHIPPEWA ST.) ST.LOUIS,MO.
LT.B.R.GIBBON, CAMDEN,MICH.
PVT.DALE A.GILBERT, (RFD 2) ASHTON,ILL.
PFC.BENJAMIN B.GROSSE, ST.IGNACE,MICH.
PVT.GEORGE W.HEISER, (117 S.DIVISION ST.) BUFFALO,N.Y.
SGT.JOSEPH T.HYLAND, (65 ROFF ST.), STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y.
PFC.IRA L.JEFFRIES, MARLINGTON,W.VA.
SGT.CHARLES R.JOYNER, (1326 LANSING AVE.) PORTSMOUTH,VA.
PVT.ORDEAN B.KITTLESON, BARRON,WIS.
PFC.LOUIS G.MACHOL, (RFD 1) MARCELLIS,N.Y.
PFC.ANDREW PASHKEVICH (NO ADDRESS).
CPL.DAVIS W.PAULK, FITZGERALD,GA.
PFC.IRUY J.PITRE, THIBODEAUX,LA.
PVT.FRANK J.RAWLINSON, (5013 WARRINGTON) PHILADELPHIA,PENN.
SGT.TONY J.REIGH, NEW BRUNSWICK,N.J.
PFC.GARRATT G.ROYALTY, CRAB ORCHARD,KY.
CPL.CHARLES G.SHELL, (179 EAST IRVIN ST.) SPARTANBURG,S.C.
PVT.JESSE L.THOMAS, LACEYS SPRING,ALA.
PVT.ROBERT J.WATSON, WOODRIVER,NEB.
PVT.HOWARD D.WILKINSON, (712 LEONARD ST.) SIOUX CITY,IA.

FJ1158PCW

KEESLER FIELD, BILOXI,MISS., APRIL 10-(AP)-TEN MEN WERE KILLED LATE SUNDAY NIGHT 25 MILES SOUTH OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., WHEN A B-17 BOMBER ON A ROUTINE NIGHT COMBAT TRAINING FLIGHT FROM KEESLER FIELD CRASHED INTO THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN.

KEESLER AUTHORITIES SAID THE DEAD INCLUDED:

1ST LT.DAVID K.CROCKER, 28, NAVIGATOR INSTRUCTOR; SON OF MRS. ETHEL M.CROCKER, 15 OVERLOOK TERRACE, MAPLEWOOD,N.J.

2ND LT.CARL EBMLEHNHARDT, 26, CO-PILOT, WHOSE WIFE MRS.PEARL E. LEHNHARDT LIVES AT ROUTE 3, BOX 493 SANTA ANA, CALIF.

CPL.RAYMOND S.CONTINO, 19, RADIO OPERATOR, SON OF THOMAS COTINO, 2226 N.BAYTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

CPL.WESTLEY J.EATON, 21, GUNNER, SON OF WILLIAM B.EATON, 607, HAYFORD ST., LANSING, MICH.

CPL.JOHN J.FORTUNE,JR., 21, GUNNER, SON OF JOHN J.FORTUNE SR., 3122 HUMPHREYS, SEGUIN, TEXAS.

CPL.FRED HOFF JR., 19, GUNNER, SON OF FRED HOFF SR., 2834 S. SPRINGFIELD AVE., CHICAGO.

CPL.JOHN F.STAIR, 21, RADIO OPERATOR, SON OF MRS.SARAH STAIR, 1289 S.LUCERNE BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

RQ1133AEW

9th Army At Elbe 60 Miles From Berlin, Reaches Magdeburg After 50-Mile Dash

Tanks Advance 50 Miles in Day To Reach River

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, April 12.—(AP) Armored columns of the U. S. Ninth army swept within 57 miles of Berlin and within 115 miles of the Russian front yesterday in a startling advance of more than 50 miles that carried to the Elbe river at Magdeburg. A crossing of this last water barrier before the German capital was believed imminent.

The sensational eastward drive, longest single day's thrust yet made on German soil, was accomplished by the Second (hell on wheels) armored division, which by-passed the manufacturing city of Brunswick and [illegible] through the heart of the Reich against practically [illegible]stent opposition.

A late front dispatch said the river could be bridged within a few hours unless unexpected resistance developed. This would set the stage for an early junction with the Red army. Correspondents said the link up might be made within a few days.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army troops were 57 miles away from the southwestern limits of greater Berlin, which includes Potsdam, and the Russians were 32 miles from the capital on the east with the city itself stretching some 25 miles between these two points.

Accompanying the Ninth Army's spectacular advance, six other Allied armies pounded forward in the great victory-bound offensive which seemed to blow the whole western front wide open.

Essen Captured

Essen and Gelsenkirschen, two mighty industrial cities of the Ruhr, were captured by infantrymen of the Ninth Army operating far in the rear of the armored spearheads, and other doughboys of the Ninth drove into Bochum and Brunswick.

The Canadian First and British Second armies fanned out toward an imminent junction that would close a steel trap on possibly 200,000 German troops in Holland and northwest Germany, making advances of up to 15 miles.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army broke loose on a 22-mile rampage that carried within 48 miles of Leipzig, putting these American troops within 120 miles of a linkup with the Russians.

Coburg Captured

The Third Army captured ancient Coburg and clamped a news blackout on two armored divisions after they had rumbled forward at least 12 and 15 miles, respectively.

The Seventh Army completely encircled the famous ball-bearing manufacturing city of Schweinfurt and stormed into it from two sides. The French First Army fought forward three miles into the northern edge of the black forest, southeast of Karlsruhe.

Thousands of Allied warplanes joined in the scourge of the German army and pilots reported seeing white flags raised in many towns and villages. Many thousands of prisoners were rounded up as the ground forces swept forward, capturing cities and clearing pockets left behind by the onrushing tanks.

[illegible]nce Varies

Resistance itself varied on different fronts. The Seventh Army was forced to withdraw from the communications center of Crailsheim, 47 miles southwest of Nuernberg. But even though the Tenth armored division found this narrow salient too hot to hold it managed to bring back 2,000 prisoners in its withdrawal.

Forty miles farther west the 100th division cleared half of Heilbronn, where fierce fighting has raged for days.

But the main attention was focused on the Ninth army's tremendous drive to the Elbe river. It was not known whether Simpson's tanks had entered Magdeburg itself, or whether the bridges there were intact.

A big commercial and industrial center with a prewar population of 334,358, Magdeburg has two rail and two highway bridges across the Elbe. Five miles north of the city one of Hitler's great autobahns (superhighways) crosses the river.

It appeared likely from correspondents' dispatches that the Americans had reached the river on both sides of the city. The tanks were followed by infantrymen sweeping unchallenged along a front ten miles wide.

British troops in the north punched to within 45 miles of Hamburg, but were still held four miles outside the port of Bremen; to their west the Canadians cross the Issel river deeper into Holland, where scores of thousands of Germans were trapped.

In making its spectacular dash to Magdeburg the Second (Hell on Wheels) Armored division by-passed on the south the big aircraft center of Brunswick and plunged eastward on a solid 10-mile front, meeting only scattered opposition throughout the remarkable day. The Nazi Brunswick garrison still was fighting bitterly through the streets against Doughboys of the 30th division.

Farther south the 83rd division stormed ahead 20 miles and reached Halberstadt, 24 miles southwest of Magdeburg. A huge airplane factory at Halberstadt was overrun.

The Germans lacked the manpower even to slow Gen. Simpson's wave of men and armor. As occasional pockets of resistance were encountered the American avalanche simply built up before them and burst around both sides, leaving the Nazi garrisons to be cleaned out at leisure.

"South of Brunswick there were not even any pockets, and old 'Hell on Wheels' was moving like it did through Sicily," said Associated Press Front Correspondent Wes Gallagher.

Another front dispatch declared the Elbe could be bridged within a few hours—"unless the Germans decide to fight, something they haven't really done for two weeks."

The Ninth Army troops apparently reached the Elbe on both sides of Magdeburg, and just to the north of that big city is a wide autobahn, or super military highway, leading to Berlin.

The swift first army drove across the Thuringian plain south of the Harz mountains, crushing the small opposition in its path and out running its communications with headquarters.

Already the headlong advance of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' forces and the flanking Ninth and Third armies threatened to bar German forces in the north from their last-ditch fortress in the Alps south of Munich. XXIII infantry was mopping up behind the fast-moving armor.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army lashed out again after several days spent consolidating its positions and quickly fought into and encircled the city of Erfurt, between Gotha and Weimar some 130 miles southwest of Berlin. Twenty-three Nazi tanks and 18 planes were destroyed in capturing the Erfurt airport in the northern part of the city. Coburg, 50 miles south of Erfurt, surrendered to the 11th armored division.

Elements of three armored and

30-24-24683

2d Tank Division Is at Magdeburg; 3 U. S. Armies Racing Eastward

Paris, April 11 (A. P.).—The American Ninth Army reached the Elbe River at Magdeburg, sixty-four miles from Berlin, today, after capturing the Ruhr munitions capital of Essen, and fighting into Brunswick.

The spearheading Second (Hell-on Wheels) Armored Division of Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's army got into a fight at the Goering Steel Works, at Wolfenbuttel, but soon enveloped the town and broke loose in a free run to Wufferstedt and Slenstedt, twenty-seven miles southwest of Brunswick, then raced on to the Elbe, last major river barrier before Berlin.

The First Army continued its advance eastward from last reported positions 120 miles from Russian lines. First Army armor may be expected to reach the Russian lines within the next week, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported.

One First Army armored spearhead roared toward the Elbe for a twenty-two-mile gain and was last reported outside Koelleda, forty-eight miles from Leipzig where a broad superhighway leads to Berlin.

To the south, elements of three armored divisions and at least six infantry divisions of the Third Army leaped off in a new drive, with the Fourth Armored Division racing twelve miles and the Sixth Armored Division making fifteen miles at last reports.

Coburg Surrenders.

The Eleventh Armored Division of the Third Army accepted the surrender of Coburg, forty-nine miles from Czecho-Slovakia, when fighter-bombers flew around the town and white flags popped out. The town commandant at first had refused to dicker.

Farther south, Seventh Army troops battled inside bomb-ravaged Schweinfurt, the German center of the ballbearing industry, but the Tenth Armored Division of that army, under heavy pressure from SS troops, was forced to pull out of Carlsheim, in its narrow salient behind the Black Forest. The Tenth took 2,000 prisoners with it.

British Build Up for Big Drive.

In the north, the British Second Army broadened and strengthened a twenty-mile front of armor south of besieged Bremen in preparation for the final blow to that great port and submarine center.

Other British troops rolled up steady gains along the western end of a wide front in northern Germany, racing down the last fifty miles toward Hamburg and the thirty toward the Helgoland Bight. The Canadians were within ten miles of the North Sea.

In Holland Canadian troops fought across the Issel River in the area of captured Deventer (40,300) toward Appeldorn in an attack that may soon bring the great Dutch ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam under Canadian guns, Associated Press Correspondent Robert Wilson reported from Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters.

Cities such as Hannover, Deventer, Coburg, Brunswick, Salzgitter and (by German account) Wanna Eickel fell. Besieged were Bremen, Erfurt and Schweinfurt. Fighting continued inside Dortmund, Heilbronn, Nordhausen and Bochum. Menaced were Emden, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Celle, all uncaptured cities of the Ruhr, Halle, Dessau, Leipzig, Weimar, Jena, Stuttgart, Plauen and Nuernberg. The Dutch cities of Groningen, Zwolle and Arnhem all were within cannon shot of the Canadians, driving up the last ten miles toward the North Sea.

The Old Hickory (Thirtieth) Division fought into southern Brunswick. Major-Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, Thirtieth Division commander, issued an ultimatum for surrender of the city and attacked when the German commander asked twenty-four hours in which to remove troops.

The actions of Eis... nine armies made it appa... the battle had become ...

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at least six infantry divisions flamed into renewed action as Gen. Patton signalled his forces to get on with the job of tearing the Reich apart. Doughboys of the 80th division slammed into Erfurt. The Fourth armored division banged ahead 12 miles and the Sixth armored advanced 15. At latest report both outfits still were moving fast.

Prisoners said the German commander of Erfurt (pop. 145,000) had intended to surrender the city, but was prevented from doing so by the arrival of an SS officer who ordered the city defended.

The average gain of Patton's forces along a curving 60-mile front between Erfurt and Coburg was between six and eight miles against scattered opposition. A blackout was imposed on further details of the thrusts by the Fourth and Sixth armored divisions.

Capture of Coburg placed the Third army ony 48 miles from the old border of Czechoslovakia. The German garrison at first refused even to consider a demand for its surrender, but quickly changed its mind when a flight of American fighter-bombers roared close overhead. White flags popped out from hundreds of buildings. Coburg was the site of one of the Nazi party's earliest conventions in 1922, when Hitler was a virtual outlaw.

Erfurt, into which Patton's infantry drove after an early morning jump-off, has been a principal center of German culture for more than 1,200 years. A bishopric was founded there by St. Boniface. Its university was founded in 1378. Doughboys took more than 600 prisoners in the first five hours of the fight for the city.

161 Miles from Russians

Driving on beyond Erfurt, other units of the 80th infantry reached the vicinity of Eichelborn, six miles southwest of Weimar. At this point of its farthest official eastward advance, the Third army was 88 miles from the Elbe and 161 miles from Russian lines.

The 90th infantry, advancing six miles, cleared several towns midway between Erfurt and Coburg, including Grossbreitenbach. The 89th infantry pushed east eight miles, clearing several towns, including Arnstadt, nine miles south of Erfurt.

One armored spearhead of First army speared eastward 22 miles up to early afternoon and was reported outside Koelleda, 47 miles from Leipzig, which is connected with Berlin by superhighway. Another of Hodges' armored columns pushed seven miles northeast of Clingen to Bilzingsleven against scattered opposition.

One of the favorite topics of conversation on the First army front was reported to be "when will we meet the Russians?" Doughboys and officers alike were laying bets on when the junction would take place.

Essen, largest of the Ruhr's industrial cities with a prewar population of 659,871, was captured by parachute troops of the American 17th airborne division, who on Tuesday crossed a pontoon bridge over the Rhine-Herne canal and entered the shattered metropolis under command of Col. Edson Raff of New York City.

In announcing the capture of the second largest city yet to fall into Allied hands, the First Airborne army said that German civilians milling through Essen's rubbled streets were jubilant at the arrival of the Americans and offered them bottles of wine as they moved between buildings decorated with white flags.

There was scarcely any resistance inside Essen and isolated groups of Nazis were rounded up quickly. Overturned streetcars blocked railroad underpasses throughout the city and its boulevards and parks were in ruins, an official announcement said. The Ruhr town of Herne, just north of Bochum, fell to the 35th division.

Resistance in Dortmund (Pop. 537,000) began breaking during the afternoon after four days of street fighting. Attacking toward the southwest, the Eighth armored division smashed two to four miles into the Ruhr pocket, reaching the Ruhr river at Frondenberg and the Mohne river at Neheim.

It was reported that the Krupp armament works in Essen had been destroyed by Allied bombing seven times since the war began, and as many times rebuilt. They employed 100,000 workmen.

Capture Messerschmitt Plant

One of the day's greatest prizes was the huge Messerschmitt plane plant at Halberstadt southwest of Magdeburg. In addition to the valuable machinery, American forces captured 50 Messerschmitt-109 fighters fresh from the assembly line.

Thousands of slave laborers were liberated by the American advance which overran the great Hermann Goering steel network south of Brunswick. The starving workers rioted and stormed through the shops until they were put under control by Ninth Army troops. Many of the plants were underground and the area was protected by hundreds of anti-aircraft and railroad guns.

The Second armored division first swept around the formidable obstacle and then overran the area before lighting out on its dash thrust to the Elbe. The city of Brunswick was observed to have been flattened by American daylight bombings.

On the northern end of the Western front the British Second army advanced 10 miles in the center of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's front, capturing Verden, 45 miles southweast of Hamburg, as the Germans tried to extricate perhaps 40,000 men from the salient southwest of Bremen.

The Seventh Armored division was still stalled four miles from Bremen's southern outskirts. The Sixth airborne's positions remained unchanged just short of Celle, north of Hannover, as the units paused to rest.

To the west in Holland Canadian troops crossed the Issel river in the Deventer area, lunging toward Appeldorn in a drive aimed at the big Netherlands ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

The Canadian crossing of the Issel in storm boats after a heavy air and artillery assault placed them in a position to threaten Arnhem from the rear.

At least 80,000 and 90,000 enemy troops are concentrated in the west Holland area between the Issel and North sea, of which 20,000 to 30,000 are estimated to be fighting units.

On the left flank of the 21st army group front Polish troops of the Canadian army thrust through Westerbork and were approaching Assen, 25 miles from the North sea. Other forces pushed five miles east from Sogel into Welte, 45 miles from the North sea.

In the ever-tightening Ruhr pocket the Germans were surrendering in great numbers. The Eighth division alone has taken more than 11,000 prisoners out of the trap, including entire units which gave up without a struggle. One prisoner reported increasing sabotage behind the German lines.

In a desperate move by the enemy to keep his troops in line—but it apparently was failing to work—any soldier who absents himself from his unit for more than 24 hours automatically is shot upon apprehension, it was said.

sen. The Seventy-ninth (Cross of Lorraine) Division had fought into its debris-piled streets two days ago. Germans in Essen welcomed the Americans hilariously. They threw their arms about the troops, perhaps relieved that their protracted ordeal from bombing was ended. American artillery shells started dropping in the city March 10 after the Ninth Army reached the Rhine.

Essen was built atop one of the earth's largest coal deposits. The Krupp and other foundries worked day and night unless disrupted by the bombers which have attacked the city for nearly five years. The Krupp works, birthplace of German war materiel since the days of Bismarck, had been rebuilt seven times in this war, and it employed 100,000 skilled workmen. Machine shops, steel foundries, boiler works, textile mills, breweries and lighter industries dotted the city.

Other Ruhr Towns Fall.

The Ruhr town of Herne, just north of Bochum, fell and American infantry worked in to the coal and steel center of Bochum from the west.

Resistance in Dortmund (537,000) began breaking during the afternoon of this fourth day of street fighting. Dortmund is the eleventh largest city of Germany, ranking just ahead of Hannover which fell yesterday.

Attacking toward the southwest, other Americans burrowed two to four miles into the Ruhr pocket, reaching the Ruhr river at Frondenberg and the Mohne river at Neheim near the great dam which the R. A. F. destroyed.

Half of the Ruhr pocket was reduced and the survivors of the trapped force of up to 150,000 Germans were compressed into a 2,000-square-mile box forty-five miles long and about the same distance wide.

Trapped Units Defy Order.

In the Ruhr trap, meanwhile, the German commander had decreed that any German soldier who absented himself from his unit for more than twenty-four hours was to be shot immediately upon apprehension. This move to keep troops in the line was failing, because more and more units were marching out to surrender to the Americans. One entire company marched out under a white flag on the east side of the trap and surrendered, and in the south men of the Eighth Infantry Division bottled up a regiment of 1,500 men at Valbert, twenty miles northwest of Siegen, before the Germans knew what was happening.

The Eighth Division has taken more than 11,000 prisoners from the Ruhr trap, including entire units which quit without a struggle. One prisoner said there was increasing sabotage within the pocket. All evidence adds up to this: That the Germans inside the trap are disorganized and disheartened, despite the efforts of their commanders to pull them together for a bitter last stand. In the early days of the campaign and fact until recently, the ratio of German officers to enlisted men captured was one to 100. Now it is one to fifteen or twenty enlisted men.

"The answer to this," said a First Army officer, "is that the officers are having to stay up forward with their troops to see they don't surrender or quit fighting. If they don't stay with the troops, then the troops won't fight."

Black Widows last night destroyed three Junkers-52 transports over the east end of the Ruhr pocket, where the Germans were trying to salvage some key personnel from the trap. Field Marshal Walther von Model, commander of the trapped German Fifteenth and Fifth Panzer armies, was reported still in the ping-up operation. The center of the German front was shattered, the north and south flanks were laid open to annihilating attacks. The German plan of withdrawal to mountain redoubts in south Germany was imperiled by the swift drive across the waist of Germany toward Russian lines.

Airborne troops captured 83,- trap yesterday. Supreme Headquarters said 54,895 Germans surrendered April 8-9.

The Ninth and First armies advanced north and south of the Harz Mountains in the greatest gains yesterday. They pulled up abreast of the Third Army.

The First Army was driving toward the Russian lines south of the Harz Mountains in an open corridor on the Thuringian Plain. Some First Army tanks pushed thirty-one miles in a day into Klingen and beyond to a position fifty-seven miles from Leipzig.

Slight Resistance Expected.

Indications were that the Germans would be unable to offer really formidable resistance anywhere west of the Elbe. The tank men encountered some units of sailors from Hamburg in a fight at Ahlden, on the Aller River fifty-nine miles from Hamburg.

Perhaps significant in the generally loosening resistance in the north as the Germans withdrew southwest of Bremen, the Desert Rats Division encountered Elite SS troops in one village near Bremen, and these were much less eager to fight than previous SS troops which have been met.

On the British left flank, the advance was slower but steady. Here German troops were resisting resolutely.

German Losses Mounting.

Supreme Headquarters said 283,668 Germans had surrendered on the western front in the first nine days of April and that yesterday's total undoubtedly swelled the figure beyond 300,000. That would bring the total of Germans captured since the cross-Rhine offensive March 23 to almost 500,000 since 194,374 were bagged before April 1.

The official Shaef summary said Allied casualties in all were less than one-twelfth those of the enemy on the East side of the Rhine. Headquarters said 150,000 Germans were caught in the Ruhr pocket. Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said 80,000 to 90,000 were trapped in western Holland and that another 110,000 to 120,000 were being sealed into another and larger pocket in northern Holland and northwest Germany. Yet another 137,000 are estimated trapped in French ports and the channel islands, nearly 800 miles behind the front. That meant another 487,000 Germans were within grasp.

Gen. Omar Bradley's armies were within 57 miles of the great Saxony city of Leipzig, also menaced by the Russians.

The German communique said the Ninth Army had broken into Bochum (303,288), a coal, steel and rail center in the Ruhr trap. The enemy asserted that the Seventh Army had been driven from Crailsheim, 94 miles from Munich and 42 from the Danube.

White flags fluttered in front of the Ninth Army in Brunswick, 105 miles from the capital.

The First Army was a bare 110 miles from Berlin at a point beyond the great supply base of Nordhausen, where street fighting progressed.

The Third Army was about the same distance away.

The British Second Army beating toward Hamburg and besieging Bremen was 123 miles from Berlin on the outskirts of the Aller River town of Celle.

Key Cities Fall

Important cities fell. Hannover, twelfth largest in Germany and a major communications center of 472,527, fell to Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army.

Deventer (40,300), last Dutch strongpoint on the Issel River between Arnhem and Zwolle, toppled to the Canadians.

The Ninth took Salzgitter and its sprawling Hermann Goering iron works near Brunswick. Luetgen in the Ruhr and Wildeshausen, near Bremen, also were captured.

"German resistance in the west has collapsed," General Eisenhower declared.

The actions of his nine charging armies made it appear that the battle had become a mopping up operation.

The center of the German front was shattered, the north and south flanks were laid open to annihilating attacks. The German plan of withdrawal to mountain redoubts in South Germany was imperilled by the swift drive across the waist of Germany toward Russian lines.

The border of Czechoslovakia was 48 miles away. Canadians were within 10 miles of the North Sea and driving hard with the British to spring a new trap on 200,000 Germans in Holland and Northwest Germany.

The Elbe, last river before Berlin, which flows within 50 miles of the capital, was 52 miles from American vanguards many hours ago. The Helgoland Bight of the North Sea was 30 miles away.

Armies in the south were 42 miles from headwaters of the Danube, 57 from Leipzig and 94 from Munich. The French were in the foothills of the Black Forest.

Advances of up to 40 miles were recorded in the last 24 hours. The Hars Mountains of Central Germany were being by-passed. Every remaining city and factory in Germany was threatened by armies of the west, east and south moving in for the final kill under American, British, Canadian, Russian and other Allied banners. The drive from Italy in the Po Valley menaced the redoubt country from the south.

Large and historic cities were being by-passed by tanks and left for infantry to storm.

At last reports, the British were less than four miles from Bremen (population 342,306); the Ninth Army was five from Brunswick (201,306); the Third was in the outskirts of Erfurt (166,661) and Coburg (25,000); the Seventh was three northeast and northwest of the ballbearing city of Schweinfurt (42,000) and the French were nine from Stuttgart (460,000).

Fighting continued inside the Ruhr centers of Essen (660,000) and Dortmund (537,000) and in Heilbronn (73,000).

Hamburg, Magdeburg, Weimar and Nuernberg all were menaced.

Half of the Ruhr pocket was reduced and the survivors of the once trapped force of up to 150,000 Germans were compressed into a 2,000-square-mile box 45 miles long and about the same distance wide.

The German Air Force, too, was gasping its last. Allied pilots destroyed 403 enemy craft yesterday. The staggered German Army was fighting its death battle virtually blind, its Luftwaffe sealed to the ground by the loss of planes and frontline airports.

Unceasing air attacks were searching out hiding places along superhighways and taking a terrific toll of German planes. In the week ended yesterday, the Allies cratered 59 airfields and destroyed or damaged 1,738 planes, by far the greatest number of them on the ground.

Clear skies today sent the whole Allied flying arsenal out again at dawn to keep up the slaughter.

Near Erfurt, Germany, April 11 (A. P.).—Dr. Bela Fabian, Hungarian politician and author who described himself as one of the few survivors of the Nazis' great killing plant at Auschwitz (Oswiecim) in Polish Silesia, told interviewers today that 5,000,000 Jews from many European countries had been gassed and cremated there

Hungarian Leader Declares 5,000,000 Jews Murdered

By THOBURN WIANT

NEAR ERFURT, Germany, April 11—(AP) Dr. Bela Fabian, president of the dissolved Hungarian Independent Democratic party, accused the Germans today of killing 5,000,000 Jews at the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) extermination camp in Polish Silesia, which he himself narrowly escaped.

(The Polish Ministry of Information more than a year ago reported 500,000 Jews had been gassed and cremated at this camp and the international church movement ecumenical refugee committee in a subsequent report on Oswiecim and its sister camp of Birkenau said 1,715,000 Jews had been killed at the two places.

(A spokesman for the American Jewish committee library in New York said it had been estimated 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews had been exterminated since the war began in Europe, but the library had no figures to substantiate a report that 5,000,000 had been exterminated in one camp.)

Fabian declared the executions were carried out in a 10-month period.

He said all Jews, even 90, were automatically condemned to the gas chamber and crematory as were the weak and sickly and young mothers who refused to leave their children. "If the captain did not like the looks of anyone else—they were gassed too," he said.

Mass Executions

Many died of overwork, starvation and beatings before the gas chamber could receive them, Fabian said. The officer in charge, he continued, employed a dramatic flourish of the hand in ordering entire groups taken away to be gassed and cremated—without questioning or examining them to learn if they were guilty of any wrong.

The 56-year-old author and politician told his story of the notorious camp, since captured by the Red army, after his liberation by American troops from another camp at Ohrdruf, southwest of Erfurt.

Three others liberated with Fabian corroborated his story and said it was a "miracle" that Fabian still lived. They said he owed his life to the fact that Germans believed him when he said he was only 46 years old.

The other three are Heinz Meyer, 22, Hungarian violinist; Desider Kohlmann, 34, a Bratislavan, and Sam Ezratty, 28, a Greek medical student.

Fabian, who said he once had lunch with President Roosevelt, asked that Congressman Sol Bloom (D-NY) be notified he is safe. He is the author of the books, "One Thousand Men without a Woman," and "Six Horses and 40 Men."

in a ten-month period.

Unnerved by his ordeal, Fabian was interviewed here after his release by American soldiers from a camp south of Gotha to which he had been recently transferred.

Auschwitz is the German name for Oswiecim, a town in southwestern Poland already known as the site of perhaps the Nazis' largest plant for the killing of great numbers of persons, chiefly Jews. Some previous estimates of deaths at Oswiecim have run into the millions, but as far as can be learned immediately none was quite so high as Fabian's.

[The total Jewish population of Europe in 1939 was 8,939,608, according to the World Almanac, quoting the American Jewish Committee. Of these 240,000 were in Germany, 191,-

Hungarian Reports Slaughter Of Jews by Nazis in Silesia

Dr. Bela Fabian Puts Number Gassed and Cremated in Murder Factory in Auschwitz at 5,000,000.

30-24 24685

408 in Austria, 444,567 in Hungary, 60,000 in Belgium, 156,817 in Holland, 240,000 in France, 3,313,900 in Poland, 3,020,141 in Russia and 72,791 in Greece. The dispatch, still incomplete, did not show upon what authority Fabian based his figures.]

Fabian said he was taken to Auschwitz ten months ago with 500,000 other Hungarian Jews and that 400,000 were gassed and cremated in the first two months and that only 1,000 remained alive.

With Lieut. Theodore Gutman of Los Angeles, and Sergt. Siegmund Fuld, 501 West 187th street, New York city, acting as translators, Fabian told a story so horrible as to the almost unbelievable. Fabian said he could speak English, but that he was so unnerved by the ordeal of his detention that he preferred to give the interview in German.

He stated that the 5,000,000 murdered at Auschwitz included Jews from Belgium, Holland, France, Poland, Hungary and Greece.

Violinist Liberated Also.

Fabian said he spent four months at Auschwitz and then was moved last October 26 to Oranienburg, near Berlin, because the Germans feared the Russians would overrun the murder plant.

After two weeks at Oranienburg he was shifted to Ohrdruf, south of Gotha, where he remained until he was liberated by the Americans.

Three others liberated from the concentration camp were Heinz Meyer, 22, a Hungarian violinist; Desider Kohlmann, 34-year-old Bratislavan, and Sam Ezratty, 28-year-old Greek medical student. They said it was a miracle that Fabian survived.

Fabian himself said that he was alive because he remained in the background as much as possible. He added that the Germans used him as an interpreter because he spoke fluent Russian, Hungarian and German. All Jews over 50 were automatically gassed and cremated, but the Germans believed Fabian when he insisted he was only 46.

Fabian, who asked that his friend, Representative Sol Bloom (D.-N. Y.) be notified of his safety, explained that his party of approximately 60,000 members was dissolved by the Hungarian Government at the insistence of the Germans three years ago.

Reports All Over 50 Gassed.

"Every one over 50 was automatically gassed," Fabian said. "Every one weak or sickly automatically was gassed. And if the captain did not like the looks of any one else, they were gassed too." "Young mothers, although healthy, were gassed if they refused to leave their children."

A hundred thousand children were brought into Auschwitz while Fabian was there. He said fifty were kept as runners and messengers, while all the other 99,950 were gassed and cremated.

One thousand fifty Hungarian Jewish boys, all of them intelligent and ranging in age from 14 to 15, were taken in trucks to the gas house and crematory, Fabian said. Some of them cried, he related, but one of them, a lawyer's son, climbed atop the truck and said: "Brothers, we should not cry, because we are dying for the betterment of mankind."

At the last minute, he said, a new order came through that 1,000 of the group should be killed, so fifty temporarily escaped death.

Whole Groups Ordered Executed.

An author as well as a politician—Fabian wrote "Six Horses and Forty Men" and "1,000 Men Without a Woman"—Fabian said the Auschwitz butchery was run by an officer who, with a dramatic flourish of a hand, would order entire groups or parts of groups gassed or cremated without questioning or examining any of them.

Fabian, who said he once had lunch with President Roosevelt, declared 3,400 persons in the Ohrdruf concentration camp died in the past four months due to over work, lack of food and beatings. The Germans made men work so hard that even the strongest broke down in six weeks, Fabian said. When the Americans reached the vicinity of Ohrdruf, the Germans dug up the bodies of their victims, poured oil on them, but did not get a chance to burn them.

Ezratty said he was among 45,000 Jews taken to Auschwitz from Salonika, Greece, and that only between fifty and sixty of them still are alive.

GERMANS VIEW HORROR SCENE AT NAZI CAMP

Ohrdruf, Germany, April 11—(AP)—Col. Hayden A. Searl, whose armored forces discovered the scenes of horror at the Ohrdruf concentration camp, thought it would be a good idea for the German citizens of this town to see what SS (Elite Guard) brutality had done in their midst.

The Chicopee Hill, Mass., officer rounded up 40 leading citizens for a tour of the camp, where several hundred bodies of slain foreign workers are still in evidence.

They saw bodies sprawling in the open space between the barracks, piled like timber in one building, and heaped in a tangled mass in a wide pit in still another place where apparently some effort had been made to burn them.

Germans Disgusted

At first the Germans expressed disbelief, insisting "the SS isn't like that." Later they voiced disgust, with one doctor saying "It's the work of beasts."

The next morning the Nazi Mayor of Ohrdruf and his wife were found hanged. The Army said it was suicide.

Ohrdruf, said by foreign workers to have the reputation of being a fanatically Nazi community, got a different slant on their former rulers. Allied military government officials who found it difficult to get Ohrdruf citizens to co-operate said that now there are plenty of volunteers.

News of the camp's discovery has spread up and down the front, and many hundreds of American soldieds who can get away from their war chores are visiting it. They leave in a grim mood.

Colonel Searl says the Army is too busy to clean up the mess and that it may serve a good purpose if as many American soldiers as possible see the unmistakable evidence of Nazi concentration camp management.

He Didn't Make It

A body of one slain worker, almost like a highway sign, points the way to the main entrance of the camp, which lies at the edge of this pleasant town. The presumption was he attempted to flee and didn't make it.

Most of the bodies lying scattered in the open have bullet holes in the back of the head. In one spot the victims were apparently made to kneel in a 40-foot circle, and were killed by an executioner who walked behind them.

One survivor said the executioner was an SS medical major.

One Russian survivor asserted that 4,700 internees were killed or died of maltreatment in the camp, most of them in recent weeks. American officers regarded that figure as high, but estimated that 1,400 to 1,700 was conservative.

The SS tried to evacuate as many internees as possible when American armored columns made their swift approach, but there was little transport and great confusion, survivors said. Those killed were the ones who had to be left behind, many of them sick.

The camp, known only as Nord Lager of Ohrdruf, was understood to have taken the overflow of internees from the notorious Buchenwald concentration camp.

HANNOVER-MUENDEN, Germany, April 11.—(AP) The people of a little Brunswick province village near here gathered in the main street today to curse and spit upon the local Nazi leader who was captured by American troops as he was trying to escape in disguise.

Maj. [illegible] of El Paso, Texas, [illegible] told him they hated the local boss, known as a "kreisleiter," (district leader) because he had denounced to the Gestapo many of their relatives and friends who were put to death or brutally treated.

A week before the U. S. First Army overran the town, they said, this 6-foot, 2-inch autocrat turned over to the Gestapo 30 persons who were executed.

The kreisleiter, a private in the World war who since had risen to some power in the Nazi ranks, professed amazement that his own neighbors should turn on him, insisting "I have no enemies."

He had tried to slip out of by donning his old World Wa[illegible] form and a long overcoat, but doughboys rounded him up [illegible] put him in a truck with other prisoners bound for a behind-the-lines collecting point.

A German woman recognized him as the truck stopped in the main street a moment, and cried out, "that man is bad, very bad. He is not a soldier."

A military policeman took the kreisleiter off the truck for questioning, and almost immediately a crowd gathered.

"They cursed him and spat on him and probably would have beaten him to death if we hadn't kept him in custody," said Bartlett.

"He contended that the people who cursed him were only the scum of the town.

Among the stories the villagers told against their former chief was this one:

Shortly before the American breakthrough at St. Lo in France last July, a meek, mild-mannered little man entered a local bakery and noticed the baker was wearing a Nazi button in his lapel.

"Before long it will be a good idea to wear that button under your lapel, because the Americans will be here," said the customer.

The baker informed the kreisleiter and the customer was arrested by the Gestapo and convicted of subversive talk.

A little later he was sent to a "sanitarium" where he underwent an operation. When he returned home he was blind, and in four months he was dead.

The kreisleiter said he could prove that the operation had been for the little man's own good, but the townspeople howled him down.

Germans Busy at Ballbearing Plant When Yanks Took Town

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Associated Press Photographer Jim Pringle went into Schweinfurt Wednesday with the 42nd Infantry Division of the U. S. Seventh army and wrote the following account of what he saw):

By JIM PRINGLE

SCHWEINFURT, Germany, April 11—(AP) The Germans were still making ballbearings in this place until the Americans entered.

This is Schweinfurt, which the Eighth Air Force found so hard to knock out in the fall of 1943.

Either the raiders missed their mark or the Germans have an amazing facility to rebuild, for I was inside one of the larger ballbearing plants a few minutes ago and the machinery was intact. Many shiny, marble-like bearings were in evidence.

Since the Americans entered the city, a terrific blast has shattered one plant. It was due to a German time-charge, as the enemy apparently knew the Americans would be eager to examine the plants first of all. I don't know whether the explosion caused many casualties.

Much of Schweinfurt is in ruins, amid which scores of snipers still are sending bullets down the streets and over the rooftops. But dusty doughboys are worming their way steadily through the town and it shouldn't be long before this target can be forever written off the Allied Air Forces' list.

GERMAN VILLAGE PEOPLE SPIT ON CAPTURED LEADER

By DON WHITEHEAD

British Unit 'Triphibious'

Chutists Have Naval Battle in German Lake After Seizing Boat

IN GERMANY, April 11 (AP).—One unit of the British 6th Airborne Division had a naval engagement [illegible] middle of Germany and now maintains it is triphibious.

Reaching Steinhauder Lake on a drive eastward, the parachute troopers confiscated a motorboat. In the middle of the lake they overtook some small boats, boarded them and captured six Germans.

102 Executions Halt Revolt

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 11 (AP).—Reliable information reaching this headquarters today said 102 members of the German Air Force were executed by the Germans on March 31 in an effort to stop an officers' revolt. Among those executed, it was said, was a general named Baber.

Thousands Of Nazi V-Bombs Downed

SHAEF, April 11, 1945—Anti-aircraft gun crews of the United States 9th Air Force shot down 60 per cent of the thousands of German [illegible] aimed at Antwerp between October and March, Brig. Gen. William L. Richardson, chief of the 9th Air Defense Command, announced today.

Less than five per cent of the Nazi V-1 and V-2 weapons directed at Antwerp's 40 miles of docks reached the port area, and the remaining percentage of bombs launched went wide of the target, Richardson said.

An average of more than twenty V-bombs daily were fired at Antwerp in the six months covered by the announcement and some days as many as 150 bombs set off.

2D ARMORED ROLLS AT 4 MILES AN HOUR

Stubborn Street Fighting in Brunswick Slows Other Elements of 9th Army

WITH THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, in Germany, April 11 (AP)—After a brief stand around the Hermann Goering works south of Brunswick, German resistance crumbled again today as forward forces of the Ninth Army drove on to the Elbe River at Magdeburg.

The Second Armored Division's Eighty-Second Reconnaissance Forces were averaging four miles an hour at the time this was written. Powerful armored forces of this division and infantry were rolling a mile or two behind them on a front almost ten miles wide.

The German garrison at Brunswick was putting up a stubborn street fight against the Thirtieth Division of the Ninth Army, but both north and south of the aircraft manufacturing center German resistance crumbled. The German High Command simply does not have the manpower to hold any front more than two or three miles wide. The Americans'

hard-hitting forces simply build up to and then fly around German pockets and clean them up at leisure.

However, south of Brunswick there are not even any pockets to date and the old "Hell on Wheels" division is moving as it did through Sicily. Tens of thousands of slave laborers in the great built-up area south of Brunswick were liberated by the American's advance. Starving workers rioted and stormed shops until the Ninth Army's troops put them under the control of units arranged for handling them.

Most workers had been in forced labor in the Hermann Goering steel network, which stretches for miles south of Brunswick. Many of these plants are scattered and underground, providing a formidable fighting obstacle.

The area is protected by hundreds of anti-aircraft and railroad guns. One task-force leader, Lieut. Col. Hugh R. O'Farrell of Athens, Ga., said that the artillery concentrations were the heaviest fought against in this war.

The Second Armored Division swept around and then overran the area that centers around Wolfenbuttel, which fell early this morning. Four railroad guns were taken. More than 1,000 prisoners were captured by the Second Armored Division up to 11 A. M., Lieut. Col. Eugene Traham of Lafayette, La., reported.

One combat team under Col. Sidney Hinds of Nashville, Tenn., took Watenstedt, some thirty-three miles from the Elbe, at noon today and pushed rapidly on. The Fortieth Division captured in the outskirts of Brunswick several air fields loaded with planes apparently assembled from factories there. The city was flattened by American bombers. The Thirtieth's advance also overran one of Germany's few oil-producing areas. Several score oil wells are already well behind the front.

Coburg Was Nazi Ideological Shrine

Lochner

With U.S. 7th Army, April 11 (AP). Coburg is another in the procession of Nazi ideological shrines to be taken by the American drive.

It was at Coburg that the Nazis held their first convention in 1922, with the permission of Duke Charles Edward, a grandson of Queen Victoria of England. The date was [illegible] *Deutscher Tag* (German Day).

It was at Coburg that the first Nazi city administration was elected in 1922.

It was at Coburg that one of the most important subsidiary organizations of the Nazi party—the *Nationalsozialistische Kraftfahr Korps* (National Socialist Motor Corps) held its annual reviews, beginning in 1935. The NSKK was a camouflaged military organization which furnished trained motor personnel to the army.

Was An Early Nazi

It was at Coburg that the Nazis, in Hohenfels castle, established a national training school for women leaders.

Charles Edward was among the earliest of Nazis. He was related to many persons of royal lineage, many of them British, through Queen Victoria. By marriage he was related to Prussian royalty. Thus, he lent glamor to the Nazi cause.

Hitler, quick to evaluate the propaganda worth of Charles Edward's name and lineage, appointed him chairman of the German Red Cross, and as such the Duke and his entourage, made a trip around the world. He even visited President Roosevelt.

The Duke was a figurehead on that mission. The moving spirit was the Nazi Ambassador, Stahmer, who during the Red Cross trip promoted the Japanese-German Alliance, and who later was made German Ambassador to Tokyo.

BARUCH PAYS VISIT TO PATTON'S ARMY

President's Advisor Holds Park Bench Conference in Frankfurt.

By EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, April 12—(delayed)—(AP) Bernard M. Baruch, special advisor to President Roosevelt, visited Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and the Third Army area today.

(Three sections of this dispatch were stopped by censor except for the words: "Quote Allies won't—" The dispatch then resumed.)

Asked if he came to Germany on a mission for Roosevelt, Baruch replied, "The President expressed hope I could come—and here I am. Let's call it a look-see trip."

The elder statesman said and to Germany for postwar rebuilding would be a matter for the Allies to decide. Asked to elaborate, he said, "I had some very definite ideas about what to do in this direction but it is best I keep them to myself for the time being."

While in Germany Baruch visited bomb-flattened Frankfurt and held a park-bench conference under bright sunshine with Allied military government officials in charge of the city.

Baruch said he had skipped Paris and came to Germany from London because "I wanted to get a look at the greatest military achievement in history.

"And I came direct to the Third Army from London," he laughed, turning to Gen. Patton, "because I wanted to see exhibit A in this great accomplishment."

4,000 PLANES RIP BAVARIA

3 Air Attacks Made Against Berlin By Night

London, *Thursday*, April 12 (AP)—Allied planes pounded Germany again during the night after a day in which more than 4,000 medium and heavy bombers and fighters blasted the Nazis' southern arsenal area and pounded traffic in front of the Allied armies.

The [illegible] reported that between 10 P.M., and midnight three separate air attacks were made against the Berlin area.

During the day United States 9th Air Force flyers, who made more than 1,500 fighter-bomber sorties, reported they destroyed 74 German planes on the ground on fields around Brunswick, Halle, Jena and Erfurt and at Eger in Czechoslovakia.

17 FW-190's Downed

In an hour-long dogfight northwest of Magdeburg, United States Thunderbolts shot down seventeen new Focke-Wulf 190's while protecting the 2d Armored Division spearhead that reached the Elbe at Magdeburg.

These kills raised to at least 898 the number of enemy planes destroyed in five days. The 9th reported loss of twelve planes during the day.

The United States 8th Air Force which Tuesday destroyed 322 German planes in the Berlin area, reported seeing not a single one yesterday.

2 Targets Listed

Bombing and strafing in clear weather, they reported excellent results against these targets.

An oil storage depot, an ordnance depot and an airfield, all at Regensburg; an airfield and railway yards at Ingolstadt; an explosives plant at Kraiburg east of Munich; an ordnance depot at Landshuit; an oil storage depot at Freiham, west of Munich; and railway yards at Treuchlintgen, Neumarkt, Donauworth and Amburg.

Meanwhile, about 300 British heavy bombers plus fighter escorts hit railway yards at Neurnberg and Bayreuth.

As the 8th Air Force fleet dumped 3,600 tons of explosives on vital targets, the 9th Tactical raiders reported they shot up 1,400 German vehicles in the vicinity of the 3d Army advancing from the Eisenach area, knocked out five tanks in that sector, and destroyed 100 freight carloads of bombs and motor trucks.

Ninth Day In Row

It was the ninth consecutive day of heavy bomber attacks on the Reich and the fifth straight day that all bombing was carried off visually as the Reich target became more compact hourly by the pressure of advancing Allied armies.

The latest heavy assaults followed RAF assaults Tuesday night on Leipzig and three Mosquito attacks on Berlin.

Red Army Troops Storm Danube Canal in Vienna

Massive Tank Battle Raging on Historic Napoleonic Battlefield.

Wheeler

LONDON, Thursday, April 12—(AP) Red army tanks cut one of the last remaining German escape routes from Vienna yesterday while shock troops stormed across the Danube canal within the city and that part of the Austrian capital lying on the Danube's south bank.

Hurdling the canal, a former branch of the Danube, Russian tommy-gunners captured half of the nine-mile-long island where fanatical [illegible] troops were making a [illegible] between the canal and the Danube.

The Russians won control of the southernmost of Vienna's five bridges across the Danube, but the Moscow radio said SS men were dynamiting the spans.

Northeast of Vienna, a massive tank battle raged on the historic Napoleonic battleground of the Marchfeld plain. The Germans battled to stave off Red army encirclement, but the Russians lashed across a secondary escape railroad running north to Lundenburg and the Czechoslovak city of Bruenn (Brno).

As the Moscow radio reported buildings crashing down and smoke spiralling high over Vienna, Berlin said that the Red army had driven 42 miles west of the Austrian capital toward Linz and Munich in a sweep along the Danube valley, a classic invasion route to Bavaria.

The enemy said that tanks of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army had lanced westward to the Danube bend between Krems and Melk, 50 miles from Linz and 75 miles from Bavaria. If true, it meant the Russians were within 116 miles of Berchtesgaden, Adolf Hitler's mountain top retreat.

In Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, the Second and Fourth Ukrainian armies linked in the Carpathian mountains and cleared a supply road from Poland to the Vienna front.

Tolbukhin's assault teams in Vienna raced under Nazi mortar fire across the Danube canal, captured one of the canal bridges intact, and battled on to the island from the southeast while artillery raked that last German defense area on the Danube's south bank from three sides.

The Russians captured the Vienna electric power station beyond the canal and cleared the entire Prater park area of German resistance, Moscow's midnight communique said. The Prater park was Vienna's main amusement center, with beautiful boulevards and restaurants. In it are Vienna's new stadium, the Freudenau race-course and the rotunda, built for the international exhibition of 1873.

Pressing along the silver-like island, the Russians pushed into the hold-up area with flame-throwers and mobile guns and engaged the fanatical enemy garrison which included Luftwaffe pilots, sailors, Volkssturmers, SS men and even boys from Junkers schools, and broke into the Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt.

Commercial Leopoldstadt is one of the last three city districts held by the Germans who were fighting from cellars, behind monuments and overturned trolleys and from their own burned-out tanks. The city district of Brigittenau also lies on the island, while across the Danube is Floridsdorf.

In Prater park, the Russians won the approches to the Ostbahn bridge across the Danube to Floridsdorf, but Moscow indicated that it had been blown up. Fighting in the narrow island area cost the Germans 4,000 dead and 2,300 prisoners Tuesday, Moscow said.

Northeast of Vienna, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army slixed over one of three secondary railroads to Bruenn by capturing Raggendorf, five miles from the main supply highway to that city. The highway was under violent artillery fire, Moscow dispatches said.

Malinovsky's troops captured Raggendorf while expanding their bridgehead across the Morava river to a front of 35 miles with a new crossing of the river in the Duerkrut area, 22 miles northeast of Vienna and 49 miles south of Bruenn.

Bitter Tank Battle

In a swaying tank battle, Malinovsky's armored forces were driving on the key junction of Mistelbach, 19 miles north of Vienna and controlling all the escape railroads northward. They pushed within 10 miles southeast of the town by taking Spannburg village.

Some 130 miles northeast of Vienna, meanwhile, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian army linked with mountain fighters of Malinovsky's army in the Carpathian belt and together cleared the Turiec, Orava and upper Vah river valleys in advances of 18 miles over four days.

With Czechoslovak and Romanian troops fighting side by side with the Russians, the Red army captured Vrutky, a five-way road and rail junction at the Vah-Turiec Confluence and thereby cleared a railroad supply route from Krakow to Bratislava.

Capture of Vrutky carried the Russians within 10 miles southeast of Zilina which, following the fall of Trencin Tuesday, is the last Vah river valley junction on the direct Bratislava-Moravska Ostrava railroad through the Jablunka pass.

In the mountains, the Russians also captured the town of Turiansky Svaty-Martin and more than 40 villages along a 23-mile front.

The Moscow radio said that the Germans had "doomed Vienna to destruction" and were blowing up priceless architectural monuments to slow the Russian advance.

VIENNA IS ALMOST ALL CLEAR AS REDS STORM OVER CANAL

Final Elimination of Nazi Holdout Force Seems Matter of Hours.

London, April 11 (A. P.).—The Russians announced tonight that the Red Army had stormed across the Danube Canal in Vienna and cleared the Germans from part of their remaining stronghold lying between the canal and the Danube River.

Russian accounts also said that the right wing of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army had invaded the central Czecho-Slovak province of Moravia at points less than thirty-five miles from the great city of Bruenn (Brno). Farther north, the Germans said that other Russian forces, in an all-out assault to reduce the Oder River fortress of Breslau, had stormed into Richthofen Square, in that Silesian city.

Inside Vienna the rag-tag Nazi force, including school boys, pilots and sailors fighting as infantry, had been pushed back on an island against the Danube by Russian storm units sweeping forward in hand-to-hand fighting. Complete elimination of this enemy holdout group appeared likely in a matter of hours.

Red Army storm units were operating in the three-mile long, half-mile wide crescent of land between the Danube River and the Danube Canal—an area which includes the old Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt and the Brigittenau and Prater commercial districts. Everything west and south of the canal had been mopped up by the Russians.

There was no indication that the Germans yet had blown the four bridges over the Danube, one of which probably already is in Russian hands, a Moscow dispatch said. The Germans could fight their way eastward across the Danube on the two main bridges—Reichsbruecke and Floridsdorfg—but once on the other

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side the Nazis would face the gun muzzles of Marshal Malinovsky's men, who already had closed in on the only escape road to Bruenn.

Shells Fired Into Ring.

Other dispatches reported that German artillerymen surrounded in the famed Vienna woods fired shells into the city's ancient Ring, smashing buildings and stores before they finally were liquidated. Ukrainians, Russians and White Russians, brought as slave labor to Vienna by the Germans, were liberated from the city's cellars.

Marshal Malinovsky's drive into Moravia was made in the area north of the captured Varg River city of Trencin, Moscow dispatches said. The Russian Army newspaper Red Star reported that Marshal Malinovsky's men also had reached the Morava River at a new point, opposite Hodonin (Goeding), and were preparing to storm that city, twenty-eight miles southeast of Bruenn.

By enemy account, Marshal Malinovsky's units also were closing in on Luddenburg (Breclav), thirteen miles southwest of Hodonin, in Czecho-Slovakia. DNB, German news agency, called this area "one of the focal points on the southern front, where the Russians have scored a deep penetration."

A Berlin military spokesman warned that "huge Russian concentrations were observed" along the whole front inside Germany from Silesia to Stettin, and said that "these concentrations doubtless were preparatory for the impending offensive" against Berlin.

Nearly 6,000 German dead were counted in Vienna's streets and suburbs from yesterday until this morning. Moscow dispatches said that numerous Germans were being captured.

Northwest and northeast of the city, two powerful Russian armies completed a full encirclement of Vienna. Eight miles to the northeast, the town of Deutsch Wagram was captured, bringing Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army within three and one-half miles of the German rail escape route northward to Brno (Bruenn) in Czechoslovakia.

Red Guns Pound Nazis

Firing from three directions, Russian artillery was raking the Germans compressed within the three-mile-long, half-mile wide crescent of land between the river and canal—the old Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt and the Brigittenau and Prater commercial districts.

East and north of the Danube, Malinovsky's forces seized a dozen of Vienna's suburbs, from Deutsch Wagram on the Marchfield Plain in the north, where Napoleon defeated Archduke Charles in 1809, to Muehleiten, near the river on the south. In addition to cleaning up the districts of Vienna lying west and south of the canal, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army spread out along the Danube to the northeast and, by some unofficial accounts, had crossed to the east bank.

Moscow announced last night that on Monday 2,000 Germans were captured along with 72 tanks and 75 field guns inside the city. In one section, 3,000 German dead were counted.

In Slovakia, units of Malinovsky's Army slashed ahead northeast and north of Bratislava. They captured Trencin, on the east bank of the Vah River barely 80 miles from Gen. Andrei Yeremanko's Fourth Ukrainians driving down from the north.

Recapitulating the losses inflicted on the enemy in the capture of the East Pussian capital of Koenigsberg, Moscow announced that 42,000 Germans had been killed and 92,000 captured in the five-day final assault. Fifty thousand prisoners were taken when the city fell Monday.

Former Premier In Polish Mixup

London, April 11 (AP)—Reports that 70-year-old Wincenty Witos, former Premier of Poland, left his home twelve days ago in the company of Soviet agents for an "unknown destination" aroused speculation in London tonight that Russia was planning to sponsor a new independent Polish coalition Government.

Both the United States and Britain have held firm to a decision reached at Yalta by the Big Three that only representatives of a Polish Government of national unity would be invited to the world San Francisco security conference. Russia has sought a bid for the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw provisional Government in event the Poles failed to form a coalition Government in time.

Churchill To Speak

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in Commons today that Prime Minister Churchill, possibly Thursday, April 19, would deal specifically with the work of a three-man commission set up in Moscow to create a "new national unity administration" for Poland and "certain other aspects of the Russo-Polish relations."

The fact that Churchill planned to discuss the Polish problem in Commons suggested the Allies hoped to unravel the snarled question in time to permit Polish representation at the San Francisco conference opening April 25.

15 Others Disappear

The Polish exiled Government in London—at odds with Moscow and also without an invitation to the world security conference—announced that Witos, founder of the Peasant party, had left his home at Wierzchoslawice, in Krakow province, March 31 with four Soviet agents and had not been heard from since.

Fifteen other Polish leaders were reported by the exiled Government recently to have disappeared after leaving their homeland on the invitation of Moscow to visit London and discuss formation of a "national unity" provisional Government.

Russia Believed Assembling Own Polish Coalition Regime

Ex-Premier Witos Unreported After Leaving With Soviet Agents—Churchill to Speak on Poland Next Week.

London, April 11 (A. P.).—The Polish Government-in-Exile said today that Wincenty Witos, 70-year-old former Premier, left his home in Krakow province with Soviet agents for an unannounced destination twelve days ago and had not been reported since. The announcement raised speculation that Soviet Russia might be planning to sponsor independently a new Polish coalition government at Warsaw.

Foreign Secretary Eden informed Commons that Prime Minister Churchill would deal with Russian-Polish relations and the Three-Power Commission set up in Moscow to create a new national unity government for Poland in a speech in Commons, probably on Thursday of next week.

The fact that Mr. Churchill plans to speak suggested that the Allies may untangle the situation in time for Poland to be represented at the San Francisco conference.

The Polish Government's announcement said that Mr. Witos, three times Premier and leader of the Peasant party, went away with four Soviet agents, three dressed in civilian clothes and one in uniform, on March 31 and "since that time there has been no news at all about his whereabouts."

Eden Touches on Rumania.

Mr. Eden said Mr. Churchill's remarks next week would deal specifically with work in Moscow of a Big Three commission concerning a new Polish provisional government and would touch also on "certain other aspects of Russo-Polish relations."

Of the Romanian situation, the Foreign Secretary said he understood that the Soviet Government acquired Bessarabia and Northen Bucovina under an agreement with the Romanian Government on June 28, 1940, and that persons who left these territories without permission of the Russian authorities were being returned. Capt. James A. Duncan, Conservative, declared that "something should be done" to give these persons an opportunity to decide for themselves whether to return, but Mr. Eden replied that Britain had no responsibility in the agreement and he did not see where she had an official interest in the question.

Mystery of Missing Officials.

Elsewhere a reliable authority said the British Government lacked information on the whereabouts of fifteen prominent Polish political leaders reported missing by their exiled government in London. The exiled government said they disappeared after leaving their homeland on the invitation of Moscow to visit London and discuss prospective formation of the "national unity" provisional government provided for in the Crimea Conference. A statement acknowledging the possibility that the fifteen might be in Moscow discussing this subject came from the government in exile last night, with the observation that if this was true it violated "the spirit and letter" of the Yalta declaration.

Laborite Richard Stokes told Mr. Eden he had heard rumors that Russia was to receive 2,000,000 "German male slaves for twenty years" after the war. "The Russians did not ask for 2,000,000 or any other number of male slaves for any time at all," Mr. Eden replied. "All that was said at Yalta was that reparations terms should be discussed at Moscow, and there was no commitment about labor whatever."

Hitler Dying, Himmler Chief In Reich, British Press Says

London, April 11 (AP)—The British press reported without confirmation today that Adolf Hitler, broken in health and perhaps dying, has been forced by the Nazis to yield control over the toppling Reich to Heinrich Himmler.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was asked in Commons whether he could confirm a report that Hitler had been assassinated, but he brushed it aside in a manner indicating he gave it no credence.

The United States 12th Army Group headquarters received information meanwhile that 102 members of the *Luftwaffe*, including a General Baber, were executed by the Germans March 31 in an effort to quell a rebellion of army officers. Headquarters said the information was reliable.

Word Held Authoritative

The London newspapers amplified a report issued by the British Press Association which said its diplomatic correspondent has authoritative information that Hitler already has been superseded by Himmler, and that Hitler is "a dying man."

Possibly indicative of a growing anti-Hitlerism in the Reich, the German radio commentator Felix Schmidt-Becker tonight blasted at "pseudo-politicians, often sitting in responsible posts," who "insinuate it is perhaps better to take the Führer's picture off the walls because one never knows."

"These people," he said, "whether conscious or unconscious traitors, should be threatened with the gallows. They are often promoters of doubt in innocent German souls."

V-Day With Linkup Seen

Regardless of whether the reports of Hitler's last days are premature, the spectacular advances of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies toward a linkup with the Russians left no doubt that the Third Reich is collapsing and that, if Himmler actually is taking over from Hitler, he is becoming the head of a state which virtually has ceased to exist.

It is expected here that V-day in Europe will be declared once Eisenhower's forces have linked with the Russians, and the Russian and American high commands have decided that organized resistance on both the Eastern and Western fronts has been liquidated.

New Hitler Unit Created

London newspapers gave significance to a German radio broadcast announcing that Himmler had decreed Germany would dispense this year with its usual celebration of Hitler's birthday April 20 "in view of the war situation."

The German radio, however, also broadcast that Hitler himself had ordered today the creation of a new desperation defense organization, presumably a sort of companion guerrilla unit to the werevolves.

The new unit is called the "Volunteer Corps Adolf Hitler" and has orders to "beat the enemy wherever he is met," but the broadcast did not make clear how Hitler hoped this could be done since it mentioned as the volunteers' only Government-furnished equipment small arms, bicycles, boots and mess outfits.

The werevolves were organized to fight secretly behind the lines, but the volunteer Hitler corps, the broadcast indicated, would fight in the open.

Hitler Assassination Rumor Is Heard by M. P. in London.

London, April 11 (A. P.).—A report that Adolf Hitler has been assassinated circulated in Britain today, but Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said that he had heard nothing about it. Capt. John H. McEwen raised the question of the rumor in the House of Commons, declaring that he had heard the Foreign Office was "directly responsible" for it and asking confirmation.

Mr. Eden replied that "as usual, the 1922 committee knows information before the Foreign Office." The 1922 committee, of which Capt. McEwen is secretary, is the extreme right-wing faction of the Conservative party.

The British Press Association reported a grave split developing among the Nazis and said that eivdence had reached official quarters in London that the Nazi party was throwing over Hitler in favor of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief. There was no confirmation from the British Foreign Office.

Without specifying the source of its information, the news agency's diplomatic correspondent said he had been informed authoritatively that there were good reasons to believe that Hitler already was being superseded by Himmler. Foreigners who have been in the closest touch with Germany are convinced that Hitler is a dying man, the correspondent added.

The Foreign Office said that it was operating on the theory that Hitler was in control, with Himmler in command of the defense forces. One spokesman said that nothing definite had been received of a split among Nazi leaders.

As to Hitler's condition, he said, all kinds of reports are heard—that he is dying, insane or even dead, and "any one of them may be true, but probably most

of them aren't."

Anti-Hitlerism Growing.

Possibly indicative of a growing anti-Hitlerism in the Reich, the German radio commentator Felix Schmidt-Becker tonight blasted at "pseudo-politicians, often sitting in responsible posts," who "insinuate it is perhaps better to take the Fuehrer's picture off the walls because one never knows."

"These people," he said, "whether conscious or unconscious traitors, should be threatened with the gallows. They are often promoters of doubt in innocent German souls."

Hitler's fifty-sixth birthday will not be celebrated by Germans in the usual manner this year, Himmler decreed today in his capacity as Minister of the Interior.

"In view of the war situation," said a broadcast of DNB, Nazi news agency, "Governmental offices and all other public services will work as usual April 20, Hitler's birthday, according to a decree of the Minister of the Interior."

'Corps of Stalwarts.'

The creation of a new Volunteer Corps Adolf Hitler" under orders to "beat the enemy wherever he is met" was announced in a German broadcast today. It would be a corps of stalwarts, the broadcast said, who would be expected to "attack and destroy advanced enemy tank spearheads and carry out demolitions." But small arms and bicycles were the only equipment mentioned for issue to the corps other than boots and mess outfits.

Each rural district was asked to supply the names of four or five volunteers, the announcement said. The broadcast said that Dr. Robert Ley, chief of the Reich's labor front, would direct the corps "in action in widely differing roles." The corps would differ from Werewolves in that it is to fight openly.

RUSSIA LABOR AID OPPOSED

Commons Bloc Calls For Great Britain's Refusal

London, April 11 (AP)—A small Laborite bloc in Commons demanded tonight that Great Britain oppose any terms for Germany which would provide "slave labor" for Russia.

The demand was pressed even after Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, assured Commons that Russia had not asked for "male slaves for any time at all" when the question of reparations was raised at the Crimea conference. He said, however, that he was not ruling out the possibility that Moscow at some later date would insist that German labor repair war damage.

Tells Of Rumor

Richard R. Stokes, Laborite and one of the leading Catholic members of Commons, said he had heard a rumor that Russia planned to insist on a "supply of 2,000,000 male slave laborers from Germany for twenty years after cessation of hostilities."

Stokes called upon the Government to "explode" the rumor if it was untrue and declared Britain should "resist any suggestion that there should be an arrangement of this kind for slave labor at the expense of the vanquished."

Two other Laborites, John J. Tinker and Rhys Davies, joined Stokes before George Hall, Foreign Under Secretary, brought the discussion to a close.

BATTLESHIP SCHEER SUNK

10,000-Ton German Craft Sent Down By RAF

London, April 11 (AP)—The German 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer—one of the two most formidable warships left in the German Navy—has been bombed and sunk at the Kiel naval base, the British Air Ministry announced tonight.

The loss leaves Germany only one other pocket battleship, the Luetzow. The disaster was the most serious to the German Navy since the sinking of the big battleship Tirpitz last November.

British bombers sent the Admiral Scheer to the bottom with their bombs last Monday night as it rode in the inner basin at Kiel naval base, the Ministry said.

Aided Baltic Evacuation

Reconnaissance had detected the battleship in the Kiel harbor only two days before. It had fled there when the Baltic port of Gdynia was taken by the Russians. The Admiral Scheer had previously played an important part in the defense and evacuation of German pockets of resistance on the Baltic coast.

Confirmation of the sinking climaxed a series of recent Allied air raids on Germany's main ports in a methodical program of destroying her sea power. The Allies counted 28 warships and merchant vessels sunk in these raids, including the Admiral Scheer and the 6,000-ton light cruiser Koeln and eight submarines.

Reported In Denmark

The Admiral Scheer, of the same class as the Admiral Graf Spee, which the Germans scuttled in December, 1939, after a naval battle off Montevideo, was a rich prize which the navy and RAF had narrowly missed bagging on other occasions.

The Admiral Scheer was bombed at Kiel as recently as April 4, and in February was reported to have taken refuge at Bernholm, Denmark, damaged and "on the run" from pursuit.

The loss leaves Germany, besides the Luetzow, two 8-inch-gun cruisers, the Hipper and Prince Eugen, and the light cruisers Nuernberg and Emden.

Had Six 11-Inch Guns

The Admiral Scheer carried six 11-inch guns and a full complement of 926 men. The ship was 609¼ feet over all, carrying two aircraft launched by a catapult, and was capable of 26 knots and a cruising radius of 10,000 miles at 15 knots.

The Admiral Scheer belonged to a class developed by German naval architects because of a Versailles treaty provision limiting Germany's naval vessels to 10,000 tons displacement, compared to the 35,000 tons allowed the victorious powers of the last war. She was a Diesel-powered ship.

SCHEER SUNK BY R. A. F.

London, April 11 (A. P.).—Reconnaissance shows that the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer was sunk in the R. A. F. attack on the Kiel naval base the night of April 9, the British Air Ministry announced today.

The 10,000-ton Admiral Scheer was a sister ship of the Admiral Graf Spee, which was damaged by the British in a naval battle off Montevideo and scuttled by her Nazi crew December 17, 1939.

Occupation Zone Shifted

France Receives Part of Area in Germany Assigned to Britain

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—France has received part of the British zone of occupation of Germany under plans of the four-power European Advisory Commission which she recently joined. The arrangement appears to be more a bilateral agreement between Britain and France than a joint plan for carving out a separate district for French control.

An authoritative source reported that a separate control commission and separate zone of occupation would be set up for Austria, which will be cut from Germany after the Allied victory. The Austrian control commission will function independently.

Hamburg Gauleiter Flees

London, April 11 (AP)—The Luxembourg radio said today that the Nazi gauleiter of Hamburg had fled the city as Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops drove toward the big German port.

SHAW SEES LONG WAR IN PACIFIC

London, April 11 (A. P.).—George Bernard Shaw, asked how he planned to celebrate the impending end of the European war, declared today:

"I don't intend to celebrate it at all. The war won't be over on V day. It will go on for a long time against Japan."

The same question brought these other diverse responses:

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, joint president of the League of Nations Union—"I'll go to church; I hope every one else will."

Prof. Gilbert Murray, educator—"I want to go to sleep for a long time."

Mrs. Edwin Smith, housewife—"I'm going to make Yorkshire pudding with a fresh egg."

Ministry Of Aviation Bill Passed

London, April 11 (AP)—The House of Commons passed a bill tonight creating a separate Ministry of Aviation, following a government spokesman's declaration that Britain must have supremacy in peacetime flying.

Juliana Arrives In London

London, April 11 (AP) — Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands arrived at an airfield near London today after flying the Atlantic from Canada in a Liberator of the RAF Transport Command. She was welcomed by Queen Wilhelmina.

PACT OF FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, Thursday, April 12—(AP) The Moscow radio announced today that a pact of friendship and mutual assistance has been signed by the Soviet union and Yugoslavia.

Liner Georgic Salvaged To Become Troopship

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 11—The Cunard-White Star liner Georgic, damaged by fire and sunk by bombs at Suez three years ago, has been salvaged and transformed into one of the world's finest troop ships, the Ministry of War Transport announced today after a trial run.

The rebuilt 27,000-ton motor ship has recreation rooms, motion picture halls and spacious sleeping and mess quarters, constructed in the nineteen months since the vessel was raised and returned to Britain.

Liechtenstein as Refuge.

Paris, April 11 (A. P.).—French officials say that they suspect some high Nazi officials may seek refuge in the independent principality of Liechtenstein, on the Austro-Swiss frontier. This possibility was reported to have been heightened by the transfer of a number of important French political prisoners, including Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, to the Inn Valley, which twists through the Oetzthaler Alps and links with the Arl Valley, leading to Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Liechtenstein is a postage stamp country of 6,000 population. In pre-war times its armed force consisted of fewer than a dozen gendarmes.

U. S., France in Damage Pact

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—France and the United States reached an agreement today on the method of settling claims for damages done in France by American soldiers. The agreement covers claims arising from traffic and other accidents or losses suffered through the fault of American personnel, but does not cover war destruction. After acceptance by American authorities the claims will be paid by France and the amounts added to lend-lease accounts.

Vichy Detective Chief Doomed

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—Lucien Henri Rotee, former Vichy chief of detectives, was condemned to death today at the close of a trial in which he was charged with denouncing and arresting French resistance patriots and torturing them for the sheer love of torture. The audience applauded as the court ruled Rotee must surrender his membership in the French Legion of Honor because he was unworthy of it.

BRITISH DRIVE TO SANTERNO

8th Army 4 Miles Past Senio; Yanks Near Carrara

Rome, April 11 (AP)—The British 8th Army has burst out of its bridgehead across the Senio River against strong opposition and reached the Santerno River at many places, it was announced tonight.

Other units of the 8th Army have landed on the shore of Lake Comacchio, 4 miles behind the German positions in an amphibious leap-frog operation, a special communiqué disclosed.

At the same time the American 5th Army was reported to have advanced more than 3 miles north of Massa against heavy resistance. Americans also pushed nearer Carrara.

Nazis Announce Success

Success of the 8th Army put British, New Zealand, Indian and Polish troops at least 4 miles beyond the Senio as Allied headquarters announced capture of four towns and said the enemy defenses on the Senio River had been "breached on a broad front."

The German radio said a "first-class" battle has developed between Lake Commacchio and the Via Emilia, where the British are attacking on a 20-mile front.

[The Nazi Transocean agency broadcast claimed the Germans wiped out the first line of the British and then withdrew to the Santerno sector.]

Eighth Army troops who landed behind enemy lines at Lake Comacchio captured a bridge and more than 100 prisoners.

1,200 Germans Seized

Eighth Army forces of five nationalities—British, New Zealand, Indian, Italian and Polish—took part in the new attack, many of them sloshing through flooded territory in the low ground of the Po Valley. A special announcement added Alfonside to the list of captured towns; Lugo, Fusignano and Cotiganola. Alfonside fell to Italian troops, while other forces pushed more than 2 miles west of the town.

Forces reaching the Santerno River encountered heavy fire from German artillery and Tiger tanks. Opposition at the river was officially described as "stiff." Enemy tanks and anti-tank weapons were reported along the river all the way between Sagata and Mordano. Allied troops reached the river opposite Mordano at noon after a swift advance of nearly 2 miles.

In the first day of the British drive 1,200 Germans were captured.

More than 1,000 tactical aircraft supported the 8th Army attack, pounding targets in the battle area and blasting communications and supplies. B-25 medium bombers, concentrating on enemy troops and supply between Argenta and Lake Comacchio, flew some 400 sorties, while on the opposite end of the line other medium bombers hit enemy guns at La Spezia.

Mortars Used On Nazis

United States 5th Army troops, led by the tough and experienced 442d Regiment, composed of Japanese-Americans, and the 473d Regiment of the 92d Division, captured Massa on the Italian west coast.

Troops of the 442d Regiment pushed forward across the Frigido River on both sides of Highway 1, reaching Codena, a half mile east of the famous marble center of Carrara. The Japanese-American infantrymen captured some German mortars and turned them on the retreating Nazis. More than 100 prisoners were taken. Troops of the 473d Regiment fought off a German counterattack in platoon strength while other elements of the regiment made another crossing of the Frigido and occupied Lavacchio, 1 mile north of Massa.

The 473d is commanded by Col.

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William T. Yarborough, a native of Washington State.

Liberators Active

On the central Italian front, south of Bologna, the Germans continued to cling to their mountain crag defenses in the rough country below Highway 9.

The ground operations along the Adriatic continued to receive strong aerial support and yesterday more than 750 heavy bombers dropped better than 1,700 tons of fragmentation bombs on enemy strong points in the path of the 8th Army troops.

Medium bombers and fighters concentrated on the immediate battle area while Flying Fortresses and Liberators dropped great loads of bombs on the Brenner Pass railline—bottleneck for supplying German troops in Italy.

Lightnings also attacked rail lines into Austria in an effort to choke off the embattled Nazis in Italy.

BRITISH TAKE 3 STRATEGIC ITALIAN TOWNS

Drive Ahead on 7-Mile Front Past Senio River

Rome, April 11 — (AP) — British Eighth Army troops led by flame-throwing tanks captured Lugo, Fusignano and Cotignola in the opening phase of their offensive across the Senio River on the eastern flank of the Italian front, Allied headquarters announced today.

Fall of these towns represented advances on a front of at least seven miles in the Eastern Po Valley astride the highway running from Ravenna to Bologna. Lugo lies a mile west of the Senio on the highway. Bologna is some 30 airline miles ahead.

In Western Italy, American troops of the Fifth Army cleared the enemy from the road hub of Massa and pushed on in the direction of La Spezia, major Italian naval base a dozen miles away.

Enemy Lines Breached

"Our troops have breached enemy defenses on the River Senio on a broad front," an Allied communique said.

In the early hours of the new attack, Eighth Army infantry, moving up behind a heavy air bombardment, captured more than 1,200 Germans. Veteran New Zealanders took a prominent role in the assault.

The Eighth Army also was on the move south of Highway 9, the major communication thoroughfare up the Po Valley from Rimini, on the coast, through Forli, Faenza, and Imola to Bologna. A bridgehead was secured across the Upper Senio near Cuffiano, four miles from the highway southwest of Faenza.

In the major attack in the north the initial crossings were made between Fusignano and San Severo. South of that sector extensive minefields and tough resistance slowed the attack, but a bridgehead was formed and during Monday night the crossings were linked up and bridges thrown across the stream. Tanks and artillery poured across. In the extreme north, Italian troops crossed the stream and advanced steadily west of Alfonsine.

Tanks Give Close Support.

Official accounts disclosed that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard McCreery, commander of the Eighth Army, had opened his offensive at 7:20 P. M., Monday, and even before full darkness gathered his troops had won a bridgehead 1,000 yards deep. Flame throwers rooted the enemy from whatever defenses remained after the preliminary air pounding.

Tanks gave close support yesterday as infantry shoved on into Lugo, Fusignano and Cotignola, reaching the Lugo Conal. More than 750 heavy bombers swooped over the region again yesterday, dropping more than 1,700 tons of fragmentation bombs on enemy lines and gun posts west of Lugo.

Difficult terrain lies ahead. It is cut every few thousand yards by a river or a canal virtually the entire distance to Bologna.

On the west coast, the Fifth Army was advancing on a front five and one-half miles wide against stiff resistance. The drive is aimed at the big Italian naval base of La Spegia, twelve miles away.

Massa was captured by the 442d Infantry Regiment, composed of Japanese-American troops, and the 473d Regiment of the Ninety-second Infantry Division, a Negro unit. Part of the 473d pushed across the Frigido River. Units of the 442d cleared the village of Pariano, two miles northeast of Massa, and advanced toward the marble-quarrying center of Carrara.

At the head of the Adriatic, light British naval craft intercepted a convoy of German lighters and destroyed two of them with torpedoes. Six enemy planes were shot down yesterday and nine Allied aircraft failed to return.

Failure of U. S. To Take Any Stand On Italian Questions Confuses Rome

By CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
(Member of Congress From Connecticut)

Rome, April 11—(AP)—So far as any observer in Italy today can discover American policy toward this country consists largely of a limited two point program: First to help the Italians feed themselves, and secondly, to return Italy to the Italians as rapidly as possible.

Such a program certainly can hardly be called a foreign policy. A foreign policy would indicate America's stand on combustible problems such as Trieste, restoration of the Italian colonies, and the question of whether to support a constitutional monarchy or a left wing government if the liberation of the north should immediately be accompanied by an outbreak of violent troubles such as that which beset Greece.

Our failure to indicate even a trend of official opinion on these questions has for some months past kept all foreign diplomatic circles in Rome bedeviled and bewildered and has encouraged agitation from every Italian political party. They have spread rumors concerning both American and British post-war intentions.

Meets Big Problem

However, apart from the question of Trieste, upon which all Italians, all parties—left and right—are agreed, America's first program point—to feed Italy—happens to be a question that also most concerns both plain Italian citizen and his existing government.

To the extent that America succeeds in keeping Italy above the danger line of mass starvation we create an atmosphere of goodwill which is bound to make any foreign policy we adopt easier to pursue.

What are the food facts today in Italy? A fact is that since Salerno great masses of Italians in liberated Italy are living only a very little above a subsistence level and that in some large cities and devastated areas there is actual danger of starvation.

But the fact also is that liberated Italy is at last beginning to get foodstuffs from America to alleviate this situation—foodstuffs in amounts that were promised during the months before the last Presidential campaign—and not delivered.

Promises Too Big

Incidentally, the extravagant promises about food made during early 1944 did a great deal of damage to U. S.-Italian relations and complicated problems of the American Government and the Allied Commission in Italy. They "took the rap" for failing to make good on deliveries which shipping and transportation shortages and needs of the battles then in progress made out of the question.

Since July, 1943, there have arrived in Italy 1,300,000 tons of foodstuffs and 185,000 tons of civil supplies, excluding coal and petroleum. During this March 137,000 tons were imported for the use of Italian civilians and this total is being stepped up for the months ahead.

The greatest single factor in the problem of food shortages in Italy is a lack of transportation facilities which make it impossible for local farmers to get their produce to market.

For example, from 1936 to 1939, the Fascist Government had registered 100,000 load-carrying trucks. When the Germans began their retreat from Salerno they destroyed every vehicle in Italy they couldn't move out with their armies.

During last year, the Fifth and Eighth Armies put 500 military trucks at the disposal of the Italian Government and as of today the American Government has landed 818 new trucks for exclusive civilian use and by June 1, a total of 1,700 will be landed and in operation while an additional 1,600 trucks are requisitioned and are expected to arrive by the middle of Summer.

Since November, 1944, 2,338 freight cars have been recovered and returned to service and there is a program under way to bring into Italy hundreds of U. S. Army cars from Sardinia and North Africa. Nevertheless, the continuing problem of transportation can best be understood when it is noted that at the present time there are about 30,000 freight cars in Italy, compared with 150,000 before the fall of Salerno.

Solving Food Problem

All the political agitation of Americans in Italy to the contrary, it is apparent to anyone reaching for facts here that two things are true: First, slowly but surely the American Government is helping break the back of the Italian food question; second, the problem is still a long way from being solved.

For in spite of the best efforts we can make, the situation here may even grow worse. The danger of wild currency inflation is a factor which must constantly be kept in mind. The comparatively recent awareness of the Italian people that all these imported items — trucks, food, other supplies — are to be checked off under reparation clauses of surrender agreements against any goods and services they have provided our armies while on Italian soil increases that danger.

Moreover, the Italian people know now that all the lire issued to the American and British soldiers in pay are to be redeemed by the Italian Government. In short, they've just begun to realize that no matter what America sends them it will not be received for nothing and that the final bill will be charged up to their own government. And here as at home such bills must come out of the pockets of the taxpayer.

This belated understanding of the people that Italy has involuntarily accepted the principle of reverse Lend-Lease is bound to increase the trend toward inflation and induce hoarding of all sorts of goods and commodities.

I have talked to a number of Italians about this reverse Lend-Lease aspect of Italian relief. It is both interesting and heartening to note that whereas they groan at the thought of the heavy tax burden that is bound to fall upon them as a beaten people they don't consider it unjust or unreasonable that they should be obliged to assume them.

Pope Receives R.K.O Official.

Vatican City, April 11 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today gave a private audience to Frederick Ullman, vice president of R.K.O.

Paper Speculates On Leopold's Exchange

Stockholm, April 11 (AP) — The newspaper *Expressen* said today there was some hope that King Leopold of Belgium would be exchanged by the Germans by way of Sweden, and speculated that Leopold might be intending to abdicate in favor of his son.

This speculation arose when Prince Carl Bernadotte, brother of Leopold's Queen—the late Astrid of Sweden—purchased the Castle Huseby, near Vaxjo, in southern Sweden for the Royal House of Belgium, the account said. The reported price was 2,500,000 Swedish crowns ($600,000).

Prince Carl Bernadotte, who resigned his Swedish title when he married a countess and was given the title of Belgian Prince by Leopold, was said to be at Castle Laaken at Brussels now, as the guest of Prince Regent Charles of Belgium.

Swedish Fishing Boat Sunk

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 11 (AP)—The 600-ton Swedish fishing boat Ramona was stopped and sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality in international waters south of Karlskrona, it was announced tonight.

Spanish Break With Japanese

Madrid, April 11 (AP)—Spain severed relations with Japan tonight and announced in a Cabinet communiqué that there was "no doubt" that Japanese soldiers murdered Spanish nationals and destroyed Spanish property in Manilla.

The communiqué was issued following a meeting of the Cabinet at which Generalissimo Franco presided.

The communiqué added that "as a result of these exceptionally grave facts, the Spanish Government, esteeming them incompatible with the maintenance of friendly normality between the two countries, has resolved to break diplomatic relations with the Government of Japan, while maintaining a demand for indemnity sent Japan for the loss of life and damage caused to Spanish citizens."

Japanese Minister Yakichiro Suma earlier in the day started to arrange his departure for Portugal but it was reported that Spain would hold him and other Japanese diplomats until Tokyo arranged the safe departure of Spanish diplomats now in Japan.

SPAIN SPLITS WITH JAPAN

MADRID, April 11—(AP)—Spain severed diplomatic relations with Japan today in what apparently was the aftermath of the killing of Spanish Nationals by Japanese soldiers at Manila.

MACAO 'BOMBING' PROTESTED

Lisbon, April 11 (AP)—The government announced today it had protested to Washington concerning an alleged bombing of the Portuguese colony of Macao on the China Coast in which 19 persons were reported killed.

Egypt Seeks Return Of Mummified Head

Cairo, April 11 (AP)—The mummified head of King Tut-ankh-Amen's mother-in-law was reported today to be among the art treasures which the Americans found buried in the Merkeus salt mines in Germany and the Egypitans want it back.

The Egyptians hope they will have better luck persuading the Allied commission of the validity of their claim to the head of their ancient queen than they had with the Germans.

A German expedition to Egypt discovered Queen Nefertiti's head in 1934 and hurried off with it to Germany where it became a chief attraction in the Berlin museum. A series of Egyptian diplomatic protests failed to get the head back.

JAPS ATTACKING IN HONAN SECTOR

Chinese Strike Eastward In Diversionary Thrust

Chungking, April 11 (AP) — The Chinese high command announced tonight that Japanese forces were counterattacking in northwestern Honan province, presumably in an attempt to smash Chinese forces barring the invasion route into Shensi.

The communiqué said the enemy attack was based at Loning, on the Lo River 80 miles from the Shensi border.

The Chinese, in a diversionary thrust eastward, attacked Japanese positions southwest of Shanhsien, on the Lunghai railway 60 miles from the Tungkwan gateway into Shensi. Chinese troops, the high command said, have occupied a number of enemy strong points and killed 200 of the invaders.

Sichwan Recaptured

Chinese troops in southwestern Honan province are continuing their attacks northwest of Sichwan. The high command acknowledged, however, that Sichwan, on

the highway 37 miles from the Shensi border, again was in Japanese hands.

Fighting continued west of the Japanese-held road center of Tenghsi, some 80 miles from the Shensi border. More than 100 Japanese were reported killed in attacks against the enemy west of the Han River town of Saigyang, southeast of Laohokow. Three enemy strong points in this sector were recaptured.

The high command, reiterating a previous declaration that 5,000 Japanese were killed when the Chinese beat back a previous attempt several weeks ago by the Japanese to invade Shensi from Honan, disclosed that the invaders at one time occupied Chungyangtien, less than 16 miles from the border. The war bulletin said 21 enemy tanks were destroyed and twelve mountain guns and a large amount of military material, including four field guns, 34 machine guns and 858 rifles were captured.

Planes of the United States Fourteenth Air Force bombed Japanese strong points, troop concentrations and supply depots from Hsinhsiasuchi, on a tributary of the Han River north of Laohokow, southward to Ichang, on the Yangtze.

Chinese Pursue Fleeing Japs In Northwest Honan

Chungking, Apri 11—(AP)—Chinese forces were reported today in hot pursuit of Japanese troops retreating eastward from Changsuichen, Northwestern Honan Province town 70 mies from the Shensi border whose capture was announced last night by the [illegible] High Command.

In Southwestern Honan, where another Japanese threat to Shensi Province had been developing, the Chinese reported their troops advancing eastward from Schwan, 37 miles from the Shensi border, against stiffening enemy resistance.

East of the vital Hankow-Peiping railway, the Chinese said they had fought their way into Junan, 130 miles northeast of Hankow. Fierce street fighting was raging there.

Laohokow, former site of an advanced U. S. air base 200 miles northwest of Hankow, which the Chinese acknowledged yesterday had been entered by the Japanese, was virtually wirtten off as lost.

The Chinese reported, however, that they had recaptured Nanchang, 45 miles south of Laohokow, after it had been taken by the enemy Sunday.

British Press Jap Retreat In Burma

Calcutta, April 11 (AP)—British armored units drove east today from captured Thazi in an effort to interecept Japanese troops attempting to escape eastward into Thailand from central Burma along the Thazi-Taunggyi highway. Taunggyi is 85 miles east of Thazi.

Forward elements of the British column were reported to have reached Hlaingdet, a village 8 miles east of Thazi.

Other British forces pushing southward from Thazi toward Rangoon, 280 miles south, established a roadblock south of Thazi on the main highway and ambushed a column of retreating Japanese troops. In a brief engagement 200 of the invaders were killed and eight artillery pieces captured.

British Indian troops operating directly east and slightly north of the Meiktila area captured a number of guns and supply dumps and inflicted heavy casualties.

Medium bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked a Japanese supply and troop base at Kyaukpadaung, railhead of a 70-mile branch line southwest of Pyinmana.

British In Burma Push Beyond Thazi

Calcutta, April 11 (AP)—Sweeping beyond captured Thazi, British 14th Army troops were reported closing in today from the north and west against Hlaingdet, eight miles from the main highway to the Shan States of Eastern Burma.

Hlaingdet lies [illegible] miles southeast of Thazi, important hub 14 miles east of the British base at Meiktila.

A Southeast Asia Command communique also said that armored columns operating from Meiktila had inflicted considerable casualties on Japanese remnants in the region.

Allied aircraft ranged over Burma to the south, attacking Japanese concentrations on the road to Rangoon.

ARTILLERY DUELS RAGE ON OKINAWA

American Casualties 2,695 —Japs Losing Men at Rate of 11 to One.

GUAM, Thursday, April 12.—(AP) American casualties of 2,695—432 dead, 2,103 wounded and 160 missing—in the first nine days of the Okinawa invasion were announced today by Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz as U. S. Marines and infantrymen fought bitterly on both ends of the rain-swept island just 325 miles south of Japan.

Doughboys of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army corps were stalemated in the southern sector for the seventh straight day amid a full-blown artillery duel, and for the first time since the Easter Sunday invasion the Marines in the north ran into organized resistance.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine amphibious corps scored some advances but their speed was slowed materially. The Leathernecks hold about two-thirds of the Notobu peninsula on Okinawa's west coast.

The Americans on the vital Ryukyu island were killing Japanese at the rate of more than 11 to one, considerably less than the ratio on Iwo Jima and Saipan. The American casualties were up to midnight Monday. By Sunday midnight the enemy had lost 5,009 dead and 222 prisoners, but much heavy fighting has been under way since then.

Lines Unchanged

Admiral Nimitz again reported "no substantial changes in the lines" in the southern sector, where the strongly-entrenched Japanese were pouring in artillery, mortar and small arms fire in increasing amounts. The action, fought along the "Little Siegfried Line" about four miles north of Naha, was undeniably the fiercest artillery engagement of the Pacific war.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh division took the village of Ouki while other troops captured the nose of a ridge near Kakazu in the morning and held it against a stiff counterattack in the afternoon. A minefield to the east damaged three American tanks.

During the day the Japanese made four determined and well-prepared counterattacks against the 24th corps after firing 4,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire. The Japanese called for mortar fire into the front, even though some landed among their own men.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland said the Japanese were suspected of employing a small observation plane with United States markings from a hidden airfield on southern Okinawa. The tiny aircraft was reported observing American positions and directing Japanese mortar fire.

YANK FOOTHOLD ON RIDGE NEAR KAKAZU GAINED

Infantrymen on Okinawa Get Back Important Point After Three Days.

Guam, April 11 (A. P.).—American infantrymen gained a foothold today for the second time in three days on a ridge near Kakazu, on southern Okinawa, where the Japanese are making their stanchest defense of the island. Artillery fire on both sides slackened as the weather cleared.

A heavy rainstorm which had swept the area had not kept the Yanks from seizing Tsugen, an islet at the entrance to Nakagusuku Bay. Twenty-fourth Corps doughboys who landed at Tsugen against only light opposition, yesterday killed off the entire garrison of 150 troops, pre-invasion naval shelling knocking out most of the enemy's artillery, mortars and machine guns.

Tsugen, about ten miles off Okinawa's eastern coast, gives the Americans control of Nakagusuku Bay, one-time Japanese fleet anchorage. The excellent harbor can be used advantageously for unloading supplies and equipment designed to develop Okinawa into an air base only 325 miles south of the Japanese home islands. Marine Corps fighter planes already are based there for air defense.

Americans fighting in rain and mud on Okinawa gained up to 2,500 yards in the north but were virtually stalemated in the rugged southern sector for the sixth straight day amid the fiercest artillery duel of the Pacific war. Several Japanese counterattacks, supported by artillery and mortar barrages, were thrown back on the south.

The counter-blows were costing heavy casualties and materially increased the Japanese toll of dead since the official count of 5,009, plus 222 prisoners of war taken, up to Sunday midnight. The enemy in one counterattack recaptured a ridge near Kakazu.

Jap Gunnery Better.

Major-Gen. John R. Hodge, Twenty-fourth Corps commander, said that the Japanese artillery was stronger and more accurate than any offered yet in the Pacific. He said that his troops actually were only through the outer shell of defenses, which extend for almost four miles to the outskirts of Naha, the capital city.

This bitter fighting in the south, along a four-and-a-half-mile line, was increasing the rate of American casualties, estimated unofficially at the rate of one American killed or wounded for every two Japanese killed. The last estimate of American casualties on Okinawa covered up to Wednesday midnight—a week ago.

At that time 175 Marines and soldiers had been killed and 798 wounded. Much bitter fighting has marked the battle since then.

Artillery Preparation First.

One reason gains have been recorded in yards is the fact that field commanders are massing great quantities of artillery to knock out each concrete pillbox before sending troops forward. This takes time, but it saves lives.

Marines in the north, under Major-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, smashed two small counter-attacks on the Motobu peninsula yesterday, meeting their first important opposition. Their advance of 2,500 yards was the smallest Marine sweep of the eleven-day campaign.

It took in Unten Bay, on the northern shore, where the Leathernecks captured submarine pens pounded so heavily by artillery and bombings that they were of little use. The Japanese continued their small-scale nuisance air attacks.

A destroyer and two neighboring landing craft were attacked by six enemy planes within six minutes off Okinawa last night, but five were shot down by fighters and the sixth ran for home. One plane crashed thirty yards off the destroyer's beam.

Earlier, an enemy light bomber made a run against a destroyer, but the plane failed to release. The plan crashed in the sea without damage to the ship.

Meanwhile, Japan's Domei news agency repeated its broadcast claim that nine Allied aircraft carriers had been sunk in waters of the Ryukyu chain between March 23 and April 7 with the assertion that "at least three" of these had been identified as the "converted carrier Langley, the standard carrier Essex and the auxiliary Hipper."

SOUTHERN LUZON CLEAN-UP PUSHED

American Forces Move Quickly to Liberate Additional Territory.

MANILA, Thursday, April 12—(AP) American forces are moving swiftly to liberate southern Luzon, exploiting the enemy's disorganized state, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Dismounted troopers of the First Cavalry division advanced 14 miles from Luzon to occupy Sampaloc and sent advance units to Mauban on the east coast of southeastern Luzon.

Elements of the 11th Airborne division [illegible] moved in force into the Lamon area, on the east coast, and the 158th regimental combat team pressed its attack in the Legaspi area, capturing 14 pieces of artillery and other military equipment.

These gains followed yesterday's announcement by MacArthur that all organized enemy resistance had collapsed in southern Luzon and its liberation "is at hand."

On Negros, the 40th division, advancing 30 miles around the northern end of the island, forced enemy remnants into a narrow pocket. MacArthur said civil government was rapidly being restored.

In the air war heavy bombers hit the Victoria docks at Hong Kong, bombed two radio stations and rail installations on Hainan island in the China seas and sank a small freighter off the Luichow peninsula.

Farther south a French Indo-China troop train was destroyed with direct hits and a small cargo ship sunk.

Heavy bombers also pounded the Davao area of Mindanao island in the Philippines and oft-bombed Formosa. Borneo was another target.

American liberation forces which are rapidly clearing the Philippines of Japanese today imposed a greater threat to oil-rich Borneo from the Sulu archipelago, brought under complete control after a speedy campaign.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced Wednesday that his veteran 41st division seized Jolo island, key position in the chain leading from Mindanao to Borneo, on Monday. This gave his forces complete control of the group a week after the first landing on Tawitawi, at the southern end of the chain.

Yank forces now are poised on the north and northeast flanks of Borneo—on Palawan to the north and in the Sulus to the northeast. Airfields on Palawan are within 500 miles of Brunel bay and Tarakan, enemy bases in northern Borneo. Those on Jolo are only 200 miles from Sandakan, capital of northern or British Borneo.

YANKS CONTROL SULU ISLANDS

Americans Overrun Jolo—Free Leper Colony.

Manila, April 11 (A. P.).—Complete control of the Sulu Archipelago between Mindanao and Borneo, was announced today by Gen. MacArthur. Forty-first Division infantry invaded the key island of Jolo on Monday, [illegible] quickly captured the capital city and its airdromes.

The veteran Forty-first Division, which captured the big harbor of Tawitawi in the Sulu chain on April 2, swept ashore at the Jolo city water front, on the twenty-mile-long island's north coast. Another force landed four miles northeast of the capital. Opposition was negligible so the Americans drove eight miles inland.

Another swift landing was made at Culion Island, north of Palawan. This resulted in the liberation of thousands of lepers who had lacked proper food and

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medicine for three years. Ten years ago the Culion leper colony numbered 7,000, including a few whites.

Although the adjoining anchorage in Coron Bay was used by the Jap fleet during operations against the American invaders of Leyte last November, resistance was negligible and a supply ship steamed in immediately with the first medical supplies the lepers have received since the Jap occupation.

While MacArthur announced "all organized enemy resistance in southern Luzon has collapsed and its liberation is at hand," from the Bicol Peninsula came field reports that the 158th Regiment met resistance a mile and a half southeast of Darage.

To the north the Eleventh Airborne Division advanced twenty miles from Lucena, capital of Tayabas Province, to Atimonan on the Pacific Coast—one of the points where the Nipponese launched their Luzon invasion in 1941. This advance was through mountain passes where Americans and Filipinos held out for more than a week against a huge Jap force.

American planes bombed Davao and Borneo targets Sunday. Formosa targets were blasted Saturday and Sunday.

Faces on Cardboard Look Like Live Japs

WITH THE U. S. 24th ARMY CORPS, Okinawa, April 11—(AP) The Japanese are employing sundry delaying tricks on Okinawa, Seventh Division headquarters reported today.

Yank Doughboys, trying to smash through stiff opposition to Naha, the capital, have had to take time out to investigate Japanese fakes in the bushes and burial caves areas. The faces proved to be cardboard masks.

In some sectors the Japanese planted land mine fields and made no effort to camouflage them. Investigation showed that the Nipponese dug many holes and covered them with fresh earth but put no mines in them. Mine removers have been delayed while probing the mineless spots.

Some Okinawa burial vaults, which the Americans are under strict orders not to desecrate, have been used by the Japanese to store supplies of ammunition and for machinegun emplacements. An advancing Yank tank threw flame in the direction of one vault, and it exploded.

G. I., ADRIFT, SURVIVES DRINKING SALT WATER

AT A FIELD HOSPITAL, in the Philippines, April 8 (Delayed) (AP)—They say a man lost at sea in a life raft can't drink salt water and survive, but Boddie Grier did.

They say, too, that the stark loneliness of one human being on a raft for more than three weeks of heat, cold and buffeting will often drive a man insane, but Boddie Grier came through.

For twenty-four days and nights this 19-year-old boy drifted alone in a tiny raft through the South China Sea. Except for two planes that flew over and failed to sight him, he saw nothing but sky and water. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Grier of Wilmington, Del., pronounce their son's first name "Boa-dee," but he's "Boddie" to his buddies of the 345th Bomb Group.

Boddie, a radioman with the Air Apache Bomb Group on Luzon, was the sole survivor when his plane was ditched 200 miles off the Indo-China coast after a bombing mission on March 10.

He was wedged in the plane's waist and had to chop his way out when it crashed. When the plane sank, a life raft popped out of a hatch. Wearing his life vest, Boddie bucked ten to fifteen foot waves to the raft.

"I rigged up a sail and headed for the Philippines which I figured were somewhere due east," he said. "I hoped to log two miles an hour for fifteen days."

He kept track of the days for a while, but finally lost interest.

During the last week he ran out of fresh water and began drinking salt water.

"I'd rinse out my mouth and then take a few sips," he explained.

On the twenty-fourth day Boddie was picked up by a ship.

Money Isn't Everything

A FIGHTER BASE ON IWO JIMA (Delayed) (AP).—Captain S. Gamjigarjian, of New York, finance officer of an Air Forces service group, casually kicked aside one of thirteen boxes containing more than $1,000,000 in United States currency. "This money doesn't bother me at all," he said. "We just sort of keep an eye on it while we are guarding this can," and he put his hand reverently on one of Iwo's rarest objects—a can of peaches.

Australian Wives Must Wait

BRISBANE, Australia, April 11 (AP).—Because of shipping difficulties, many of 2,000 Australian wives of American servicemen awaiting transport to the United States may not be able to leave for America this year or next, an American spokesman said here today.

2 Chilean Divisions Due For Pacific, Is Report

Santiago, Chile, April 11 (AP)—The magazine *Vea* said today that Chile will send two divisions to the Pacific front as part of a quota of 1,000,000 soldiers from Latin-America agreed upon at the Mexico City inter-American conference.

The magazine said President Antonio Rios would inform the Chilean Congress of the agreement when it convenes May 25.

[In Washington the State Department said it had "no confirmation whatsoever" of the Santiago report and a spokesman for the Chilean Embassy said he knew "absolutely nothing" concerning it. It was pointed out that the only military subjects formally taken up at the Mexico City conference related to defense of the Western Hemisphere.]

Argentina Accepts U.S. Envoy

Buenos Aires, April 11 (AP)—The Argentine Government today said that Spruille Braden proposed as United States Ambassador to this country, would be acceptable here. Braden now is United States Ambassador to Cuba.

Venezuela Protests Killings

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 11 (AP)—The Foreign Office today protested the slaying by the Japanese of Alberto Delfino, Venezuelan Consul in Manila, and his wife and son, last Feb. 10. The protest, made on the basis of reports received in Washington, was filed through the Swiss Legation, which represents Japan in Venezuela.

Mexican Unit Joins MacArthur

MEXICO CITY, April 11 (AP)—The Government announced today that the First Squadron of the Mexican Aviation Corps, the first unit of Mexico's armed forces to be sent overseas—had been incorporated with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces. The squadron's departure from a Pacific Coast port was disclosed only a few days ago.

Argentina Will Show Anti-German Movies

Buenos Aires, April 11 (AP)—Alfredo Bolognesi, director general of the Government's Theater and Film Board, said in an interview with *La Nacion* today that the American film, "The Hitler Gang," would be shown for the first time in Argentina next Friday.

The new policy, he told the newspaper, will extend to all previously banned films, among them Charles Chaplin's "The Dictator," "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and "Mission to Moscow."

Whitey Dahl Dropped By Canadian Air Force

Ottawa, April 11 (AP)—Squadron Leader Harold E. (Whitey) Dahl, United States veteran of the Loyalist forces in Spain and a member of the RCAF, has been convicted of four charges in connection with improper disposal of about $680 worth of aircraft equipment and other articles, it was announced tonight. He was sentenced to dismissal from the air force.

Dahl, released in 1939 from a Spanish prison by General Franco, has been commanding officer of a Royal Air Force transport command station at Belem, Brazil, where the improper disposal was alleged to have taken place.

He was tried on fourteen charges, but convicted only on four which alleged not only improper disposal but conduct "to the prejudice of good order and air-force discipline."

Canadian Press Favors Free Exchange Of News

Toronto, April 11 (AP)—A resolution expressing belief in the free exchange of news was adopted today by the annual meeting of the Canadian Press. The resolution parallels one passed by the CP board at its meeting in Vancouver last September and will be communicated to Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the Canadian delegates to the world security conference in San Francisco.

It approves "the world-wide right of interchange of news by news-gathering and distributing agencies, whether individual or associated, and the right of free access to news sources by any newspaper of any country." It further expresses the belief that "these rights should be protected by international compact."

JAP MILITARIST IN NEW CABINET

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11—(AP) Lt. Gen. Fujiharu Yasui, member of the powerful Japanese military faction known as the Kwantung Army Clique, has joined the new Nipponese cabinet as a minister without portfolio, Tokyo radio said today.

Premier Baron Kantaro Suzuki's cabinet acquired another member when Natao Kohiyama, president of the South Manchuria railway, was installed as minister of transportation and communications, said another of the Japanese broadcasts heard by the FCC.

Yasui lifted the cabinet military membership to six—four navy and two army leaders. Domei, the Japanese news agency, said the influential militarist was a nominee of war minister Gen. Korechika Anami and was expected to maintain "liaison between the cabinet and the army."

The first Cabinet meeting yesterday gave lengthy consideration to increasing the production of war materials and foodstuffs and strengthening transportation facilities, Domei said.

The influential Tokyo newspaper Asahi turned the spotlight on the Russo-Japanese situation with an editorial saying that relations with Russia and China formed the most important "task" confronting Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

Domei said Baron Masayuki Matsuda, Parliamentary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Koiso Cabinet, which preceded Kantaro Suzuki's government, had been named to the same post in the new Cabinet.

was installed as Minister of Transportation and Communications, taking over the post held temporarily by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Munitions Minister. Domei said that Gen. Yasui, an influential militarist and classmate of Gen. Anami and Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander in the Philippines, was expected to maintain "liaison between the cabinet and the Army."

Jap Cabinet Meets.

In another dispatch recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission, Domei said that Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki's cabinet, at its first meeting yesterday, emphasized the necessity of increasing the production of war materials and foodstuffs and strengthening transportation facilities.

"All the ministers," Domei said, "voiced their firm resolution to tide over the situation at any cost." Domei reported that the Japanese are showing unusual interest in the diplomatic trend which will be developed by Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbor, who was recalled to the post by Baron Suzuki.

The news agency quoted an editorial from the Tokyo Asahi saying that relations with Russia and China constitute the most important task confronting Togo. Asahi noted that Togo was a strong advocate of school of thought which felt that the nation's diplomatic policy should be independent of military developments, as opposed to a rival school believing that war-time diplomacy should be determined by military developments.

NEW FINNISH CABINET

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Carl Gustav Mannerheim of Finland directed Premier Juho K. Passikivi to form a new cabinet, a Finnish radio reported last (Wednesday) broadcast reported by the FCC.

Earlier the Finnish radio said a coalition government was expected to be formed under Passikivi to replace the cabinet which resigned following the recent elections.

150 SUPERFORTS AGAIN HIT TOKYO

B-29s, Supported by Fighter Planes, Hammer Jap Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 12—(Thursday)—(AP) Tokyo caught it again yesterday from the superfortresses—perhaps more than 150 of them supported by fighters of the Seventh air force.

The 20th Air Force announced the daylight raid (today, Tokyo time) struck industrial targets in the Japanese capital and in the general area, the B29s operating in very large force.

The announcement, giving no details, termed it a "three-way" attack by the 21st bomber command from the Marianas islands. It did not elaborate on the expression. Military men took it to mean the planes swept in from different directions.

Army Clique Is in Jap Cabinet

Kwantung Faction Leader and Manchurian Railway Head Take Over Posts.

San Francisco, April 11 (A. P.).—Another of Japan's Kwantung Army clique, strongest military faction of the empire, joined the new Suzuki Cabinet today. The Japanese agency Domei reported via the Tokyo radio that Lieut.-Gen. Fujitaru Yasui, a nominee of War Minister Korechika Anami, was installed as a Minister without portfolio.

Naoto Kohiyama, president of the South Manchuria Railway,

U.S. Group Asks Italy As An Ally

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Pleas for recognition of Italy as a full ally were heard today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, but Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) objected that the committee was going outside its province.

Representative Mundt interrupted a hearing on a resolution calling for recognition to express "amazement and disappointment" that the State and War departments hadn't been consulted.

Pointing out that Congress cannot recognize the former Axis partner, Mundt said:

"It (the resolution) is an attempt on the part of the branch of Government which has the least infor-

mation to tell the branch with the most information what it should do."

To Write Secretaries

He said later he will write the Secretaries of State and War asking their views on Italy.

Advocates of the resolution, introduced by Representative Marcantonio (ALP., N.Y.), jammed into the committee hearing to urge its adoption in time to give Italy a place in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco later this month.

Recognition of Italy as a full ally—instead of its present designation as a "cobelligerent"—would make that country eligible to receive lend-lease aid from the United States.

LaGuardia Supports Measure

Mayor LaGuardia of New York sent a telegram to the committee declaring "Italy should be afforded the opportunity of signing the United Nations agreement."

Italy has "rid herself of the despicable dictator who plunged her people into war against their will," the Mayor said. "She is carrying her load within her present limitations in aid of the cause of the United Nations. She should not be permitted to continue under the disadvantages in which she now finds herself."

Race With Time

Marcantonio, Representative D'Alesandro (D., Md.) and other representatives urged adoption of the resolution in time to admit an Italian delegation to San Francisco.

Members of a joint committee representing Italian-American organizations with a claimed total membership of 1,800,000 arrived in Washington today to urge that Italy be invited to the San Francisco meeting. The committee, headed by Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council, was formed for that particular purpose. It includes representatives of political, labor, religious and fraternal organizations of Americans of Italian descent.

NEW SOFT COAL WAGE PACT SIGNED

WLB Must Approve Agreement Reached By Lewis And Operators

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THE WASHINGTON SCENE:
Hugh R. Wilson, former Ambassador, picked as foreign affairs adviser to Republican National Committee.....Page 6

Alfred Schindler, St. Louis business man, nominated to be Under Secretary of Commerce..Page 7

House Democratic leaders plan to pigeon-hole Senate's manpower bill.....Page 7

UNRRA estimates liberated countries will need $100,000,000,000 in relief.....Page 8

Washington, April 11 (AP)—A new soft-coal agreement carrying a basic $1.07-a-day pay increase and an extension clause intended to end periodic end-of-contract crises was signed today by operators and miners.

Subject to War Labor Board approval and a rise in coal prices, the contract was ratified by John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers and owners' representatives after weeks of negotiation. Signing came as the Government moved to get back into operation scattered mines where shutdowns have interrupted the output of fuel for the war effort.

Work Resumption Due Today

Operators said a coal-price increase, which would have to be approved by the Office of Price Administration, would be necessary to meet higher production costs occasioned by the higher wages.

Lewis has agreed to join in the operators' request for a price increase, the amount of which is not yet known, but is estimated at about 25 cents a ton. None of the added cost can be absorbed, the operators contended.

An operators' spokesman estimated the additional miner remuneration at approximately $150,000,000 annually.

A general resumption of work was expected tomorrow at mines shut down by wildcat strikes. Bolstering this belief were both a presidential order for Government seizure and the final signing of the contract.

Stoppages In Three States

Continued stoppages were reported today in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama, three of the seven States where Secretary of the Interior Ickes was ordered to take over operation of 235 idle mines.

In Pennsylvania, where 20,684 remained idle, John Dresmich, international representative of UMW District 5 (Pittsburgh), said small mines could be expected to resume operation at once, but that it would take "a day or two" to get miners back to larger pits, "because they have to hold local meetings and vote on it first."

New Rate $10 Per Day

The new contract fixes a wage rate of $10 per day as compared with the present $8.50, but the actual pay increase, spread over a 6-day week and with less than regular rates for underground travel, averages $1.07 a day.

Differentials of 4 and 6 cents for the second and third shifts, respectively, were included in the contract.

The workers would receive $75 apiece in place of vacation time off, an increase of $25 over the old contract.

Lewis abandoned his demand for a 10-cents-a-ton royalty for a union "rainy day" fund, in exchange for concessions on his principal wage demand.

Drops Foreman Demand

His demand that foremen be made eligible for union membership—the last stumbling block in the way of agreement—also was dropped in the face of unaltering operators' opposition.

Hope for an end to the contract termination crises which have disrupted production and led to Government seizure four times since the war started was based on the new contract's "open-end" provision.

The contract will run for one year from April 1, unless the Government wage policy is revised in the meantime, but will not terminate automatically next March 31.

"Open-End" Provision Praised

One operator called the "open-end" provision the finest thing "we have ever had" in respect to a precaution against the upheavals caused by automatic contract terminations.

The "open-end" provision calls for continuation of the contract beyond next March 31 unless either party wants to negotiate for some reason or other.

In that event, the party would serve a ten-day notice of a call for a negotiating conference. The conference would run for fifteen days, at the end of which if no agreement were reached the talks could be continued by agreement or either side could serve notice that the contract would terminate in another five days.

30-Day Cooling Off Period

This would make over-all a 30-day cooling-off period before the contract could terminate, said this operator, who withheld use of his name.

Operator sources said it was difficult to calculate the average added cost of producing a ton of coal involved in the wage increase because of varying factors in different producing areas. One spokesman prominent in the negotiations said the costs would be up between 20 to 40 cents a ton.

Negotiators said the new wage agreement is being sent to the War Labor Board for consideration. It probably will require hearings to get a full explanation of the details of the agreement before reaching any decision.

Polish Question Urgent

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Washington, April 11 (AP)—A new break within the Big Three is feared in diplomatic quarters here in connection with word from London that Prime Minister Churchill is preparing for a discussion on unhappy Poland.

Already, there is more than dissatisfaction on the part of the United States and England about Russia's attitude—and vice versa.

Churchill is to address the House of Commons Thursday of next week. No one in responsible position here will predict he will have anything good to say about progress toward establishing the Yalta-proposed "national unity" government for Poland.

It appears implicit in London's news on Churchill that the British are telling Moscow that the facts of a very unhappy condition could not be kept much longer secret. Also that if Moscow wants to help avoid an outbreak of trouble just prior to the San Francisco conference of United Nations it should co-operate quickly for a solution.

Tend To Blame Russians

The tendency both here and in London is to put most of the responsibility for the bogging down of Polish negotiations on the Russians.

The impression in Washington is that the Soviets have taken the position that the Yalta agreement provided merely for broadening but not for reorganizing the present Warsaw Government.

This is entirely contrary to the London and Washington interpretation of what President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Churchill wrote down at Yalta about Poland.

English and American foreign-policy chiefs take the line that a really new Government should be set up at Warsaw, including not only leaders of the present Soviet-sponsored regime, but also Polish leaders from both inside and outside the country who would be acceptable to the United States, Russia and Britain.

Still Long Way Apart

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The question is becoming urgent because of an apprehension held by diplomatic officials here that the Polish situation may go on being, in peace as in war, one of the real sources of division among the Allies.

When American officials returned from the Yalta conference they believed that they had achieved a workable solution. Now it can be reported without question that thus far the difference of interpretation of the Yalta agreement on Poland has put the Russians about as far from the Anglo-American negotiators as they were prior to Yalta.

While Big Three relationships held the pre-conference attention of diplomats here, some members of the American delegation to San Francisco pressed ahead with a more strictly United States approach to conference problems.

Main Issue For Decision

Chairman Connally (D., Texas), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a speech here that he believed the United States representative on the proposed world security council should be free to act to use force in prevention of war without referring to Congress for authority in each case.

It seems certain that this will be one of the main issues for decision by the Senate if the San Francisco conference produces, as expected, a charter of world organization which the President would shortly thereafter recommend to the Senate for ratification.

A group of international jurists worked steadily ahead on revision of World Court statutes to fit that agency into the proposed new organization. Members of the American delegation continued their sessions at the State Department designed to produce a common policy for the delegation on issues to come up at San Francisco.

RELIEF TOTAL UP IN BILLIONS

UNRRA Estimates Needs Of Liberated Lands

Washington, April 11 (AP)—UNRRA estimated today that liberated lands will need $100,000,000,000 worth of food, clothing and other relief supplies.

But the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said in its second quarterly report that these countries themselves would furnish about 92 per cent of their own needs.

Total import requirements, exclusive of those of Russia and China, were estimated at $7,500,000,000, of which UNRRA will chip in $2,000,000,000.

Help May Be Slow

However, the international relief agency warned that help may be slow in coming.

"Even though the main back of the Nazi military power may be broken before long," the report said, "it may take some time to clean up pockets of Nazi resistance. If this eventually does occur, UNRRA may also be limited, by such military operations, in carrying out fully the tasks for which it was created."

The armed forces, it explained, have first call on port facilities, transportation and distribution. Thus relief for liberated areas may be continued only on an emergency basis until Germany's final collapse eases the strain on the supply routes.

To Get Full-Scale Aid

The freed peoples received from President Roosevelt, who sent the UNRRA report to Congress, assurances they will get full-scale help eventually.

"We in America, who have been so fortunate as to have the battle for the world waged beyond our shores," he said in a letter to the legislators, "propose as participants in UNRRA to do all in our power to help these victims of war begin to regain their strength so that they can help themselves and assume their rightful places as partners in achieving victory and in building a lasting peace."

$800,000,000 Available

The report showed that while the United States has made available $800,000,000 in cash and supplies to UNRRA, only $6,173,417 had been spent by December 31. The report covered operations only to that date.

Nine nations, the report disclosed, have not yet paid their assessments in full for UNRRA's $10,000,000 fund for 1944 administrative expenses. Russia has contributed only $200,000 of her share of $1,500,000.

Nip Mercy Ship Sunk, U.S. Fears

Washington, April 11 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight that an Allied submarine sank what may have been the Japanese relief ship Awa Maru, traveling under Allied safe conduct.

The announcement said the Navy Department had reported that a ship about 40 miles from the estimated position of the Japanese vessel was sunk about midnight April 1 by submarine action.

A survivor said it was the Awa Maru.

The announcement said no lights or special illumination were visible at any time.

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The Awa Maru was returning to Japan after having delivered relief supplies for Allied internees and prisoners in Formosa, Hong Kong, Saigon, Singapore and in Dutch Indies ports.

The supplies had been sent to Vladivostok over a year ago and long negotiations preceded Japanese agreements to deliver them.

The United States is sending a communication to Japan about the matter through Swiss authorities.

The main concern is whether the incident might be seized upon as a bar to further deliveries.

U. S. Moves to Increase Pork Production, OPA Under Fire

WASHINGTON, April 11 — (AP) — The government moved today to get more pork next year, while critical senators studying present food shortages accused OPA of laxness, unfairness and inefficiency.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones asked farmers to increase fall production of pigs 18 per cent to 37,000,000 head. He raised the price the government supports for hogs from $12.50 to $13 a hundred pounds.

A Department of Agriculture forecast said there is plenty of corn in reserve to fatten the fall crop of pigs—which won't be ready to eat until next spring.

Thomas I. Emerson, deputy OPA administrator in charge of enforcement, underwent another rough

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day in hearings of the Senate Food Investigation committee.

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont), who said black market operators in meat thrived under OPA tactics, told Emerson to his face that "you are the best evidence" of OPA incompetence.

Emerson testified that OPA discovered about 350,000 violations of price controls last year and secured 67,039 convictions. He told questioning Chairman Thomas (D-Okla) that OPA needs more enforcement agents, also that short supplies and bad distribution of supplies tended to increase the black market.

J. T. Kennedy, superintendent of markets for the District of Columbia, testified that people in Washington are "not in sympathy" with OPA's enforcement methods and that half the meat sold here goes for above-ceiling prices.

No Action Taken

F. M. Tobin, a Rochester, N. Y., meat packer, told the committee that his company has notified OPA "on many occasions of violations but they don't seem to do anything about it."

Tobin also said that Herman N. Greenberg, chief of OPA's meat and dairy enforcement division, passed up an invitation from members of the Independent Meat Packers association to discuss black markets. Tobin heads the association.

"I could have furnished him names," Tobin said. Greenberg, who was present, told the committee that he had to miss the meeting, in Chicago, because he had to return to Washington.

Drama was added to the committee's deliberations by the reading of a telegram from Harry T. Brundige, Cosmopolitan magazine writer, who wired that OPA agents were called off when a trap was ready for a gang of alleged black market operators two years ago.

Brundige's account, which was put into the record, related that the writer posed as a meat buyer for New York night clubs and that an arrangement was made to purchase 800,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of black market meat.

But at the last minute, when Brundige was intending to make the first and trap-spring payment, in Kansas City, the telegram said, Emerson called off OPA agents who had been working with him.

Emerson explained to the committee that OPA had all the evidence it needed without Brundige's help. He said the leader of the black market gang was sentenced to a year in jail and was fined $10,000.

"It might interest you to know," Wheeler then said, "that the black marketers who were indicted today in Baltimore or who will be indicted tomorrow in a $2,000,000 black market operation are the same characters with whom Mr. Brundige did business two years ago and could have been nailed then—and permanently—instead of letting them loose and wild for two full years."

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Today in Baltimore, meat wholesalers Lincon Spevak and George Lerian, his manager, posted bond of $5,000 each. They were indicted by a Federal grand jury yesterday on 242 counts charging ceiling price violations and another charging conspiracy to sell wholesale pork, beef, butter and turkey at above ceiling prices in New York, Baltimore and elsewhere.

Senator Wheeler has advocated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation send its G-men into the fight against illegal dealers in rationed food. But Emerson said the FBI does not have the staff to give OPA much help on enforcement.

The OPA deputy and Senator Bushfield (R-SD) got into a quarrel about what Bushfield called OPA "snoopers" bluffing businessmen into paying penalties.

Bushfield said he knew of one case in which four OPA agents "wrangled with a poor little grocer for three hours." Emerson commented most such reports were untrue. Bushfield said this one was, that he was there.

RED RAIDER UNIT PROUD OF RECORD IN PACIFIC WAR

By JAMES D. WHITE

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP) Maybe you haven't heard of the Red Raiders. But thousands of Japanese have—all the way from Rabaul to Formosa. A lot of them looked up too late to see the bombs falling.

Formally, the Red Raiders are the 22nd bombardment squadron of the U. S. 5th airforce. The long story of their operations in the southwest Pacific just released contains a string of "first" as long as a liberator's fuselage.

Latest on the list, the Raiders were the first land-based army bombers to hit Formosa from the Pacific side. They left Heito air base in flames. That was the day after their leader, Col. Richard W. (Red) Robinson of Wilkinsburgh, Pa., was killed in a take-off crash at a Philippines base.

Named for Leader

It was from Robinson, a full colonel at 26, that the Raiders took their name, a tribute to his flaming red hair. Their insigne is a red-maned Viking warrior.

In 1940 the new 22nd took B-26 Marauders directly from the assembly lines and were the first unit equipped with them. On the day after Pearl Harbor they were on their way to Australia—which they reached in January 1942.

The first fully armed bombardment unit to span the Pacific, the 22nd sent some planes into the battle of Midway. Four of their bombers were the first army mediums to be used for torpedo bombing.

They were the first medium bomber unit to hit Rabaul, New Britian, where they braved swarms of Jap interceptors and the fire of 100 flak ships. They got a presidential citation about this time.

They helped to wipe out that big Japanese convoy of 22 ships in the Bismarck sea and worked their way up the New Guinea coast over such historic targets as Buna, Lae, Salamaua, Finschafen, Wewak, Wakde.

The Marauders were replaced by the longer-ranged Mitchell B-25s, and the Raiders were the first group to fly that type of bomber in combat. They didn't lose a plane.

Jumps between targets became even longer and the raiders switched to Liberators (B-24s) and thus became the first outfit to have flown three types of bombers in combat. They were the first to hit Palau in daylight hours, first to hit the Philippines, and were the first B-24s in action against Clark field, Manila and Corregidor in the Philippines.

Meanwhile they took part in a two-day strike which knocked out oil refineries at the "Ploesti of the Pacific" at Balikpapan, on Borneo.

Operating now from the Philippines, the Red Raiders are commanded by Maj. Leonard T. Nicholson, an original member of the squadron, from Prescot, Ariz.

The ambition of the Red Raiders now, naturally, is to be the first Pacific-based Liberator fliers to hit Tokyo.

FIGHTS UNIONS ON FOREMEN

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G.M. Official Opposes Unionization Of Management

New York, April 11 (AP)—H. W. Anderson, vice president of General Motors Corporation, said tonight that General Motors believed it was its "patriotic duty to oppose the unionization of management by every proper and lawful means."

"We are convinced it would be impossible," Anderson told a personnel conference of the American Management Association, "for a foreman to follow both management and union leadership at the same time."

He said Generals Motors had been able to maintain an efficient and successful organization because it had insisted on establishment and maintenance of rules "designed to leave no doubt as to where everybody—workmen, management and unions alike—stood at all times."

Policies In Jeopardy

"It is these very policies," he added, "that will be in jeopardy if outside organizations attempt to usurp the loyalty and co-operation we must have from our management personnel."

Earlier, War Labor Board Chairman George W. Taylor criticized what he termed a tendency of labor and management to shift to the War Labor Board the responsibility for settling a dispute.

General wage increases, even while present governmental controls remain in effect after the war ends, was seen today as a possibility by Chairman Taylor.

"General wage increases," Dr. Taylor said, "may possibly return to the economic picture while governmental controls are retained as growing availability of manpower and civilian goods relieves the inflationary pressures which originally caused the Government to restrict general wage adjustments to the limitations of the Little Steel formula.

Hourly Rate Adjustment

"It may be that the first step away from the general rule of no more general wage increases may take the form of selective adjustments in hourly rates to meet specific problems in specific industries. This is a matter, however, which lies in the future."

The Little Steel formula limits wage increases to 15 per cent of rates in effect on January 1, 1941. Dr. Taylor said that formula had been inaugurated not only to place a ceiling on wage increases, but "to assure lagging groups of workers of at least a fifteen per cent increase."

The WLB has been "acutely aware of the necessity for preventing wage increases which require price increases" during the war, Dr. Taylor said, and only about 1,000 out of 360,000 cases handled by the board required price increases.

National Arbitration Board

"Thought may well be given," he said also, "to the creation of a national arbitration board to which parties may voluntarily turn when the emergency duties of the national WLB have been discharged."

Taylor said it was the nation's obligation to "build a voluntary system for minimizing strikes and walkouts." Collective bargaining should be encouraged, with some sort of governmental umpire available to arbitrate when disputing parties cannot get together, he contended.

Brig. Gen. William C. Rose, vice chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told the meeting there would "still be a tremendous war-production job" after V-E day and "throughout the period of our war with Japan."

Letdown Will Hurt

"We who know the gravity of the problem which will confront us after V-E day—that is the defeating of Japan—are apprehensive that a national letdown may have serious consequences in that direction," he said.

Rose said 350,000 war-production workers would be needed before next August and 4,000,000 agricultural workers would be required to meet 1945 food-production goals.

TARIFF FIGHT AHEAD ON HILL

Battle Lines Drawn As Hearing Is Set For Monday

Washington, April 11 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today set next Monday for the opening of perhaps the biggest congressional tariff battle since the Hawley-Smoot tariff law was written in 1930.

The committee on that day will begin public hearings on legislation proposing to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years, with an amendment granting the President broad new authority to lower duties.

Present Legislation

Republican and Democratic lines already have developed on this historic issue between the parties.

It appears now that many Democrats will join the Republicans in opposing the proposal for additional grant of duty-cutting authority to the President. There seems to be plenty of power to extend the Reciprocal Trading Act in its present form.

The present law, enacted in 1934, permits the President to cut tariffs under the Hawley-Smoot levels by 50 per cent, in negotiating trade pacts with other nations. The State Department has perfected such pacts with 28 nations, with many duties trimmed by varying percentages.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress for new authority to cut tariffs, in treaties, by as much as 50 per cent below their January 1, 1945, levels. This would mean that items already cut 50 per cent could be trimmed a total of 75 per cent below Hawley-Smoot stipulations.

President's Statement

"The purpose of the whole effort," the President said, "is to eliminate economic warfare, to make practical international co-operation effective on as many fronts as possible, and so to lay the economic basis for the secure and peaceful world we all desire."

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), Ways and Means Republican leader, has called for party alignment against the proposal.

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able for bases.

Some units will be sent by the way of the United States, with numerous men given home leaves. Many will go by other routes.

During the early phases of deployment, the spokesman said, there will be no substantial demobilization of AAF personnel except for those eligible men already in the United States.

Rating Scores As Bases

None will be demobilized until their adjusted-rating scores have been published throughout the Army. Their release may be still further delayed by the lack of a qualified replacement, if they are "essential" men, or by some necessity which is unforeseen now.

The AAF is using the army scoring procedure to determine eligibility for demobilization, and expects to release the same percentage as the other army branches.

Personnel readjustments of all units to be redeployed will be made before the units are dispatched.

Plans To Shift Air Forces After V-E Day Outlined

Washington, April 11 (AP)—General movements of army air forces from Europe to the Pacific will wait until at least 30 days after V-E day. Some "critical" units may be shifted earlier.

An Air Force spokesman, disclosing this today, said it would take a month or more to put into effect the administration for such a vast transfer. Some units will be assigned to a "relatively small" occupational air force in Europe.

Bases Impose Only Limit

Emphasizing that the air forces intend to do to Japan what they have already done to Germany, the spokesman said all the air strength that can be employed will be thrown against the Nipponese. The only limiting factor will be land avail-

COMMERCE JOB FOR SCHINDLER

F.D.R. Nominates St. Louisan As Wallace Right-Hand Man

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Alfred Schindler, a 50-year-old St. Louis business man, was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be Secretary Henry Wallace's right-hand man at the Department of Commerce.

Schindler issued a statement here saying he is ready to "devote my all" to the task of helping

business and industry.

The new Under Secretary—subject to approval of the Senate—was hand-picked by Wallace. He first met Wallace over twenty years ago when Schindler was a feed sales executive and Wallace a farmer.

Served Under Jesse Jones

Schindler has also served under Jesse Jones, whom Wallace supplanted at the Commerce Department. Throughout 1942 and part of 1943 Schindler was administrative assistant to Secretary Jones.

Schindler, if the Senate acts favorably, will succeed Wayne C. Taylor as Under Secretary. Taylor's resignation was announced by the White House along with Schindler's appointment.

Taylor is reported to be in line for the presidency of the Export-Import Bank, a position which is vacant.

For the last year Schindler has headed his own firm, the Alfred Schindler Company, a holding company for four small enterprises—two manufacturing concerns, a sales agency and an advertising agency.

Headed St. Louis Group

Before organizing these enterprises, Schindler was for seven months executive director of the Committee for Economic Development for Greater St. Louis.

From 1917 to 1942, he was with the Ralston-Purina Company of St. Louis. He was the youngest sales executive ever appointed by that firm.

Yesterday Schindler was the guest of Senator Briggs (D., Mo.) at a luncheon in the Capitol attended by Vice President Truman, Robert Hannegan, of St. Louis, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and fourteen senators.

Senator Briggs called Schindler a small business man whose ambition it is to work out a program of service to small business in the postwar period.

MARS SETS NEW RECORD

Flying Boat Makes 20 Trips Over Pacific In March

Washington, April 11 (AP)—The Mars, world's largest flying boat, shattered all previous records for monthly operations in March by flying twenty scheduled trips over the Pacific plus two test hops, the Navy reported today.

The Mars operates a regular Naval Air Transport Service run between Alameda, Cal., and Pearl Harbor.

The 72-ton flying boat carried 19,332 pounds of cargo and 473 high-priority military passengers in its 290.3 scheduled hours of flying for the month, the Navy said.

Thirteen In Crew

A full crew of thirteen and two trainees were carried on all regular flights. The two test hops totaled an additional three hours and twelve minutes.

The Navy also credited the Mars with a record high daily average flight total of 9.4 hours for transoceanic operations.

Since the Mars began regular scheduled operation on January 18, 1944, it has flown a grand total of 124 regular trips (62 round trips), carried 2,564,752 pounds of cargo, 2,152 passengers and covered approximately 270,000 miles.

Launched In 1941

The keel of the so-called "experimental" Mars, being operated by the Naval Air Transport Service between California and Pearl Harbor, was laid at the Glenn L. Martin Company plant in Baltimore in August, 1940. The ship made its maiden flight in July, 1942, across the Chesapeake, after official launching ceremonies in November, 1941.

Originally a patrol bomber, the Mars was converted into an air-cargo vessel late in 1942 at the instruction of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, which had found its armament arrangement "obsolete." No criticism was made of its weight-carrying performance.

The Mars made her first trip in Pacific service—on the present route—in January, 1944.

The Martin Company now is engaged in the production of twenty Mars flying boats for the Navy. These are larger than the experimental version. The first was launched March 6.

Aircraft Carrier Boxer To Be Commissioned

Portsmouth, Va., April 11 (AP)—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Boxer, which was launched at Newport News last December, will be commissioned Monday at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Eighth Essex class flatop built at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Boxer will have a speed of more than 30 knots. She is 850 feet long and can carry more than 80 planes.

Capt. Donald F. Smith, of Timmonsville, S.C., who has logged 6,000 hours of flight time since he became a naval aviator in 1926, will assume command of the Boxer after reading his orders during the brief commissioning ceremonies.

Methodist Bishops Back Bretton Woods Parley

New York, April 11 (AP)—The Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church said today the Bretton Woods monetary conference was an initial venture in international economic co-operation and "we must make a beginning if the economic chaos that has repeatedly followed war is to be prevented."

The council, through its secretary, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of New York, said in a statement on the Bretton Woods proposals:

"The United Nations monetary and financial conference reached agreement on the stabilization of currency and the provision of capital loans for economic development. In such highly technical fields, we are dependent upon expert knowledge.

"We, ourselves, do not profess this knowledge. But common consent concerning economic measures must be achieved if war is to be avoided. We must find a way.

"Delegates from 44 nations assembled at Bretton Woods, N.H., reached a common decision. The proposals were adopted unanimously. The United States delegation was bipartisan."

Military Promotions Confirmed By Senate

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Promotions of three air force commanders to the temporary rank of lieutenant general were confirmed by the Senate today.

The new three-star generals are:

Hoyt S. Vandenberg, of Milwaukee, commander of the 9th Air Force in France.

John K. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, commander of the 12th Air Force in the Mediterranean Area.

Harold Lee George, of Somerville, Mass., commander of the Air Transport Command.

The Senate also confirmed the promotions of 23 officers to the temporary rank of major general, and 55 as brigadiers.

One of the new major generals is Lewis Andrew Pick, of Lynchburg, Va., commanding general of the advance section of the service of supplies in the India-Burma theater. The Ledo road, which Pick's men built, is known to the GI's as "Pick's Pike."

Flying Fortress Crash In Mississippi Kills 14

Jackson, Miss., April 11 (AP). Fourteen men were killed in a collision of two B-17 Flying Fortresses from the Jackson army air base at 12.07 A.M. today about 5 miles north of the air base, Col. William H. Garrison, commanding officer, announced.

They were members of the 203d Army Air Force base unit of the 2d Air Force on detached service from headquarters at Colorado Springs, Col. Both planes were completely demolished and the seven men aboard each instantly killed.

Cause of the collision is unknown, Colonel Garrison said.

Poteat Made Chief Aide To Head Of Red Cross

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Appointment of Douglas Poteat as executive vice chairman of the American Red Cross was announced tonight by Chairman Basil O'Connor.

Poteat, a native of Philadelphia, until recently was deputy commissioner of the Pacific Ocean areas for the Red Cross. Last spring, as a Government representative, he and Stanton Griffis negotiated a plan to halt shipments of ball bearings from Sweden to Germany.

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A GENERAL BABER, DESCRIBED AS CHIEF OF THE LUFTWAFFE, 6 A

A GENERAL BABER, DESCRIBED AS CHIEF OF THE LUFTWAFFE, 16 AIR FIELD

COMMANDERS AND 85 OFFICERS AND PILOTS HAD BEEN EXECUTED MARCH 31 IN A

DESPERATE NAZI ATTEMPT "TO STAVE OFF A FEARED OFFICERS REVOLT."

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED THAT

THE 10,000-TON GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER WAS SUNK IN

THE RAF NIGHT ATTACK ON THE KIEL NAVAL BASE APRIL 9.

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SECOND LEAD AERIAL
BY HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 2,150 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS AND
FIGHTERS IN A MASSIVE SWEEP ACROSS SOUTHERN GERMANY ATTACKED A STRING
OF NAZI AIRFIELDS, RAILROAD YARDS AND OIL AND AMMUNITION DEPOTS IN THE
NUERNBERG-REGENSBURG-MUNICH AREA TODAY IN A CONTINUATION OF THE BIGGEST
AIRFIELD WRECKING CAMPAIGN IN HISTORY.

FIGHTERS WERE HIGH AND LOW SEEKING FOUR DAYS.
WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED THE LAST FOUR DAYS.

AMONG THE TARGETS OF THE BOMBERS WERE LARGE AIRFIELDS AT INGOLSTADT
NORTH OF MUNICH AND OBERTRAUBLING NEAR REGENSBURG, THE KRAIBURG
EXPLOSIVES PLANT NEAR MUHLDORF, OIL STORAGE DEPOTS AT FREIHAM AND
REGENSBURG, THE LANDSHUT ORDNANCE DEPOT AND FREIGHT YARDS NORTHEAST OF
MUNICH AND AT NEUMARKET, INGOLSTADT, DONAUWORTH AND AMBURG.

DURING THE PAST FOUR DAYS A TOTAL OF 63 GERMAN AIRDROMES HAVE BEEN
BEATEN UP AND 798 NAZI PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED ON THE AIR OR ON
THE GROUND, GERMANY'S ONCE-FEARED LUFTWAFFE APPEARED WELL ON THE ROAD
TO OBLITERATION.

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HOPELESSLY OUTNUMBERED FOR MONTHS BY THE ALLIES AND NOW VIRTUALLY GROUNDED FOR LACK OF OIL, THE ENEMY AIR FORCE WAS GIVEN ITS WORST BLOW OF THE WAR YESTERDAY WHEN AMERICAN FLIERS DESTROYED 397 OF ITS PLANES AND DAMAGED COUNTLESS OTHERS.

IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS 61 GERMAN AIR FIELDS HAVE BEEN BOMBED AND STRAFED AND AT LEAST 765 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

SETTING UP SEVERAL NEW RECORDS, THE AMERICANS YESTERDAY KNOCKED OUT 336 GERMAN AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AND SHOT DOWN 61 IN ATTACKS ON 26 OR MORE ENEMY FIELDS. THE COST TO THE U.S.EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES WAS 25 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 15 FIGHTERS.

THE AIR ASSAULT RAGED ON LATE YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT WITH UNDIMINISHED FURY. BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED RAILWAY YARDS AT LEIPZIG AND AT PLAUEN, SOME 90 MILES TO THE SOUTH. MOSQUITO BOMBERS AGAIN HIT BERLIN.

THIRTY-FIVE OF THE GERMAN PLANES DOWNED IN YESTERDAY'S AERIAL COMBAT WERE JET-PROPELLED FIGHTERS--THE LARGEST BAG FOR A SINGLE DAY. BOMBERS DUMPED 3,600 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON SEVEN JET PLANE BASES GUARDING THE BERLIN AREA.

FIGHTER PILOTS ACCOUNTED FOR THE BULK OF THE ENEMY TOLL; BOMBER GUNNERS KNOCKED DOWN 17.

KK435AEW

A234 Add London Russian (Wheeler) xxx Russian advance

RUSSIAN SAPPERS AND TOMMYGUNNERS, ADVANCING IN THE FAMILIAR PATTERN OF STREET FIGHTING, BLASTED THE ENEMY FROM MACHINE GUN NESTS AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS WITH GRENADES AND DIRECT FIRE AND FOUGHT BLOODY HAND TO HAND BATTLES WITH SMALL ARMS AND BAYONETS AND KNIVES FOR POSSESSION OF THE CAPITAL'S LAST BUILDINGS.

AS THE BATTLE ROARED TOWARD A CLIMAX, WITH DRAMATIC SCENES OF FLIGHT, FEAR AND FURY GRIPPING THE NAZIS, THE BERLIN NEWSPAPER ALLGEMIENE ZEITUNG MADE THE GRIM OBSERVATION THAT THE CONFLICT IN VIENNA WAS "DECIDING THE FATE OF GERMANY."

IMPORTANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE AUSTRIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGNS BY BOTH THE GERMANS AND THE RUSSIANS.

THE BERLIN COMMENTATOR ALFRED VON OLBERG SAID RUSSIAN OPERATIONS WEST OF VIENNA TOWARD ST.POELTEN, LINZ AND MUNICH WERE "PREPARATORY TO FURTHER FAR-REACHING ATTACKS," AND MOSCOW'S ILYA EHRENBURG DECLARED THAT THE LIBERATION OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD UTTERLY DESTROY THE NAZI PLAN FOR AN "INNER FORTRESS" IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN

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BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED THE FALL OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL OF KOENIGSBERG TWO DAYS AFTER THE FORTRESS GAVE UP AND 134,000 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED. BERLIN BLAMED THE COLLAPSE ON THE "COWARDICE OF THE FORTRESS COMMANDER, GEN.LASCH," WHO SURRENDERED.

WEST OF KOENIGSBERG, MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASILEVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY RAPIDLY WAS OVERRUNNING THE LAST RESISTANCE ON THE SAMLAND PENINSULA AND WAS DRIVING ON THE ESCAPE PORT OF PILLAU, 24 MILES WEST OF KOENIGSBERG.

WITH THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS RELEASED FROM EAST PRUSSIA FOR THE COMING BERLIN BATTLE, ENEMY BROADCASTS SAID THAT SOVIET ASSAULT FORCES, IN AN ALL-OUT ATTACK TO REDUCE THE LOWER SILESIAN CAPITAL OF BRESLAU, HAD STORMED INTO ST.BERNARD CEMETERY AND RICHTHOFEN SQUARE.

THE RUSSIANS WERE BATTLING FOR A QUICK CLEAN-UP OF BRESLAU TO RELEASE MORE DIVISIONS FOR THE IMPENDING BERLIN STRUGGLE. AN OFFICIAL BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN AGAIN WARNED THAT "HUGE RUSSIAN CONCENTRATIONS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED" ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY FROM SILESIA TO STETTIN, BALTIC PORT.

"THESE FORMATIONS DOUBTLESSLY ARE PREPARING THE IMPENDING OFFENSIVE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. FROM MOSCOW CAME A VENGEFUL ECHO. ILYA EHRENBURG WROTE: "THE DAY IS APPROACHING WHEN WE WILL MEET WITH OUR FRIENDS; WE COME TO THIS APPOINTMENT PROUD AND JOYFUL."

C403PEW

(Hirschfeld) fell Monday

LONDON-FIRST ADD LEAD DAY RUSSIAN XXX ~~DANUBE RIVER.~~

WHILE A BRIEF MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF SOVIET UNITS INSIDE THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTE OTHER RUSSIAN FORCES ALREADY WERE STRIKING WESTWARD TOWARD LINZ AND MUNICH AND ATTACKING THE WACHU SECTOR OF THE DANUBE RIVER 42 MILES WEST OF THE ENCIRCLED CAPITAL.

MOSCOW PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE DOOMED NAZI GARRISON IN VIENNA HAD BEEN COMPRESSED INTO THE EASTERN ONE-TENTH OF THE CITY.

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THESE ACCOUNTS, ETC., ~~SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD.~~

MJ431PEW

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AS HEAD OF THE PALESTINE REPRESENTATIVES OWING TO POOR HEALTH.

WEIZMANN, WHO IS 70, CONTRACTED BRONCHITIS UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON FROM PALESTINE A MONTH AGO AND SINCE THEN HAS BEEN BOTHERED BY EYE TROUBLE.

G106PEW

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSED A BILL TONIGHT CREATING A SEPARATE MINISTRY OF AVIATION, FOLLOWING A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN'S DECLARATION THAT BRITAIN MUST HAVE SUPREMACY IN PEACETIME FLYING.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, SAID THE BIL WOULD GIVE A MUCH FIRMER FOUNDATION FOR ACHIEVING THAT SUPREMACY. THE NEW MINISTRY, HE SAID, WOULD BE CHARGED WITH DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION, SUPERVISION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT AND THE PROMOTION OF SAFETY, EFFICIENCY AND RESEARCH.

WE810PEW

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-GROUP CAPT. GORDON LEARMONT RAPHAEL, OFTEN-DECORATED CANADIAN PILOT AND A LEADING ACE OF THE RAF, WAS KILLED TODAY WHEN HIS SPITFIRE AND ANOTHER PLANE COLLIDED OVER WOODCHURCH, KENT A FEW MILES FROM HIS HOME.

EL6-0105--914PEW

LONDON, APRIL 11--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS

NETHERLANDS

EAD OF THE DUTCH DELEGATION TO THE WORLD ~~SECURITY~~ SECURITY CONFERENCE,

PLANNED TO LEAVE TODAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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APR SINGLETONS 01217 MB/7A

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-- TWELVE DAYS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE LAST ENEMY V-BOMB ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

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THE RUMBLE OF MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN HEARD FOR SEVERAL NIGHTS OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST, AGAIN SHOOK THE FOLKESTONE AREA LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER, RATTLING WINDOWS AND CAUSING HOUSES TO TREMBLE.

THE UNEXPLAINED BLASTS APPARENTLY CAME FROM THE SEA.

WITH THE LAST ~~[redacted]~~ LAUNCHING SITES IN THE NETHERLANDS BEING OVERRUN BY ALLIED TROOPS, IT IS EXPECTED THAT A COMPLETE REPORT ON THE GERMAN LONG-RANGE ROCKET ATTACKS PROBABLY WILL BE GIVEN SHORTLY BY THE GOVERNMENT-- PERHAPS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APL JONES 00945--JA-- 3554

30,24-24697

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND MADE 13 ATTACKS LAST NIGHT ON GERMAN VESSELS IN THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT, ARMS OF THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN NORWAY AND DENMARK.

AMONG SHIPS HIT WERE A MEDIUM-SIZED MERCHANTMAN, THREE ARMED TRAWLERS AND A MINESWEEPER.

SW1045AEW

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LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S 56TH BIRTHDAY WILL NOT BE CELEBRATED BY GERMANS IN THE USUAL MANNER THIS YEAR, HEINRICH HIMMLER DECREED TODAY IN HIS CAPACITY AS INTERIOR MINISTER.

"IN VIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION," SAID A BROADCAST OF DNB, NZI NEWS AGENCY, "GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND ALL OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES WILL WORK AS USUAL APRIL 20TH, HITLER'S BIRTHDAY, ACCORDING TO A DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR."

FD930AEW

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-A.K.PILLAI, INDIAN RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPRESENTATIVE, DECLARED TODAY THAT AGENTS OF BIG BUSINESS IN INDIA ARE SEEKING AN ALLIANCE WITH AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS IN A MASTER PLAN TO CAPTURE THE MARKETS OF THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST.

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION, PILLAI ASSERTED THAT AMERICAN BUSINESS LEADERS WERE BEING "OFFERED THE TEMPTATION OF A STRATEGIC BASE IN INDIA, WITH HER TEEMING MILLIONS AND ABUNDANT NATIONAL RESOURCES PROVIDING AT ONCE A VAST RESERVE OF CHEAP LABOR AND UNLIMITED PROSPECTS OF EXPLOITATION."

HE SAID AN INDIAN BIG BUSINESS GROUP WAS SEEKING MARKETS "EITHER VACATED BY JAPAN OR TO BE PRESENTLY SEIZED FROM BRITAIN."

PILLAI ADDED THAT BRITAIN MUST TAKE A LONG STEP TOWARD SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM BEFORE A SMALL PRIVILEGED CLASS THUS "HAS BEEN ENABLED TO ASSUME ABSOLUTE POWER OVER INDIA'S DESTINY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11)

MK730AEW

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ADMITTED THE FALL OF KOENIGSBERG TODAY AND ATTRIBUTED LOSS OF THE CITY TO "COWARDICE OF THE FORTRESS COMMANDER, GENERAL LASCH."

"THE HEROIC FIGHT OF THE GARRISON OF KOENIGSBERG CAME TO A PREMATURE CONCLUSION THROUGH THE COWARDLY LAYING DOWN OF ARMS ON THE PART OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FORTRESS, GENERAL OF INFANTRY LASCH," A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST SAID.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TUESDAY NIGHT THAT LASCH WAS CAPTURED ALONG WITH 92,000 OTHER GERMANS IN THE FINAL REDUCTION OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, WHOSE DEFENSE COST HITLER AN OVERALL TOTAL OF MORE THAN 134,000 MEN.

FD919AEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT AUSTRIANS FORCIBLY MOBILIZED INTO THE GERMAN VOLKSSTURM (HOME GUARD) WERE JOINING THE RED ARMY AND THAT ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATIONS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN AUSTRIAN TOWNS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, IN MOSCOW'S SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNIQUE, WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT THAT THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE WERE REACTING TO MOSCOW'S PROMISE SUNDAY THAT AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE WOULD BE RESTORED AND THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT SEEK TO CHANGE AUSTRIA'S SOCIAL SYSTEM.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NAZIS HAD TRIED BY EVERY MEANS TO FORCE THE INHABITANTS OF AUSTRIA TO EVACUATE WITH RETREATING GERMAN TROOPS, SPREADING "THE WILDEST TALES ABOUT THE RED ARMY."

MOSCOW SAID THE GERMAN EFFORTS HAD FAILED AND THAT THE "OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN AUSTRIAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES STAYED PUT."

WE1051PEW

AMS

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-LIBERATED BALKAN NATIONS ARE TO BE GIVEN GREATER CONTROL OVER DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES AMONG THEIR OWN PEOPLES, TWO OFFICIALS OF THEUNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL R.G.JACKSON AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL ROY HENDRICKSEN, JUST RETURNED FROM THE BALKANS, ALSO ASSERTED THAT ALTHOUGH WAR AND MILITARY NEEDS HAVE FIRST CALL ON SUPPLY AND SHIPPING, A "FAIR BALANCE MUST BE STRUCK AND PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN SUPPLIES FOR LIBERATED AREAS."

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HENDRICKSEN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT UNRRA HAD BEEN "BATTLING FOR A YEAR NOW" TO GET MORE SUPPLIES FOR UNRRA.

"THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL SHORTAGES OF FOODSTUFFS IN HEAVILY POPULATED AREAS," THE OFFICIALS SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT. "THE MOST ACUTE SHORTAGES LIE WITHIN THE PROTEIN GROUPS--EVAOPRATED AND DRIED MILK, CHEESE, MEAT AND DRIED EGGS. EVERYWHERE CLOTH, EVEN RAW FIBERS FOR MANUFACTURING CLOTH, IS EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE."

THE GREATEST NEED, THEY SAID, WAS BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, ESPECIALLY TRUCKS.

JACKSON AND HENDRICKSEN SAID THE UNRRA-GREEK AGREEMENT THAT BECAME EFFECTIVE APRIL 1 PROVIDED THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WOULD DISTRIBUTE UNRRA SUPPLIES ON "A FAIR AND EQUITABLE BASIS." IN REPLY TO A QUESTION WHETHER THERE WOULD BE ANY CHECK ON THIS DISTRIBUTION, HENDRICKSEN SAID "OBSERVERS" WOULD BE SENT IN BY UNRRA.

THE SAME POSITION WILL APPLY TO YUGOSLAVIA WHERE MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT WILL BEGIN DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES APRIL 15. THE OFFICIALS SAID A SIMILAR AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA PROBABLY WOULD BE CONCLUDED "AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME."

R0316PEW

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE LIBERATOR STATION, ENGLAND, APR. 11--(AP).

Sgt. Ritchey Thompson, Waycross, Ga., 36-year-old Liberator gunner and veteran of army and navy service on the ground, in the air and under water, said today that missions over Germany "aren't as rough as the ones in the Aleutians."

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Thompson completed 39 missions in the Aleutian Islands and now has four to his credit in the European theater as top turret gunner

"Since coming to ETO (European theater of operations) I've

been on two missions to Magdeburg, one to Hamm and one to Berlin. Thos

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four haven't been as rough as one in the Aleutians, but I probably must

have been lucky. It's easier to dodge a flak barrage over here."

chamberlains 02313 jg543p

A24 Add Paris W Front (Bealmear) xxx was said.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN END OF THE TRAP DOUGHBOYS OF THE EIGHTH TRAPPED AN ENTIRE REGIMENT OF 1,500 AT VALERT, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SIEGEN.

ALL EVIDENCE ADDS UP TO THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS INSIDE THE TRAP ARE DISORGANIZED AND DISHEARTENED DESPITE EFFORTS OF THEIR COMMANDERS TO PULL THEM TOGETHER FOR A BITTER LAST-DITCH STAND AGAINST THE AMERICANS CLOSING IN FROM THREE SIDES.

SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE GERMAN FRONT WERE BATTLING IN BOMB-RAVAGED SCHWEINFURT AS THE GERMANS FOUGHT TO RETAIN THEIR HOLD ON THE VITAL BALL-BEARING MANUFACTURING CITY.

THE BATTLE FOR HEILBRONN RAGED WITH UNDIMISHED FURY.

THE FRENCH FRONTAL ADVANCE TOWARD STUTTGART STILL WAS STALLED BUT THEY PUSHED SOUTH FROM KARLSRUHE AND COUNTERED A GERMAN THREAT TO PEEL BACK THE ALLIED RIGHT FLANK ON THE RHINE.

OTHER FRENCH UNITS HAD REACHED A POINT FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE WORLD FAMOUS SPA, BADEN BADEN, IN AN ADVANCE WHICH OVERRAN A DOZEN VILLAGES.

THE AMERICAN TENTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS FORCED TO PULL OUT OF CRAILSHEIM ON THE SOUTHERN BLANK OF THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT UNDER PRESSURE OF A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK BY SS TROOPS. THE AMERICANS BROUGHT WITH THEM 2,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE LAST FRIDAY WHEN ELEMENTS OF THE TENTH ROLLED INTO THE TOWN WHICH IS ONLY 95 MILES FRO MUNICH.

THE EXTENT OF THE RETREAT WAS CLOAKED IN SECURITY SILENCE.

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THE TWELFTH ARMORED DIVISION STORMED INTO MARKTBIBART, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF NEURNBERG, WHILE ARMOR OF THE 106TH CAVALRY ROLLED AHEAD LESS THAN FOUR MILES FROM CAPTURED COBURG.

MJ/WD543PEW

PARIS--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X SLAUGHTER. (Long)
BLACK WIDOWS LAST NIGHT DESTROYED THREE JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORTS OVER THE EAST END OF THE RUHR POCKET, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO SALVAGE SOME KEY PERSONNEL FROM THE TRAP. FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL, COMMANDER OF THE TRAPPED GERMAN 15TH AND FIFTH PANZER ARMIES, WAS REPORTED STILL IN THE TRAP YESTERDAY. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID 54,395 GERMANS SURRENDERED APRIL 8-9.

SIMPSON'S NINTH AND LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST ARMIES LUNGED FORWARD NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS IN THE GREATEST GAINS YESTERDAY. THEY PULLED UP ABREAST OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY. ALL THREE AND THE UNREPORTED AMERICAN 15TH ARMY ARE IN OVERALL COMMAND OF GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, WHOSE GENERALSHIP IN NORTH AFRICA, NORMANDY AND GERMANY HAS PLACED HIM AMONG THE TOP DRAWER ALLIED COMMANDERS.

THE 84TH (RAIL SPLITTERS) DIVISION CAPTURED HANNOVER, INDUSTRIAL CITY WHERE A DOZEN RAILROADS AND MAIN HIGHWAYS MEET, AND WAS WELL ON ITS WAY ON THE FLAT NORTH GERMAN PLAIN TOWARD BERLIN.

THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION CUT THE SUPERHIGHWAY TO BRUNSWICK AND HANNOVER AND VEERED SOUTHEAST IN ECHELON WITH THE SECOND ARMORED (HELL ON WHEELS) DIVISION WHICH DROVE THROUGH OTHFRESEN, 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRUNSWICK (201,306.)

THE 30TH (OLD HICKORY) DIVISION RAN THROUGH THE VILLAGE OF VECHELADE TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF BRUNSWICK AND THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ANY SLOWING DOWN. THE 83RD DIVISION ENTERED GOSLAR, IN THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS 20 MILES DUE SOUTH OF BRUNSWICK.

THE BRITISH GOUGED AHEAD FROM THEIR HOYA BRIDGEHEAD TO THE ALLER RIVER ITSELF IN MOUNTING MENACE TO HAMBURG (1,682,220), 50 MILES AWAY AT LAST REPORTS.

TO THE SOUTH, THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED SCHWARNSTEDT, 13 MILES NORTH OF HANNOVER, AND CUT THE HAMBURG-HANNOVER SUPHERHIGHWAY. THE SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION, MORE THAN HALF WAY FROM THE RHINE TO BERLIN, CLEARED FUHRBURG, TEN MILES WEST OF CELLE, AND SWARMED TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF CELLE.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY WAS FANNING OUT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE EMS RIVER CLOSE TO THE NORTH SEA AND ON THE APPROACHES TO EMDEN (27,000). OTHER CANADIAN TROOPS LINKED WITH AIRBORNE UNITS DROPPED LAST WEEKEND AND WERE STEADILY MOPPING UP THE NORTHERN END OF HOLLAND.

ONE ARMORED CANADIAN ARMORED FORCE STABBING NORTH OF COEVORDEN REACHED WESTERBORK AND MOVED TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE DUTCH CITY OF GRONINGEN (120,000).

THE BRITISH ENCOUNTERED ONLY SLIGHT OPPOSITION AS THEIR TANKS AND

30.24-24699

INFANTRY ROLLED NORTH OF HANNOVER TOWARD HAMBURG. A POINT 60 MILES DUE SOUTH OF THE CITY WAS REACHED.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE GERMANS WOULD BE UNABLE TO OFFER REALLY FORMIDABLE RESISTANCE ANYWHERE WEST OF THE ELBE. THE 11TH ARMORED AND SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS GAINED UP TO TEN MILES ON A 15-MILE FRONT SOUTH OF BREMEN AND HAMBURG. THE TANK MEN ENCOUNTERED SOME UNITS OF SAILORS FROM HAMBURG IN A FIGHT AT AHLDEN, ON THE ALLER RIVER 59 MILES FROM HAMBURG.

ON THE BRITISH LEFT FLANK, THE ADVANCE WAS SLOWER BUT STEADY. HERE GERMAN TROOPS WERE RESISTING RESOLUTELY.

THE CANADIANS CLEARED THE LINE FROM DEVENTER TO COERVORDEN. THE GUARDS ARMORED DIVISION BRIDGED THE HASE RIVER SOUTH OF HASSELUNE, AND ADVANCED TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF LONINGEN, JUNCTION OF SIX MAJOR ROADS.

THE 43RD DIVISION PUSHED SIX MILES FORWARD AND THE 52ND LOWLANDERS CAPTURED BRAMASCHE, TEN MILES NORTH OF OSNABRUECK, AND REACHED POSITIONS FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF UEFFELN.

THE "DESERT RATS"--THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION--CAPTURED DREYE AND LEESTE, BOTH FOUR MILES SOUTH OF BREMEN, AND WILDESHAUSEN ON THE MAIN BREMEN-LINGEN ROAD. THEY SEIZED HARPSTEDT, THREE MILES TO TH EAST, THREATENING ONE OF THE ENEMY'S MAIN ESCAPE ROUTES TO BREMEN.

PERHAPS SIGNIFICANT IN THE GENERALLY LOOSENING RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH AS THE GERMANS WITHDREW SOUTHWEST OF BREMEN, THE "DESERT RATS" ENCOUNTERED ELITE SS TROOPS IN ONE VILLAGE NEAR BREMEN AND THESE WERE MUCH LESS EAGER TO FIGHT THAN PREVIOUS SS TROOPS WHICH HAVE BEEN MET.

THE BRITISH CAGED UPWARDS OF 2,000 PRISONERS TO SWELL THEIR TOTAL EAST OF THE RHINE TO 32,000.

THE CANADIAN FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION SWUNG EAST FROM THE EMS RIVER 25 MILES SOUTH OF EMDEN AND ADVANCED SEVEN MILES TO THE BORGEN FOREST ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY NORTHEASTWARD TO WERLTE, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF OLDENBURG. OTHER TROOPS DRIVING UP FROM THE SOUTH REACHED WRLTE, SIX MILES FROM THE EMS AND CLOSE TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THE CANADIAN SECOND DIVISION ADVANED TO WITHIN A HALF MILE OF OMMEN, DUE EAST OF THE ZUIDER ZEE CITY OF ZWOLLE. RESISTANCE THERE WAS LIGHT AND SCATTERED.

THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THE GERMANS WERE DIGGING IN WEST OF THE ISSEL RIVER FOR A STUBBORN FIGHT.

IN WESTERN HOLLAND, THERE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE FROM 80,000 TO 90,000 GERMANS. ANOTHER 110,000 TO 120,000 ARE STRUNG OUT FROM NORTHERN HOLLAND THROUGH NORTHWEST GERMANY. THE FINAL SHOWDOWN IS EXPECTED NORTH OF THE LINE OLDENBURG-EMDEN.

THE CANADIAN THIRD DIVISION CAPTURED DEVENTER, A FLOURISHING TRADE CENTER SINCE THE MIDDLE AGES. IRON FOUNDARIES AND OTHER FACTORIE ARE THERE; IT WAS THE MAIN ISSEL RIVER CROSSING FOR TRAINLOADS OF GERMA V-BOMBS TO THE LAUNCHING PLATFORMS BETWEEN ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE.

THE GERMANS RESISTED STUBBORNLY UNTIL DARK LAST NIGHT, THEN SUDDENLY WITHDREW ACROSS THE RIVER. THE SCOTTISH ROYAL WINNIPEG RIFLES, THE REGINA RIFLES AND QUEENS OWN RIFLES SHARED IN THE COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

DRIVING EAST FROM CAPTURED HANNOVER--THE GREATEST GERMAN CITY YET TO FALL--THE AMERICANS ADVANCED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF BRUNSWICK, LINING UP THE THREE U.S. ARMIES SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN A SURGE WITHIN 110 MILES OF BERLIN.

GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS SO LIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN ARMORED SPEARHEADS ROLLED EASTWARD AS MUCH AS 40 MILES IN 24 HOURS YESTERDAY. EVEN INFANTRY UNITS COVERED DISTANCES OF 25 MILES OR MORE, PROBABLY TRAVELLING BY TRUCKS DOWN OPEN ROADS INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY.

THE FIRST ARMY WAS DRIVING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES SOUTH OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS IN AN OPEN CORRIDOR ON THE THURINGIAN PLAIN. ITS THIRD ARMORED DIVISION MOVED CLOSEST TO THE ELBE, 52 MILES AWAY, AND TO THE RUSSIANS.

OTHER FIRST ARMY TANKS PUSHED 31 MILES IN A DAY INTO KLINGEN AND BEYOND TO A POSITION 57 MILES FROM LEIPZIG.

THE THIRD ARMY WAS NEAREST THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF COBURG, IN NORTHERN BAVARIA, WHERE A DUCAL GRANDSON OF QUEEN VICTORIA PERMITTED THE NAZI PARTY TO CONVENE AS EARLY AS 1922, WHEN HITLER WAS VIRTUALLY AN OUTLAW.

ERFURT, ONE OF GERMANY'S MAIN SALT PRODUCING CENTERS, WAS UNDER THIRD ARMY SHELLFIRE, THE ENEMY SAID. MARTIN LUTHER LIVED THERE AS A FRIAR IN AN AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERY, RECENTLY USED AS AN ORPHANAGE.

THE SEVENTH ARMY HURLED ITS ARMOR AND MECHANIZED CAVALRY OUT IN FRONT AGAIN AND WAS WITHIN SIX MILES OF COBURG. THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING STIFFLY IN A TIGHT ARC AROUND SCHWEINFURT AND INSIDE HEILBRONN. THE FRENCH REPORTED A CROSSING OF THE ENS RIVER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIVE MILE BRIDGEHEAD. TWENTY TOWNS FELL TO THE POILUS.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WAS BUILDING UP FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT ON BURNING BREMEN IN A SIEGE ARC LESS THAN FOUR MILES FROM THE GREAT PORT AND NAVAL BASE.

THE NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES WERE WITHIN 110 MILES OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF BERLIN, AND THE THIRD WAS NOT MORE THAN 120 MILES. THE NINTH WAS LESS THAN 60 MILES FROM LEIPZIG, WHERE A LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS APPEARED POSSIBLE. THE THIRD WAS ONLY 48 MILES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE ALLOUT OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST, WHICH HAD BEEN SLOWED MOMENTARILY TO ENABLE SUPPLIES TO CATCH UP WITH THE RACING SPEARHEADS, HAD SHIFTED INTO HIGH GEAR AGAIN.

A59

TANK UNITS OF THE NINTH ARMY SWEPT 28 MILES PAST HANNOVER INTO THE APPROACHES TO IMPERILLED BRUNSWICK, WHICH IS 105 MILES FROM BERLIN. THEY ALSO OVERRAN SALZGITTER, SITE OF THE GOERING STEEL WORKS, 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BRUNSWICK.

FIRST ARMY TROOPS ENTERED NORDHAUSEN, ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS 55 MILES SOUTH OF BRUNSWICK, AND ALSO REACHED TO WITHIN 110 MILES OF BERLIN WITH THE CAPTURE OF LOCALITIES NEAR AULEBEN. ONLY 57 MILES FROM LEIPZIG.

FARTHER SOUTH THIRD ARMY TROOPS WERE PRESSING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ERFURT AND COBURG AND WERE LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FRONTIER.

IN THE NORTH BRITISH TANKS AND INFANTRY ROLLED NORTH OF HANNOVER TO POINTS WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE GREAT GERMAN PORT OF HAMBURG, A DISPATCH FROM FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME OTHER BRITISH ARMOR CUT AROUND WEST OF BREMEN TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF A COMPLETE CUTOFF TO THE HELGOLAND BIGHT. INFANTRY UNITS SLASHED 10 TO 12 MILES NORTHEAST FROM THE HOYA BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE WESER IN A DRIVE DOWN THE LAST 50 MILES TO HAMBURG.

PILOTS FLYING OVER BRUNSWICK, IN THE PATH OF THE SWIFT MOVING AMERICANS, REPORTED THAT AS EARLY AS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THEY BEGAN TO SEE WHITE FLAGS HUNG OUT FROM HOUSES IN THE TOWN.

ASIDE FROM SOME ENEMY TRAFFIC INTO THE THURINGIAN PLAIN AHEAD OF THE THIRD ARMY, NO GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENT TO MEET THE ALLIED VALANCHE HAD BEEN REPORTED.

AS THE ALLIED ARMIES DROVE FOR THE GERMAN NORTH SEA PORTS GEN. EISENHOWER TOLD THEIR HAPLESS RESIDENTS THAT THE WEHRMACHT'S RESISTAN IN THE WEST HAD COLLAPSED AND URGED THEM TO COMBAT FANATICAL NAZI DESTRUCTIONISTS.

HIS WARNING, TRANSMITTED IN BOTH ENGLISH AND GERMAN OVER ALLIED RADIOS, SAID: "ALLIED ARMIES ARE NOW THREATENING YOUR TOWNS. GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE WEST HAS COLLAPSED.

"IN THESE LAST WEEKS OF THE WAR THE FUTURE OF YOUR TOWNS IS IN THE GRAVEST DANGER FROM FANATICS WHO MAY MAKE A LAST MINUTE ATTEMPT TO MAKE THESE PORTS UNUSABLE. THE POWER OF THE MEN BEHIND THESE FANATICS IS CRUMBLING. IT WILL BE BROKEN WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE ALLIED ARMIES THEN YOUR PORTS WILL BE USED AT ONCE."

EISENHOWER URGED THE PORT CITY DWELLERS TO PREVENT THE NAZIS FROM SEIZING THE LAST FOOD AND FUEL STOCKS IN THE CITIES. AS SOON AS THE PORTS ARE AVAILABLE TO THE ALLIES, HE ADDED, THERE WILL BE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT FOR DOCK WORKERS, CRANE DRIVERS, HARBOR PILOTS AN OTHERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT C. WILSON AT FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT FIGHTING ON THE APPROACHES TO BREMEN HAD SLOWED AS MONTGOMERY GATHERED STRENGTH FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT.

A PROBING THRUST BY THE BRITISH SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED DREHYE, WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF BREMEN. WILDESHAUSEN, ON THE MAIN BREMEN-LINGEN ROAD TO THE SOUTHWEST, ALSO FELL TO THE DESERT RATS.

MK648AEW

NEAR ERFURT, GERMANY--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD MURDERS (BY WIANT) X X X AND 40 MEN."

FABIAN SAID HE WAS TAKEN TO OSWIECIM 10 MONTHS AGO WITH 500,000 OTHER HUNGARIAN JEWS, THAT 400,000 OF THEM WERE GASSED AND CREMATED IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS, AND THAT TODAY ONLY 1,000 REMAINED ALIVE.

HE SAID THAT ALTOGETHER WHILE HE WAS THERE 5,000,000 WERE MURDERED, INCLUDING JEWS FROM BELGIUM, HOLLAND, FRANCE, POLAND, RUSSIA AND GREECE AS WELL AS HUNGARY.

WE1007PEW

PARIS, APRIL 10--(AP)--IT WAS WITH THINLY DISGUISED GLEE THAT A CORRESPONDENT FOR STARS AND STRIPES, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, REPORTED W THIS ONE:

THE AMERICAN DRIVE ON HANNOVER CAUGHT THE GERMAN DEFENDERS OF ONE SMALL CITY COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. THEY PLACED RIFLES IN THE HANDS OF EVERY ABLE-BODIED MALE, INCLUDING THE DRAFT BOARD MEMBERS, AND RUSHED THEM INTO THE FIGHTING ZONES.

THE DRAFTED DRAFTERS SURRENDERED EN MASSE.

"BOY, THIS IS REALLY SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL," THE CORRESPONDENT HAPPILY REPORTED.

APR 12 1945

PW MORINS 00010 MB/913A

BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 11-(AP)-CREATION OF A NEW "VOLUNTEER CORPS ADOLF HITLER" UNDER ORDERS TO "BEAT THE ENEMY WHEREVER HE IS MET" WAS ANNOUNCED IN A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY.

IT WOULD BE A CORPS OF STALWARTS, THE BROADCAST SAID, WHO WOULD BE EXPECTED TO "ATTACK AND DESTROY ADVANCED ENEMY TANK SPEARHEADS AND CARRY OUT DEMOLITIONS." BUT SMALL ARMS AND BICYCLES WERE THE ONLY EQUIPMENT MENTIONED FOR ISSUE TO THE CORPS OTHER THAN BOOTS AND MESS OUTFITS.

EACH RURAL DISTRICT WAS ASKED TO SUPPLY THE NAMES OF FOUR OR FIVE VOLUNTEERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE BROADCAST SAID DR.ROBERT LEY, CHIEF OF THE REICH'S LABOR FRONT, WOULD DIRECT THE CORPS "IN ACTION IN WIDELY DIFFERING ROLES."

THE CORPS WOULD DIFFER FROM WEREWOLVES IN THAT IT IS TO FIGHT OPENLY.

SW1104AEW

SOUTH BRUNSWICK, GERMANY, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE U.S.SECOND ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED A SECRET AIRFIELD SOUTH OF HERE TODAY AND FOUND 61 GERMAN PLANES ABANDONED FOR LACK OF GASOLINE. THE PARTIALLY DESTROYED AIRCRAFT CONSISTED OF 57 MESSERSCHMITT-109S AND FOUR JUNKERS-IIIS.

SW1045AEW

FIRST LEAD THIRD ARMY

APR 12 1945

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, APRIL 11-(AP)-ELEMENTS OF THREE ARMORED ANND AT LEAST SIX INFANTRY DIVISIONS FLAMED INTO NEW ACTION ON THE CENTRAL GERMAN PLAIN TODAY.

THE FAMED FOURTH (BREAKTHROUGH) ARMORED DIVISION STABBED AT LEAST 12 MILES AHEAD, AND THE SIXTH ARMORED GAINED 15 MILES. AT LAST REPORTS THE TANKS STILL WERE ROLLING.

THE JUMPOFF CAME THIS MORNING AFTER A LULL OF A FEW DAYS DURING WHICH LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES CONSOLIDATED THEIR GAINS.

30 24-24701

WHILE INFANTRYMEN FAR TO THE REAR WERE WHITTLING DOWN THE GREAT RUHR POCKET, A FIRST ARMY TANK SPEARHEAD ROARED TOWARD THE ELBE RIVER IN A 22-MILE GAIN AND LAST WAS REPORTED IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON OUTSIDE KOELLEDA, 48 MILES FROM LEIPZIG, WHERE A BROAD SUPERHIGHWAY LEADS STRAIGHT TO BERLIN.

APR 12 1945

ANOTHER ARMORED COLUMN SMASHED SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF CLINGEN TO BILZINGSLEBEN AGAINST SCATTERED OPPOSITION FROM NAZI TANKS, DUG-IN INFANTRY AND ANTI-TANK GUNS. INFANTRY MOVED UP BEHIND THE ARMOR, WIPING OUT BY-PASSED POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

THE DAY'S ADVANCES CUT THE DISTANCE BETWEEN HODGES' MEN AND MARSHAL IVAN S.KONIEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY TO ABOUT 120 MILES. FROM PRESENT POSITIONS IT IS LIKELY THAT THEY WILL MEET SOMEWHERE ALONG THE ELBE RIVER, SEVERING THE WAIST OF THE REICH AND BRINGING THE HISTORIC MARCHES FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST TO A SMASHING CLIMAX.

"WHEN WILL WE MEET THE RUSSIANS?" IS THE FAVORITE TOPIC UP FRONT. DOUGHBOYS AND OFFICERS ARE LAYING BETS ON WHEN THE MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE. AT THE PRESENT RATE OF ADVANCE IT IS NOT LIKELY THE JUNCTUR WILL BE MADE BEFORE ANOTHER SIX OR SEVEN DAYS.

IN THE RUHR TRAP, MEANWHILE, THE GERMAN COMMANDER HAS DECREED THAT ANY GERMAN SOLDIER WHO ABSENTS HIMSELF FROM HIS UNIT FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS IS TO BE SHOT IMMEDIATELY UPON APPREHENSION.

THIS MOVE TO KEEP TROOPS IN THE LINE IS FAILING, BECAUSE MORE AND MORE UNITS ARE MARCHING OUT TO SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS. ONE ENTIRE COMPANY MARCHED OUT UNDER A WHITE FLAG ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE TRAP AND SURRENDERED, AND IN THE SOUTH MEN OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION BOTTLED UP A REGIMENT OF 1,500 MEN AT VALBERT, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SIEGEN, BEFORE THE GERMANS KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION HAS TAKEN MORE THAN 11,000 PRISONERS FROM THE RUHR TRAP, INCLUDING ENTIRE UNITS WHICH QUIT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE. ONE PRISONERS SAID THERE WAS INCREASING SABOTAGE WITHIN THE POCKET.

ALL EVIDENCE ADDS UP TO THIS: THAT THE GERMANS INSIDE THE TRAP ARE DISORGANIZED AND DISHEARTENED, DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THEIR COMMANDERS TO PULL THEM TOGETHER FOR A BITTER LAST STAND.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN AND IN FACT UNTIL RECENTLY, THE RATIO OF GERMAN OFFICERS TO ENLISTED MEN CAPTURED WAS ONE TO 100. NOW IT IS ONE TO 15 OR 20 ENLISTED MEN.

"THE ANSWER TO THIS," SAID A FIRST ARMY OFFICER, "IS THAT THE OFFICERS ARE HAVING TO STAY UP FORWARD WITH THEIR TROOPS TO SEE THEY DON'T SURRENDER OR QUIT FIGHTING. IF THEY DON'T STAY WITH THE TROOPS, THEN THE TROOPS WON'T FIGHT."

UNLIKE THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH, THE GERMAN ARMY OFFICER RARELY STAYS FORWARD WITH HIS TROOPS. HE LEAVES THE TACTICAL DIRECTION OF PLATOONS AND COMPANIES TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

G335PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION OUTSIDE ERFURT, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICANS ENTERING ERFURT TODAY WERE LED BY LT.COL.JOHN P. WOODS OF LOUISVILLE,KY., PAUL JACOBS OF AKRON, OHIO (EDS: RANK NOT GIVEN) AND MAJ.CHARLES F.GAKING OF AKRON, OHIO.

APR 12 1945

CAPT.HOWARD CLARK OF NUTLEY,N.J., SAID HIS OUTFIT DESTROYED 23 TANKS AND KNOCKED OUT 18 PLANES IN TAKING THE ERFURT AIRPORT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.HORACE L. MCBRIDE OF ELGIN, NEB., SHOVED OFF AT DAYBREAK FROM NEAR THE GOTHA ARE REACHING THE VICINITY OF ERFURT BEFORE NOON.

ERFURT, WHERE MARTIN LUTHER LIVED AS A FRIAR, HAS BEEN ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF GERMAN CULTURE FOR MORE THAN 1,200 YEARS. A BISHOPRIC WAS FOUNDED THERE IN 741 BY ST.BONIFACE. THE UNIVERSITY WAS FOUNDED IN 1378.

ERFURT WAS A POPULAR TOURIST CENTER IN PEACE TIME WITH WORLD FAMOUS GARDENS AND MANY CHURCHES.

IN THE FIRST FIVE HOURS OF THE DRIVE ON ERFURT INFANTRYMEN TOOK MORE THAN 600 PRISONERS. THE PRISONERS SAID THE COMMANDER AT ERFURT HAD DECIDED TO SURRENDER BUT THAT BEFORE HE COULD DO SO UNIDENTIFIED SS OFFICERS OF FIELD GRADE RANK ARRIVED WITH AN ORDER THAT THE CITY BE DEFENDED.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND PLANNED TO DISPERSE ITS OFFICES FROM BERLIN TO ERFURT, WEIMAR AS WELL AS GOTHA BUT NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO USE THE ACCOMMODATIONS.

OTHER UNITS PARTICIPATING IN THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF ERFURT WERE LED BY LT.COL.HENRY B.FISHER OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., AND COL.NORMANDOA COSTELLO OF FRANKLIN, MASS.

RQ253PEW

APR 2 1945

BY THOBURN WIANT

MUEHLHAUSEN, GERMANY, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE WAR WAS OVER TODAY FOR 285 MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, WHOSE HOPES FOR A HAVEN OUTSIDE BOMBED BERLIN WERE DASHED BY THE SWIFT ADVANCE OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S U.S.THIRD ARMY ARMORED COLUMNS.

WHEN THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ROLLED INTO THIS PICTURESQUE CITY, ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THURINGIA, IT FOUND THE FOREIGN MINISTRY STAFF COWERING IN APARTMENTS, BASEMENTS, GARAG

ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THURINGIA, IT FOUND THE FOREIGN MINISTRY STAFF COWERING IN APARTMENTS, BASEMENTS, GARAGES AND HOMES OF FRIENDS.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM RIBBENTROP AND OTHER TOP FIGURES IN HIS DEPARTMENT WERE NOT HERE. APPARENTLY THEY HAVE FLED ELSEWHERE.

TWO DEPARTMENTS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WERE TRANSFERRED TO MUEHLHAUSEN ABOUT A MONTH AGO. THE OFFICIALS CAPTURED HERE HANDLED SUCH MATTERS AS SALARIES, EXCHANGE OF NATIONALS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, PERSONNEL AND PRESS COMMUNICATIONS. SEVERAL HAD SPENT MANY YEARS IN WASHINGTON.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION ALSO SEIZED NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN RAILROAD MINISTRY AT SCHERBA, 10 MILES SOUTH OF MUEHLHAUSEN, AND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY AT LANGENSALZA, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY STAFF MEMBERS WERE PLACED UNDER HOUSE DETENTION UNTIL THEY COULD BE MOVED.

THEY SAID BERLIN WAS AT LEAST 75 PER CENT DESTROYED AND MOST GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WERE GONE. THEY BELIEVED THAT THE SS (ELITE GUARD) AND GESTAPO STILL MAINTAINED AN IRON RULE OVER CITIZENS IN THE RUINED CITY.

TREMBLING AS HE SPOKE, ONE STAFF MEMBER SAID: "MOST OF US FEEL THE WAR IS LOST, BUT UNTIL NOW WE DID NOT DARE TALK ABOUT IT FOR FEAR OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO US."

OQ KK440AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

IN A CUB PLANE OVER GERMANY, APRIL 11-(AP)-FIVE YEARS OF WAR HAVE WROUGHT SOME AWFUL DEVASTATION IN GERMANY, BUT DESPITE DESTRUCTION FROM ALLIED BOMBS AND SHELLS THERE ARE LARGE AREAS OF THE REICH WITH HARDLY A MARK TO SHOW THAT A MIGHTY CONFLICT IS RAGING.

FLYING OVER CENTRAL GERMANY ONE IS IMPRESSED BY HOW LITTLE OF THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. BOMBERS CONCENTRATED ON INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RAILWAY YARDS, BRIDGES AND MILITARY TARGETS TO CARVE OUT RUINS IN THE REICH, BUT THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF VILLAGES AND THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES FREE FROM DAMAGE.

I TRAVELLED ACROSS A LARGE SECTION OF GERMANY TODAY IN A LOW-FLYING CUB PLANE PILOTED BY TECH.SGT.LEON RUBIN OF RATON, N.M. THE LITTLE

SHIP WAS NAMED "KERBY'S DAISY L.," AND WAS SPONSORED BY STUDENTS OF KERBY SCHOOL, GROSSE POINT, MICH.

CLIMBING ABOVE THE SPRUCE-COVERED HILLS, RUBIN TURNED THE LITTLE PLANE TOWARD THE FRONT. ON THE HIGHWAYS BELOW WERE STREAMS OF TRAFFIC--CONVOYS CARRYING GASOLINE, FOOD AND AMMUNITION FORWARD, AND FLEETS OF EMPTY TRUCKS RETURNING FOR NEW LOADS.

LOOKING DOWN FROM THE HEIGHTS WE COULD SEE THE PATTERN OF ALLIED BOMBINGS. WHEREVER THERE WAS A RAILWAY YARD THE EARTH WAS GOUGED BY BOMBS. WHOLE TRAINS WERE TURNED TURTLE AND TRACKS WERE TWISTED IN GROTESQUE PATTERNS. IN FACTORY AREAS, BUILDINGS WERE GUTTED AND DEBRIS WAS PILED HIGH.

CASSELL WAS A SHAMBLES. ALLIED BOMBERS WENT AFTER THIS TARGET WITH A VENGEANCE, HITTING NOT ONLY AT INDUSTRIES BUT AT ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE PATH OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

THE FARMLANDS HAD A PRECISE WELL-TENDED LOOK. FARMERS WERE IN THEIR FIELDS WITH HORSES AND OXEN DOING THEIR SPRING PLOWING. FLOCKS OF SHEEP GRAZED IN GREEN FIELDS AND FRUIT ORCHARDS WERE IN BLOOM.

WE FLEW OVER MANY SMALL VILLAGES WHICH LOOKED AS THOUGH THEY WERE ENTIRELY UNTOUCHED BY THE WAR. THERE WAS NOT A SHELL POCK ON THEM AND THE VILLAGERS WALKED THE STREETS AS THOUGH THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL HAPPENING IN THEIR COUNTRY. IN MANY VILLAGES THERE WAS NOT A SIGN OF A JEEP OR A TRUCK, THE TRADEMARKS OF OCCUPATION.

WE1057PF

WITH THE U.S.3RD ARMY EN ROUTE TO WEIMAR APRIL 11-(AP)-REPORTS OF A SUPER-CONCENTRATION CAMP SITUATED NEAR WEIMAR, BIRTHPLACE OF THE SHORT-LIVED 1919 GERMAN REPUBLIC, REACHED U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TODAY AS LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TANKS DROVE TOWARD THE CITY.

LIBERATED FOREIGN WORKERS DRIFTING BACK ESTIMATED THAT 500,000 WERE IMPRISONED THERE.

KK431AEW

ROME--FOURTH ADD ITALIAN X X X TO RETURN.

FIGHTER PILOTS SCORING VICTORIES OVER THE GERMANS INCLUDED MAJ. NORMAL L.MCDONALD, 13 SALEM ROAD, FRAMINGHAM CENTER, MASS.; LT. WILLIAM E.ARON, 28 WEST BEACHWOOD AVE., OAKLYN, CAMDEN, N.J.; LT. JAMES A.LEONARD, JR., ROUTE ONE, SALEM, VA.; LT.HIBBARD W.FORSYTH, 128 PARK ST., PIKEVILLE, KY.; LT.RICHARD D.CHRISTMAN, 133 VIRGINIA AVE., DAYTON, OHIO, AND LT.JOE E.MASON, 2947 HAMMOND AVE., FRESNO, CALIF.

G915AEW

ROME, APRIL 11-(AP)-LT. BENJAMIN I. HALL, 2691 LOWELL BLVD., DENVER, COLO., SHOT DOWN A GERMAN JET-PROPELLED FIGHTER OVER ITALY TODAY -- THE FIRST JET PLANE DOWNED BY THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE.

HALL WAS ESCORTING A CRIPPLED FORTRESS WHEN HE SIGHTED THE JET PLANE STRIKING TOWARD A FORMATION OF 12 UNESCORTED BOMBERS NEAR UDINE. HE CUT ACROSS ITS PATH AND AT 800 YARDS SCORED HITS. THEN HE CLOSED IN WITH HIS MUSTANG, SET THE JET CRAFT AFIRE WITH A BURST OF BULLETS AND SENT IT CRASHING TO EARTH.

JR1121PEW

APR 12 1945

ROME, APRIL 11--(AP)--CAPT. OSCAR RAU, JR., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AT A U. S. 15TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE TODAY FOR HIS HEROIC ACTION IN SHOOTING DOWN FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS AND TWICE SAVING THE LIFES OF HIS FELLOW PILOTS.

THAT ATTACKED EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS WHILE RAU WAS IN A MUSTANG FORMATION RETURNING FROM A MISSION TO VIENNA APRIL 5, 1944, WHICH ATTACKED EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS.

AFTER KNOCKING DOWN HIS FIRST VICTIM RAU SAW THREE NAZI PLANES CLOSING IN BEHIND THE HARDPRESSED AMERICAN FLIGHT LEADER. HE WENT TO THE LEADER'S RESCUE, SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE AND CAUSED THE TWO OTHERS TO BREAK [illegible] AWAY.

THEN FOUR ME-109S ATTACKED RAU AND HIS WINGMAN. RAU DESTROYED ONE OF THEM. WHEN HE SAW ANOTHER PRESSING HIS WINGMAN RAU EXECUTED A HAZARDOUS TURN AT LOW ALTITUDE AND BLASTED DOWN HIS FOURTH VICTIM.

RC NORGAARDS 01134 ME/7304

APR 12 1945

30. 24-24103

BY GEORGE PALMER
APR 12 1945
WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SANTERNO RIVER AND MADE A SURPRISE LANDING FOUR MILES BEHIND GERMAN LINES ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE COMACCHIO TODAY.

IT NOW CAN BE DISCLOSED THAT PRO-ALLIED ITALIAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE ROAD AND RAILWAY TOWN OF ALFONSINE IN A SWIFT ADVANCE YESTERDAY. THE TOWN IS ON HIGHWAY NO. 16 WHERE THE MAIN RAVENNA-FERRARA RAILROAD CROSSES.

POLISH TROOPS UNDER EIGHTH ARMY COMMAND AND THE INDIAN EIGHTH DIVISION ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED TROOPS REACHED THE SANTERNO RIVER TODAY DESPITE HEAVY GERMAN RESISTANCE AND SHELLING OPPOSITE THE TOWN OF MORDANA, NORTH OF THE SANTERNO MIDWAY BETWEEN LUGO AND IMOLA.

THE ADVANCE WAS MADE DESPITE ENEMY TANKS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS, EMPLACED ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT BETWEEN MORDANO AND SAN AGATA, WHICH LIES CLOSE TO THE LUGO-ARGENTA RAILWAY FRONT.

THUNDEROUS BRITISH ARTILLERY BARRAGES ROCKED THE SANTERNO FRONT AND SQUADRONS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STRUCK BEHIND THE GERMAN FORWARD POSITIONS LAST NIGHT AND TODAY. NEW ZEALAND, POLISH AND ITALIAN TROOPS THEN FORGED AHEAD ALTHOUGH OPPOSITION STIFFENE IN SEVERAL SECTORS.

THE ASSAULT FORCES THAT STORMED ASHORE BEHIND GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE SOUTHERN RIM OF LAKE COMACCHIO IN AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT TOOK MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS IN THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE OPERATION.

THE RIVER OPPOSITE MORDANO WAS REACHED AT MIDDAY AFTER A 4,000-YARD DASH FROM THE VICINITY OF THE CASTEL BOLOGNESE LUGO. BAGNARA, SOUTHEAST OF MORDANO, ALSO WAS CAPTURED.

WE1045PEW

Add Madrid Spanish (Nevin) xxx in Japan

The demand was sent to Japan on March 24, ~~in which Spain~~ APR 12 1945 "energetically" protested the bayoneting of Spaniards in a bloody orgy just before the liberation of Manila, in which 250 men, women and children were killed. An official estimate said that 90 per cent of Spanish property in ~~Manila~~ the Philippines was destroyed.

Following the announcement of the break in relations, there was no unusual activity evident at the Japanese legation. Only the usual guards were on duty in front of the building.

Suma told neutrals sources here yesterday that Japan had acknowledged on April 7 receipt of Spain's protest about the ~~Ma~~ Manila killings. APR 12 1945

[redacted]

There was NO announcement of immediate government actions but it was assumed that one of the first measures would be the internment of Suma.

It was believed the Japanese minister was summoned to the Spanish foreign ministry late this afternoon and informed of the cabinet's decision, but there was NO official statement to that effect

The Spanish public has been well prepared for the break through a furious press campaign during the past few weeks, beginning with the first announcement from Washington of Japanese atrocities in Manila.

Recent editorials ~~disclosed~~ paved Japanese attacks on Spaniards

and attempts to wipe out Spanish culture in the Philippines began as soon as the Japanese took over the islands.

nevins 22300 series of 5 1e917p

MADRID, APRIL 11-(AP)-MEASURES AGAINST THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE POLITICAL JUNTA, SUPREME GOVERNING BODY OF THE FALANGE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY WITHOUT DISCLOSURE OF DETAILS.

SPECULATION HERE WAS THAT THE MEASURES HAD TO DO WITH THE REPORTED BAYONETTING OF SPANISH CITIZENS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THAT A SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN MADRID AND TOKYO WAS NEAR.

SW1046AEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 11-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN CONFERRED AT THE KREMLIN LAST NIGHT WITH WHITE-BEARDED ALEXEI, PATRIARCH OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, CONCERNING "MATTERS OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS WAS STALIN'S SECOND AUDIENCE WITH A PATRIARCH, HIS FIRST WAS IN AUTUMN OF 1943, WHEN HE CONFERRED WITH THE LATE PATRIARCH SERGEI.

FD935AEW

WITH LONDON RUSSIAN

MOSCOW, APRIL 11-(AP)--THE BATTLE OF VIENNA ENTERED ITS FINAL STAGE TODAY AS THE RED ARMY DROVE THE LAST GERMANS STREET BY STREET THROUGH THE NORTHEASTERN SECTION OF THE CITY.

IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF VIENNA, MEANWHILE, NEAR THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO BRNO (BRUENN) IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, A BITTER TANK STRUGGLE RAGED, WITH THE RUSSIANS CLOSING IN ON THE NARROWING CORRIDOR THROUGH WHICH THE REMAINING GERMAN GARRISON OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL MUST RETREAT.

FRONT DISPATCHES INDICATED THERE WAS A GOOD POSSIBILITY THAT MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S ARMOR STORMING DOWN FROM THE NORTH MIGHT CLOSE THE GAP TODAY.

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SOME OF HIS FORCES WERE REPORTED FIGHTING IN THE LOW FLAT VIENNA PLAIN WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE HIGHWAY, WHICH THEY ALREADY WAS UNDER FIRE FROM RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

APL GILMORES THRU 2ND XW 0640--JA-- 452A

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 11-(AP)-ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FLOWN TO NORWAY WITH ORDERS TO REPORT BACK TO HITLER ON GERMAN MORALE AND GARRISONING OF NORWEGIAN MOUNTAIN FORTRESSES.

THE INFORMANT QUOTING TWO MINOR GERMAN OFFICIALS WHO ARRIVED IN SWEDEN RECENTLY, SAID SEYSS-INQUART HAD BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS OFFICE AS REICHS COMMISSIONER FOR HOLLAND TO HANDLE PERSONAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR HITLER.

THE TWO NAZI OFFICIALS ALSO WERE QUOTED AS SAYING SEYSS-INQUART HAD VISITED THE FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, AT A VILLA AT ZELL AM SEE, WHERE HE WAS REPORTED UNDER HEAVY NAZI GUARD.

SW1116AEW

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 11--(AP)--Director Po Westerberg of the Swedish tobacco monopoly declared today that Columnist Drew Pearson's charge

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that Sweden bought American cigarets for expert to Germany had been "grasped from the air."

Westerberg said that "we purchased as many (cigarets) as we

30.24-24705

were permitted to, but in any case not so much as we did earlier."

Official figures showed that 471 tons of American cigarets were delivered during 1944 on orders placed during the three previous years. In 1939, Sweden imported 631 tons of American tobacco, according to the figures.

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apra sturdevants 01745 jg426p

JERUSALEM, APRIL 11-(AP)-ANTICIPATING AN INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF WAR REFUGEES FROM EUROPE, THE JEWISH HADASSAH ORGANIZATION IS PLANNING COUNTRYWIDE EXAMINATIONS, DR. CHAIM YASKY, DIRECTOR OF THE HADASSAH HOSPITAL HERE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.
RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE STUDIED EXAMINATION METHODS, HE SAID HADASSAH PLANNED TO ERECT TWO NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS IN PALESTINE.
JR1124PEW

CHUNGKING, APR 11-(AP)-THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE MILITARY CLIQUE'S DESIRE FOR A LONG PACIFIC WAR WILL NOT PREVAIL, BRIG. GEN. GEORGE OLMSTED, DES MOINES, IOWA, CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER IN THE CHINA THEATER, SAID TODAY.
"THE MAIN JAPANESE ARMY IS HERE IN CHINA," OLMSTED SAID, "AND JAPAN HAS SUFFICIENT INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL ON THE MAINLAND TO MAINTAIN IT INDEFINITELY."
JR1104PEW

THE BRUNEI, TARAKAN AND SANDAKAN AREAS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY IN RECENT WEEKS. THESE ATTACKS BY PHILIPPINE BASED PLANES HAVE CONCENTRATED ON AIRDROMES, SHORE INSTALLATIONS, TANK FARMS, SHIPYARDS AND SHIPPING. YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE WAS THE FIRST SO FAR THIS MONTH TO OMIT ANY MENTION OF THESE AERIAL THRUSTS AT THE ISLAND WHICH SUPPLIES THE NIPPON WITH RUBBER AND OIL.
LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN LUZON, MAIN ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, IS IMMINENT, HEADQUARTERS SAID WEDNESDAY. ALL ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE HAS COLLAPSED THERE.
IN AN ACT OF MERCY, YANK TROOPS OCCUPIED CORON BAY ON BUSIANGA ISLAND NORTH OF PALAWAN TO LIFT THE ENEMY YOKE FROM LEPERS OF THE CULION COLONY. FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, THE FIRST TO REACH THE COLONY IN THREE YEARS, WERE DELIVERED.
THE AIR BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA SEA, NOTICEABLY TIGHTENED IN RECENT WEEKS, "HAS ALMOST CLEARED THE SHIPPING LANES TO THE SOUTH," HEADQUARTERS REPORTED. HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS, FLYING FROM THE PHILIPPINES, AS A RESULT WERE TURNING THEIR ATTENTION TO WRECKING THE ARTERIAL RAILWAY LINE RUNNING NORTH ALONG THI INDO-CHINA COAST, FURTHER RESTRICTIN OF SUPPLIES.
NN321PCW

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 24TH CORPS WHO INVADED TSUGEN ISLET, OFF THE MOUTH OF NAKAGUSUKU BAY, ON TUESDAY, OVERRAN THE ENTIRE ISLAND YESTERDAY AFTER ELIMINATING ALL POINTS OF REEISTANCE. THE GARRISON OF ABOUT 150 TROOPS WAS WIPED OUT.

A47FX Add Guam Okinawa (Spencer) xx mortar fire.

CARRIER PLANES, NAVAL GUNS AND FIELD ARTILLERY CLOSELY SUPPORTED THE YANKS ON ALL GROUND FRONTS.
A FORCE OF ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED THE AMERICAN GROUND POSITIONS. FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN.
THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED NIGHT FIGHTER STRIKES AT HAHA JIMA AND CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONINS AND MEDIUM BOMBER RAIDS ON THE PALAUS AND YAP.

...)-CLEARING SKIES LOOSENED FURIOUS GROUND FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA TODAY, WITH AMERICAN 24TH ARMY CORPS INFANTRY REGAINING A FOOTHOLD ON A RIDGE WHICH THE YANKS HAD LOST TO A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK.
FRONT REPORTS SAID ARTILLERY FIRE ON BOTH SIDES, HOTTEST OF ANY PACIFIC CAMPAIGN, EASED SOMEWHAT WITH THE ABATEMENT OF A HEAVY RAINSTORM.
AN AMERICAN REGIMENT, WHICH HAD BEEN RECEIVING HEAVY ARTILLERY PUNISHMENT, JUMPED OFF EARLY YESTERDAY TO ASSAULT THE RIDGE NORTHEAST OF KAKAZU, ON THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED JAPANESE LINE STRETCHING ACROSS OKINAWA NORTH OF NAHA, THE CAPITAL CITY.
ROBBIN COONS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, SAID THE AMERICANS MET STIFF MORTAR, MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE BUT GAINED THE TOP FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THREE DAYS AND CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS. THE JAPANESE HAD PUSHED THE YANKS OFF IN A COUNTERATTACK MONDAY NIGHT.
MARINES PUSHING NORTHWARD ON OKINAWA HAVE REPULSED TWO SMALL COUNTERATTACKS, THE FIRST TO OPPOSE THE LEATHERNECK PROGRESS ON MOTOBU PENINSULA.
HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY PUT THE DEVILDOGS OF THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ON UNTEN BAY, WHERE JAPANESE SUBMARINE PENS, ALREADY BADLY DAMAGED BY AMERICAN AERIAL AND ARTILLERY POUNDINGS, WERE CAPTURED.

HEAVY SEAS WHIPPED UP BY THE RAINSTORM HINDERED BEACH ...OADING ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLY ARMADA OFF OKINAWA'S WEST COAST, BUT THROUGHOUT THE STORM ESSENTIAL MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES WERE KEPT FLOWING TO THE FRONT DESPITE BAD ROAD CONDITIONS.
THE AMERICAN CAPTURE OF TSUGEN ISLET AT THE ENTRANCE OF NAKAGUSUKU BAY TUESDAY INDICATED EVENTUAL REDUCTION OF SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES. THE BAY, OFF OKINAWA'S EAST COAST, IS CLOSE TO THE SOUTHERN FRONT, WHERE THE FIGHTING IS HEAVIEST.
YANK INFANTRYMEN ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT CAPTURED A HALF DOZEN JAPANESE MOBILE ROCKET LAUNCHING DEVICES. THE ENEMY HAS BEEN OFFERING THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY DEFENSE, SUPPLEMENTED BY ROCKETS, YET STAGED BY HIM IN PACIFIC LAND FIGHTING.
NIPPONESE NIGHT AERIAL ATTACKS ON U.S. WARSHIPS IN THE OKINAWA AREA CONTINUED, BUT WERE ON THE USUAL SMALL SCALE AND MET WITH DISASTER. FIVE OF SIX ENEMY PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO REACH A DESTROYE AND LANDING CRAFT TUESDAY NIGHT, WERE SHOT DOWN.
GG246PCW NM

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Add Manila Philippines (Thompson) xx Borneo.

TORONTO--FIRST ADD CANADIAN PRESS (A73) X X X COMPACT."
SENATOR W.A.BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD, WAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.
F.I.KER, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING EDITOR OF THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR, WAS RE-ELECTED FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND A.J.WEST, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL STAR, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

WES 10PEW

TORONTO, APRIL 11-(AP)-SENATOR W.A.BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD, TODAY WAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PRESS, CANADA'S CO-OPERATIVE NATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

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F.I.KER, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING EDITOR OF THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR, WAS RE-ELECTED FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND A.J.WEST, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL STAR, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

H.P.BUCHEMIN, PRESIDENT AND EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY POST-RECORD, WAS RE-ELECTED HONORARY PRESIDENT.

GEORGE MCCULLAGH, TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL, AND SENATOR JACOB NICOL, SHERBROOKE LA TRIBUNE, WERE NAMED TO ACT WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENTS ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WERE CHOSEN BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOLLOWING THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS OF MEMBERS.

PS 819PEW

TORONTO, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE'S "SINGLE GREATEST ETHICAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD AT LARGE" IS THE GUARANTEE OF OBJECTIVE, IMPARTIAL NEWS GIVEN BY THE CANADIAN PRESS AND THE ASSOCIA PRESS, COOPERATIVE, NON-PROFIT NEWS SERVICES OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, ROBERT MCLEAN OF PHILADELPHIA SAID TODAY.

"IF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ARE TO GROW THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THEY WILL THRIVE BEST WHERE PEOPLE EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT TO KNOW AND BASE THEIR JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS ON AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF EVENTS ASSERTED MCLEAN, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND PUBLISHER OF THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS ANNUAL LUNCHEON, MCLEAN SAID THE TWO SERVICES WERE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT "WE AS NEWSPAPERMEN SHOULD GATHER THE NEWS BY OUR OWN INSTRUMENTALITIES AND IN ACCORD WITH STANDARDS SET BY OURSELVES," AND THAT THIS PRINCIP HAD RECENTLY BEEN APPLIED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH THE PURCHASE OF THE REUTERS NEWS AGENCY BY BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

"OUR TWO ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INDEED DEMONSTRATED THE VIRTUES OF SUCH FORM OF ORGANIZATION, AMONG WHICH I HOLD THE FOREMOST IS THAT EACH MEMBER NEWSPAPER HAVING AN OWNERSHIP IN THE REPORT BECOMES A GUARDIAN OF ITS VIRTUES," MCLEAN SAID. "NOT ONLY EACH NEWSPAPER BUT EACH EDITOR AND REPORTER, YES, EACH READER--AN ARGUS-EYED HOST ALERT TO OBSERVE AND RESTRAIN ANY INJECTION OF BIAS OR SPECIAL INTEREST.

SENATOR W.A.BUCHANAN, PUBLISHER OF THE LETHBRIDGE (ALBERTA) HERALD, AND PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PRESS, TOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING THAT CANADIAN PRESS PLANNED TO WIDEN ITS NATIONAL AND WORLD NEWS COVERAGE TO MEET DOMESTIC NEEDS. HE PRAISED THE WORK OF CP WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND SAID ONE OF THESE ALREADY WAS IN THE PACIFIC "WHERE CANADIANS BEFORE MANY MONTHS WILL BE FIGHTING."

CANADIAN PRESS GENERAL MANAGER J.A.MCNEIL SAID CP HAD "COME OF AGE" WITH CANADA DURING THE PRESENT WAR AND THAT THE ORGANIZATION'S NEW TASK WAS TO TELL THE WORLD WHAT CANADA, "THE NEW LEADER AMONG THE SMALLER NATIONS," IS DOING AND THINKING.

MCLEAN, DISCUSSING PRESENT-DAY RAPID TRANSMISSION OF NEWS SAID THAT NEWSPAPER MEN NEEDED TO FACE "NEW ASPECTS OF OUR CALLING THAT ARISE."

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"FOR SUCH SHRINKING OF TIME AND INCREASE OF SPACE AND THE INSTANTANEOUS MEANS OF COMMUNICATION DO NOT THEMSELVES CREATE UNDERSTANDIN[redacted] HE SAID. "THAT, AS ALWAYS, WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND IN SUCH EXCHANGES THERE WILL BE SHARP DISAGREEMENTS AND CONFLICTS, THERE WILL BE THE CLASH OF PURPOSES."

THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHER CITED AS EXAMPLES OF SUCH CLASHES RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERS OF THE QUESTION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA THAT AROSE FROM A SPEECH BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ON FREEDOM OF NEWS AND [redacted]

30.24-24707

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KNOWLEDGE, AND OF INCOMPLETENESS BY COMPLETENESS.' X X X FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ARE NEWS HUNGRY."

MCLEAN SAID THAT BEFORE THE WAR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD LAID ITS PLANS TO MEET THE NEWS-HUNGER OF PEOPLE IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD AND THOUGH THE CONFLICT INTERRUPTED THIS WORK "EVEN TODAY, AS MILITARY SUCCESS FREES ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER, WE HAVE FOLLOWED CLOSE BEHIND THEM INTO FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN AREAS, FROM SWEDEN INTO FINLAND, AND RECENTLY INTO SOUTHEASTERN ASIA AND INDIA."

"IT WILL AMUSE YOU TO KNOW," HE ADDED, "THAT WE ARE SUPPLYING 16 UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPERS IN DENMARK WITH A NEWS REPORT BROADCAST TO THEM WITH THE FULL PRIVILEGE OF USING IT AND CREDITING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS."

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BUT, HE ADDED, THERE WOULD ARISE THE PROBLEM OF "WHAT TO DO WHEN SUCH EXCHANGES CONTAIN MORE HEAT THAN LIGHT, WHEN THEY SEEM TO BE CREATING MISUNDERSTANDING RATHER THAN UNDERSTANDING, WHEN THEY DISTORT OR MISREPRESENT THE VIEWS AND IDEAS OF ONE PEOPLE OR ANOTHER."

"THERE WILL ARISE," HE PREDICTED, "A CRY THAT SUCH EXPRESSIONS MUST BE INTERDICTED OR CENSORED OR WE PERISH AS DID THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWER OF BABEL. X X X

"AS A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES WE ARE DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE PEOPLE SHALL BE FULLY INFORMED, FOR IF THEY ARE NOT FULLY INFORMED SOMEONE M SHALL BE FORCED TO DECIDE WHAT THEY SHOULD KNOW AND WHAT THEY SHOULD NOT HEAR. WHO SHALL SO ~~BEEBEE~~ DECIDE? AND IF THEY ARE WRONG, WHAT THEN?

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"WE CANNOT RETREAT FROM THE PRINCIPLE THAT IF THE PEOPLE ARE FULLY INFORMED THEY WILL WINNOW THE WHEAT FROM THE CHAFF AND THAT THEIR JUDGMENTS SO FORMED WILL BE SOUND. IT IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE DANGER OF MISUNDERSTANDING BY MORE UNDERSTANDING, AND OF IGNORANCE BY GREATER

MCLEAN SAID THAT IN EXPANDING THIS WORLD W SERVICE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS "FULFILLING A DUTY AND AN OBLIGATION TO DO OUR PART IN SUPPLANTING WHERE THEY HAVE EXISTED THOSE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED SERVICES ON WHICH, ALL TOO OFTEN, THE PEOPLES WERE DEPENDENT."

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"YOU ARE UNDOUBTEDLY FAMILIAR," HE SAID, "WITH KENT COOPER'S EFFORTS TO GAIN ADOPTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD OF THE PRINC PLE OF FREE ACCESS TO NEWS BY ALL AND THE FULL AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS TO ALL. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHERE POSSIBLE, HAS ALWAYS SOUGHT AND CONTINUES TO SEEK TO FOSTER THE GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS LIKE OURS AND YOURS GOVERNED BY THE NEWSPAPERS THEMSELVES."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11)

ELC-TEXT-1011PEW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES BY A VOTE OF 70 TO 0 APPROVED TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN DECLARING WAR AGAINST JAPAN. SENATE APPROVAL WAS GIVEN EARLIER THIS WEEK. CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION WAS PURELY ACADEMIC SINCE THE GOVERNMENT ACTED SOME TIME AGO ANT HAS ALREADY SIGNED THE UNITED NATIONS PACT.

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TA1113PEW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 11 (AP)-J.VIRGIL SCOTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, HOUSTON, TEX., SAID TODAY A BANK SHOULD NOT OBJECT TO FINANCING GOODS INSURED BY MEXICAN COMPANIES PROVIDED IT INVESTIGATES THE COMPANIES, JUST AS IT WOULD IN THE UNITED STATES.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF INSURANCE IS STRICT AND SUPERVISION IS CLOSE, HE TOLD THE CLOSING JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE AND THE MEXICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNITED STATES COMPANIES, HE SAID, HAVE HERE A FIELD IN REINSURANCE.

TWENTY YEARS AGO, SCOTT ADDED, INSURANCE IN MEXICO WAS IN THE HANDS OF FOREIGN COMPANIES BUT NOW IT IS ALMOST ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY MEXICAN COMPANIES.

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TWENTY YEARS AGO, SCOTT ADDED, INSURANCE IN MEXICO WAS IN THE HANDS OF FOREIGN COMPANIES BUT NOW IT IS ALMOST ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY MEXICAN COMPANIES.

GG241PCW NM

CABINET AND THE ARMY."

Add San Francisco Broadcasts xxx new cabinet.

KOHIYAMA AS TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ASSUMED DUTIES TEMPORARILY DISCHARGED BY ADM. TEIJIRO TOYODA, WHO TOOK THE POST OF MUNITIONS MINISTER WHEN THE CABINET WAS FORMED APRIL 7.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE FINNISH HOME RADIO SAID TODAY IT WAS CERTAIN THAT JUHO K.PAASIKIVI AGAIN WOULD BE PREMIER OF FINLAND AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE A COALITION.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT STILL IS IN THE PRELIMINARY STAGES."

PAASIKIVI AND HIS CABINET RESIGNED MONDAY TO MAKE WAY FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING THE RECENT FINNISH ELECTIONS. PRESIDENT MARSHAL BARON CARL GUSTAV MANNERHEIM ASKED THE CABINET MEMBERS TO CARRY ON UNTIL THE NEW GOVERNMENT TOOK OFFICE.

MK826AEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A FORMER MAJOR IN HITLER'S SS BODYGUARD TOLD HIS BRITISH CAPTORS THAT, ALTHOUGH HE DOUBTED HITLER WOULD COMMIT SUICIDE, HE HAD BEEN TOLD THE FUEHRER ONCE ASKED "WHAT KIND OF POISON IT WAS THAT HANNIBAL CARRIED IN HIS RING AFTER THE BATTLE OF ZAMA?"

"I DON'T THINZAJPQYLL TAKE HIS

"I DON'T THINK HE'LL TAKE HIS OWN LIFE," THE CAPTIVE WAS QUOTED. "THE ODDS ARE THAT HE'LL BE KILLED BY A GERMAN."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, ALSO QUOTED THE GERMAN MAJOR AS SAYING THAT IF HITLER HAD GRANTED THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL ONE MORE DIVISION AT EL ALAMEIN, INSTEAD OF BEING OBSESSED WITH THE WAR IN THE EAST, ROMMEL COULD HAVE CRASHED THROUGH TO THE NILE, CONQUERED ALL OF AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND ENTERED RUSSIA THROUGH HER BACK DOOR.

SW1256PEW

39.24 24709 A

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: NINE ARMIES ROLLED AHEAD AGAINST WHAT EISENHOWER CALLED COLLAPSED RESISTANCE, TOWARD JUNCTURE WITH RUSSIANS; HANNOVER TOPPLED, WHITE FLAGS FLOWN IN BRUNSWICK; LEIPZIG, HAMBURG MENACED.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: TWO SOVIET ARMIES TIGHTENED SIEGE RING AROUND NAZIS IN VIENNA AREA; GERMANS DRIVEN FROM MOST OF AUSTRIAN CAPITAL; RUSSIANS POUNDED AHEAD BEYOND BRATISLAVA.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: BRITISH CAPTURED LUGO, OTHER TOWNS, IN NEW OFFENSIVE ACROSS SENIO RIVER; AMERICANS CLEARED MASSA ON THE ROAD TO THE LA SPEZIA NAVAL BASE.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: AMERICANS LANDED ON JOLO, CONTROLLING SULU CHAIN; MARINES ADVANCED NORTHWARD ON OKINAWA; ARTILLERY DUEL RAGED ON SOUTHERN FLANK; CHINESE REPORTED PURSUING ENEMY IN NORTHWESTERN HONAN, ADVANCING IN SOUTHWEST HONAN; BRITISH IN BURMA CLOSED IN ON HLAINGDET, EIGHT MILES FROM HIGHWAY TO THE SHAN STATES.
MK816AEW

THE PACIFIC FRONT LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY LANDS ON JOLO, CAPTURED JOLO CITY AND CONTROLS ENTIRE SULU CHAIN. SIXTH ARMY DRIVES EAST ON LUZON CUTTING OFF THOUSANDS OF ENEMY TROOPS. CULION LEPER COLONY LIBERATED ON BUSUANG ISLAND.
CHINA SEA: AIRDROME ON HAINAN, AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA COAST HIT BY HEAVY BOMBERS.
FORMOSA: LIBERATORS HIT FORMOSA AIRDROMES.
OKINAWA: TENTH ARMY MARINES ADVANCE 2,500 YARDS IN NORTH. INFANTRYMEN STALEMATED FOR SIXTH DAY IN SOUTHERN ARTILLERY DUEL. TSUGEN ISLAND, 10 MILES OFF EAST COAST, INVADED. REPORT 5,009 JAPANESE KILLED AND 222 TAKEN PRISONER IN EIGHT DAYS.
--DASH--
ARMY AND MARINE CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
41ST DIVISION INVADES JOLO, SULU ARCHIPELAGO.
11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION DRIVES 20 MILES TO EAST COAST OF LUZON.
3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS DRIVES AHEAD 2,500 YARDS ON OKINAWA.
24TH ARMY CORPS REPULSES ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
FJ639ACW

UNDATED ATROCITIES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ALLIED ARMIES DRIVING THE NAZIS BACK FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY HAVE UNCOVERED A SERIES OF DEATH CAMPS IN WHICH MORE THAN 5,817,000 CIVILIANS, SLAVE LABORERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE DIED.
INCLUDED IN THIS FIGURE WAS A LISTING BY THE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH MOVEMENT ECUMENICAL REFUGEE COMMISSION OF 1,715,000 JEWS IT SAID WERE KILLED BY THE GERMANS AT THE OSWIECIM (AUSCHWITZ) AND NEARBY BIRKENAU CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN POLISH SILESIA.
DR.BELA FABIAN, PRESIDENT OF THE DISSOLVED HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHO SAID HE HIMSELF ESCAPED FROM OSWIECIM, TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT THOBURN WIANT NEAR ERFURT, GERMANY, YESTERDAY THAT A TOTAL OF 5,000,000 JEWS HAD BEEN KILLED THERE IN 10 MONTHS.
IF DR.FABIAN'S FIGURES ARE ACCURATE AND INCLUDE THE DEATHS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BY THE REFUGEE COMMISSION, THE TOTAL FOR THE CAMPS ALREADY UNCOVERED WOULD EXCEED 8,285,000.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE LIBRARY IN NEW YORK SAID IT HAD NO FIGURES TO SUBSTANTIATE DR.FABIAN'S REPORT BUT THAT IT ESTIMATED A TOTAL OF 4,000,000 TO 5,000,000 JEWS HAD BEEN KILLED OR HAD DIED THROUGHOUT EUROPE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.
FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF OTHER MAJOR PLACES DISCOVERED BY THE ALLIES, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED KILLED AT EACH, AND THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION:
OREL: 8,000 STARVED OR KILLED BY MALNUTRITION (RUSSIAN COMMISSION).
SMOLENSK: 135,000 KILLED DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION (RUSSIAN COMMISSION).
KIEV: 52,000 JEWS KILLED AT BABII YAR CONCENTRATION CAMP (INTERALLIED COMMISSION).
KHARKOV: 30,000 KILLED DURING OCCUPATION (GERMAN OFFICER'S TESTIMONY AT HIS TRIAL BY THE RUSSIANS).
GOMEL: 50,000 HANGED, SHOT OR TORTUED TO DEATH (RUSSIAN CITY OFFICIAL).
ZVENIGORDOKA: 2,100 CITIZENS MASSACRED (MOSCOW RADIO).
VALIAVKA: 17,000 EXECUTED, BURIED IN A MINE (RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER "RED STAR").
ROWNE: 102,000 CIVILIANS AND PRISONERS OF WAR EXECUTIED (RUSSIAN COMMISSION).

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TEREZIN: 7,000 JEWS EXECUTED BY GAS AT INTERNMENT CAMP (CZECH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE).
WILNO: 100,000 SLAIN DURING OCCUPATION (MOSCOW RADIO).
KAUNAS: 35,000 SLAIN DURING OCCUPATION (MOSCOW RADIO).
KRETINGA: 4,000 SLAIN DURING OCCUPATION (MOSCOW RADIO).
SLAVUTA: 150,000 PUT TO DEATH IN GERMAN HOSPITAL (UKRAINE STATE ATROCITIES COMMISSION).
MINSK: 300,000 EXECUTED AT CONCENTRATION CAMP BY GAS, AND IN MINSK GHETTO (SOVIET INVESTIGATING COMMISSION).
TALLINN: 3,000 JEWS, RUSSIANS AND ESTONIANS EXECUTED AT KLOOGA LABOR CAMP (REPORTED TO AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS BY SURVIVORS).
VUGHT: 30,000 DUTCH CIVILIANS EXECUTED IN CONCENTRATION CAMP (REPORTED TO AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS BY SURVIVORS).
MAJDANEK: 1,500,000 BODIES FOUND IN MASS GRAVES (TESTIMONY BY SOVIET-POLISH COMMISSION AT TRIAL OF FIVE FOR ATROCITIES).
PLASZOW: 20,000 JEWS MASSACRED AT CONCENTRAION CAMP (POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXTILE).
BREENDONK: 850 KILLED AT CONCENTRATION CAMP (BRITISH ARMY).
TIR NATIONAL CAMP (BRUSSELS): 1,000 SHOT AT CONCENTRATION CAMP (BRITISH ARMY).
LWOW: 700,000 SLAIN DURING OCCUPATION (SOVIET INFORMATION BULLETIN).
LODZ: 240,000 JEWS KILLED IN CONCENTRATION CAMP (TOLD TO AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS BY SURVIVORS).
STRUTHOF: 15,000 CREMATED (STATISTICS FOUND BY FRENCH ARMY WHEN IT OCCUPIED CAMP IN VOSGES).
OHRDRUF: MORE THAN 4,000 STARVED, CLUBBED OR BURNED TO DEATH (DISCOVERED BY AMERICAN THIRD ARMY WHEN IT LIBERATED CAMP).
HADAMAR: 20,000 EXECUTED BY GAS OR DRUGS (DISCOVERED BY U.S.FIRST ARMY WHEN IT SEIZED LIMBURG).
SEVERAL LATVIAN CAMPS: 577,000 SLAIN (SOVIET INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE).
WE906PEW

THE R[illegible]O BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
WESTERN FRONT: 57 MILES (FROM NEAR MAGDEBURG).
ITALIAN FRONT: 535 MILES (FROM LAKE COMACCHIO).
WE657PEW

EXPLAINED.
"INEVITABLY, THERE WILL BE SOME
TO RESUME CIVILIAN OUTPUT BUT I AM
SKILLFULLY AND SMOOTHLY ACCOMPLISH
W144PEW

[illegible] OF PRODUCTION AS WE TRY
[illegible] THAT THE JOB WILL BE
[illegible]E ADDED.

CLEVELAND, APRIL 11-(AP)-AN ALLIED VICTORY IN EUROPE WILL SIGNAL THE OPENING OF THE GREATEST ALL-OUT WAR IN HISTORY AGAINST A SINGLE NATION, H.G.BATCHELLER, NATIONAL CHIEF OF OPERATIONS OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, DECLARED TODAY.

THE WPB VICE-CHAIRMAN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT AFTER V-E DAY ALL UNDAMAGED AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AND ABLE-BODIED MEN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE ORIENT "TO BRING THE JAPANESE WAR TO A VICTORIOUS AND SPEEDY CONCLUSION."

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BATCHELLER SAID FEARS THAT OUR ECONOMY WOULD SUFFER A SUDDEN PARALYSIS ON V-E DAY ARE UNWARRANTED.

"WAR PRODUCTION WILL DROP ABOUT 12 PER CENT IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE, AND ANOTHER EIGHT PER CENT IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS," HE PREDICTED. "AS THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN PROGRESSES, MUNITIONS CUTS WILL REACH A MAGNITUDE OF 35 TO 50 PER CENT.

"THE UNITED STATES IS MUCH FURTHER ADVANCED ALONG THE ROAD TO RECONVERSION THAN IT WAS AT THE END OF THE LAST WAR, FOR ARMISTICE DAY OF 1918 TOOK THE COUNTRY BY SURPRISE," HE ADDED.

THIS TIME, BATCHELLER CONTINUED, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE ADOPTED UNIFORM PLANS TO TERMINATE CONTRACTS. STORAGE SPACE FOR GOVERNMENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN PROVIDED AND THE GOVERNMENT IS ACTING TO CLEAR PLANTS PROMPTLY.

IN A LATER ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE CLEVELAND ADVERTISING CLUB, THE WPB EXECUTIVE SAID "AMERICAN INDUSTRY FACES A THREE-FOLD TASK; FIRST, 59 .-8,5-8, 529-FRONT WAR PRODUCTION UNTIL GERMANY IS DEFEATED; SECOND, AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE, TO SUSTAIN MUNITIONS MANUFACTURING UP TO MILITARY CHIEFS OF STAFF SCHEDULES AND, THIRD, TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO TOOL UP FOR A RAPIDLY EXPANDING CIVILIAN ECONOMY."

HE ASSERTED MI

A THREE-FOLD TASK; FIRST, TO MAINTAIN TWO-FRONT WAR PRODUCTION UNTIL GERMANY IS DEFEATED; SECOND, AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE, TO SUSTAIN MUNITIONS MANUFACTURING UP TO MILITARY CHIEFS OF STAFF SCHEDULES AND, THIRD, TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO TOOL UP FOR A RAPIDLY EXPANDING CIVILIAN ECONOMY."

HE ASSERTED MILITARY CUTBACKS WOULD BE FAIRLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO FREE CIVILIAN CAPACITY AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT HINDERING THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN.

WPB WILL TAKE INITIAL STEPS TO ABOLISH THE GREAT BULK OF PRIORITY ORDERS, TO REPLACE THE PRESENT PREFERENCE RATING SYSTEM WITH A RATING RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR DIRECT MILITARY REQUIREMENTS AND TO OPEN THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN SO THAT MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY WILL BE ABLE TO PLACE ORDERS FOR STEEL, COPPER AND ALUMINUM, BATCHELLER

BLANK

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE INTERPRETIVE (400)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, APRIL 11-(AP)-A POLITICAL IMPASSE PROBABLY WILL MAKE THE PHILIPPINES LEGALLY INDEPENDENT AGAINST THEIR WILL.

RESPONSIBLE FILIPINOS APPREHENSIVELY EYE THE NEARING DATE OF FREEDOM, KNOWING THAT IT WILL PRODUCE NUMEROUS MAJOR PROBLEMS FOR THIS BANKRUPT, WAR-RUINED NATION.

BUT NO ONE CAN FIND A DIGNIFIED WAY OF DECLINING THE MOST GENEROUS GIFT EVER OFFERED TO AN ORIENTAL RACE.

INDEPENDENCE WAS USED AS A POLITICAL CATCH PHRASE BY AMBITIOUS FILIPINO POLITICIANS AND IT FIRED POPULAR IMAGINATION. WHEN IT WAS GRANTED IN 1935, HOWEVER, THE DESIRE CHILLED -- TOO LATE.

WAR, OCCUPATION AND THE UNREST OF LIBERATION HAVE CONVINCED THE GREAT MAJORITY OF FILIPINOS THAT THEY DO NOT WANT INDEPENDENCE FOR MANY YEARS YET. COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS CANDIDLY SAY IN PRIVATE THAT THEY HAVE SEARCHED FRUITLESSLY FOR A FACE-SAVING METHOD OF POSTPONING IT.

BUT THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA IS COMMITTED TO THE 1935 INDEPENDENCE ACT AND SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS WHICH CALL FOR FULL FREEDOM BY JULY 4, 1946, AT THE LATEST. PRESIDENT OSMENA FURTHERMORE FELT OBLIGED TO EXPRESS THE PUBLIC WISH THAT IT MIGHT BE GRANTED ON AUGUST 13, 1945, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST AMERICAN ENTRY INTO THE ISLANDS. HE WAS YIELDING TO THE INFLUENCE OF A PRESSURE GROUP, OF SOME 20,000, WHICH DEMAND IS IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE. NO OTHER CALL FOR THIS STATUS HAS ARISEN WITHIN THE ISLANDS.

THE UNITED STATES, ON THE OTHER HAND, CANNOT REN[illegible] ITS PLEDGES, WITHOUT AT LEAST A RESPONSIBLE PETITION FROM THE ISLANDS. TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN POSTPONING FREEDOM WOULD SABOTAGE COMPLETELY AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE, PARTICULARLY IN ASIA WHERE JAPANESE POLITICAL WARFARE IS STILL EXTREMELY ACTIVE.

ALL FILIPINO LEADERS OF SUFFICIENT STATURE TO MAKE A POSTPONEMENT PETITION STICK ARE ALIGNED WITH THE OSMENA GOVERNMENT AND THEREFORE TECHNICALLY PINNED TO ITS COMMITMENTS.

THIS IMPASSE MEANS AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE. UNDER INDEPENDENCE AGREEMENTS, THE UNITED STATES COULD NEGOTIATE TO RETAIN NAVAL, AIR AND ARMY BASES IN THE ISLANDS.

THE FILIPINOS PRIVATELY HOPE THAT THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT WILL CONTINUE. WHILE THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT POSSESSES FULL CIVIL RIGHTS, THE UNITED STATES [illegible] AT PRESENT IS HANDLING POL[illegible],

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND SIMILAR ESSENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS. THE ARMY ALSO IS SUPPLYING CONSIDERABLE FOOD TO THE WEAKENED POPULACE. COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS FEAR THE POSSIBILITY OF DISORDERS IF AMERICAN AUTHORITY IS REMOVED ABRUPTLY. THEY ALSO RECOGNIZE THE ISLANDS' DEPENDENCE UPON THE UNITED STATES FOR REHABILITATION AND AS AN ESSENTIAL MARKET. ECONOMIC REVIVAL IN THE ANCHIPELAGO WILL BE SLOW AT BEST AND MAY BE SHORTENED WITHOUT PREFERENTIAL AMERICAN TRADE TREATMENT.

THESE AND OTHER PROSPECTIVE PROBLEMS HAVE BRAVED YEAR AMONGS THE WORD "INDEPENDENCE."

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President Roosevelt Is Dead; Truman Sworn In as Successor

APR 13 1945

Sudden Death Shocks Nation; Rites Saturday

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12.—(AP) President Franklin D. Roosevelt, his strength sapped away as Commander in Chief in America's greatest war, died suddenly this afternoon.

His duties fell on Vice President Harry S. Truman who, sworn in as the 32nd president in a White House ceremony at Washington, issued this statement:

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute this war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

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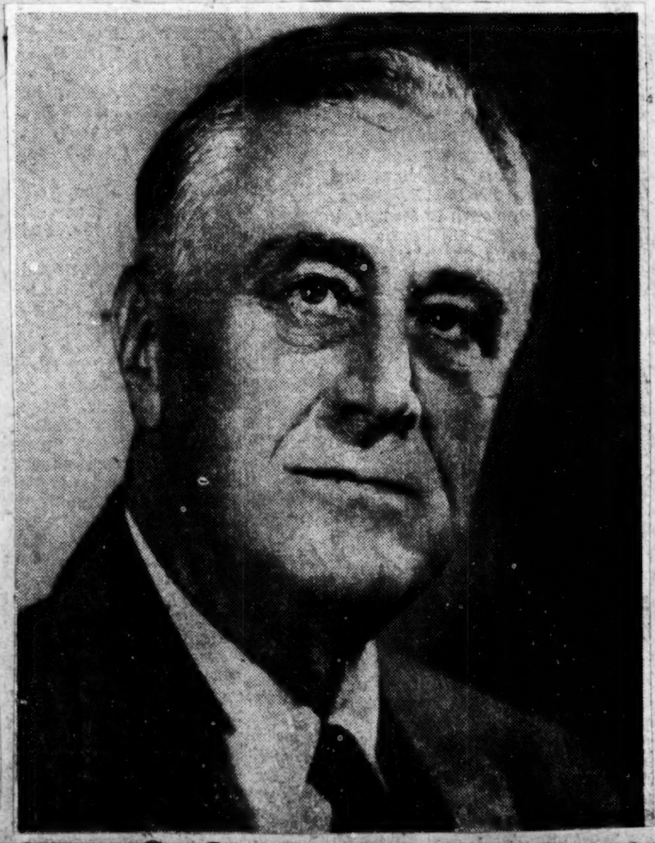
4:35 (correct)

It was at ~~3:35~~ p. m. Eastern War Time that Mr. Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage. It was at 7.09 p. m., that a solemn-faced Truman took up the burden and the honor of president.

Mr. Roosevelt's last words were.

"I have a terrific headache."

He spoke them to Comdr. Harold Bruenn, naval physician



Funeral Saturday

The funeral will be in the White House East Room in Washington on Saturday. Burial will be at the Roosevelt ancestral home at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday.

The body will not lie in state.

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Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett said Mr. Roosevelt's body would leave here around 9 a. m. (EWT) tomorrow for the approximately 22-hour run to Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt, 63, was sitting in front of a fireplace in the little White House here atop Pine mountain when the attack struck him.

Bruenn described it as a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

Dies Without Pain

The President's Negro valet, Arthur Prettyman, and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom. He was unconcious at the end. It came without pain.

Mr. Roosevelt, in the third month of his fourth term as President, came here three weeks ago to rest.

Mrs. Roosevelt planned to fly here this evening. She left the White House at 7:15 after informing their four uniformed sons by wire of their father's death.

The death removed from world councils one of the Big Three—Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill—who worked together to win the war and laid joint plans for keeping the peace. Truman likewise has stressed the need for international cooperation.

Dr. Bruenn said he saw the President this morning and he was in excellent spirits at 9:30 a. m.

"At one o'clock," Bruenn added, "he was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him by an architect. He

suddenly complained of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head).

"Within a very few minutes he lost consciousness. He was seen by me at 1:30 p. m., fifteen minutes after the episode had started.

"He did not regain consciousness and he died at 3:35 p. m."

Cousins Present

(Central War Time)

Only others present in the cottage were Comdr. George Fox, White House pharmacist and long an attendant of the President; Hassett, Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary; and two cousins, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley.

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Bruenn said he called Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre Navy Surgeon General and White House physician in Washington and that McIntyre in turn called Dr. James E. Paullin, of Atlanta, an internal medicine practitioner and honorary consultant to the Navy surgeon general.

Paullin was present when Bruenn gave the statement of the cause of death to reporters of the three national news services.

Hassett gave newsmen the first announcement.

News of the President's death spread like wildfire around the Foundation and atop an adjoining mountain where guests were gathering for a barbecue.

The President's late arrival for the barbecue caused some anxiety. A telephone call was put through and a few minutes later representatives of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service were told to rush immediately to the Carver cottage on the Foundation grounds for some news.

"It is my sad duty," Hassett told the reporters, "to announce the President died at 3:35 p. m., of a cerebral hemorrhage."

(Central War Time)

Hassett urged the reporters to rush to their telephones immediately as a simultaneous announcement was being made at the White House in Washington.

So insistent was Secretary Hassett that the news be made public immediately that details were left for future announcement.

The President, the nation's first chief executive to break the two-term tradition, had planned to stay here another week, then he was to return to Washington and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to open the April 25 United Nations conference to which he had given so much attention in recent months.

Mr. Roosevelt died in the bedroom in his little white bungalow atop Pine mountain, where he had been coming for 20 years to take the after-treatments for infantile paralysis with which he was stricken in 1921.

Interested in Expansion

Long before his presidency, Mr. Roosevelt helped found the Warm Springs foundation for polio victims. In recent months he had taken a deep interest in expanding it for servicemen afflicted with the disease.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Warm Springs March 30. He had been underweight and his doctors wanted him to take it easy to see if he could not regain the poundage at which he felt comfortable.

Rumors had been heard the last few days that the President was not picking up as much as his doctors would have liked.

He received reporters last Thursday and, in the presence of Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, told of his desire to grant full independence to the islands by Autum.

Had Ambitious Plans

Mr. Roosevelt also outlined ambitious postwar plans for American participation in the Western Pacific to prevent further Japanese aggression.

He said the United States and the other United Nations must accept trusteeships over Japanese-mandated islands, build new naval and air bases and help the Philippines rebuild economically after the commonwealth becomes a self-governing nation.

Reports of this news conference were to have been withheld for security reasons until the President returned to Washington.

The death announcement was made in the center of the 2,000-acre Warm Springs foundation for polio treatment which the President helped found more than 20 years ago. That was before he began serving his first term as governor of New York.

The announcement was dictated to reporters in a white cottage across a red clay road from the administration building of the foundation where Hassett and four other White House attaches were making their home here.

This was Mr. Roosevelt's second stay here in four months. The President spent 19 days here only last November-December.

Reporters who attended his news conference a week ago today noted his gray pallor. This had been noticeable ,however, for many months and had caused considerable comment among White House correspondents.

Voice Became Weak

Mr. Roosevelt's voice also had become weak in recent months, and he frequently asked reporters to repeat their questions.

This was attributable, according to those close to him, to a sinus leakage into the throat which caused slight constrictions.

The last piece of legislation Mr. Roosevelt signed was one to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation and increase its borrowing power.

Secretary Hassett said that as he did so, Mr. Roosevelt made his usual comment at such a time:

"Here's where I make a law."

Hassett said the President's mail was quite heavy on his last day and that "it took him at least 20 minutes to sign papers."

Other papers Mr. Roosevelt signed among his last official acts were the appointments of a batch of smalltown postmasters, including one for Panaca, Nev., as well as several citations for the Legion of Merit.

The President went about his final work dressed in a blue suit with vest and a four-in-hand tie.

President Stricken While Being Sketched

APR 13 1945

Warm Springs, Ga., April 12 (AP). President Franklin D. Roosevelt died unexpectedly here today at 4.35 P.M. of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Roosevelt's last words were: "I have a terrific headache."

Spoken To Naval Physician

He spoke them to Commander Harold Bruenn, naval physician.

Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett said Mr. Roosevelt's body would leave here around 9 A.M., (E.W.T.) tomorrow for the approximately 22-hour run to Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt, 63, was sitting in front of a fireplace in the Little White House here atop Pine Mountain when the attack struck him.

Described As Massive

Bruenn described it as a massive cerebral hemorrage.

The President's Negro valet, Arthur Prettyman, and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom. He was unconscious at the end. It came without pain.

Mr. Roosevelt, the the third month of his fourth term as President, came here three weeks ago to rest.

Dr. Bruenn said he saw the President this morning and he was in excellent spirits at 9.30 A.M.

Complains Of Severe Headache

"At 1 o'clock," Bruenn added, "he was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him by an architect. He suddenly complained of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head).

"Within a very few minutes he lost consciousness. He was seen by me at 1.30 P.M., fifteen minutes after the episode had started.

"He did not regain consciousness and he died at 3.35 P.M."

Only others present in the cottage were Commander George Fox, White House pharmacist and long an attendant on the President; Hassett, Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary; and two cousins, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley.

News Services Notified

Bruenn said he called Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, United States Navy surgeon general and White House physician in Washington and that McIntire in turn called Dr. James E. Paullin, of Atlanta, an internal medicine practicioner and honorary consultant to the navy surgeon general.

Paullin was present when Bruenn gave the statement of the cause of death to reporters of the three national news services.

In response to a question, Dr. Bruenn said the President died without pain.

News of the President's death spread quickly and caused many a tear among the 125 infantile paralysis patients at the foundation here.

Was Giving Barbecue

Mayor Frank W. Allcorn of Warm Springs was giving a barbeque at his mountain cabin this afternoon for the President and about 50 other guests.

Allcorn was awaiting the President's arrival when reporters got word through the Army Signal Corps radio telephone and summer White House telephone communication to rush to the foundation.

Miss Louise Hackmeister, veteran White House chief telephone operator, could hardly talk in her excitement to round up those who had to be informed.

Tears and quivering voices accompanied the announcement of the President's death by Hassett.

Had Been Underweight

Miss Tully, Mrs. Alice Winegar, Hassett's secretary, and Mrs. Dorothy Brady, presidential stenographer, sat tense on a sofa as Hassett gave the news.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Warm Springs March 30. He had been underweight and his doctors wanted him to take it easy to see if he could not regain the poundage at which he felt comfortable.

Rumors had been heard the last few days that the President was not picking up as much as his doctors would have liked.

He received reporters last Thursday and, in the presence of Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, told of his desire to grant full independence to the islands by autumn.

Outlines Postwar Plans

Mr. Roosevelt also outlined ambitious postwar plans for American participation in the Western Pacific to prevent further Japanese aggression.

He said the United States and the other United Nations must accept trusteeships over Japanese-mandated islands, build new naval and airbases and help the Philippines rebuild economically after the commonwealth becomes a self-governing nation.

Reports of this news conference were to have been withheld for security reasons until the President returned to Washington.

Funeral arrangements were not decided at the time Secretary Hassett and Commander Bruenn made their statements.

Burial At Hyde Park

[In Washington it was said the funeral will be held in the White House Saturday. Burial will be at Hyde Park, N.Y.]

The death announcement was made in the center of the 2,000-acre Warm Springs foundation for polio treatment which the President helped found more than twenty years ago. That was before he began serving his first term as Governor of New York.

The announcement was dictated to reporters in a white cottage across a red-clay road from the administration building of the foundation where Hassett and four other White House attachés were making their home here.

Gray Pallor Noticed

This was Mr. Roosevelt's second stay here in four months. The President spent nineteen days here only last November-December.

Reporters who attended his news conference a week ago today noted his gray pallor. This had been noticeable, however, for many months and had caused considerable comment among White House correspondents.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice also had become weak in recent months, and he frequently asked reporters to repeat their questions.

Details Wait

This was attributable, according to those close to him, to a sinus leakage into the throat which caused slight constrictions.

Hassett gave reporters the first word.

"It is my sad duty," Hassett said, "to announce the President died at 3.35 P. M., of a cerebral hemorrhage."

Hassett urged the reporters to rush to their telephones immediately as a simultaneous announcement was being made at the White House in Washington.

A quivering voice, in the presence of other members of the White House staff who came here with Mr. Roosevelt March 30, for what was to be a three-week rest, Hassett said further details as to the cause of death would be given out later by Commander Howard Bruenn, naval doctor, who was taking care of the nation's thirty-first President in the absence of Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, navy surgeon general.

Insistent was Secretary Hassett that the news be made public immediately that details were left for future announcement.

Planned To Stay Week

The President, the nation's first Chief Executive to break the two-term tradition, had planned to stay here another week, then he was to return to Washington and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to open the April 25 United Nations conference to which he had given so much attention in recent months.

Mr. Roosevelt died in the bedroom in his little white bungalow atop Pine Mountain, where he had been coming for twenty years to take the after-treatments for infantile paralysis with which he was stricken in 1921.

Long before his presidency, Mr. Roosevelt helped found the Warm Springs Foundation for polio victims. In recent months he had taken a deep interest in expanding it for service men afflicted with the disease.

Block in Blood Vessel of Brain Caused Death

Cerebral Hemorrhage Is Also Known as Stroke; Arteries Break Suddenly

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—President Roosevelt died from a cerebral hemorrhage, a sudden extensive bleeding in the brain caused by a ruptured blood vessel.

Laymen recognize a cerebral hemorrhage under other names, such as a stroke, or a stroke of apoplexy.

This is usually what happens in a case like this:

As people grow old their arteries lose their elasticity. They become hard and brittle. Usually, with advancing age blood pressure increases.

Sometimes arteries in the brain grow harder and more brittle than blood vessels in other parts of the body.

Then some day, usually without warning, a blood vessel in the brain gives way. Blood pours through the brain, paralyzing nerve centers.

Very often people get a mild hemorrhage and recover and then maybe much later get a second,

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nnal stroke which kills. Medical men say the hemorrhage which killed the President must have been very severe.

LAST WORDS: 'I HAVE TERRIFIC HEADACHE'

Roosevelt Was Posing for Artist When Hemorrhage Struck — He Died in Bedroom

APR 13 1945

By The Associated Press.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's last words were:

"I have a terrific headache.'

He spoke them to Comdr. Howard G. Bruenn, naval physician.

Mr. Roosevelt was sitting in front of a fireplace in the Little White House here atop Pine Mountain when what was described as a massive cerebral hemorrhage struck him.

The President's Negro valet, Arthur Prettyman, and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom. He was unconscious at the end. It came without pain.

Dr. Bruenn said that he saw the President this morning and he was in excellent spirits at 9:30 A. M.

"At 1 o'clock," Dr. Bruenn added, "he was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him by an artist. He suddenly complained of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head).

"Within a very few minutes he lost consciousness. He was seen by me at 1:30 P. M., fifteen minutes after the episode had started.

"He did not regain consciousness, and he died at 3:35 P. M. (Georgia time)."

The artist sketching Mr. Roosevelt was N. Robbins of 520 West 139th Street, New York.

Only others present in the cottage were Comdr. George Fox, White House pharmacist and long an attendant on the President; William D. Hassett, Presidential Secretary; Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary, and two cousins, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley.

Dr. Bruenn said that he called Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, White House physician, in Washington, and that Admiral McIntire in turn called Dr. James E. Paullin of Atlanta, an internal medicine practicioner and honorary consultant to the Navy surgeon general.

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Miss Tully, Mrs. Alice Wineger, Mr. Hassett's secretary, and Mrs. Dorothy Brady, Presidential stenographer, sat tense on a sofa as Mr. Hassett gave the news. He said that the last piece of legislation Mr. Roosevelt signed was one to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation and increase its borrowing power.

"I Make a Law," President Said

Mr. Hassett added that as he did so, Mr. Roosevelt made his usual comment at such time:

"Here's where I make a law."

Mr. Hassett said that the President's mail was quite heavy on his last day, and that "it took him at least twenty minutes to sign papers."

Other papers Mr. Roosevelt signed among his last official acts were the appointments of a batch of small town postmasters, including one for Panaca, Nev., as well as several citations for the Legion of Merit.

The President went about his final work dressed in a blue suit with vest and a four-in-hand tie.

Needed More Weight

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Warm Springs March 30. He had been under weight and his doctors wanted him to take it easy to see if he could regain the poundage at which he felt comfortable.

Rumors had been heard the last few days that the President was not picking up as much as his doctors would have liked.

He received reporters last Thursday and, in the presence of Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, told of his desire to grant full independence to the islands by autumn.

Mr. Roosevelt also outlined ambitious post-war plans for American participation in the Western Pacific to prevent further Japanese aggression.

He said that the United States and the other United Nations must accept trusteeships over Japanese-mandated islands, build new naval and air bases and help the Philippines rebuild, scontinuously, after the commonwealth becomes a self-governing nation.

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Report Was to Be Held Up

Reports of this news conference were to have been withheld for security reasons until Mr. Roosevelt returned to Washington.

The President had planned to stay here another week, then he was to return to the Capital and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to open the United Nations Conference on International Organization.

This was Mr. Roosevelt's second stay here in four months. He spent nineteen days here only last November-December.

White House reporters had recently noticed his gray pallor, and it had caused considerable comment among them.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice also had become weak in recent months, and he frequently asked reporters to repeat their questions.

This was attributable, according to those close to him, to a sinus leakage into the throat which caused slight constrictions.

The death announcement was made in the center of the 2,000-acre foundation for polio treatment which the President helped found more than twenty years ago. That was before he began serving his first term as Governor of New York.

ALL WASHINGTON MOURNS DEATH OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) From diplomats to cab drivers, capitol residents took first news of the President's death today with a shocked unbelief which left them literally stunned into momentary speechlessness.

News of the chief executive's passing came to the British embassy by a phone call, as an Associated Press reporter was standing by. The entire office froze into various positions of incredulous immobility.

People Speechless

For a full ten seconds not a soul spoke. Then one attache simply blurted "my God!" and the tension broke.

Someone else said "he hasn't looked at all well lately," and still another Englishman added "it's the beastly changeable weather," but it all obviously was small talk.

Finally the attache voiced the thoughts of the others: "I wonder what it will mean—to the war." Nobody answered him.

When another reporter rushing downtown told a negro cab-driver the news, he refused to believe it at first. Then he said slowly: "I'm sorry to hear that. Man, but I'm sorry to hear that!" As I got out of the cab he added, "I wonder what it will mean to us—if anything. I wonder."

An American army major on a downtown corner shook his head unbelievingly and asked: "It's really true?" assured that it was, he said:

"Well, now he's next to Lincoln—in more ways than one." He walked on down the street, still looking dazed.

In front of the White House, the crowd was assembling fast—civilians and servicemen and women. Some had their hats off, others stood holding the iron grill fence, staring up at the porch, where the doors stood open and newcomers, riding up in various official cars walked soft-footedly inside.

Can't Believe News

There was little talking anywhere, at first, and people on the street stared questioningly at newcomer to the group, as th still expecting someone might say that it had really happened.

Everywhere the scene was much the same. Little groups gathered on street corners throughout the ci proper to stand about aimlessly—and a little disbelievingly.

Workers going home at the end of the day to their suburban homes were hailed by neighbors as they alighted from street cars and busses.

"Have you heard—?" People called to one another.

And then fresh groups gathered, repeating the same news, again and again.

There seemed to be a general realization that an era in American history had suddenly come to an end.

Up and down Massachusetts Avenue,—embassy row—the flags of scores of nations were lowered to half staff in the late day sunshine.

People gathered and looked at them and repeated the news again: "The President is dead."

Before dark, hundreds had moved into Jackson Square, across Pennsylviania Avenue from the White House to stare at the executive mansion, where lights blazed through the broad windows. Military police with sidearms—removed from the White House gates months ago—suddenly appeared again, taking up stations at all entrances, and pedestrians were routed to the opposite side of the street.

Automobiles converged on the executive mansion bearing people of high rank from official and diplomatic fields, each wishing to leave a personal word of condolence.

The White House executive offices seethed with reporters, photographers and radiomen.

White House Statement

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 12—The White House announced late today that President Roosevelt had died of cerebral hemorrage.

The death occurred this afternoon at Warm Springs, Ga. A White House statement said:

"Vice President Truman has been notified. He was called to the White House and informed by Mrs. Roosevelt. The Secretary of State has been advised. A Cabinet meeting has been called.

"The four Roosevelt boys in the service have been sent a message by their mother, which said that the President slept away this afternoon. He did his job to the end, as he would want to do.

" 'Bless you all and all our love,' added Mrs. Roosevelt. She signed the message Mother.

"Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon in the East Room of the White House. Interment will be at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon. No detailed arrangements or exact times have been decided upon as yet."

Roosevelt Guided Nation Through Perils of Depression and War

Shouldered Great Burdens During 12 Years in Office

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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The tradition-shattering presidential career of Franklin Delano Roosevelt spanned turbulent years of peace in which he worked to lift the Nation out of a depression and tumultuous years of war when he played a dominant role in charting an Allied victory.

While he gained the adulation of millions, the unprecedented moves he made and the political theories he embraced made him the frequent target for blistering criticism.

Accusations ranged from "demagoguery" to "dictatorship." The public debt jumped to a record peacetime high, then to even greater wartime peaks. Critics charged the President with trying to "pack" the Supreme Court after that tribunal had thrown out several of his favorite projects and he sought to inject "new blood" by reorganizing the membership. Some party stalwarts forsook him.

But he became the first President in history to be elected to a third term—and by a smashing majority—and then won a fourth.

An International Statesman

Mr. Roosevelt had attained a substantial international stature in the years when he was concerned primarily with applying revolutionary remedies to an economic blight rooted in World War I.

And after the flames of a second global conflict were kindled, he became the pivotal statesman of more than 30 United Nations which pooled their might to smash a German-Italian-Japanese Axis.

Kings and queens, presidents and prime ministers, travelled to the White House to consult him.

The military strategy of nations representing 75 percent of the earth's surface and 60 per cent of its population—a strategy that sent American fighting men, American war weapons, American food and American dollars to combat the Axis—was mapped at conferences in which he took a leading part.

In Unprecedented Parleys

He constantly shuffled and revised a prodigious war production program, framed stupendous war budgets to be met by taxes that hurt and, also at home, fought an inflation peril hardly less dangerous to the nation than its enemies at arms.

He drew up with United Nations colleagues, as the war progressed, blue prints for peace—a peace de-

signed to avoid the hasty mistakes of the Versailles treaty.

International conferences on a scale never before seen in history helped the President to formulate his war plans. Rising to a pinnacle of world attention with him in these councils was Britain's sturdy Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

His intimates said nothing less than the threat of war, and finally war itself, could have prompted Mr. Roosevelt to stir up political turmoil in tremendous proportions by shattering the 150-year-old two-term presidential tradition begun by George Washington, and then running for a fourth term.

Says He Prefered to Retire

In 1940, the Chief Executive told the Democratic National Convention he was accepting renomination for a third term only because of a "storm" raging in Europe. He was reelected overwhelmingly over Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate.

Four years later, Mr. Roosevelt said his preference was to retire to the family estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., where he was born January 30, 1882. He told Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan in a letter:

"All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's Chief Executive.

"Such would be my choice. But we of this generation chance to live in a day and hour when our nation has been attacked, and when its future existence and the future existence of our chosen method of government are at stake.

Accepts as 'Good Soldier'

"To win this war wholeheartedly, unequivocally and as quickly as we can is our task of the first importance. To win this war in such a way that there be no further world wars in the foreseeable future is our second objective. To provide occupations, and to provide a decent standard of living for our men in the armed forces after the war, and for all Americans, are the final objectives.

"Therefore, reluctantly, but as a good soldier . . . I will accept and serve in this office, if I am so ordered by the commander-in-chief of us all—the sovereign people of the United States."

His Republican opponent was Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Fourth Term Campaign

As in the third-term campaign, Mr. Roosevelt said he would not have time to campaign in the usual partisan sense, but would reserve the right to answer what he called "misrepresentations."

Dewey opened his campaign Sept. 7 with a speech at Philadelphia. The President got going Sept. 23, accusing the opposition of "callous" and "brazen" falsehood.

Mr. Roosevelt was elected, by an electoral vote of 432 to 99. He carried 36 states and Dewey 12.

In a clatter of tangling telephones and news wires, Mr. Roosevelt followed the election returns into the early morning of Nov. 8, and when assured of his election to a fourth term he said:

"We have again demonstrated to the world—that democracy is a living, vital force."

The President was in Hyde Park, where he cast his ballot, and later he confessed to a little lust: cussing when his voting booth lever stuck on election day. But, he insisted, he didn't take the name of the Deity in vain—Time Magazine and the Glendale, Calif., Ministerial association notwithstanding.

Mr. Roosevelt, the election over, swung back into the complex duties of his office, while the world speculated about another meeting of the Big-3.

On Nov. 20, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent him a message "not to go out in the rain." Mr. Churchill knew the President's health was poor, and he had seen a photograph of the President motoring in the rain.

Late in November, Mr. Roosevelt decided upon a short vacation to recover his strength after the strenuous political campaign. He went to Warm Springs, returning to Washington Dec. 19 and began tussling immediately with world problems.

The Voyage to Yalta

The 79th Congress convened Jan. 3. Mr. Roosevelt did not appear in person before a joint session, but sent his annual message up to be read. Then an event the whole world expected occurred. The President arrived at Yalta, in the Russian Crimea on Feb. 4 for a conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin, to draw the framework of a hope for enduring world peace.

The last great appearance of the President was on March 1, when he addressed a joint session of Congress, outlining the Crimea charter for peace.

Thereafter newspapermen saw him several times at news conferences. He was a guest of the press March 22 at the White House correspondents' dinner. The President seemed to enjoy the dinner, and the following stage show, as much or more than any newspaperman there. He chided the newspapermen in the brief speech, and told them in fun that he had attended more White House press conferences than any of them.

A few days ago the President, in need of rest, left on his last journey—to his beloved southern home, at Warm Springs, Ga.

A tremendous figure of a man, despite legs left withered and useless by infantile paralysis in 1921, Mr. Roosevelt shouldered burdens as heavy as any Chief Executive ever carried. While he stood up under a job which had wrecked the health of many a predecessor, the years naturally left their mark on him.

Forced to Take Rest

Influenza, sinusitis and bronchitis weakened him in the winter of 1943-44 and rumors spread about his health. In April, 1944, he bundled up his old clothes and took a month off to convalesce in shirt-sleeves on the languorous plantation coast of South Carolina. When he returned to Washington, his physician said he was in as good shape as any man of 62 could hope to be and that his condition offered no bar to another four years in the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted the fourth-term nomination by radio from a naval base at San Diego, Calif. Immediately, he boarded a cruiser for his first wartime trip into the Pacific and consultations in Hawaii—where a sneak punch brought America into the war on December 7, 1941—with top commanders in the battle against Japan.

He long since had broken all Presidential travel records, and war did not deter him from pushing the mileage up around 300,000.

Momentous Decisions

Time after time, he or Mr. Churchill dared the dangers of Atlantic crossings for epochal conferences which shifted the Allies from the defensive to the offensive and changed the course of combat around the world.

Standing out in sharp relief, in the light of events the next summer, were their meetings at Cairo and Tehran, Iran, at the close of 1943. In a series of parleys, they talked with Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China and President Ismet Inonu of neutral Turkey.

Italy already had been knocked out of the war. So at Cairo and Tehran, strategy was perfected for obliterating the military power of Germany and Japan.

It called for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had welded British and American arms in the Mediterranean into a mighty and victorious force, to assume command of invasion forces poised in Britain for a knock-out blow at Germany from the west.

Guarded By Russians

First, at a desert hotel in the shadow of a great pyramid, the American President, the British Prime Minister and the Chinese Generalissimo agreed that Japan must be utterly defeated and her empire utterly destroyed by stripping away lands acquired in decades of conquest. Military measures necessary to fulfill these aims were considered.

The Generalissimo flew back to Chungking. Roosevelt and Churchill flew to Tehran, where the adjoining Soviet and British embassies formed a single compound surrounded by grim Russian tommy-gunner guards.

Stalin, who had left his country for the first time since the revolution, invited the American President to stay at the Soviet embassy during his participation in perhaps the most significant of all United Nations war talks.

In 'Complete Agreement'

Four days of deliberation produced, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin said, a determination that "our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow." They added they had concerted plans for the "destruction of the German forces," and had "reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south."

From Tehran, Stalin went back to Moscow, Roosevelt and Churchill to Cairo to be joined by President Inonu. Three days of conferences in Cairo brought forth another communique which reported that "the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey and Great Britain in their attitude toward the world situation."

En route home, the President stopped at battle-scarred Tunis, Malta and Sicily. The Secret Service had to restrain him from looking in on fighting in Italy.

Action Follows Conferences

By mid-1944, the full significance of the Cairo-Tehran meetings had become apparent.

In fulfillment of the commitments, the invasion of France got under way from the west and south. Russia pounded hard on the eastern front and by fall Allied arms were on German soil. Victory in Europe was in sight.

And in the Pacific, Allied forces won successes in Burma, flushed the Japanese from one island stronghold after another, dealt serious blows to the enemy's navy and sent bombers winging with increasing frequency over the heart of Nippon.

War was far from Mr. Roosevelt's thoughts on that March 4, 1933, when he declared in his first inaugural address that the only thing America need fear was "fear itself."

'New Deal' Is Born

Of aristocratic lineage, a scion of wealth, he came to power in the midst of a strangling depression, proclaiming that there must be a "new deal" for the "forgotten man."

Thus his administration got its name. And the New Deal label stuck even in later years when the President wanted to substitute the slogan: "Win the war."

When Mr. Roosevelt went into the Presidency at the age of 51, the United States had an estimated 12,000,000 persons unemployed, prices were depressed to new low levels, foreign trade shrunken and the national banking system in an extremely nervous condition as the result of widespread bank failures.

One of his first acts was to proclaim a national banking holiday that closed every financial depository in the country for 10 days while readjustments were made. He summoned Congress into special session to implement by law a national recovery program that shattered precedents. One hundred days later virtually his every request had been granted and he held powers never before entrusted to a President in peacetime.

Controversial Steps

Many of the steps he took were disputed at the time, and later, on economic, social, moral and constitutional grounds. Some were successfully contested in the courts, but others stood the test of time.

The National Industrial Recovery Administration (NRA) was set up by Congress in response to the President's request for "machinery to obtain wider reemployment, shorten the working week, pay decent wages for the shorter week and prevent unfair competition and over-production."

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) was designed to help farmers through crop control measures. Laws were passed to insure bank deposits and to provide government aid for homeowners facing mortgage foreclosures.

The Constitution was amended to repeal national prohibition. Social security benefits were provided by legislation. A wage-hour law was enacted for labor. A "good neighbor" policy was established for the western hemisphere.

Congress Stiffens

"Alphabet agencies" were created in profusion. Such letter combinations as NRA, RFC, AAA, CCC, TVA, WPA, PWA, HOLC, FHA and many others became familiar household terms.

The New Deal also represented bigger government budgets, larger deficits, heavier taxes and abandonment of the gold standard. In the beginning there was a "brain trust" whose college professor members were credited with formulating many of the Roosevelt policies.

There was swift acceptance by Congress of early reforms, then a gradual stiffening against White House recommendations and an abortive "purge" in which the Chief Executive tried in 1938 to get the political scalps of legislators he considered too conservative. He failed in all but one instance.

A startling, unsuccessful Presidential attempt was made to reorganize the United States Supreme Court so as to pump "new blood" into a tribunal which had ruled unconditional some of Mr. Roosevelt's pet measures including the NRA and AAA.

Hits 'Economic Despotism'

This attempt split the party wide open. Opponents of the plan said it was an effort to "pack" the tribunal to make it see the Chief Executive's way.

It was to hoist aloft the New Deal banner for a second term that the President was unanimously renominated by the Democrats in 1936 and overwhelmingly defeated Republican nominee Alf M. Landon, then governor of Kansas, in the election.

In a speech accepting the second term nomination, Mr. Roosevelt said: "America will not forget these recent years. We feared fear. Today we have conquered fear. But I cannot, with candor, tell you that all is well with the world." He raised his voice against "economic despotism" which he likened to the "tyranny of political autocracy" that precipitated the American Revolution.

Accused of 'Warmongering'

"Out of this modern civilization," he continued, "economic royalists carved new dynasties. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. The collapse of 1929 showed up the despotism for what it really was. The election of 1932 was the people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended."

The third and fourth term bids brought from the opposition such cries as "indispensable man," "one-man government," and "dictatorship." But such terms were not new to Mr. Roosevelt.

He had heard mutterings and then loud roars of "dictatorship" when he proposed reorganizing the Supreme Court and the executive branch of the government.

And he had heard charges of "warmongering" long before his second term was up. His utterances and actions in the field of international affairs evoked protests that he was compromising the nation.

Avts Against Aggressors

Unquestionably Mr. Roosevelt had caught a glimpse of war on the horizon. As early as 1937, in a Chicago speech, he demanded the "quarantine" of "aggressor nations."

He repeatedly advised America to prepare for any emergency. He urged repeal of a "neutrality" law that banned shipment of arms to warring nations. He said opponents of this step were "gambling" that there would be no second world war.

In January, 1939, the President called for "measures short of war" to defeat aggressors. He declared in his third-term campaign the next year that America's objective was to fend off aggressors from the western hemisphere. To fathers and mothers he gave a solemn, repeated assurance—which was hurled back at him later—that "your boys are not going to be sent into foreign wars."

Europe went to war in September, 1939, and Mr. Roosevelt watched the Axis run roughshod over country after country. The President took realistic steps.

'Arsenal of Democracy'

He and his Congressional supporters remodeled the Neutrality Act to allow "cash-and-carry" purchase of arms by belligerents—a step favoring the Allies, since Germany couldn't get through the British blockade.

After the Nazis swarmed through Holland and Belgium in 1940, Mr. Roosevelt set up a billion dollar emergency arms program and a National Defense Advisory Commission which evolved later into the War Production Board.

He laid down the principle that the preservation of Britain and the British navy were necessary to American safety, and in September, 1940, traded 50 old destroyers to Britain for naval and air base sites in the Western Atlantic. The next month, selective service became law. A new army was drafted.

Naval and air programs were accelerated, industry put on a wartime basis, and America became the "arsenal of democracy."

Japan's Treachery

In March, 1941, the dollar sign was wiped from munitions for the Allies in a multi-billion lend-lease program. And, on May 27, 1941, a few months after his third term began, the Chief Executive declared an "unlimited national emergency."

The United States had watched uneasily the victorious sweep of Japanese arms through the Southwest Pacific and had attempted to check it by persuasion.

But suddenly Japan, borrowing a technique of surprise and treachery from her Axis partners, struck Pearl Harbor with planes and submarines on that fateful Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941—at the very moment when her emissaries in Washington deceitfully talked peace with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The attack left many United States war-

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ships sunk or seriously damaged and caused more than 3,000 casualties.

It was a day, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "which will live in infamy."

The 'Survival War'

President Roosevelt called World War II the "survival war."

In his war message the day after the Pearl Harbor attack, he said Japan has struck a "dastardly" blow while still at peace with this Nation, and added, "No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory."

Germany and Italy declared war on the United States the morning of Dec. 11, and Congress, at the President's request, adopted a war resolution the same day after the Chief Executive had said in a message:

"The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving toward this hemisphere. Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization.

"Delay invites great danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism."

Jabs At Mussolini

For some time before the United States entered the war there had been trouble with Germany over attacks on American ships helping to move supplies to Great Britain. The President had ordered the Navy to shoot at Axis submarines on sight in what he called American "defense" waters.

Mr. Roosevelt was outspoken in his friendship for Britain, and some of his critics declared that his utterances and actions had compromised the Nation. Organizations sprang up in opposition to his attitude. Some men of his own political faith in Congress differed with his course.

Prior to Germany's attack on Poland that precipitated World War II, the President urged conference settlement of international problems. But his personal intervention with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini brought only cold rebukes from the German and Italian dictators.

The day after Italy entered the war against collapsing France, Mr. Rocsevelt said in a commencement address at the University of Virginia: "On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor."

'Four Freedoms' Proclaimed

The statement was one of the most militant and emotion-arousing he had ever made. America's war policies were developing swiftly in the President's mind. In that same address he said: "I call for effort, courage, sacrifice and devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all these are possible."

In the midst of all his preparations for emergency, the President had proclaimed to Congress his famed "four freedoms"—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and fear—as fundamental to perpetual harmony among nations.

In part, those concepts formed the basis for that doctrine of peace aims, the "Atlantic Charter," drafted by President and Prime Minister Churchill in their first meeting.

In August, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt set off on a "fishing" cruise and Mr. Churchill disappeared from

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London. They met aboard warships anchored off the Newfoundland coast. One meeting was held aboard the British battleship Prince of Wales, later sunk by Japanese bombers in the Southwest Pacific. Other meetings were aboard the American cruiser Augusta. From their deliberations came the charter, later subscribed to by all the United Nations, which spoke out for:

No territorial aggrandizement; no territorial changes opposed by peoples concerned; the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government; equal access by all states to world trade and raw materials; full international collaboration, economically and socially; a peace assuring all nations safety within their borders and freedom from want and fear; freedom of the seas; disarmament of aggressors and a permanent system of "general security."

From the original meeting in the Atlantic there developed, between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, a profound affection and confidence, nurtured by mutual respect and unity of purpose and by a series of additional conferences at fairly regular intervals.

From the bond between them, which was at the same time personal and official, there developed the closest military collaboration ever achieved by two great nations.

A fortnight after the United States entered the conflict, Mr. Churchill put in a dramatic, unheralded appearance in Washington.

Outlines Huge Program

He found the American Chief Executive still turning out in bewildering profusion the proclamations and executive orders which shifted the Nation from peace to war.

Thirty days after Pearl Harbor, Congress gasped when the Chief Executive proposed a two-year production of 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 anti-aircraft guns and 18,000,000 tons of shipping.

The "militarists of Berlin and Tokyo started this war", he said, but "the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

Production goals, mammoth at the time, subsequently were expanded again and again, war costs mounted into the hundreds of billions, and the Allies achieved a crushing superiority of arms over their foes.

But when Mr. Churchill arrived in Washington on that bleak December day in 1941, the prospects of the Allies were grim indeed.

Allies' Fortunes Improve

For 24 days, he and the President, with the assistance of their ranking military advisers, toiled to chart the initial course for their two countries in overcoming a powerful foe.

They roughed out plans for an invasion of North Africa in November, 1942. They set up joint Anglo-American strategic and supply boards. And, on New Year's day, 1942, they promulgated a "Declaration by the United Nations", in which each signatory subscribed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, pledged the use of its full resources against the Axis and promised to shun a separate peace.

Against a backdrop of Allied reverses on fronts around the world, a second Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Washington took place in June, 1942. Russia, reeling from a midyear Nazi offensive, had been clamoring for a second front to siphon Nazi soldiers from Soviet battlegrounds.

The President and Prime Minister completed plans and logistics for the invasion of North Africa, which Russia insisted was no second front at all. But it marked a definite turning point in Anglo-American fortunes of war, for the Allies swept the enemy off the African continent and from Sicily, and finally, in Italy, carried warfare to Europe itself.

'Unconditional Surrender'

Mr. Churchill gave the American President credit for being "the author of this mighty undertaking" in North Africa, an undertaking which first brought General Eisenhower to the fore front of the Allied military command.

By January, 1943, the enemy had been cleaned out of Africa sufficiently for Mr. Roosevelt to fly to Casablanca, Morocco, for another get-together with Mr. Churchill, this time in a glistening villa.

It was an epochal trip. For the first time during a war an American Chief Executive had gone to foreign soil. Not since the days of Abraham Lincoln, who did not have to leave the District of Columbia, had a President been in a combat zone.

For ten days, the President and Prime Minister had their heads together. Then they called in war correspondents to tell them they had decreed "unconditional surrender" for the Axis and had reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943.

Situation Is Bright

Premier Stalin had been invited to the conference but coudn't make it. He was too busy with fighting. But he and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were advised of the decision calling for the mopping up of resistance in Tunisia and the conquest of Sicily.

Mr. Roosevelt flew to Casablanca and back by way of the African and South American bulges. He spent the sixty-first birthday above the Caribbean.

The outlook for the United Nations was bright, because of Anglo-American success in North Africa and a momentous Russian victory at Stalingrad, when May of 1943 found Mr. Churchill back in Washington.

In the Pacific, Allied arms had brought the Japanese juggernaut to a halt.

Plans for hurtling it into reverse bulked on the agenda of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks that spring. So the Allied leaders brought to their conferences the top military, naval and air commanders of British and American forces in India and China.

Pacific War Mapped

An official statement said, however, that "complete agreement" had been attained "on future operations in all theaters of the war."

The Pacific came in for a large share of attention at still another war conference in Quebec three months later. Lord Louis Mountbatten, who had led Britain's famed Commandos, was appointed Allied supreme commander in Southwest Asia.

Within the walls of a moated citadel, high above the St. Lawrence, the President and Prime Minister arrived at decisions providing for "the forward action of the fleets, armies and air forces" of their countries, drafted precise plans for "other landings on the continent of Europe and elsewhere," and talked of the post-war world.

After the Quebec meeting, Mr. Roosevelt became the first American Chief Executive to visit Canada's capital, Ottawa, where he spoke to an informal assembly of the dominion parliament. Mr. Ccurchill took a short vacation in Canada, then went to Washington.

Another Quebec Meeting

Together in the White House, the President and Prime Minister joyfully received word of Italy's capitulation to the Allies in September, 1943.

The way had been prepared for an acceleration of attacks on Germany, through relentless bombings and amphibious assaults, and for the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

Another Quebec meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was held in September of 1944. Their war maps proclaimed that Germany's fate was settled and they were able to perfect plans for shifting the tremendous weight of British and American arms from Europe to the Pacific and for new crushing blows at Japan. They pledged "destruction of the barbarians in the Pacific" just as soon as Europe could be pulled from under "the corroding heel of the Hun'.'

In between war conferences, the Chief Executive found time to deal with acute economic problems, which plagued his administration as they had done in its non-war years, and to take a couple of lengthy swings around the country to see how war plants, military establishments and the people were getting along under wartime difficulties.

Finds America In Stride

The first trip, in September, 1942, took him across the northern tier of states, down the west coast, across the south and back to Washington, where he voiced a conviction the rest of the counrty was far ahead of the capital in war spirit.

The next April Mr. Roosevelt was off again, traveling through the southeastern states, as far west as Colorado and back through the midwest.

The highlight of the journey was a dip into Mexico, another precedent-shattering journey beyond the borders on which he met President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico at Monterrey, was acclaimed with bubbling enthusiasm by a festive city, and discussed Mexican-American problems.

He said the tour convinced him that the armed forces and the home front were in their stride.

Battle Against Inflation

The economic issues which harassed the country in wartime centered around inflation and its many facets. On Sept. 7, 1942, President Roosevelt asked Congress to authorize rigid control of prices, salaries, wages and profits. A "stabilization act" resulted. And from the Supreme court the President drafted James F. Byrnes to be economic stabilization director.

Rationing, started with gasoline and sugar, was expanded; price ceilings were clamped on more and more commodities. But the threat of inflation remained.

The popular-title of "Assistant President" had been hung on Mr. Byrnes, and it became even more appropriate when Mr. Roosevelt established a new Office of War Mobilization, put Mr. Byrnes in charge, and brought in Judge Fred M. Vinson of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as stabilization director.

The people saw novel restrictions placed on them. They couldn't take new jobs at higher pay unless the change would help the war effort. They couldn't get salary raises unless the Treasury or War Labor board approved.

U. S. Seizes Coal Mines

Congress had refused once to impose a $25,000 limit on salaries, after payment of taxes, but Mr. Roosevelt subsequently set it by executive order. The legislators overruled him later.

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A so-called "Little Steel Formula" was drawn up under which a 15 per cent increase in wages over the levels of Jan. 1, 1941, could be granted to compensate for higher living costs.

Then, on April 8, 1943, The President virtually froze all prices and drastically tightened the barriers against wage boosts in a "hold-the-line" order against inflation. Pressure soon developed against the order.

Four times during 1943 there were strikes in the coal industry. To keep up production, Mr. Roosevelt ordered government seizure of the pits and let Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes run them. Eventually the miners won some of their demands for more money.

Rail, Steel Strikes Averted

Railway workers who had been demanding more pay called a strike for Dec. 30, 1943 and the President ordered the War department to take over the railway network. However, all 20 railway brotherhoods agreed to let him arbitrate their wage cases.

Simultaneously with the possibility of a paralysis in rail transportation there had developed a threat of a shutdown of the nation's steel furnaces. Steel workers' contracts were expiring and thousands stopped work.

Greater trouble was averted, however, when the employes heeded appeals of the Chief Executive and their union leaders to stay on the job while new contracts were negotiated with the steel companies.

Possessed of a charming personality and a ready ability to put people at ease, Mr. Roosevelt also had an entrancing radio voice. He established "fireside chats" as a national institution for discussing problems of the hour with the American people.

Enjoys Jokes On Himself

Even opponents conceded him to be a master politician. He was idolized by millions and hated by others — few people were lukewarm about Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Loyal to his friends, Mr. Roosevelt rarely displaced associates in government who had passed the point of their usefulness. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes. A streak of stubbornness ran through his makeup.

But to most people he was warm and affable, a gifted conversationalist who chatted with callers in his office long after they were due to leave. He was an able story teller and enjoyed a good joke, even on himself.

His drinking was in moderation and of the social type, but he chain-smoked cigarettes in tremendous quantities in a yellowed, ivory cigarette holder. Occasionally some of his cronies came to the White House for a session of poker—the more "wild" cards the better.

Two Attempts On Life

Occasionally, too, he saw movies at the White House, or worked with a valuable stamp collection. Even before he lost the use of his legs, swimming, fishing and sailing had been favorite pastimes, and they continued to be throughout the years.

Mr. Roosevelt, the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt, was in the national eye long before entering the White House. He had been a New York state senator, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in World War I days; unsuccessful candidate for Vice President when James M. Cox was defeated for the Presidency and governor of New York for two terms.

It was during Mr. Roosevelt's first term as governor that the first of two attempts was made on his life. In April, 1929, a bomb addressed to him was found in the Albany postoffice. A porter ac-

President Spent Most Of Life In Holding Political Offices

[By the Associated Press]

Born to social distinction and reared in an atmosphere of culture, Franklin D. Roosevelt reached the high position in national politics through more than two decades of office-holding and intimate association with the affairs of the Democratic party.

After his reelection to the Governorship of New York in 1930 by the unprecedented plurality of 725,000 votes, he emerged as choice of a large section of the Democratic party for the Presidential nomination.

In 1920, before infantile paralysis crippled him, he was Democracy's selection for the Vice-Presidential nomination. With James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio, as the Presidential choice, he went down to defeat in the Republican landslide which swept Warren G. Harding into the White House.

Nominated Smith

Returning to the national arena after bitter years of struggle to overcome the handicap of physical incapacity, Roosevelt in 1924 and again in 1928 nominated Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency. Smith induced Roosevelt to run for Governor of New York in 1928 and, although the Presidential election of that year brought an overwhelming defeat to Smith, it seated Roosevelt in the Governor's chair at Albany.

Four years later both Smith and Roosevelt were rivals for the Presidential nomination and the political partnership of "Al and Frank" was dissolved.

Roosevelt came from conservative Dutch patroon and Franco-Flemish stock, but evidenced liberal leanings before he left college. The conservative element of the Democratic party turned thumbs down on his Presidential aspirations. Early in 1932 a "stop-Roosevelt" movement developed which attracted party groups, widely separated by geography and political philosophy, but all agreed that Roosevelt was "too radical."

The distant cousin of the illustrious "T. R." took many pages from the political catechism of the late President, but on social problems the New York Governor added new chapters. He championed State development of water power and control of the sources; he advocated old-age pensions and unemployment insurance and proposed the first widespread policy of State relief for New Yorkers made jobless by the depression of 1929.

Had Three Homes

State owned and developed water-power sites had been a war cry for fifteen years when Roosevelt became New York's Governor. Smith had used it effectively in four campaigns. Roosevelt succeeded in jockeying a Republican Legislature into passing an act creating an authority to develop and retain ownership an electric plant on the St. Lawrence river. The Legislature also accepted his old-age pension and unemployment-relief plans.

Roosevelt's farm-relief program, reforestation of marginal lands, crop diversification and utilization of lands for the most adaptable crops, tax relief by transfer of general functions to the State government and simplification of local government cemented a following in Republican up-State New York, which is rural.

Deprived of the power to walk unaided, Roosevelt developed the faculty of doing much work without moving around. Legislative spokesmen, national leaders, visitors of many and diverse bents came to his desk. It was the exact opposite of the routine of the Roosevelt as his associates had known him at Washington in World War days. Then he was always dashing about the Capital, across the country, to Europe—never still.

Mr. Roosevelt had three homes. One was the old family estate at Hyde Park, on the Hudson river, eighty miles north of New York. The Governor's forbears had lived there since before the French and Indian War, when that section was

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cidentally kicked the package causing it to set off a sputtering fuse. It was dropped in a pail of water and failed to go off.

Stricken While Swimming

In February, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt as President-elect, visited Miami, Fla. Giuseppe Zangara fired five shots at him, but they killed Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago instead when a bystander deflected the assassin's aim. Zangara was electrocuted for the Cermak slaying. His excuse for the shooting was "hate for all rulers."

Of distinguished Dutch ancestry Mr. Roosevelt was born to a life of comfortable ease. Educated at Groton and Harvard he studied for the law and practiced his profession before engaging upon a public career. In 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis while swimming at the family summer home at Campobello, N. B.

On the day he was stricken he had plunged into the cold surf with his usual zest. A few hours later he had to be carried away on a stretcher. For months his life hung in the balance.

The story was told that as he lay grimly concentrating every force of will on the task of forcing reluctant nerve centers to respond, his exertion plainly visible, he gasped to those about him:

"You folks don't know what fun it is just to move one little toe."

Gamely, he fought the disease and after weary, discouraging months of treatment, was able to walk with steel braces, crutches and finally with the aid of canes.

When he became President, he appeared at public functions supported by a military aide or leaning upon the arm of a son. Ramps were used to assist him onto railroad trains and in parts of the executive mansion. He permitted his birthday to be used for celebrations through the country to raise funds for sufferers from the disease.

Because he found the waters at Warm Springs, Ga., helpful, Mr. Roosevelt established the Warm Springs Foundation so that others suffering from the same affliction, but without the money to go there, might enjoy the benefits.

Likes Being President

Once he told a close friend he thought his crippled condition was an asset. He explained that while others might be tempted to get up now and then to look out of the window or stretch their legs, he was riveted to his desk and thus was able to concentrate on his work.

He liked his job and seemed able to take his tasks in stride.

"Wouldn't you be President if you could?" he once asked a friend. "Wouldn't anybody?"

During his career great friendships were broken, among them with two of his earliest and most powerful supporters, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, and former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. The "new deal" and "forgotten man" political philosophy brought the word "demagoguery" from Smith.

James A. Farley, almost a lifelong friend and political bulwark, cooled toward Mr. Roosevelt when he ran for a third and fourth term, but each time supported the Roosevelt ticket.

On the other hand, some old friends such as Harry L. Hopkins faithfully served through the years as executive aides in any job assigned.

Criticized and Chided

Throughout everything, the crippled, thirty-second President of the United States smiled, played when he could and continued to captivate many of his personal audiences and the millions who listened to his fire-side chats.

But he made many enemies, too, and they were quick with replies and counterthrusts. He was criticized and chided. A frequent charge was that he was headed toward dictatorship. When he said he would accept "reluctantly, but as a good soldier" the fourth term nomination, the Republicans retorted:

"Mr. Roosevelt is the first of 32 Presidents of the United States to claim that the title of Commander in Chief makes him a soldier and to use that title as a pretext to perpetuate himself in office."

The New Deal program cost enormous sums in peacetime, especially for public relief and public works. Millions of people were put on the government payroll, and vast expenditures were authorized for Bridges, roads, dams, and public buildings in the largest "pump priming" experiment in history.

Public Utility Program

The result was a series of badly unbalanced budgets, and an increase of the public debt to unprecedented figures.

All of this was attacked by the opposition as wasteful, ruinous to the financial stability of the government, and damaging to national morale. It was defended unflinchingly by the President as necessary to permit the nation to keep its head above the inundation of the world depression.

Mr. Roosevelt's campaign against great public utilities also generated bitter controversy and brought from his opponents a cry of "state socialism."

TVA—the Tennessee Valley Authority project of flood control, navigation and electric power distribution—was the striking example of the President's rate "yard-stick" for public services.

In eight years alone Mr. Roosevelt pushed through Congress expenditures of $850,000,000 for vast construction such as Bonneville and Grand Coulee power and irrigation plants on the Columbia river. By the end of his second term these public enterprises were supplying more than one-twentieth of the country's electricity.

Some Innovations Applauded

He also brought about strict regulation of utility holding companies and instituted a huge rural electrification program.

While President Roosevelt's many innovations drew terrific attack, there were other changes which appeared to win almost unanimous approval, such as establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and enactment of the Social Security Act.

The CCC was established to supply work of constructive nature, plus training in various skills for unemployed young men and war veterans. The Social Security Act was aimed at providing the security of social insurance for the aged and the jobless.

In his first two terms, Mr Roosevelt was concerned primarily with domestic problems. The first term opened in the depths of a national economic collapse and the famous 100 days of banking and other emergency legislation followed.

The Blue Eagle era of the NRA and the first AAA emerged from this, and the conflict between the New Deal and conservative tradition was on in force. Mr. Roosevelt swiftly became known as the country's foremost "practical liberal" and leader of a social revolution.

Clash With Supreme Court

The mainspring of the NRA was the code structure, under which a mammoth portion of American business was conducted for nearly two years. Employers accepting a blanket code of work hours and wages were entitled to display the blue eagle emblem as an evidence of their cooperation. In the spring of 1935 the Supreme Court ruled out the codes of fair competition provided by the NRA on the ground Congress had handed over too much authority to the President, who had been given broad regulatory powers over business engaged in interstate commerce.

At a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt engaged in a long discussion of the NRA decision, which was based on interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. He said that when that clause was written the country was in the "horse and buggy age," a phrase that spread like wildfire and set off explosive debate.

The "whole tendency" in later years, the President said, had been "to view the interstate clause of the Constitution in the light of present day civilization."

He stirred up further controversy a few weeks later when he wrote the chairman of a house ways and means subcommittee, then considering the Guffey act to regulate prices, wages and hours in the soft coal industry: "I hope your committee will not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

His Party Splits

Critics said he was attempting to persuade Congress to pass unconstitutional legislation, but supporters insisted he was merely trying to expedite action on the measure.

After the high court had held NRA, AAA and some other major enactments unconstitutional, the President, lauding the teamwork between Congress and White House, set out expressly to inject "new blood" into the august nine-member tribunal.

But this time Congress balked and another famous period of days came into being—the 168 days of the Court Reorganization fight.

The President's bill failed of passage but a system for retirements from the high court was enacted, and by the end of the second term vacancies occasioned by retirement and death enabled him to name five men of his own choosing. Two additional vacancies occurred early in the third term. The President said the court fight had been won.

It was not an unleavened victory. The democratic party split on the issue, and the division continued into the House and Senate elections of 1938 and the third term controversy of 1940.

Third Term 'Draft'

Despite the conflicts and criticisms, the President, with great personal charm and an unusual ability to fathom the desires of the electorate, turned up unprecedented majorities at the polls.

But it remained for the war-born third term to test to the limit his qualities of leadership both as President and as an international champion of embattled democracy.

While Europe blazed throughout the early months of 1940, the great political question here was "What about the third term?" The administration had produced no leader who appeared qualified in all respects to inherit the Roosevelt prestige and carry on the program. If the democrats wanted to win, the argument ran, they would have to "draft Roosevelt."

A third-term nomination appeared even more certain after the Republicans, in convention at Philadelphia, chose dynamic Wendell L. Willkie, utility executive and old-time foe of the New Deal's Tennessee Valley Authority, to head their 1940 ticket. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon was his running mate.

Does Little Campaigning

It was no surprise to anybody, therefore, when the Democratic National Convention, meeting in Chicago, renominated Mr. Roosevelt. More surprising because hardly expected at all was Mr. Roosevelt's choice of his Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Agard Wallace of Iowa, to be Vice-Presidential nominee.

Mr. Wallace was sidetracked in 1944, however, when the Democratic National Convention selected Senator Harry Truman of Missouri for second place on the fourth-term ticket.

Engrossed in questions of defense and foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt refrained from stumping for a third term until the week before election.

Mr. Willkie set campaign travel records and he gained a greater popular ballot total than any Republican nominee ever had registered. But Mr. Roosevelt, the "old campaigner" as he dubbed himself, was approximately 4,000,000 ballots ahead, and he received 449 electoral votes to 82 for Mr. Willkie.

Five Children

Despite the huge popular majority he rolled up in 1940, Mr. Roosevelt had gained greater electoral victories in both 1932 and 1936. He won the first election over President Herbert Hoover by 472 votes to 59, and four years later received 523 electoral votes to 8 (those of Maine and Vermont) for Mr. Landon.

Mr. Roosevelt's mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, gray-haired and aristocratic, was present at three Presidential inaugurations. She died on September 7, 1941.

His wife, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, the favorite niece of President Theodore Roosevelt, was a distant cousin. The Republican President gave the bride away when the young couple were married March 17, 1905.

Five children were born to the union, one daughter, Anna Eleanor, who became Mrs. Curtis Dall and later Mrs. John Boettiger, and four sons, James, Elliott, Franklin, Jr., and John.

All the boys served as officers in the armed services during World War II, James in the Marines, Elliott in the Army, and Franklin and John in the Navy.

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under the British crown

Had Georgia Farm

Another Roosevelt home was on East Sixty-fifth street in New York. It had been built by Mrs. Roosevelt's mother. The third residence was at Warm Springs, Ga., where Mr. Roosevelt instigated a health foundation for the treatment of infantile paralysis victims. In addition to a colonially designed cottage facing Pine Mountain, Roosevelt owned a farm back in the Georgia hills.

The Roosevelts retained ownership of a summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick, but they never returned to its rugged confines after the Governor was stricken with paralysis while swimming in the cold ocean water near there.

Governor Roosevelt's fighting spirit continually asserted itself, but on most occasions in behalf of others rather than for himself. It first came to the surface while he was a student at Harvard and editor of the *Crimson*. Almost singlehanded he began a fight to have fire escapes placed on dormitories for the safety of the residents of those buildings. He kept up the fight until the fire escapes were erected.

Leader For Wilson

Entering politics in Dutchess county, his home, he was elected to the New York State Senate in 1910 when he was only 28 years of age. It had been a like number of years since a Democrat had carried the county. In the Senate he came to grips for the first time with Tammany Hall and won. The issue was the election of a United States Senator, for which Tammany picked William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo. Roosevelt was for

GRIEF GENERA
OVER WORL

Periods Of Mourning Ordered By Many Nations

Washington, April 12 (AP)—News of President Roosevelt's death, flashed to friend and foe, troops in the field and sailors at sea, reached into every corner of the world tonight, and expressions of sympathy, along with bitter enemy comment, poured into a bereaved American nation.

Cable dispatches and radio broadcasts carried the news to the capitals of the world and to Allied soldiers fighting toward a victorious end of the world's greatest war. The peoples of Europe were informed in a special broadcast by the American Broadcasting Station In Europe, which declared that "the world has lost its greatest champion for peace."

Expressions of grief came from London, Paris, Rome, South America, Cuba, Canada and elsewhere, while the German radio, in a comment heard by FCC monitors, declared that the President "will go down in history as the man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the second World War."

Announcement By Japanese

The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast monitored in San Francisco, made an announcement of the death and the announcer said:

"We now introduce a few minutes of special music to honor the passing of this great man."

The announcement was made in the middle of a program of prisoner of war messages broadcast regularly each night.

The President's close friend, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, was informed of the death just before he retired and was expected to express Britain's sympathy in the House of Commons tomorrow morning.

King George VI, it was announced, received the news "with profound regret."

"Loss To All Peace Lovers"

There was no immediate comment from Moscow, but in Washington Soviet Ambassador Andre Gromyko said in a broadcast that Roosevelt's death was a great loss to "all the peace-loving people of the world."

The army radio carried the news to General Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, who was somewhere in the forward area of the Western front where he could not be reached for a statement.

Canadians received news as a great personal loss.

The House of Commons, stilled by the word, paid moving tribute by standing for a minute of silence, and then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

Deeply Affected

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King, a lifelong friend of the President whose close relationship had done much to bind the United States and Canada during the war years, was deeply affected by the news.

The Prime Minister rose in Parliament and, in moving adjournment, paid tribute to the President as "so close a neighbor, so great and true a friend of the Canadian people, that the word when received was as if one of our very own had passed away."

At Dublin Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland was informed of the death and was expected to issue a statment in Parliament today.

"For All Human Kind"

In Paris, United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey declared that "the news has shocked me more than I can say. It is an appalling loss not only for the country and for me personally, but for all human kind."

Elmer Davis, director of the OWI now in Paris, issued a statement to the French press which declared that the President's death "is made doubly tragic by the fact that he did not quite live to see the victory which he had done perhaps more than any other man to achieve. But his death will mean no change in America's determination to prosecute the war to a complete victory on all fronts and to endeavor to build a working and durable peace."

Edward J. Flynn, former Democartic National Committee chairman who was in Europe on a personal mission for the President, said in London, "I am inexpressibly shocked. I cannot attempt to describe my emotions."

Pope Sends Condolences

In Rome, Pope Pius XII received the news of the President's death with visible sorrow and immediately telegraphed condolences to the President's family and the United States Government.

Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi expressed "profound sorrow" on behalf of the Italian people and added that the nation considered the President "a great liberator and one of her sincerest friends." Crown Prince Umberto said, "the entire world has lost a defender of democracy and liberty."

Nations to the south of the United States, where the President had worked for a policy of good neighborliness, received the news of his death with great sorrow. Guatemala declared three days of mourning and Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello delivered a mourning address to the nation which was carried over every broadcasting station in the country.

"Mourning Period Declared"

A period of national mourning was declared in Cuba and all public amusements closed down immediately. President Ramon Grau San Martin declared in a statement that "all humanity is in mourning, and Cuba has lost a great friend."

Costa Rica also declared national mourning.

In Argentina, Pan-American day celebrations scheduled for Saturday were cancelled, and Foreign Minister C. Ameghino declared that "the Government will take all fitting measures as the result of the sorrowful event." He added: "I am truly astounded by the news."

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James A. O'Gorman, who was elected.

Two years later Roosevelt's political prominence became nation-wide when at the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912 he led the fight among New York delegates for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. Again he acted contrary to the wishes of Tammany, whose leaders did not look favorably upon the then New Jersey Governor for the Presidential nomination.

With Wilson's election Roosevelt received his reward in his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the youngest man ever to hold that post. He served in the Navy Department until 1920, when he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention for Vice-President on the ticket with James M. Cox.

The next year Mr. Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis at his summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick, and for several months his life was despaired of. He devoted the next few years to a fight in his own behalf—to recover his health. Notwithstanding his physical condition, there were insistent demands for his nomination for various offices, but he declined everything until 1928, when he consented to run for Governor.

Born In 1882

Governor Roosevelt was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882. He was the son of James Roosevelt, a fourth cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, and Sarah Delano Roosevelt, member of a socially prominent family in New York. The Governor was educated at Groton School and Harvard University, being graduated from the latter in 1904. Three years later he earned his degree in law at Columbia University and began practicing in New York city. He also became vice-president in charge of the New York office of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

On March 17, 1905, Governor Roosevelt married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, of New York, a member of a distant branch of his own family. They had four sons and a daughter.

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Governor Roosevelt's fight against his affliction was regarded as a remarkable example of courage and confidence. Paralyzed from the waist down, it was a tragic fate for one who had been a crack tennis player, outdoors man and swimmer. After he had won his fight against death he spent much of his time at Warm Springs, Ga., the healing properties of whose waters had been recommended to him. He swam in the waters for hours at a time, gradually regained the use of his legs and later on discarded his crutches, being able to walk with the aid of canes.

Work For Smith Failed

He became so encouraged by his progress toward health that he was instrumental in the establishment of the Warm Springs Foundation in order that others suffering from the same affliction and without necessary means might go to the springs and benefit from them as he did.

The friendship between Governor Roosevelt and his predecessor, Alfred E. Smith, was perhaps one of the closest and warmest ever formed in New York politics. One was the wealthy, well-educated lawyer, the other the poor, self-educated young man from New York's East Side. Each, however, possessed attributes that appealed to the other and in many respects were not unalike.

Governor Roosevelt, if not the pioneer, was among the first to put Governor Smith forward as a Presidential possibility. He did it first at the Democratic National Convention in 1920 when he placed Governor Smith's name in nomination. In 1924, the memorable convention in old Madison Square Garden, New York, he acted as floor manager for the Governor and again made the nominating speech for him.

Although his two efforts in behalf of Governor Smith failed, Governor Roosevelt was not discouraged and during the next four years he worked actively in behalf of his friend. At the Houston convention in 1928 he had the satisfaction of witnessing the nomination of Governor Smith on the first ballot after he had, for the third time, placed the name of the New York Governor before a national convention.

Accepts Nomination

After that convention Governor Roosevelt returned to Warm Springs to prepare himself for part in the campaign on behalf of Governor Smith. Meanwhile, the Democrats of New York State were weighing every available candidate for Governor that would add strength to the national ticket in the State. Roosevelt had made known that he would not be a candidate, but when all others were eliminated he was called on the long-distance telephone and apprised of the situation. The leaders appealed to him for the strength he would add to the Smith-Robinson ticket. One of them added these words of encouragement:

"And there is every likelihood that you will be elected."

"Yes," replied Roosevelt, "that's the hell of it."

Mr. Roosevelt finally agreed to put aside personal preferences in order to help the national ticket and accepted the nomination. When he was inaugurated he expressed in his address for an administration during which good feeling would prevail between the executive department and the Republican-controlled Legislature. Things went along smoothly for a while, but when the important controversial legislation was reached the legislative session became a sort of continuation of the battles Governor Smith was obliged to wage against unsympathetic legislatures.

On Harvard Board

Because of his fights against Tammany when he was in the State Senate and at the Baltimore convention of 1912, Governor Roosevelt was regarded by many as being opposed to Tammany generally. When that was brought to his attention some years after the two events he defined his position in politics, saying:

"I am a regular organization Democrat of Dutchess county. I am not an anti-Tammany Democrat, but in those two incidents as in many others, I have taken a consistent position against the control of the State Democracy by Charles F. Murphy, believing him to be a handicap to our Democracy."

During his service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor Roosevelt performed much work of an important nature, especially during the period of American participation in the first World War and immediately after the Armistice. He was in charge of the inspection of the United Naval forces in European waters between July and September, 1918, and directed the demobilization of the fleet in those waters in January and February, 1919.

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Outside of politics and business, Governor Roosevelt was interested in various movements of educational, welfare and public nature. For many years he was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, a trustee of Vassar College, of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Seaman's Institute and president of the Boy Scout's Foundation of New York. He served as national chairman of the committee to raise funds for the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. He held membership in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Naval Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Holland Society of New York, as well as in numerous clubs.

In April, 1929, a bomb addressed to Governor Roosevelt at the Executive Mansion in Albany was found in the parcel-post department of the general postoffice in New York. It was accidentally discovered by a porter who kicked it aside while cleaning, causing the bomb to sputter and ignite, the fuse. The bomb was quickly dropped into a pail of water and made harmless.

No Campaign In Usual Sense

As in the third-term campaign, Mr. Roosevelt said he would not have time to campaign in the usual partisan sense, but would reserve the right to answer what he called "misrepresentations."

Dewey opened his campaign September 7 with a speech at Philadelphia. The President got going September 23, accusing the opposition of "callous" and "brazen" falsehood.

Mr. Roosevelt was elected by an electoral vote of 432 to 99. He carried 36 states and Dewey 12.

In a clatter of telephones and news wires, Mr. Roosevelt followed the election returns into the early morning of November 8, and when assured of his election to a fourth term he said:

"We have again demonstrated to the world that democracy is a living, vital force."

Cast Ballot At Hyde Park

The President was at Hyde Park,

where he cast his ballot, and later he confessed to a little lusty cussing when his voting booth lever stuck on election day. But, he insisted, he didn't take the name of the Deity in vain—*Time* magazine and the Glendale (Cal.) Ministerial Association notwithstanding.

Mr. Roosevelt, the election over, swung back into the complex duties of his office, while the world speculated about another meeting of the Big Three.

On November 20, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent him a message "not to go out in the rain." Mr. Churchill knew the President's health was poor, and he had seen a photograph of the President motoring in the rain.

Short Vacation After Election

Late in November, Mr. Roosevelt decided upon a short vacation to recover his strength after the strenuous political campaign. He went to Warm Springs, returning to Washington December 19 and began tussling immediately with world problems.

When the Seventy-ninth Congress convened January 3, Mr. Roosevelt did not appear in person before a joint session, but sent his annual message to be read. After the inauguration an event the whole world expected occurred. The President arrived at Yalta, in the Russian Crimea, on February 4 for a conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin, to draw the framework of a hope for enduring world peace.

The last appearance of the President was on March 1, when he addressed a joint session of Congress, outlining the Crimea charter for peace.

At Correspondents' Dinner

Thereafter newspaper men saw him several times at news conferences. He was a guest of the press March 22 at the White House correspondents' dinner. The President seemed to enjoy the dinner.

A few days ago the President, in need of rest, left on his last journey—to his beloved Southern home at Warm Springs, Ga.

Roosevelt Retreat Revealed

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12 (AP).—The bedroom in which President Roosevelt died here today was perhaps the most simple of all his retreats. He called this his "second home." First on his list was his boyhood home at Hyde Park, N. Y. But he also had a hideout at Catoctin, Md.—two hours by motor from Washington — where

"The Soviet people highly valued President Roosevelt as a great

MRS. ROOSEVELT FLIES TO GEORGIA

Leaves in Army Plane after Receiving Word of Death at White House

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WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, left the White House tonight for the sorrowful flight to her dead husband's side.

The army supplied an airplane for the journey to Warm Springs but said that for reasons of personal safety the take-off time would not be announced.

"I am more sorry for the people of the country and the world than I am for us," the President's widow said of his death.

Going with Mrs. Roosevelt on the trip were Admiral Ross McIntyre, the late President's personal physician, and his press secretary Stephen Early.

She had received Vice President Truman in her second floor sitting room in the White House. There she made the remark about being grieved first for the people.

She told Mr. Truman: "the President has passed away."

Truman asked: "what can I do."

"Tell us what we can do," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "Is there anyway we can help you?"

This exchange was made public by Early.

As she came out of the White House door she kissed her daughter Anna, Mrs. John Boettiger, goodbye.

Mrs. Boettiger remained at the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt received the news of her husband's death by telephone. She was attending an afternoon benefit for a Washington charity which was being held at the Sulgrave club.

She went to the phone, spoke a few words, put down the receiver, and walked out to her car without a word to anyone.

day).—The White House announced early today that a funeral service for Franklin D. Roosevelt will be held at 4 p. m., Eastern War Time, Saturday in the East Room of the White House.

Those who will attend will be high officials of the government, members of the Supreme Court, chiefs of foreign diplomatic missions, representatives of the Senate and House, and friends of the family.

The time of burial Sunday, at Hyde Park, N. Y., has not been settled finally.

The body of the late President will not lie in state, and the White House requested that the public not send flowers.

Since the East Room will seat only approximately 200 persons, the number attending the services here must be restricted. An overflow will be permitted, probably, into an adjoining room.

The East Room Service

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Friday (AP).—The White House announced early today that the Roosevelt funeral service at 4 p. m., Eastern War Time, Saturday in the East Room of the White House will be attended by high officials of the government, members of the Supreme Court, chiefs of foreign diplomatic missions, representatives of the Senate and House, and friends of the family.

The body of the late President will not lie in state, and the White House requested that the public not send flowers.

Since the East Room will seat only approximately 200 persons, the number attending the services here must be restricted. An overflow will be permitted, probably, into an adjoining room.

The service is expected to follow the usual Episcopal rites, which would mean an absence of eulogies.

In charge of the East Room services will be Bishop Angus Dun, presiding Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which Mr. Roosevelt customarily attended when in Washington, and the Rev. John G. Magee, of St. John's Episcopal Church, the Church of the Presidents directly across Lafayette Park from the White House.

The burial service at Hyde Park will be in charge of the Rev. George W. Anthony, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Roosevelt was senior warden.

The White House expressed a desire that crowds not meet the funeral train on its arrival here on Saturday.

Simple Funeral-Burial Plans: 200 To Be at Service Tomorrow

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Fri-

Nazis Cautious In Comment on News of Death

Refrain From Drawing Any Conclusion About Effect on Foreign Policy of U. S.

APR 13 1945

LONDON, April 13 (Friday) (AP).—The German D. N. B. News Agency said this morning that the news of President Roosevelt's death "has of course made a great impression in Berlin," but added that Nazi officials refrained from drawing any immediate conclusions concerning any possible effect on American foreign policy.

The D. N. B. wireless dispatch, the first German comment on the President's death, was transmitted almost an hour after the agency's first announcement of the news, a terse dispatch quoting a British news service message from Washington.

"In Berlin political circles one refrains from drawing any conclusions now with regard to the effect (of the President's death) on interior and foreign policy of the United States," the D. N. B. dispatch said. "Wilhelmstrasse circles are not inclined, either, to comment on political consequences before details have come through.

"Here our fundamental point of view is that a matter of inner policy, even if it may have great consequence in matters of foreign policy, is first of all the business of that people which is affected by it."

[The German radio declared earlier that President Roosevelt "will go down in history as the man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the second world war."

[The German broadcast added that "the President of the United States after all attained only one thing: That in his own camp he lifted the strongest competition into the saddle—the Bolshevist Soviet Union."

(The German radio declared earlier that President Roosevelt "will go down in history as the man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the Second World War." The broadcast added that "the President of the United States, after all, attained only one thing: That in his own camp he lifted the strongest competition into the saddle—the Bolshevist Soviet Union." This broadcast was heard by Federal Communications Commission monitors in New York.)

Stalin Voices Soviet Grief to Mrs. Roosevelt

Sends His Condolences; Expresses Regrets Also in Message to Truman

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 13 (Friday).—Marshal Stalin expressed his sorrow at the death of President Roosevelt today in a message to Mrs. Roosevelt in which he characterized the President as "a great organizer of the struggles of the freedom-loving nations against the common enemy."

The text of the note as broadcast by the Moscow radio:

"Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Washington:

"Please accept my sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of your husband and an expression of my sympathy in your great sorrow.

"The Soviet people highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggles of freedom-loving nations against the common enemy and as the leader in the cause of insuring the security of the whole world.

"JOSEF STALIN."

Stalin also sent a separate note to Vice-President Truman.

"On behalf of the Soviet government and myself personally," the message said, "I express our profound condolence to the government of the United States of America on the occasion of the premature death of President Roosevelt.

"The American people and the United Nations have lost in Franklin Roosevelt a great politician of world significance and a pioneer in the organization of peace and security after the war.

"The government of the Soviet Union expresses sincere sympathy to the American people in their great loss and their conviction that the policy of friendship between the great powers who are shouldering the main burden of war against the common enemy will continue in the future.

"JOSEF STALIN."

ENGLAND DAZED AT NEWS OF DEATH

APR 13 1945

LONDON, Friday, April 13—(AP) England learned last night of the death of President Roosevelt through a midnight broadcast of BBC.

The grave-voiced announcer read the flash over the air seven minutes after it was received in London.

The German agency DNB announced the news without comment, quoting a British news service under an Amsterdam dateline.

News of the President's death was conveyed to King George at midnight and the monarch received it with profound regret.

A spokesman at 10 Downing street said Prime Minister Churchill was informed immediately, but that no statement was expected until morning and probably none until Churchill addresses Commons.

Churchill Says British Nation Shares in Loss

Message to Mrs. Roosevelt Says Cause of Freedom in Every Land Suffers

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Friday).—Prime Minister Churchill said today that the death of President Roosevelt was "the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land." His voice breaking, Jonathan Daniels, one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, read this message which Mr. Churchill sent Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I send my most profound sympathy in your grievous loss. It is also the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land.

"I feel so deeply for you all. As for myself, I have lost a dear and cherished friendship which was forged in the fire of war.

"I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."

It was signed simply "Churchill."

APR 13 1945

News Saddens Soldiers In Hospital Near Front

Wait at Radio for Details of President's Death

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE TAUBER RIVER, Germany, April 13 (Friday) (AP).—Only a few soldiers were up in this sleepy little Bavarian town early this morning when the news of the President's death was broadcast from London.

But they were up at one place—the tent hospital, where casualties are trickling in from the front lines not so far away.

"I'm awfully sorry," said Private First Class Frederick Olsen, Dodgeville, N. Y. "At first it was mentioned so casually we didn't believe it. But they repeated it."

He was one of a group that sat glum and silent around a radio turned low—waiting for any additional details.

Captain K. E. Wilcox, Sioux City, Iowa, who had just finished digging shrapnel from an American soldier's arm, wiped his perspiring face and declared that the President would "go down in history as one of three greatest Presidents, Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt—because of his long term and this war."

Canadian Soldiers Mourn For Roosevelt

With Canadian Troops, Friday, April 13 (AP)—First news of President Roosevelt's death reached Canadian headquarters at midnight and after a shocked silence officers and men alike asked each other: "Why did it have to be now?"

Word sped swiftly through this headquarters and men roused out

30.24 — 24719

30.24 — 24719

of sound sleep at first scoffed and refused to believe the news. But one by one they left their beds and gathered, half-dressed, around radios as additional news came in.

"He is America's great man," one officer said soberly. "Not only the United States' great man, but Canada's—and the world's. What will we do now when he is needed so badly?"

Near by a battle raged and artillery rumbled murderously, but it went unnoticed.

Chiang 'Visibly Stunned' By Death of Roosevelt

Generalissimo, Told at Breakfast, Leaves Food Untasted

CHUNGKING, April 13 (Friday) (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was "visibly stunned," an aide said today, when informed of the death of President Roosevelt.

Chiang, always an early riser, had started his day's work and was having breakfast when an aide brought him the news. He left his food untasted and relapsed into sorrowful meditation, the aide disclosed.

Chiang, who met Mr. Roosevelt at Cairo in November, 1943, held him in high regard as a true friend of China.

Pope Wires Condolence To Roosevelt's Family

News Rouses Pontiff at Night; Bonomi Expresses Sorrow

ROME, April 13 (Friday) (AP).—Pope Pius XII received the news of President Roosevelt's death early today with visible sorrow and immediately telegraphed condolences to the President's family and the United States government.

Word of the President's sudden passing was communicated to the Pope in his private quarters by Monsignor Giovanni Battista Montini, acting for the Secretary of State, after the Pope had retired for the night.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi of Italy, who was awakened after midnight to hear the news, expressed "profound sorrow" on behalf of the Italian people.

Tokyo's Comments

The Tokyo radio, in its first comment on the death of President Roosevelt, said last night that he was a "symbol of American imperialism" but admitted he was "a man of a type of which the world has not seen many in history."

Heard by The United Press at San Francisco, the Tokyo radio said, in part:

"He was the symbol of American imperialism, a mixed phenomenon of the contemporary type. America handed him its greatest expression of its cause of imperialism—if it is a cause.

"Let us not question here if what President Roosevelt stood for and worked for has been for good or evil.

"There is at least no question but that he was a man of a type of which the world has not seen many in history.

"There may be room for questions as to the course on which he directed his deeds, but there is no doubt that it was what entrusted him to the American people.

"Franklin Roosevelt's loss to America is the severing of one leg of a three-legged table supported by the personalities of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. It is not likely the table can be steadied very well by whoever fits into President Roosevelt's shoes. The three-power relationship is going to be a problem and will stay a problem."

TRUMAN PLEDGES CONTINUANCE OF FDR'S POLICIES

New President Asks Roosevelt Cabinet to Remain in Office.

WILL WAR TO SUCCESS

San Francisco Conference Will Be Held as Scheduled April 25.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP) Harry S. Truman, who 11 years ago was a Missouri county judge, became the 32nd President of the United States at 7:09 p.m. (EWT) tonight and solemnly pledged himself to the policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Sworn in 2 hours and 34 minutes after Mr. Roosevelt's death in Warm Springs, Ga., as a shocked capital sought to weigh the import of the sudden change, Truman announced in quick succession:

1. He will try to carry on as he believes President Roosevelt would have done.

2. The San Francisco United Nations conference will go on as scheduled April 25.

3. He has asked the Roosevelt cabinet to stay on with him.

4. The war will be pressed to a "successful conclusion."

The new chief executive issued this statement:

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

Steadies Stunned Nation

Thus Mr. Truman acted immediately to steady a stunned nation and drive forward toward victory and a lasting peace.

About the White House crowds stood silently at the tall iron fence. Flags there, and on embassies and other public buildings, dipped to half staff.

After the brief and solemn induction ceremony, President and Mrs. Truman went from the cabinet room to the White House residential quarters to speak with Mrs. Roosevelt, who was leaving to fly to Warm Springs. Shortly after 7:30 p.m., they left by a rear entrance and motored to their apartment on Connecticut avenue in northwest Washington.

Secret Service men and district police threw a cordon around the apartment building and visitors to the Truman suite were barred. All telephone calls, and they were myriad, were rejected except one from Mrs. Truman's brother, Frank Wallace.

Senator Green (D., R.I.) was among those who called in person to congratulate the new president, but he too was denied an audience.

Guards patrolled the third floor corridor all night. The neighborhood was quiet in contrast to the throngs which stood across from the White House for hours, far into the darkness.

It was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who summoned Mr. Truman from his capitol office to the White House and told him her husband was dead.

While waiting she sent messages to the four Roosevelt sons in the armed forces — James, Elliott, Franklin, Jr., and John—telling them of their father's passing.

Mr. Roosevelt's death was announced to the press at 5:50 o'clock by Stephen Early, former presidential secretary. It was Early who also gave out the stunning news of the Pearl Harbor attack.

An emergency cabinet meeting was called immediately and arrangements made to elevate Mr. Truman quickly into the presidential job.

Stone Administers Oath

The 60-year old former Missouri county judge took the oath from Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone amid epochal world events—at a time when Nazi Germany is tottering and the Allies are getting ready to throw their full strength at Japan.

Truman wore a medium grey business suit, a white shirt, a light blue polka dot bow tie. A harmonizing handkerchief was in his breast pocket.

His glasses glistened, reflecting the flashes of photographers' lights recording the event for history.

Cabinet Present

Among those present for the oath-taking were Secretary of State Stettinius, Secretary of Commerce Wallace, Secretary of War Stimson, Navy Secretary Forrestal; Attorney General Biddle; Treasury Secretary Morgenthau; Labor Secretary Perkins; Interior Secretary Ickes and Agriculture Secretary Wickard.

From outside the cabinet there were Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet; Admiral William D. Leahy, personal chief of staff to the chief executive; War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson; Speaker Rayburn; House Minority Leader Martin; House Majority Leader McCormack; Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan.

War Production Chairman J. A. Krug; Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley; House Democratic whip Ramspec; and Federal Works Administrator Phillip Fleming.

Also present were Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, Stephen Early and Jonathan Daniels, and an administrative assistant James Barnes, and Senate Secretary Leslie Biffle.

Truman puffed a bit nervously at a cigarette before he moved to the north end of the cabinet room to stand before a marble-mantled fireplace for the ceremony. Mrs. Truman dabbed a handkerchief to her eyes. Her husband smiled and patted her hand.

Mrs. Truman, like her husband, was wearing a grey suit, she had on a black felt hat with a green feather. Their daughter was attired in a brown suit and matching hat.

Just before her husband took the oath, Mrs. Truman chatted for a few moments with Secretary Perkins. Then a White House aide touched her husband's arm and directed him to the end of the long cabinet table where the oath was administered.

Stone administered the oath from memory and as Truman read from his slip of paper, the Chief Justices lips formed the words with him.

He came to the end.

"So help you God?" Stone intoned.

"So help me God," Truman said.

To his left was Mrs. Truman and her daughter.

Truman shook hands with the group around him, all with solemn faces, many with red eyes.

Then he and his family walked over to the White House for a few moments of seclusion.

Frisco Parley To Go On As Set, Truman Says

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Harry S. Truman, who eleven years ago was a Missouri county judge, became the thirty-second President of the United States at 7.09 P.M. tonight and solemnly pledged himself to the policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Sworn in 2 hours and 34 minutes after Mr. Roosevelt's death in Warm Springs, Ga., as a shocked capital sought to weigh the import of the sudden change, Truman announced in quick succession:

1. He will try to carry on as he believes President Roosevelt would have done.

2. The San Francisco United Nations conference will go on as scheduled April 25.

3. He has asked the Roosevelt Cabinet to stay on with him.

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The new Chief Executive issued this statement:

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Acts To Steady Nation

Thus Mr. Truman acted immediately to steady a stunned nation and drive forward toward victory and a lasting peace.

About the White House crowds stood silently at the tall iron fence. Flags there, and on embassies and other public buildings, dipped to half staff.

After the brief and solemn induction ceremony, President and Mrs. Truman went from the Cabinet room to the White House resi-

tial [illegible] eak with Mrs. [illegible]evelt, [illegible] aving to fly to Warm Springs.

Shortly after 7.30 P.M. they left by a rear entrance and motored to their apartment on Connecticut avenue in northwest Washington.

Secret service men and District police threw a cordon around the apartment building and visitors to the Truman suite were barred. All telephone calls, and they were myriad, were rejected except one from Mrs. Truman's brother, Frank Wallace.

Senator Denied Audience

Senator Green (D., R.I.) was among those who called in person to congratulate the new President, but he, too, was denied an audience.

Guards patrolled the third-floor corridor. The neighborhood was quiet in contrast to the throngs which stood across from the White House for hours, far into the darkness.

It was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who summoned Mr. Truman from his Capitol office to the White House and told him her husband was dead.

While waiting she sent messages to the four Roosevelt sons in the armed forces—James, Elliott, Franklin, Jr., and John—telling them of their father's passing.

"He slept away this afternoon," she told them. "He did his job to the end, as he would want to do. Bless you all and all our love." She signed it Mother.

Funeral On Saturday

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon in the East Room of the White House. Burial (Continued on Page A-[illegible], Col. [illegible]) will be in the family plot at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon.

The late President's body will not lie in state, and the funeral is expected to be as private as possible.

Mr. Roosevelt's death was announced to the press at 5.50 o'clock by Stephen Early, former presidential secretary. It was Early who also gave out the stunning news of the Pearl Harbor attack.

An emergency Cabinet meeting was called immediately and arrangements made to elevate Mr. Truman quickly into the presidential job.

The 60-year-old former judge took the oath from Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone amid epochal world events—at a time when Nazi Germany is tottering and the Allies are getting ready to throw their full strength at Japan.

Washington Shocked

The flash from Warm Springs shocked Washington to its very foundations. From Truman down to the least of the city's people the news was overwhelming.

Jonathan Daniels, White House secretary, said President Truman had authorized Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, to make a statement that the United Nations meeting will be held as planned.

Several delegations already have arrived in this country.

May Go To San Francisco

The late President Roosevelt had planned to address the meeting.

It was not known immediately whether President Truman will travel to San Francisco to speak, but the immediate indications were that he will be there as President to follow the lead taken by his predecessor.

Consistently throughout the last campaign, Truman indorsed wholeheartedly the Roosevelt foreign policies, particularly as they pertained to the organization of a world league to preserve the peace.

Friends said Truman may be expected to carry out fully the pledges Mr. Roosevelt made at the Big Three conference at Yalta.

Voting Procedure Included

These included an agreement with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin on voting procedure of the proposed world security council.

To Truman falls the tremendous task of shaping that peace so largely patterned by Roosevelt.

Truman, his hand on a small black Bible whose pages were edged in red, repeated the oath after Chief Justice Stone.

"I do solemnly swear," he said, "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Cabinet Room The Scene

The scene was the Cabinet room in the executive offices of the White House, where for more years than any other President, Mr. Roosevelt had presided over momentous meetings of his key advisers.

They were there tonight to watch the slender, gray, former Senator from Missouri inducted into the highest office. Truman read the oath from a slip of white paper, swearing to uphold the Constitution.

He came to the end.

"So help you God?" Stone intoned.

"So help me God," Truman said.

To his left were Mrs. Truman and her daughter.

Truman shook hands with the group around him, all with solemn faces, many with red eyes.

Just before her husband took the oath, Mrs. Truman chatted for a few moments with Frances Perkins, [illegible]

Secretary of Labor. Then a White House aide touched her husband's arm and directed him to the end of the long Cabinet table where the oath was administered.

Dressed In Business Suit

Truman wore a medium-gray business suit, a white shirt and a light-blue polka-dot bow tie. A harmonizing handkerchief was in his breast pocket.

His glasses glistened, reflecting the flashes of photographers' lights recording the event for history.

Among those present for the oath-taking were Secretary Stettinius, Secretary of Commerce Wallace, Secretary of War Stimson, Navy Secretary Forrestal, Attorney General Biddle, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, Secretary Perkins, Interior Secretary Ickes and Agriculture Secretary Wickard.

Truman Listed as 32nd President In Directory, Historians Differ

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) Harry S. Truman is either the 32nd or 33rd president of the United States—depending upon how the counting is done.

The Congressional directory lists Roosevelt as the 33rd president. But some historians list Roosevelt as the 32nd president.

If you follow the directory's reasoning, then Truman is the 32nd president. If you follow the other system, Truman is the 33rd president.

This is the difference:

Grover Cleveland became without question the 22nd president when he served his first term from 1885 to 1889.

But after leaving the White House for Benjamin Harrison who became the 23rd president, Cleveland won re-election to another four-year term in 1893.

The congressional directory simply acknowledges Cleveland's second term but doesn't give him a number and lists his successor in the White House, William McKinley, as the 24th president.

But some historians count Cleveland's second term as the 24th presidency although he was the 22nd man to hold the post.

That's where the difference in counting arises.

Security Talks to Be Held As Planned, Truman Says

WASHINGTON, April 12 — (AP) President Truman announced tonight that the United Nations conference called for April 25 will go on as scheduled.

White House Secretary Jonathan Daniels said President Truman, who was sworn in late today had authorized Secretary of State Stettinius to make a statement that the United Nations meeting will be held as planned.

Delegates Have Arrived

Several delegations already have arrived in this country.

President Roosevelt had planned to address the meeting.

It was not known immediately whether President Truman will travel to San Francisco to speak.

The immediate indications were, however, that if the conference goes on as scheduled, Truman will be there as president to follow the lead taken by his predecessor.

Consistently throughout the last campaign, Truman indorsed wholeheartedly the Roosevelt foreign policies, particularly as they pertained to the organization of a world league to preserve the peace.

Will Carry Out Pledges

Friends said Truman may be expected to carry out fully the pledges that President Roosevelt made at the Big Three conference at Yalta.

These included an agreement with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin on voting procedure of the proposed world security council.

Truman has supported without reservation the President's plans for the international organization.

Truman Humbly Confident He Is Big Enough to Meet Burden

By ERNEST B. VACARRO

(Member of the Associated Press Senate staff, who traveled with President Truman during Truman's campaign for the vice presidency last fall)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP) Harry S. Truman entered the White House tonight in one of the most critical periods in his nation's history with humble confidence that he is big enough to meet the burdens of a war-time presidency.

He entered it with a determination to call upon the best brains of the country to help guide him through the perils of war, peace negotiations and reconversion.

Those of us who travelled with him on a transcontinental speech-making tour for the vice presidency last fall and who were in daily conference with him before and after his election, think of him as a man:

1. Whose courage has been demonstrated time and again as a campaigner and as chairman of the Senate war investigating committee who never hesitated to lambast those high in administration favor.

2. Whose knowledge of his own limitations is such that he never hesitates to call on others whose qualifications on matters of high importance he may consider superior to his own.

3. Whose ability to "pick the brains" of others raised the Truman committee to a status rarely enjoyed by a congressional committee.

4. Whose friendliness and modesty is the same as it was when he was a farmboy down in Missouri.

Truman's Initial 'S' Stands For Just That

Washington, April 12 (AP)—President Truman's middle initial "S" is just an initial—it has no name significance.

It represents a compromise by his parents.

One of his grandfathers had the first name Solomon, the other Shippe. Not wanting to play favorites, the President's parents decided on the "S."

Truman Talks With Mother, 91, By Telephone

Calls His Home in Missouri After Taking the Oath, Says 'I'm Terribly Busy'

GRANDVIEW, Mo., April 12 (AP). — President Truman telephoned his mother and brother tonight soon after he took the oath of office and told them "I'm terribly busy—you folks probably won't hear from me for some time.

The President first talked to his brother, Vivian Truman, and then to his ninety-one-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Truman.

Vivian Truman answered the phone and later told reporters the President had said he had heard reports his mother was unable to receive the press and that he wanted to inquire about her health.

Mrs. Truman, who had been seated beside the radio in her son's farm home, then walked to the telephone and talked with the President two or three minutes. She did not divulge her conversation.

Vivian Truman kept visitors and well wishers from his aged mother, explaining that "mother is in good health and we are trying to keep it that way. I am afraid too much excitement might not be good for her."

He said "Momma was very sorry to hear of the President's death."

New First Lady—Mrs. Bess Truman

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Retiring Bess Wallace Truman took over the prodigious job of First Lady tonight from active Eleanor Roosevelt, who became an ordinary citizen again.

The new President's wife has been her husband's adviser and aide through his rise from Kansas City haberdasher through local office to the Senate, the Vice Presidency and now the chief office of the nation. In recent years the new President has entrusted much of his secretarial work to her.

The much-traveled Mrs. Roosevelt had been the most active White House wife in United States history. Her influence on her husband had been great.

Perhaps no less, but probably less in the forefront, will be the influence of the new mistress of the White House.

He States Her Position

President Truman, then a senator, made her position clear some years ago when he was under political fire, criticized for employing his wife as a Senate clerk on public funds.

"I need her there and that's the reason I've got her there," he said. "I never make a report or deliver a speech without her editing it."

Childhood sweethearts, Bess Wallace and Harry Truman were married as soon as he returned from France and World War I—June 28, 1919. Six years later she presented him with a daughter, Mary Margaret.

MRS. TRUMAN 'GRIEVED'

Mother, 91, of President, Is Guarded From Interviews

GRAND VIEW, Mo., April 12 (AP)—Mrs. Martha Truman, 91, mother of Harry Truman, who succeeds to the Presidency of the United States, remained in seclusion at the home of her son tonight "deeply grieved" at the death of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Truman's remarks were relayed by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Vivian Truman, who said she feared to allow callers in the house because "the shock might be too bad for mother."

The daughtre-in-law said she preferred not to ask Mrs. Truman's comment on her son's elevation to the Presidency at this time. She said:

"I don't believe it is best for anyone to talk to her now."

VICE PRESIDENCY REMAINS VACANT

WASHINGTON, April 12 — (AP) Accession of Vice President to the presidency moves Secretary of State Stettinius up to next in line for the office.

The vice presidency itself remains vacant, but Senator Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, president pro-tempore, becomes permanent presiding officer of the Senate.

In event of the death, removal or resignation of a vice president who has succeeded to the presidency, the line is this: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior.

It never has been necessary in United States history to go beyond the vice president.

McKellar, dean of the Senate, was elected president pro-tempore at this session, succeeding Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who is ill. In the new post he will receive an additional $5,000 a year.

20-Year-Intervals Prove Fatal Election Harbinger

By The Associated Press.

President Roosevelt's death yesterday carried on an American tradition that Presidents elected at twenty-year intervals die in office.

The list included:

1840—William Henry Harrison.
1860—Abraham Lincoln.
1880—James A. Garfield.
1900—William McKinley.
1920—Warren G. Harding.
1940—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A FIRST FOR MISSOURI

Truman State's Only Native Son to Reach the Presidency

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 12 (AP)—Harry S. Truman, successor to President Roosevelt, is the first native Missourian to become the nation's chief executive. Except for Herbert Hoover, a native of Iowa and a resident of California, he is the only President from west of the Mississippi River.

No wapproaching his sixty-first birthday, President Truman was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884. Lamar now is a town of 2,300 population.

When elevated to the Vice Presidency from the United States Senate last November, Mr. Truman likewise became the first resident of the "show me" State to occupy that office. The only othe westerners who became Vice President were his immediate predecessor, Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, John Garner of Texas and Charles Curtis from Kansas.

Kansas City Shocked

KANSAS CITY, April 12 (AP).—News of President Roosevelt's death today stunned and shocked Kansas City and near-by Independence, home of Harry S. Truman, who succeeded to the Presidency.

At Lamar, Mo., birthplace of President Truman, news of President Roosevelt's death was received quiety, said Publisher Arthur Aull.

He said he had not yet talked with top people concerning the fact that Mr. Truman now would become President but added:

"People here think well of Harry Truman. They think he will do quite well."

Hopkins Says All People Of World Will Mourn

Wires to Mrs. Roosevelt From the Mayo Clinic

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 12 (AP).—Harry Hopkins, perhaps President Roosevelt's closest friend as well as trusted adviser, tonight sent the following telegram to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.:

"I am so terribly sorry. The people all over this country, and indeed, the entire world, will mourn with you tonight. He was so gallant and brave."

Mr. Hopkins, who suffered recurrence of a nutritional disturbance while abroad with the President, has been at the Mayo Clinic here since his return from Yalta. There was no official word forthcoming as to whether his condition would permit his attendance at the funeral.

Miss Emerson Leaves Studio

HOLLYWOOD, April 12 (AP).—Faye Emerson, actress daughter-in-law of President Roosevelt, quit work at a film studio today upon learning of his death and left for the seclusion of her home. Studio spokesmen said she sent telegrams to the White House and her husband, General Elliott Roosevelt.

Another daughter-in-law, the former Romelle Schneider, wife of Colonel James Roosevelt, said at her home in near-by Beverly Hills: "I am terribly saddened by the news as every one else is."

The two young women immediately made plans to fly East. At San Diego they will be joined by Mrs. John Roosevelt, the former Miss Anne Clark, of Nahant, Mass., another of the President's daughters-in-law.

Koussevitzky Pays Tribute

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP).—Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, paid musical tribute tonight to President Roosevelt in the program presented at the Academy of Music here. At the opening of the program, Dr. Koussevitzky said: "Our great President is no more with us. This performance will be dedicated to the greatest man of our time. The program will conclude with the N tional Anthem."

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Public Concern Over Roosevelt Dates to 1932

Apr 13 1945

State of President's Health a Matter for Conjecture Since His First Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—President Roosevelt's health had been a subject of public speculation ever since his first campaign for the Presidency in 1932.

The latest of a series of periodic reports that he was ill bobbed up only last December, when he passed three weeks at Warm Springs—an unusually long period for war-time.

Rumors flooded Washington that the Chief Executive was undergoing an operation. Some reports had him in Bethesda Naval Hospital here, others under treatment in Boston. But when he returned to Washington, tanned and looking rested, Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, his personal physician, pronounced himself "pleased" with the President's condition.

Mr. Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis in 1921 while swimming at his summer home in Campobello, N. B. His legs were paralyzed. Instead of despairing, he fought the disease until after long months of treatment he was able to walk with steel braces and canes.

It was a painful effort, but in later years he used the braces less and less. However, he addressed Congress from a chair on the House floor at the time of his return from the Yalta conference. He explained then that the braces were too heavy and painful.

In 1932 he met rumors that he was not healthy enough for the Presidency by taking out a $50,000 insurance policy, and passing the medical examination. He then was fifty years old.

Throughout his three terms in the White House he seemed to delight in demonstrations of physical fitness. During his last campaign he rode in an open car through a drenching rain in New York City. He repeated the performance during his triumphal parade back to the White House after the November election.

In the winter of 1943-'44 he was weakened by influenza and sinusitis. The rumors about his health began spreading again. He went to Warm Springs for a month's rest. When he returned Admiral McIntyre said he was in as good shape as any man of sixty-two could hope to be and that his condition offered no bar to another four years in the White House.

Troops Hear News at the Front; Allies Are Shocked, Nazis Bitter

Apr 13 1945

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

News of President Roosevelt's death, flashed to friend and foe, troops in the field and sailors at sea, reached into every corner of the world last night, and expressions of sympathy, along with bitter enemy comment, poured into a bereaved American nation.

Cable dispatches and radio broadcasts carried the news to the capitals of the world and to Allied soldiers fighting toward a victorious end of the world's greatest war. The peoples of Europe were informed in a special broadcast by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, which declared that "the world has lost its greatest champion for peace."

Expressions of grief came from London, Paris, Rome, South America, Cuba, Canada and elsewhere, while the German radio, in a comment heard of FCC monitors, declared that the President "will go down in history as the man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the Second World war." The Japanese carried a factual broadcast of the death, but were not heard to comment immediately.

The President's close friend, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, was informed of the death just before he retired and was expected to express Britain's sympathy in the House of Commons this morning.

King George VI, it was announced, received the news "with profound regret."

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, president of the Provisional Government of France, sent a telegram to President Truman expressing the sympathy of the French people and ordered all flags on official buildings throughout the French Empire to be placed at half staff immediately. He called Roosevelt "the symbolic champion of the cause of Liberty."

There was no immediate comment from Moscow, but in Washington Soviet Ambassador Andre Gromyko said in a broadcast over the Columbia network that Roosevelt's death was a great loss to "all the peace-loving people of the world."

The Army radio carried the news to Gen. Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied commander, who was somewhere in the forward area of the Western Front where he could not be reached for a statement.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada stated in the House of Commons at Ottawa that the President's death was "in truth a loss to the whole of mankind."

At Dublin Prime Minister Eamon DeValera of Ireland was informed of the death and was expected to issue a statement in Parliament today.

In Paris, U. S. ambassador Jefferson Caffrey declared that "the news has shocked me more than I can say. It is an appalling loss not only for the country and for me personally, but for all human kind."

Davis Sees Policy Unchanged

Elmer Davis, director of the OWI now in Paris, issued a statement to the French press which declared that the President's death "is made doubly tragic by the fact that he did not quite live to see the victory which he had done perhaps more than any other man to achieve. But his death will mean no change in America's determination to prosecute the war to a complete victory on all fronts and to endeavor to build a working and durable peace."

Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National chairman who was in Europe on a personal mission for the President, said in London, "I am inexpressibly shocked. I cannot attempt to describe my emotions."

In Rome, Pope Pius XII received the news of the President's death with visible sorrow and immediately sent condolences to the President's family and the United States government.

Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi expressed "profound sorrow" on behalf of the Italian people and added that the nation considered the President "a great liberator and, one of her sincerest friends." Crown Prince Umberto said, "the entire world has lost a defender of democracy and liberty."

Latin America Grieves

Nations to the south of the United States, where the President had worked for a policy of good neighborliness, received the news of his death with great sorrow. Guatemala declared three days mourning and Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello delivered a mourning address to the nation which was carried over every broadcasting station in the country.

A period of national mourning was declared in Cuba and all public amusements closed down immediately. President Ramon Grau San Martin declared in a statement that "all humanity is in mourning, and Cuba has lost a great friend."

Costa Rica also declared national mourning.

In Argentina, Pan-American Day celebrations scheduled for Saturday were cancelled, and Foreign Minister C. Ameghino declared that "the government will take all fitting measures as the result of the sorrowful event." He added: "I am truly astounded by the news."

In Mexico City, flags on public buildings flew at half-staff and dignitaries from embassies in the Mexican capital called at the American Embassy to present their condolences to U. S. Ambassador George S. Messersmith, a close personal friend of the President. Public functions and even private dinners were cancelled.

Spain's Foreign Minister Jose Felix LeQuerica, who was dining with U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour when news of the President's death reached Madrid, said, "Mr. Roosevelt's death is a tremendous loss for the whole world."

AT F.D.R.'S LAST PRESS PARLEY

He Hoped Soon To Proclaim Full Philippine Freedom

Warm Springs, Ga., April 12 (AP). At his last news conference before his death President Roosevelt expressed the hope that he would be able to proclaim complete independence for the Philippines by autumn.

It was the nine hundred and ninety-eighth gathering, White House records showed, that the President had held with reporters.

He made his Philippines disclosure along with his view that the United States will play an ever-expanding role in the Western Pacific after the war to thwart further Japanese aggression.

He believed Japan, like Germany, should be policed internally and externally when she is beaten, and that the United States and other United Nations must accept trusteeships over Japanese mandates and build new naval and air bases—in a combined move to stamp out Japanese militarism.

Publication Authorized

The Chief Executive expressed these views at a news conference April 5 at his Pine Mountain cottage near here.

For security reasons he asked that they be withheld from publication until he returned to Washington.

White House Secretary William D. Hassett authorized publication today after the President died.

Philippine independence by fall would be in advance of the July 4 1946, date prescribed ten years ago by Congress. But it would be in line with a congressional policy statement of last June permitting earlier freedom once the Japanese invader is expelled.

F.D.R. Talked With Osmena

The President said he believed all organized enemy resistance in the islands will have ended in the next six months.

While favoring independence in advance of the originally prescribed date, he also advocates this country helping the islands to get back on their feet economically, and providing them with relief and technical assistance.

Prior to calling all representatives of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service to his cottage for special interview, Mr. Roosevelt conferred with 66-year-old Sergio Osmena, second President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Saw Long Guerrilla Action

Osmena had come up from Florida where he had been recuperating from an operation in Jacksonville in mid-March. He attended the news conference at the "Little White House."

Their conference was in accordance with a June 29, 1934, amendment to the 1934 Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act. This amendment authorized Mr. Roosevelt to grant complete freedom to the Philippines after consulting its chief executive and determining that "constitutional processes and normal functions of government" have been restored.

The President said he did not know precisely when this would be, but he was hopeful he could issue his proclamation by autumn. Although he expected organized Japanese resistance to end by then, he believed Japanese guerrilla activity may continue for several years.

Took Issue With Some

By favoring independence now, the President took issue with some in his Administration who have contended the war has set the islands back economically several years, thus rendering them unfit to stand alone in an unstable world.

The President's views, however, conformed to congressional policy. Last June Congress declared the islands had "undoubtedly demonstrated their independence" and their "will to resist invasion and encroachment." Japan, it said in a joint resolution, had attempted to frustrate their democratic processes to freedom by substituting therefor their own puppet government "conceived in intrigue, born in coercion, and reared primarily for the purpose of Japanese selfishness and aggrandizement."

Mr. Roosevelt said the war was not the fault of the Philippines and it had not changed in the least our promise to make them a separate and self-governing nation. He favored post independence continuation of existing tariff preferential treatment by the United States until the islands have had an opportunity to rebuild economically.

Tributes paid to President Roosevelt by the country's leaders, as transmitted by The Associated Press and other sources, follow:

Former President HERBERT HOOVER—The nation sorrows at the passing of its President. Whatever differences there may have been, they end in the regrets of death. It is fortunate that in this great crisis of war our Armies and Navies are under such magnificent leadership that we shall not hesitate. The new President will have the backing of the country. While we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death, we shall march forward.

GOVERNOR DEWEY—With a deep sense of tragedy the nation learns of the loss of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, one of the great Presidents of the United States. Coming to leadership of the nation at a critical period in our economic life, he brought high courage and indomitable spirit to the task of meeting the most difficult of national problems, inspiring the people with fresh confidence and establishing basic liberal reforms. Every American of every shade of opinion will mourn the loss of Franklin Roosevelt as a human being of warm human qualities and great capacities.

Bishop WILLIAM T. MANNING—The President's sudden death is a shock beyond words to express to our whole nation and to the world. The prayer which will go up from the hearts of Americans is that in this hour of crisis our country may be rightly guided and that as a nation we may hold unfalteringly to President Roosevelt's great ideals and hopes for the ending of the war and for the establishment of lasting peace.

Archbishop FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN—Our nation, still bleeding from the wounds of war, today suffered its most grievous wound—the death of our President and Commander-in-Chief. His gifted, inspiring leadership brought us to the threshold of victory, but victor in his fight for peace, he himself became war's victim. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a warrior for peace and now, as the cloud is are lifting and the night is passing, he has been called by the God of peoples and of nations, to become a part of the great holocaust of war which mankind is offering to gain peace.

Mayor Calls for Unity

Mayor LA GUARDIA—It is the greatest loss the peace-loving people of the world have suffered in the entire war. The shock is so great that it is extremely difficult for one to realize fully what has happened. There is only one thing we can all do as good Americans—to pay adequate tribute to this war casualty—and that is to unite in carrying out his ideals for world justice and permanent peace.

Senator JAMES M. MEAD—We have suffered a terrific shock; a great casualty of the war has just been announced. From the crises of the early Thirties, President Roosevelt guided the Republic from strength to strength. He gave the matchless leadership which he posessed to the solution of our economic problems at home, and to the victory over the forces of nazism abroad. He set up to the guideposts that lead to an enduring peace.

Senator ALBEN BARKLEY, Majority Leader—I am too shocked to talk. It is one of the worst tragedies that ever happened to the nation or the world, but we must tighten our belt and go forward to the goal which he set for us.

Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG—President Roosevelt leaves an imperishable imprint on the history of America and the world. Those who disagree with him have always recognized his amazing genius in behalf of his always vigorous ideals.

Senator KENNETH M. WHERRY—It is a terrific shock to me. It calls for a continued united effort to fight the war to a victorious conclusion and to win the peace.

"Tremendous Loss to World"

Senator TOM CONNALLY—The death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt is a tremendous loss to the United States and to the world. People of the world who dreamed of a successful termination of war and erection of machinery for permanent peace and security will shed tears at his untimely death.

Representative JOSEPH W. MARTIN Jr.—His dynamic force and ability will be missed in this tragic hour. President Truman has the confidence of all who know him and have served with him in Congress. A united country will be back of him in his efforts to win the war and build a better Amer-

ica.

JAMES W. GERARD—The passing away of President Roosevelt on the eve of the greatest victory of the ages in the destruction of the brutal power of Germany and Japan is difficult to comprehend. The American people are not only indebted to him for his far-sightedness in understanding what the Germans were planning to do, but also for his vision in planning for the small man at home. I feel a deep personal loss, but that is insignificant compared to the loss which the nation and the world has suffered.

Dr. JAMES B. CONANT, President of Harvard—The sudden death of President Roosevelt at this moment in our history is a world tragedy of such magnitude as to render trivial all conventional expressions of grief and homage. Friends of freedom in all countries must respond to this challenge given them by fate and insure by their efforts the realization of his aims.

Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia—This is most appalling news. It is as strong a blow as could be possibly imagined at a moment when everyone is striving for liberty and peace in the world. It is impossible to describe at this moment the feeling that we must all have, not only of sorrow but of distress of what this loss means to the world. May God help us.

"Greatest Human Assets"

BASIL O'CONNOR—Today, in President Roosevelt's death, the world lost its greatest human asset. The entire universe had its attention focused upon his leadership to lead it out of the wilderness of sorrow onto the plain of at least some happiness. One of history's greatest figures, and a very kindly individual, has passed on.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL—We have lost a great leader. His farseeing wisdom in military counsel has been a constant source of courage to all of us who have worked side-by-side with him from the dark days of the war's beginning. No tribute from the Army could be so eloquent as the hourly record of the victories of the past few weeks.

SECRETARY HENRY MORGENTHAU—It has been my unique privilege to have served him for two years in Albany and for over twelve years here in Washington, and I know what a really great man he was. He, more than any one person, is responsible, in my opinion, for the successful conduct of this terrible war against the aggressor nations.

Secretary HAROLD L. ICKES—We have been fortunate, during the world crisis, to have given to civilization and the world the greatest leader in the history of our country. We know what his ideals were. President Truman will take up where President Roosevelt left off. All of us will help him to accomplish the objectives and realize the ideals of the great general who has gone down facing the enemy.

"We Shall Go Forward"

Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE—America and the world must and will carry on. Tonight we bow in prayer for that gallant world citizen who so unerringly acted to save democracy. Tomorrow behind and with President Truman we shall go forward into victory and peace.

Secretary EDWARD R. STETTINIUS Jr.—A great leader has passed on into history at an hour when he was sorely needed. Once before in an hour of national crisis our country suffered such a loss. Like Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Delano Roosevelt has truly given his life that America might live and freedom be upheld.

CORDELL HULL, former Secretary of State—President Roosevelt's statesmanship must continue to inspire us for the crucial task which even now is before us—the task of building a world peace. No greater tragedy could have befallen our country and the world at this time. His inspiring vision, his high statesmanship and his superb leadership were factors without which the United Nations could not have come to the present phase of the war with victory just in sight.

JESSE H. JONES, former Secretary of Commerce—We were not prepared for the shock of President Roosevelt's death. But the nation, true to its tradition, will carry on and support President Harry Truman in bringing the war to final victory and in achieving a just peace.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Director General of the UNRRA—Indefatigable and without thought of self, he sacrificed his life in the service of his fellow men.

BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, Philippine Resident Commissioner—Liberty loving peoples of all races have lost their outstanding champion. Mankind has known no greater liberal. A grateful Philippines indebted to him for his unswerving advocacy of their freedom stodd by America in her darkest hour in the Pacific. Now their steadfast friend is gone.

Lord HALIFAX, British Ambassador—The British people will have learned with deep emotion this grievous news. With the American nation they will mourn the passing of one who has guided the Allied forces so far and so well on the road to victory.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, Soviet Ambassador—One of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known. The Soviet people shares this great national grief which has befallen the friendly American people. Mr. Roosevelt could distinguish true friends as well as real enemies. He knew the value of unity of great Allied powers and its importance for victory.

HENRI BONNET, Ambassador of The Provisional Government of the French Republic—Like all my compatriots, I grieve for the great statesman to whom we are indebted for the immense services he has rendered to the cause of democracy and freedom and for the decisive part he has taken in the common victory which liberated France, a victory which he so well deserved to see completed throughout the world.

JAMES A. FARLEY—The death of President Roosevelt is, of course, a shock to me, as it will be to all Americans and to millions throughout the world who have looked to him for leadership during these trying times. I shall always recall and cherish my close association with him during the years that I was with him in New York State and with his Administration for seven and a half years in Washington. His accomplishments make his place in history secure.

THE REV. DR DAVID DE SOLA POOL—It is too early as yet to realize the full extent of the tragedy that has befallen the country and the world. At this hour we can but pray for courage and strength to bring to fulfillment the victory for which he lived and died and create a world of freedom, peace and justice for all peoples, as he dreamed.

SAMUEL SEABURY—My feeling is one of profound sorrow. One can hardly realize it, because the news comes so suddenly, but I feel that very strongly.

HARRY HOPKINS—I am so terribly sorry. The people all over this country, and indeed, the entire world, will mourn tonight. He was so gallant and brave.

Calls for Making Vision Reality

HENRY J. KAISER—As Commander in Chief the President liked to be known as a soldier. He is as much a war casualty as those who have given their lives on the battlefield. A sorrowing America and a grateful mankind will hold his memory in reverence. He brought the nations of the world together in the name of the liberty, the security and the peace of all humanity. Together we must go on and make his vision a reality.

GOVERNOR WALTER E. EDGE of New Jersey—The tragic death of the President stunned the nation and almost defies comment. His leadership at this critical period cannot be transferred to any living American. The knowledge he possessed of the preparations for peace probably will be never fully known by even his closest advisors. On behalf of the people of New Jersey I extend my sympathy and condolence to his family and to the country for which he gave his life.

GOVERNOR RAYMOND E. BALDWIN of Connecticut—Our heads are bowed in sadness, our hearts are burdened with sorrow, at the tragic news of the death of the President of the United States—Our President. A great, fearless leader of our country in these most critical days of our lives, and of our nation's life, his passing will be deeply mourned by all of his countrymen and by freedom-loving people throughout the world.

GOV. CHARLES M. DALE of New Hampshire—In this situation we will all redouble our efforts to attain the objective to which he devoted so much effort—a speedy and victorious conclusion of the war and a just and lasting peace.

"Profoundly Shocked and Grieved"

GOV. HERBERT O'CONOR of Maryland—I was profoundly shocked and grieved to receive the news of the death of President Roosevelt, because I realize the nation has lost one of the greatest statesmen of our entire history. It is a source of genuine satisfaction that in his successor, the Honorable Harry S. Truman, the country will have an experienced and able leader who will carry on the program so successfully launched by our late lamented President.

Governor WALTER S. GOODLAND of Wisconsin—The news of President Roosevelt's death comes with as much shock to me as I know it does to every citizen of the United States. I have always considered his handling of our foreign affairs to be admirable. In my judgment he has conducted the affairs of the nation during this war in a manner that has won the approval of all our citizens. I share with all citizens of Wisconsin a sense of great loss in the death of President Roosevelt.

THOMAS W. LAMONT—The news is so shocking that it seems almost impossible to make comment upon it. Every citizen must be stunned and grief-stricken by this news. Regardless of differences on domestic issues, Americans of every party and faith have acclaimed Franklin Roosevelt as a great leader and a great war President.

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the CIO—The nation and the world have lost a great leader and a great soldier and labor its noblest friend.

"Sad Blow to Organized Labor"

THOMAS A. MURRAY, President of the State Federation of Labor—President Roosevelt's death is a catastrophe, coming at a time when the nation is on the eve of great decisions which will determine our future in the post-war world. His death is a particularly sad blow to organized labor, which had recognized him as a stanch friend from the earliest days of his public career.

DAVID I. DUBINSKY, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union—Words fail me to express my grief over the passing of this greatest American of our generation. Hundreds of millions all over the globe to whom Franklin Delano Roosevelt symbolized the ageless idealism of our America and the very heart of the great struggle for civilization which we are waging will be bowed with sorrow.

EMIL SCHRAM—This is a great tragedy. We all feel we have lost a great man. Now is the time for everyone to rally around Mr. Truman. I have every confidence that Mr. Truman will be able to pick up the reins and carry on.

EDWARD V. LOUGHLIN, Tammany Leader—I am shocked beyond words. His death is the greatest loss ever suffered by our country in its history.

Comment On Roosevelt Death

[By the Associated Press]

Below is a cross-section of comment on the death of President Roosevelt:

SENATOR BARKLEY (D., Ky.), Majority Leader—I am too shocked to talk. It is one of the worst tragedies that ever happened to the nation or the world, but we must tighten our belt and go forward to the goal which he set for us.

SENATOR WHERRY (R., Neb.), Minority Whip in the Senate—It's a terrific shock to me. . . . It calls for a continued united effort to fight the war to a victorious conclusion and to win the peace.

SENATOR CONNALLY (D., Texas), Chairman Foreign Affairs Committee—The death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt is a tremendous loss to the United States and to the world. . . . People of the world who dreamed of a successful termination of war and erection of machinery for permanent peace and security will shed tears at his untimely death.

SENATOR VANDENBERG (R., Mich.)—President Roosevelt leaves an imperishable imprint on the history of America and the world. Those who disagreed with him have always recognized his amazing genius in behalf of his always vigorous ideals.

HENRI BONNET, French Ambassador—Like all my compatriots I grieve for the great statesman to whom we are indebted for the immense services he has rendered to the cause of democracy and freedom and for the decisive part he has taken in the common victory which liberated France, a victory which he so well deserved to see completed throughout the world.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCORMACK (Mass.), House Democratic Leader—President Roosevelt was one of the great men of all time. . . . He will go down in history as the savior of democracy.

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK—It'll be a long time before we have another who will meet situations as he has met them. He seems to have been the man for the times at every recurring emergency.

SENATOR TAFT (R., Ohio)—The death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt removes the greatest figure of our time at the very climax of his career, and shocks a world to which his words and actions were more important than those of any other man.

SENATOR WHITE, of Maine, Republican Floor Leader—The news is tragic. A great leader of our people and of world thought and effort has gone.

PHILIP MURRAY, President of the CIO—The nation and the world have lost a great leader and a great soldier and labor its noblest friend.

MAYOR F. H. LAGUARDIA, of New York—It is the greatest loss the peace-loving people of the world have suffered in the entire war. The shock is so great that it is extremely difficult for one to realize fully what has happened. There is only one thing we can all do as good Americans—to pay adequate tribute t othis war casualty—and that is to unite in carrying out his ideals for world justice and permanent peace.

FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—The nation sorrows at the passing of its President. Whatever differences there may have been, they end in the regret of death. It is fortunate that in this great crisis of war our armies and navies are under such magnificent leadership that we shall not hesitate. The new President will have the backing of the country. While we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death, we shall march forward.

MAYOR FRANK HAGUE of Jersey City, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee—The nation has lost the greatest American in history in the death of President Roosevelt, who was a real war casualty. The President, by ceasless work, gave his life for his country just as surely as though he died on the battlefield. The world has tragically lost a leader who was the hope of the peoples of all nations.

JAMES A. FARLEY, Former Postmaster General—The death of President Roosevelt is, of course, a shock to me as it will be to all Americans and to millions throughout the world who have looked to him for leadership during these trying times. He has served as President of the United States during the most momentous years in the nation's history. . . . His accomplishments make his place in history secure. I extend to Mrs. Roosevelt and the members of his family my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of trouble.

ALF M. LANDON, 1936 Republican Presidential Nominee—I treasure the memory of many pleasant conversations with him. It is tragic he could not have lived to see the fruition of his greatest undertaking.

JAMES F. BYRNES, Former Director of War Mobilization—It is a world tragedy. At the moment, my personal regret is such that I would not trust myself to make a statement. I am so distressed.

Hyde Park To Honor Memory Of Roosevelt

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 12 (AP)—Neighbors of President Roosevelt, sorrowed by his death at Warm Springs, Ga., paid homage tonight to the man who made this village famous.

Dr. W. George W. Anthony, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, of which the President was senior warden, said Sunday services at 8 A.M. in the chapel and at 11 A.M. in the church would be dedicated to Roosevelt's memory.

The Hyde Park firehouse, where Roosevelt voted each year, will be draped in honor of the President, who was a life member of the Eagle Engine Company.

News of the death came as a shock to members of the Roosevelt Home Club, a group of neighbors who first organized to honor Roosevelt at the time he was governor of New York.

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N.Y. Stock Exchange To Close

New York, April 12 (AP)—Emil Scram, head of the New York Stock Exchange, announced tonight that the exchange would be open tomorrow but would be closed on Saturday, the day of President Roosevelt's funeral.

Philharmonic Cancels First Concert Since '65

New York, April 12 (AP)—The New York Philharmonic Symphony Society canceled its concert at Carnegie Hall tonight beause of President Roosevelt's death.

The only other time in its 103-year history the society had canceled a concert was in April, 1865. That was when President Lincoln was assassinated.

F.D.R. DEATH FELT IN SPORTS

Roosevelt Called Great Champion Of Baseball

Washington, April 12 (AP)—The athletic world felt tonight that it had lost a friend in the death of President Roosevelt.

Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators and friend of Presidents back to "the other Roosevelt, Teddy," expressed the sentiment of sports people generally:

"We've lost a warm personal friend, and a great champion of baseball."

Only last month, Roosevelt said in his own words that he was "No. 1 night baseball fan," when Griffith visited him at the White House to deliver the President's annual big-league pass.

Pinch Hit For Baseball

Twice during this war, Roosevelt pinch hit for baseball, which opens its fourth wartime season Monday. The first occasion was early in 1942 when grave doubts hung over the status of that season.

Roosevelt replied to a letter from the late Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, then baseball commissioner, by stating that the game should carry on.

During the past winter, when manpower problems beset the national game, Roosevelt gave it new hope by saying it should continue through without using healthy young men who could be of greater value in the war effort.

He had indicated that if wartime duties permitted he would toss out the first ball at the season opener between the Senators and the New York Yankees. His eight opening-day appearances at Griffith Stadium—1934 through 1940—established a record that rivals Babe Ruth's 60 homers.

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Interested In Fitness

In many other respects, the President showed deep interest in sports. His public speeches were spiced with phrases from athletic vocabularies.

He was intensely interested in national physical fitness after the war, and was himself a swimming enthusiast.

Griffith recalled that in Roosevent's school days at Groton and Harvard he was "quite an athlete" in boxing, tennis, track, rowing and so on.

Griffith dug back into his memory for a baseball story about Roosevelt, Gen. Dwight G. Eisenhower, Gen. Omar Bradley and Jim Farley, prominently mentioned as possible successor to Landis as baseball commissioner.

Eisenhower was captain of one of West Point's greatest diamond teams about 1915 on which were officers who are making history in this war, including General Bradley.

Roosevelt In Outfield

The Cadets were undefeated. Farley, manager of a crack semi-pro club in the Hudson Valley League, challenged the Cadets to a game.

Farley took his team to West Point but some of his players failed to catch the boat. In West Point, Farley began scouting around for players to round out his nine.

A local fan brought to Farley a young fellow by the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt with the assurance that "he'll play a good game for you."

Roosevelt went into the outfield and "played well," Griffith said, adding "that probably was the first time Roosevelt and Farley ever met, and the world knows what a lasting friendship they formed and what both have done since then."

Negro Prisoners Pray When Told Of Death

Mobile, Ala., April 12 (AP)—Negro prisoners at the Mobile City jail knelt in prayer, then lifted their voices in spirituals tonight when told of the death of President Roosevelt.

"We lost a good man—the only one who ever helped the poor," said one.

"He was the greatest President since Lincoln," said another.

Similar messages of sympathy came from the white prisoners.

"He treated the common man like the higher-ups," one man observed.

9th Army Crosses Elbe, 50 Miles From Berlin

Ninth Crosses Elbe, Smashes Toward Berlin

APR 14 1945

BERLIN TIME

PARIS, Friday, April 13—(AP) U. S. Ninth army tanks smashed across the Elbe river on a six-mile front just 57 miles from Berlin yesterday and U. S. First and Third armies in sweeps of nearly 50 miles thundered at the gates of the great city of Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of the capital.

A field dispatch said only orders from Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson were needed to send the Second Armored division dashing on into Berlin, which could possibly be reached today. Wholly unconfirmed French reports said Allied parachute troops had been dropped at Brandenburg, barely 20 miles from greater Berlin.

Sweep Across Elbe

The NIGHT crossing of the Elbe—last big river barrier before the devastated capital—came with such speed that Supreme headquarters was unable to confirm it, a spokesman saying that SHEAF was completely out of touch with Ninth army spearheads.

The U. S. First and Third armies, after their long gains, were under a security blackout, but a field report said it was possible that one of them would reach Leipzig by today. They last were reported 23 to 24 miles from the city with nothing in front of them.

From out of the security blackout came the news that the First Army's Third Armored division had reeled off a 26-mile gain on the First's north flank and had driven more than two miles beyond Sandgerhausen, 84 miles southwest of Berlin.

The advances of these two powerful armies, bidding for a quick decision in the war in Europe by balking a die-hard stand in southern Germany, were expected to be Western Front sensations once the blackout is lifted.

(Paris radio said tank spearheads were 16 miles from Leipzig and 19 miles from the Czech border.)

Three tank columns of the U. S. Third army ripped beyond the heart of Germany in dashes of more than 46 miles and were 129 miles from the Russian lines, 40 miles from the Czech border and 109 miles from Berlin. The Ninth army was 115 miles from the Russian lines.

Patton Takes Weimar

The Third army overwhelmed Weimar, birthplace of the German Republic in 1919.

The First army, traveling east at a rate of 30 to 40 miles a day, had picked up a new batch of camp followers—liberated Russian slave laborers who turned around and began walking east, believing they could get home quicker that way.

Germany appeared in her final hours of organized resistance in the west as all Allied armies cut loose. Even No. 1 Nazi propagandist Paul Joseph Goebbels declared gloomily in his weekly newspaper that the war "cannot last much longer in my opinion."

The U. S. Seventh army, joining in the drive to cut Germany in half, smashed eastward to within 35 miles of the Munich-Berlin superhighway, most important north-south German road link, and was nearing Bamberg, 30 miles northwest of the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg.

The Seventh army captured Schweinfurt, a ballbearing manufacturing center of 42,000 population, while farther to the southwest the French First army seized the Black Forest cities of Baden Baden and Rastatt.

On the northern end of the front, the British Second army captured Celle, a German training center for gas warfare 50 miles south of Hamburg, and deepened its Aller river bridgehead thrust within 45 miles of that second greatest German city.

The Canadian First army drove 22 miles into the center of the Holland trap, where an estimated 200,000 Germans are pinned against the sea and fought on beyond the Issel river where the enemy hopes to hold up the Allied drive to liberate Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Canadians by battling into Spier were 12 miles from the communjcations center of Assen and 25 miles from the North Sea.

The Ruhr pocket, where an estimated 150,000 additional Germans originally were surrounded, was falling apart as U. S. First army troops made spectacular gains. They were within 20 miles of a junction with the U. S. Ninth army near the western border of the trap.

Three-fifths of the area had been whittled away and more than 43,000 prisoners had been brought out. The Germans said the Ruhr manufacturing city of Bochum had fallen.

Tanks Hurtle Across Elbe

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's tanks hurtled across the 450-foot-wide Elbe river at undisclosed points and by means which likewise were censored. The Second Armored division was known, however, to have reached the Elbe at Magdeburg, 57 miles from greater Berlin.

The Second Armored division thus became the first to cross the Elbe since Napoleon, and a field dispatch said the columns of Sherman tanks awaited the "signal that would send them to Berlin."

Other Ninth army forces along the flanks were swinging up to the river on a 50-mile front.

Resistance in front of the spearhead of armor crumpled completely Wednesday at the Hermann Goering steel works near Brunswick, whereupon the old "Hell On Wheels" division dashed on unopposed 57 miles to the Elbe.

AP Correspondent Robert Eunson said Thursday morning that if the order came to attack the dusty battlers "can be at Berlin's Brandenburg gate (in the capital's center) by tomorrow night or Saturday morning unless the Germans pull Panzers in from the Eastern front."

Front reports recently said the German Sixth Panzer army was believed to have pulled out of the Russian front and headed west.

Far back of the front lines, Ninth army infantry was mopping up in Brunswick, where only a handful of Nazis still held out.

The Fifth Armored division, bringing up the north flank, was nearing the Elbe north of Magdeburg. Magdeburg itself was being attacked by infantry battling on all sides of that aircraft building city.

In the sweep beyond Weimar, which is near the geographic center of Germany, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army was bypassing the Napoleonic battlefield of Jena.

Near Czech Border

The Fourth and Sixth armored divisions cracked across the Saale river line on a 30-mile front, both north and south of Jena, while farther south the 11th Armored division at Gestungshausen advanced to within 40 miles of the Czech border.

Weimar surrendered by bicycle to Patton's 80th Infantry division. Negotiations for surrender of the city of 50,000 where the Treaty of Versailles was ratified was made in the village of Troistedt, three miles south of the city.

The Troistedt burgomeister hopped on his bicycle, pedaled into Weimar, and delivered the ultimatum to Weimar's mayor, who came out and reported the city was ready to capitulate. American troops then entered the historic city without firing a shot, tramping through streets lined with civilians cheering them.

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9th Army Tanks Are Only 57 Miles From Berlin; Patton Gains 46

Paris, April 12 (AP)—The American 9th Army crossed the Elbe River today and began beating down the last 57 clear miles toward Berlin.

The last river before the German capital was forced by the Hell on Wheels (2d) Armored Division, which blazed more than 50 miles to Magdeburg in a twelve-hour dash yesterday. The precise site of the crossing was not announced.

A bridgehead, however, was established at one undisclosed place, some 115 miles from Russian lines. To the south, 3d Army tank divisions broke loose again and thundered forward up to 46 miles on the approaches to Leipzig, Czechoslovakia and the Red Army.

Tanks Reported Only 15 Miles From Leipzig

Large and important cities toppled. Among them were Weimar, Essen, Coburg, Nordhausen, Schweinfurt, Halberstadt, Emmen in Holland, Neustadt and, by German account, the Ruhr coal and steel center of Bochum.

Besieged and falling were Brunswick, Dortmund, Heilbronn and Erfurt. The Germans said Bremen was under all-out British assault; the 9th Army imminently threatened Magdeburg.

One report placed American tanks near Halle, 15 miles from Leipzig. Infantry following the swift tanks of the 3d Army beat to within 40 miles of Leipzig and 95 of Dresden. A junction with the Russians may come between those two great Saxony cities within a week.

Third Army's Gains "Sensational"

"The phantom 6th and 4th armored divisions of the 3d Army are stabbing deeper into what remains of the heart of Germany," Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant was allowed to report through the 3d Army security blackout. "It can be said that the present armored stabs are much like those made by the 3d Army in the past—sudden, swift and sensational."

At one point, the tanks were a bare 43 miles from Czechoslovakia and possibly closer. The censorship ban suggested that the 3d might be veering southward to cut routes into the natural redoubt in the Bavarian Alps, where Hitler has planned his last "operation Götterdämmerung."

Canadians Drive Into Western Holland

All the North German ports were menaced. The Canadians launched a drive into western Holland against thousands of trapped Germans. Ninth and 1st army divisions whittled down the Ruhr pocket and its garrisons of up to 100,000 German troops.

The 3d Army reached the outskirts of Weimar and captured Neustadt, 8 miles northeast of Coburg and 43 from Czechoslovakia. Infantry following the tanks marched and rode to points 40 miles southwest of Leipzig and 95 west of Dresden.

The full extent of the 3d Army drive was masked in a security blackout. The 6th Division whipped 46 miles across central Germany yesterday and the 4th (Breakthrough) Armored Division gained 25.

Brunswick Being Mopped Up

Ninth Army infantrymen were mopping up the aircraft manufacturing center of Brunswick, 45 miles behind the 2d Armored Division tanks on the Elbe River at Magdeburg, Associated Press Correspondent Robert Eunson said.

Other 9th Army units were closing up to the Elbe. The 83d Motorized Division raced 38 miles east of Goslar and captured Halberstadt and Wegeleben. The 5th Armored Division, driving north of Brunswick, reached Gifhorn, 50 miles northwest of Magdeburg.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's tanks at Magdeburg threatened the city of 334,358, whose bombed out industrial area includes the Gruson Werke armor plant, a subsidiary of Krupp.

Halberstadt Gives 9th An Important Rail Junction

Only a handful of Nazis were still fighting in Brunswick. The capture of Halberstadt gave the 9th Army an important junction of railroads just north of the Harz Mountains.

Canadians mopping up northern Holland advanced 22 miles and started assaulting the Dutch traps in which up to 200,000 Germans are caged. The 1st and 9th armies sent several divisions to hammer down the Ruhr pocket, where up to 100,000 Nazis remain.

The 6th Armored Division captured two high-ranking German officers, one of whom said: "I had no idea the 3d Army was here." The division captured a concentration camp at Ettersburg, northeast of Erfurt, and liberated 21,000 political prisoners who had only a day's supply of food. A prison camp containing some American captives was also taken, but it cannot be identified at this time.

Fighting In Streets Of Erfurt

Erfurt itself was encircled and the Blue Ridge (80th) Division fought in its streets after a three-hour artillery bombardment. The Onaway (76th) Division reached a point 10 miles north of Weimar and 47 miles southwest of Leipzig.

Three miles northwest of Weimar the Americans found 20,000 to 25,000 political prisoners in the infamous Buchwenwald concentration camp, second in size only to the even more notorious camp at Dachau. A guard was thrown around the camp until it was decided what to do with the inmates.

Except for the battle for encircled Erfurt, 11 miles west of Weimar, there was no sign of war as the columns rolled eastward through hills capped by ruins of ancient castles.

Tanks, trucks and jeeps sped along a broad six-lane superhighway at full throttle. The Sixth Armored division captured two high-ranking officers, one of whom said: "I had no idea you were here."

The 90th Infantry division liberated 15,000 slave laborers from six nations in a 20-square mile area east of Hersfeld in capturing 100 salt mines. Machinery for making tanks, motor parts and aircraft had been installed in the mines.

Tanks Sweep Ahead

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army was traveling over Frederick the Great's old battlefields with such speed that the infantry was motorized to keep up with the racing tank columns.

The Germans were able to blow a few bridges and snipe from the wooded hills, but that was all.

The First and Third armies were moving in such close formation that the Third's Sixth armored division skieed seven miles into First army territory and captured a village.

One officer said advance columns were moving so far and fast that "we simply can't tell where they are except by flying our artillery cub observation planes over the roads."

The Ninth Armored division, disclosed to be spearheading the First army attack, last was reported 23 miles from Leipzig early Thursday afternoon and still driving hard.

It was driving north of Naumberg, 62 miles from the middle Elbe, where the Russians and Americans are expected to meet on this front.

German resistance was crushed, and a field dispatch said only scant resistance was expected in front of Leipzig.

The Germans said parachute and glider troops were dropped northwest of Weimar. They said the 3d Army had "penetrated deeply into the main German defense field north of Erfurt." The enemy appealed to the *Volkssturm* to "keep your eyes open—you may find yourselves in the front lines in your villages without knowing how it came about."

The Germans appeared most concerned about the 9th Army push, one broadcast saying:

Big Tank Battle In Crailsheim Area

"Supported by masses of aircraft, American tanks and infantry forces advanced on both sides of the Autobahn (superhighway) from Hannover to Magdeburg. The river was reached at Schoenbeck and German counterattacks are still in progress."

The enemy said a great tank battle was in progress in the Crailsheim area, where the 7th Army has pushed to Schwaebish Hall on the Kocher River, a tributary of the Danube. German "space in the Ruhr is shrinking," the Berlin radio said.

The 3d Army tanks were meeting little resistance and the Germans had "extremely bad communications" in the center, Correspondent Wiant reported. Infantry following the tanks made steady progress against little or no opposition, but the foot troops were reported "far behind the armor."

The 11th Armored (Thunderbolt) Division captured Neustadt and reached a point 33 miles northwest of the Wagnerian festival town of Rayreuth in the redoubt. The 89th Infantry advanced 7 miles eastward and deployed along the Ilm River from 6 to 13 miles southwest of eWimar. The 97th (Golden Acorn) Division reached the Ilm in the area from 12 to 18 miles south of Erfurt.

Weimar Reached

It was the 80th (Blue Ridge) Division which reached Weimar. The 90th reached pointed 22 miles south of Erfurt and the 26th moved to the area 12 miles north of Coburg. The 71st Division was 7 miles north of Coburg.

The dismemberment of Germany continued apace on all sectors; daily gains of 20 miles or more were commonplace. The greatest advance of all was scored late yesterday by the Hell on Wheels (2d) Armored Division of the 9th Army in reaching the Elbe, last waterway before Berlin. It went more than 50 miles in twelve hours.

The 3d and 1st armies were fighting with skill and dash to bisect Germany in combination with an expected Russian push to somewhere between Leipzig and Dresden. A linkup with the Eastern front likely was only a matter of days.

Assault On Bremen

The Germans asserted that the British 2d Army opened an all-out assault on the U-boat lair of Bremen at dawn, but was thrown back to its siege lines 4 miles from the great port.

[The Brussels radio said Allied troops had reached Vegesack, on the east bank of the Weser, 10 miles northwest of Bremen.]

Stars and Stripes, the American Army newspaper, quoted 9th Air Force flyers as saying American tanks were nearing Halle, 15 miles northwest of Leipzig, but this was not confirmed at supreme headquarters.

Approach To Leipzig

The latest officially announced 1st Army position—reported yesterday—was 48 miles from Leipzig. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's tanks had sprinted 20 miles to reach Hoelleda, on the approaches of Leipzig and 30 miles from Halle.

Plane attacks which destroyed or damaged 120 German tanks near Halle suggested strongly that either the 1st or 3d Army, or both, was in the area.

Two of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army tank divisions broke loose yesterday in gains of 12 and 15 miles before a news blackout closed down. When the 4th and 11th (Thunderbolt) Armored divisions took off, the 3d Army was 48 miles from Czechoslovakia.

Nazis Stiffen In North

To the north, German resistance stiffened somewhat as the enemy strove mightily to defend the North Sea ports of Emden, Bremen, Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven along the line Bremen-Oldenburg-Emden. At last reports the Canadians were 10 miles from the North Sea, 20 from Emden and 42 from Wilhelmshaven. The British at Celle were 50 miles from Hamburg.

With the Russian offensive across the Oder River still held up by thaws which made Polish supply roads sodden, there seemed every likelihood that the Americans would yet be the first to reach Berlin. The Russians in the late winter pulled up within 32 miles of Berlin while General Eisenhower's armies were still more than 300 miles away.

Slave Laborers Freed

Tens of thousands of slave laborers were freed in the dash to the

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Elbe—the most spectacular of the war on German soil. There was no immediate indication whether the Magdeburg bridges had been blown up. The speed of the drive and the collapse of German resistance made it quite possible that one or more of the bridges were taken intact.

The Germans said the Americans reached the Elbe 10 miles south of Magdeburg in the area of Schoenebeck, 63 miles from Berlin.

Nazi Tanks In Halle Area

Obviously, if what is left of the German Army is not to be pinned back and front along the stiffened eastern line, the enemy must pull sme of his divisions from the Russian front and hurl them against the American push.

That might explain the presence in the Halle area of the largest number of German tanks seen since Eisenhower drove his armies across the Rhine.

But out of the mounting debacle the bedraggled *Wehrmacht* had produced nothing yet to check the victorious onrush. There was no cohesive front in the west. The Germans were fighting hard with what they had left, but they simply did not have the manpower to stem the tide of 1,250,000 or more combat troops which Eisenhower was throwing against them day after day.

Canadian Drive

Meanwhile, Gen. Henry Crerar's Canadian 1st Army struck to liberate western Holland and such cities as Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague. The Canadians gained up to 22 miles yesterday and had captured 6,022 Germans in a dozen days.

Front-line dispatches said the Canadian attack had been delayed and that even the getaway corridor around the Zuider Zee had been left open intentionally in the hope that the Germans would pull out or be forced out to fight in the open of northwest Germany. This would have spared the Dutch further sufferings.

Associated Press correspondents at the front said the defenders of the Ruhr were marching out in ever-increasing numbers to surrender, although at first they were determined on a die-hard stand.

Strong German pressure forced the 10th Armored Division to pull back from Crailsheim, at the end of a 22-mile-long corridor it had driven midway between Stuttgart and Neurnberg. Frontline dispatches did not disclose how far the 10th had withdrawn.

No word of a further gain by the 1st French Army toward Stuttgart had been reported this morning.

Reaching Berlin Gate Tomorrow 'Possible'

By Robert Eunson

Near Magdeburg, Germany, April 12 (AP)—Ninth Army tanks crossed the Elbe River today, forcing that last stream before Berlin for the first time since Napoleon did it more than a century ago.

The Hell on Wheels (2d) Armored Division was a bare 57 miles from Greater Berlin—the closest reported unit on the Western front.

Onto Open Plains

A bridgehead was established at an undisclosed point and tanks crossed the 450-foot river by means that censorship would not permit to be divulged.

Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White, of Peterborough, N.H., and Des Moines, ordered his Sherman tanks across into the open plains leading to Berlin.

If the order comes to "attack and occupy Berlin" General White's dusty tank crews can be at the Brandenburg gate in Berlin by tomorrow night or Saturday morning unless the Germans shift some of their guns and armor from the Russian front.

At the crossing the 9th Army was within 115 miles of Russian lines, projected within 32 miles of the capital to the east, Berlin, a city of 4,332,242, sprawls over some 25 miles from east to west.

Reached Elbe After Dark

The tank veterans of campaigns in Africa, Sicily, Normandy and the Ardennes Forest reached the Elbe after dark last night and were bivouacked on the east bank at dawn.

Other 9th Army units were approaching the river along flanks of the 9th Army wedge, established in a dash of more than 50 miles in a dozen hours. The 9th Army undoubtedly will be using all types of bridges across the river.

Resistance in front of the 2d Armored Division cracked completely yesterday after a sharp fight in the Hermann Goering iron works at Walfenbuttel, south of Brunswick. After the great steel plants were mopped up, the old Hell on Wheels tanks rambled unopposed to the Elbe.

Transfer From East

There were indications a few days ago that the 6th *Panzer* Division had been pulled out of the line on the Russian front and headed west.

Ahead lies a broad superhighway, with Berlin at the end. But the German military highway system has not been of too much help to the fast-going Americans up to now, because of blown-up bridges and other damage.

Advance columns went ahead boldly without waiting for flanking columns to catch up, and with scarcely a breather.

The 5th Armored Division is plunging ahead to bring up the northerly tip of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's salient and has reached Githorn, 50 miles north of Magdeburg.

Southern Flank

Truck-riding infantrymen of the 83d Division on the southern flank were 25 miles southwest of the 2d Armored Division's post on the river near Magdeburg.

Ninth Army troops were mopping up Brunswick, advancing street by street and hunting out—and convincing—handfuls of German soldiers who refused to believe that for them the war is over. It is a job these veterans of Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs have done many times before.

The finish of their job will put out of business several of Hitler's training schools for SS (Elite Guards) troops and a school for Hitler Youth leaders.

The 9th Army made the 240 miles from the Rhine to the Elbe in 19 days, an average of better than 19 miles a day. It has made six major river crossings since crossing the Roer February 23. The Roer was the narrowest but most troublesome, because the Germans opened floodgates to speed its current.

Russians Expecting Allied Juncture

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, April 12 (AP)—The possibility of an early meeting between the Red Army and the western Allies in the heart of Germany held the attention of the Russian public today as it learned that American troops were less than 57 miles form Berlin and 115 miles from Soviet lines along the Oder.

The same question is on everyone's tongue—when is the war going to end? The Soviet press, however, is keeping silent on this tion and there has been no speculation.

Final Drive Across Oder, Neisse

The impression prevails here that the war will end when the Red Army launches its impending offensive across the Oder and Neisse rivers, where—according to Soviet front-line dispatches — the main strength of the German Army is concentrated.

There has been no hint when this drive may be launched, but one gains the impression here that the zero hour is approaching.

Konev At Breslau

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army, of course, still is tied up in one sector liquidating the large German garrison of Breslau, but the Russians have been stepping up their attacks here and the capture of the Silesian city on the banks of the Oder seems not too far distant.

The fall of Breslau would free many troops for a drive westward.

While the Russian public is greatly elated by the rapid advance of the American armies, the average Soviet citizen is firmly convinced that the great majority of the German forces are massed on the Eastern front, battling the Russians for every mile.

Vienna's Fall Expected Any Time

Dispatches from the Russian front, meanwhile, suggested that Moscow's big guns might salute the fall of Vienna any time now.

Official Russian dispatches were silent on a German announcement that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Urkainian Army tanks were driving westward from Vienna in the direction of Linz and Munich, but there was every reason to believe this was true.

It is known that Tolbukhin has punched a big hole in Nazi positions and presumably he has poured through it rapidly.

RUSSIAN FORCES MOP UP IN VIENNA

LONDON, Friday, April 13—(AP) Russian armored forces, leaving doomed Nazi forces in Vienna only a seven-mile escape gap, yesterday cut the Austrian capital's last lifelines with the Czechoslovak city of Bruenn (Brno) while spearheads burst within 33 miles of that war arsenal city of an invasion of southern Moravia.

In the rubble-strewn streets of Vienna, tommy-gunners of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army battled in bitter house-to-house fighting against Nazi hold-out troops from 60 blocks of the Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt between the Danube and the Danube canal.

While Russian river gunboats landed Marines in the rear of German remnants in Vienna, Berlin reported a general Nazi withdrawal along the Danube valley west of the capital toward Hitler's Bavarian mountain fortress at Berchtesgaden.

South of Vienna, mountain fighters of Marshal Tolbukhin's army battled into the foothills of the Austrian Alps on a 28-mile front, seizing more than 40 towns and villages on the roads to Graz, Austria's second city. The front extended from Markt-Allhau, 33 miles northeast, to Eltendorf, 35 miles east in the Feistritz river valley.

Northeast of Vienna, Moscow revealed that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army had crossed the Moravian frontier and invaded that last great war arsenal of the tottering German Wehrmacht by capturing the village of Radejov.

Capturing 30 towns and villages in the area, Malinovsky's men drove within two miles southeast of the great rail center of Hodinin by taking Katov, where the onrushing Soviet spearheads were 33 miles southeast of the great war production center of Bruenn (Brno).

North of Vienna, Malinovsky threw 300,000 infantrymen and two motorized corps into battle on the Marchfeld plain in a drive to close an iron ring around the capital. After a heavy tank battle, Malinovsky's troops swept across the Vienna-Bruenn highway and railroad by taking the road and rail junction of Elbesbrunn, five miles north of Vienna.

While 5,000 enemy troops were captured in street battles in Vienna, Malinovsky's troops drove within seven miles of the Danube northwest of Vienna. Within the narrow escape corridor runs a highway and railroad to Prague, but both Berlin and Moscow reports said that Russian troops had crossed the Danube in this area to cut across these lines.

There was no confirmation of this from Moscow, but it was evident that the last possible escape lines were under violent artillery fire.

The Nazi Transocean agency reported widescale Nazi "disengaging movements" in the Danube valley just west of Vienna, a classic invasion route to Bavaria.

German withdrawals in Austria within 16 miles of Berchtesgaden and 75 miles of Bavaria followed Nazi broadcasts that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army was leaving beleaguered Vienna far behind and attacking with all speed up the Danube valley toward Linz and Munich.

Berlin virtually wrote off the Austrian capital as lost, the Transocean agency saying gloomingly: "the decision is at hand. . . . The battle rapidly is approaching its end."

To protect the withdrawal in Austria, Berlin asserted Nazi troops were exerting pressure between the Drava and the Danube on the roads to Austria's second city of Graz, from which Soviet mountain fighters were 32 miles away in the heart of the Austrian Alps.

Both Moscow and Berlin, meanwhile, again predicted the zero-hour for the Red army's frontal assault on Berlin was near.

Moscow dispatches said that the Soviet capital was alive with talk of an imminent juncture between the Red army and the Allies, but there were no signs when the Russians would attack from the Oder-Neisse sectors east and southeast of the German capital.

"The impression is that zero-hour is approaching," Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore cabled from Moscow.

Hole Is Punched In Nazis' Line Past Vienna

London, April 12 (AP)—Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army has punched a big hole in German defenses west of Vienna, Moscow dispatches said today, and Berlin reported Soviet armor had reached a point between Krems and Melk, 115 miles from Berchtesgaden.

Soviet troops virtually completed the occupation of Vienna, and dispatches from the Russian capital said "Moscow's guns may salute the freeing of the ancient Austrian capital tonight."

In Sight Of Highway

Northwest of Bratislava, the Russians were fighting within sight at least of the Vienna-Bruenn highway, last escape route for the Germans northward out of the capital.

Moscow dispatches said the encirclement had been completed. Berlin said Soviet gunboats were putting tommy gunners ashore in the rear of German troops still fighting on the 9-mile long island in northern Vienna between the river and Danube Canal.

Berlin-Front Warning

The German commander on the Berlin front was reported by the German radio to have issued an order of the day to his troops warning that the zero hour for the push by Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army Group, its bases along the Oder could be expected at any time.

Soviet air reconnaissance heralding such an assault already is "exceptionally brisk," a Berlin military spokesman said.

"In the Oder bend from north of Gueben (50 miles southeast of Berlin) as far as Kuestrin, enemy motorized and rail movements continue and indicate a growing Russian readiness for the offensive," he said.

Nazi General Doomed

The German communiqué said General Lasch, commander at Koenigsberg, had been court-martialed for cowardice in surrendering the East Prussian capital and sentenced to death *in absentia*.

"Reprisals will be taken against his family," the official German war bulletin added.

Berlin said Tolbukhin's forces had reached the Danube bend, 42 miles west of Vienna and 12 miles west of St. Piten.

Mopping up of the last enemy resistance progressed rapidly inside Vienna, vital communications center and second city of the Greater Reich.

Most Of Island Held

Russian troops yesterday stormed across the Danube Canal inside the capital, gaining control of half the island between the canal and the river, where the Nazis were making a final stand.

Northeast of the capital the Russians slashed one of the last German escape routes—a railroad running north to Lundenburg and the Czechoslovak city of Bruenn.

Supply Road Cleared

A great tank battle raged in that area, as the Germans tried to check the westward drive of Marshal Ivan S. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army for a linkup with Marshal Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian troops sweeping through and beyond Vienna from the south.

In Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, the 2nd and 4th Ukrainian armies linked up in the Carpathian Mountains and cleared a supply road from Poland to the Vienna front.

Tolbukhin's forces captured one of the Danube Canal bridges intact and raced across under Nazi mortar fire, quickly seizing the Vienna electric power station and clearing the entire Prater Park area, chief amusement center of the city.

Pressing farther along the narrow island, the Russians engaged a heterogeneous Nazi garrison,

which included *Luftwaffe* pilots, sailors, *Volkssturmers*, SS men and even boys from Junkers schools, and then broke into the Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt, one of the last three districts held by the Germans.

There the Germans were fighting from cellars, overturned streetcars and from their own burned-out tanks.

NAZI TROOPS MAY MAKE LAST-DITCH STAND IN NORWAY

SINGLETON

LONDON, April 12 — (AP) Indications that Germany plans to wage last-ditch warfare from Norway's high-rimmed fjords, air bases and mountain fortresses raised a new possibility today of an Allied request that Sweden sacrifice her neutrality.

Informed quarters speculated that such an appeal might be for Sweden to throw her well-armed force of 600,000 troops against the Germans, or that she at least allow Allied troops to pass over Swedish soil to reach the Germans and avert a hazardous amphibious operation.

Proud, fighting Norway, after five years of German occupation, seems unlikely to present such a plea unless in concert with the Allies. Privately, however, many of her people say they can see no other way to save their homeland from savage destruction.

This view represented a sharp shift from most Norwegian opinion which has held that Sweden, having sat out the war during the years of Nazi dominance, should not be called into its last stages to share the fruits of victory.

The Norwegian government information office quoted the clandestine newspaper "Sisaltetinen" in Norway as saying: "Should Sweden intervene, she must use all her military strength for a quick decision. This should be possible, considering the comparative strength of the Swedish army and the German army of occupation. x x x With all respect for the Swedish volunteer movement, we feel that it would not be strong enough."

The information bureau said it interpreted underground reports as meaning that "both the Swedish people and government are, in fact, aware of their moral responsibilities and are prepared to assist in saving what can still be saved."

Norwegian sources here said the trend among them was in favor now of Swedish intervention, and that this feeling stemmed from experience with German destruction and evidence that the Germans were increasing their forces and strengthening defenses.

They estimated Germany has 200,000 troops in their country, plus a Quisling force of 5,000 or 10,000, controlling southwestern Norway and the coast north to the Altafjord airfield.

Twin drives through Sweden, these sources contend, could split the German forces in Norway into three parts, and give the Germans little opportunity to destroy factories and electrical power plants.

As alarm signals of German intentions, the Norwegians report the Germans have:

1—Moved important remnants of their navy to Norway.

2—Built their air force in Norway to its strongest point.

3—Offset troop withdrawals with reinforcements from the army ousted from Finland.

4—Imported heavy guns and other war material.

5—Shipped in ammunition and supplies by air.

6—Fortified U-boat ports and improved harbors.

7—Spent "millions of kroner" improving airfields.

8—Laid in "considerable" oil stocks.

BRITISH CLAIM NAZIS WILL QUIT WITHIN 6 WEEKS

JOHN DAUPHINEE

LONDON, April 12—(AP) Whitehall believes now that organized German resistance will be ended within five or six weeks and that afterwards the defeat of Japan will come much sooner than anyone had been able to expect.

(Whitehall, the street on which some of the chief government offices are located, is a term generally used to designate government circles.)

There may still be pockets where the Germans will be holding out, such as Bavaria and Norway, but be the end of May it is believed the situation will be such that Allied military leaders will announce Germany is beaten.

This "interim" statement of the downfall of Germany will not be official end of the European war, however. It may be several years before the official proclamation of peace.

By that time the last resisters will have been dug out and the Allies will have put into effect severe peace terms. There is not the least hope for Germany that Britain, the United States and Russia will show any sympathy.

Prime Minister Churchill and his cabinet colleagues are determined to impose terms to insure Germany absolutely will be unable to offer even the threat of war again.

The cabinet is most anxious to avoid any "mafficking" when Germany is declared beaten, because a huge British effort will be going into the war against Japan.

(The relief on May 17, 1900, of the town of Mafeking, besieged by the Boers for seven months, set off a delirious celebration in London and other towns. Since then mafficking has been a colloquial term for wild demonstrations.)

Perhaps 1,000,000 additional troops plus R.A.F. and Royal Navy forces will have to be sent to the Far East to speed the victory.

But if Germany is treated harshly after victory, Japan is going to be treated even more drastically, it is believed.

Japan can count on being stripped of all her colonies in the Pacific area, with the Japanese people restricted solely to their homeland.

Island possessions she was granted after the first great war almost certainly will revert permanently to the United States and Australia, nations with the greatest interest in maintenance of peace in the Far East.

NAZI PLANE LOSS TOLL RISES TO 989

London, April 12 (A. P.).—German plane losses in the last six days mounted to 989 today when eleven American Thunderbolt pilots strafed two airfields near Leipzig where 350 gas-less aircraft were parked. The Thunderbolt pilots attacked until their ammunition was exhausted and at the end counted seventy-four planes destroyed and eighteen others damaged.

Allied planes raked Berlin with bombs again during the night, dealt punishing blows to German shipping and pressed their methodical program of reducing the enemy's aerial defenses.

Three times the belabored German capital and unloaded 2,000-pound blockbusters, running up the total there to six raids in two nights and fifty-six in the last forty-nine days.

Five German merchant vessels were set afire late yesterday by Beaufighters and Mosquitoes of the R. A. F. Coastalt Command, continuing their stepped-up attacks on enemy shipping off Norway.

Led by Lieut.-Col. Paul P. Douglas of Paragould, Ark., the eleven Thunderbolt pilots first attacked sixty planes on a field west of Leipzig and then found about 300 others lined up on a large field east of the city. Racing back and forth across the fields, Douglas himself bagged twelve of them.

"We set seventeen on fire and damaged six before the flak got too hot at the first field, then we went to work on the other one," said Lieut. Edwin Ferrar, 118-40 192d street, St. Albans, Queens, who accounted for seven planes.

American Eighth Air Force heavy bombers remained idle today for the first time in ten days.

Allies Bomb Berlin, German Shipping

London, April 12 - (AP)—Allied planes raked Berlin with bombs again during the night, dealt punishing blows to German shipping and pressed their methodical program of reducing the enemy's aerial defenses.

Three times RAF Mosquitos visited the belabored German capital and unloaded 2,000-pound blockbusters, running up the total there to six raids in two nights and 56 in the last 49 days.

Five Ships Set Afire

Five German merchant vessels were set afire late yesterday by Beaufighters and Mosquitos of the RFA coastal command, continuing their stepped up attacks on enemy shipping off Norway.

Allied planes destroyed 112 more German aircraft—23 in dogfights and 89 on the ground—in operations Wednesday and Wednesday night, boosting to 915 the number of enemy planes knocked out in the last five days.

Blast Flying Bomb Supply

RAF Typhoons combing Holland blew up what they believed to be a big flying-bomb supply, the pilots reporting a tremendous explosion and numerous fires followed their bombing.

British Halifaxes, escorted by Mustangs and Spitfires and United States fighters of the 1st Tactical Air Force, made concentrated attacks on Nuernberg and Hayreuth, causing large fires.

The British Air Ministry said a bomber, three coastal planes and a fighter were missing after these operations.

Pact Seen as Pattern.

London, April 12 (A. P.).—The pact between Yugoslavia and Russia providing for military and economic collaboration, was regarded here as offering a probable pattern for future agreements between the Soviet Union and her immediate neighbors.

The treaty contained these five principle points:

1. A pledge to continue the struggle against Germany until final victory, with mutual assistance to the fullest extent.

2. A pledge of military aid if either becomes involved again in hostilities with Germany "or with any other Government which might ally itself with Germany officially or in any form."

3. Mutual participation "in a spirit of the most sincere collaboration in all international activities for the purpose of insuring peace and the security of nations."

4. An agreement to refrain from concluding any alliance directed at the other party to the pact.

5. Establishment of a post-war policy to "act in a spirit of friendship and collaboration with the aid of furthering the development and consolidation of economic and cultural ties between the people of the two countries."

117 Luftwaffe Planes Destroyed On Ground

London, April 12 (AP)—At least 117 German planes were destroyed on the ground today by United States 9th Air Force continent based warplanes, bringing the toll of enemy planes destroyed in six days to 1,032.

Eighth Air Force heavy bombers were held on their bases by weather.

British Industries Elect

London, April 12 (AP)—Sir Clive Ballieu, former director-general of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States, has been elected president of the Federation of British Industries, succeeding Sir George Nelson.

Swiss Get 2 Foreign Planes

London, April 12 (AP)—The Swiss radio said two aircraft, a Hungarian plane with two passengers and a German trainer with one passenger, landed on Swiss soil today. The broadcast gave no identification of the passengers, who were interned.

London's Papers Skeptical About Hitler Rumors

London, April 12 (AP) — British morning papers greeted with frank skepticism today published reports that Adolf Hitler is seriously ill and has yielded his place to Heinrich Himmler.

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Mail* recalled that Dr Paul Joseph Goebbels is "still a good propagandist" and warned that "such stories must be treated with reserve."

"There have been indications that Himmler wasn't a do-or-die Nazi, that in certain circumstances he might try to negotiate peace," the *Mail* correspondent added. "If that is one of his tricks at the moment, he is not likely to obtain a hearing from the Allies."

"Of Little Moment"

The *Daily Herald's* diplomatic correspondent, writing under the heading "Beware of Hitler Yarns," took a similar attitude.

"I do not place the least credence in them," he said.

Some papers said even if reports of Hitler's illness were true it was not a matter of great moment.

"To the Allies, who will soon rid the world of the gang now ruling Germany, it does not matter much," observed the Yorkshire *Post*.

"Butcher Of Europe"

The *Daily Mail*, commenting in the same vein, said "Himmler, the butcher of Europe, has undoubtedly been gathering power into his hands lately but his record is hardly less villianous than that of Hitler."

A wave of speculation over Hitler's status was stirred yesterday when the diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association said he had authoritative information that Hitler is "a dying man" and has been superseded by Himmler.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden subsequently was asked in the House of Commons if he could confirm a report that Hitler had been assassinated, but indicated he gave the report no credence.

London Is Optimistic

By John Dauphinee

Canadian Press Correspondent

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—London believes now that organized German resistance will be ended within five or six weeks and that afterward the defeat of Japan will come much sooner than any one had been able to expect.

There may still be pockets where the Germans will be holding out, such as Bavaria and Norway, but by the end of May, it is believed, the situation will be such that Allied military leaders will announce that Germany is beaten.

London points out, however, that the downfall of Germany will not be the official end of the European war. It may be several years before there is an official proclamation of peace. By then, it is remarked here, the last resisters will have been dug out and the Allies will have put severe peace terms into effect. The British say there is not the least hope for Germany that Great Britain, the United States and Russia will show any sympathy.

NAZIS PUNISH KIN OF BEATEN GENERAL

London, April 12 (A. P.).—In its broadcast communique the German High Command announced today that Gen. Lasch, the German commander at Koenigsberg, had been court-martialed for cowardice for surrendering the East Prussian capital and sentenced in absentia to death.

"Reprisals will be taken against his family," the communique added.

Marine Insurance Cut Again

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—Another reduction on cargo war risk insurance rates was announced today by the Institute of London Underwriters—the second cut in a week for some shipments. Reductions included from 1½ to 1 per cent on shipments between the United Kingdom and South America, either Atlantic or Pacific; from 1½ to 1¼ per cent between Spain and South America, and from 2½ to 2 per cent between South America and Australasia.

BRITISH RELAX DRAFT

London, April 12 (A. P.).—Great Britain plans to discontinue the conscription of men of 31 and older after May 1 except where a need for specialists or other special factors present themselves, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced in the House of Commons today. With the same exceptions, the conscription of men and women for war jobs under Britain's national service law will also be discontinued, he added.

No British women have been called up for a considerable time now.

30.24-24727

UNRRA Official Defends Unit

London, April 12 (AP)—Fred Hoehler, director of the Bureau of Displaced Persons of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today that chief responsibility for coping with the mass of "slave laborers" liberated since the Allies crossed the Rhine must be placed with the military.

He was commenting upon British press charges that UNRRA had failed in the handling of displaced persons.

"At this stage displaced-person operations in Germany, as must be the case in any military zone, is full of military responsibility," he said, adding that a statement concerning the operation should come from authorities at General Eisenhower's supreme headquarters.

"Advance With Field Forces"

"However, based on a press interview given by General Michelsen, chief of the Displaced Persons, Refugee and Welfare Branch of Supreme Headquarters G5, it can be said that the Army Civil Affairs detachments are going forward with field forces, carrying food and medical supplies and service personnel to aid displaced persons."

UNRRA teams and repatriation representatives of the United Nations are moving forward at the request of supreme headquarters as operations permit, he continued.

Admitting difficulties in recruiting teams, due to manpower shortages everywhere, he said 29 such teams had gone forward to date and that nearly 2,000 recruits were being equipped and trained.

Younger Persons Available

He said an order by Gen. George C. Marshall in Washington, permitting release of officers and enlisted men to UNRRA's staff would make younger men and women available for the work.

President Roosevelt's announcement that UNRRA would send 200 teams of workers into Germany to care for United Nations nationals brought editorial warnings from London newspapers today that such relief work would face tremendous problems of shortages and inadequate shipping.

"Slow Getting Started"

The *Daily Herald* said UNRRA had been slow in getting under way, declaring that in the collapse of Germany "there has been no strong, sustaining hand from outside to succor the homeless, hungry exiles. And only now, weeks after the foreseeable need matured, is something being done."

In an editorial entitled "World Shortage," the *Daily Telegraph* declared that no one could feel satisfied concerning the progress of UNRRA's work.

"The plight of a large part of Europe is grave already and more urgent efforts are required to solve the problem," it added.

LONDON RETURN OPPOSED

Churchill Urges Evacuees to Stay Away Until Notified

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—A half million Londoners who were evacuated during the German V-bomb attacks were advised today by Prime Minister Churchill to stay where they were unless they had a place to live in the city.

"As soon as the time is ripe they will be told of the Government's organized arrangements for their return in comfort and with due speed," Mr. Churchill said, indicating that in some instances, at least, this would be after victory in Europe.

Britain has suffered 146,742 civilian casualties, 60,583 killed and 86,159 injured, from enemy air action since the beginning of the war, the Air Ministry announced. The figures included 792 killed and 1,426 badly injured during March.

CHURCHILL INSISTS ON FULL SURRENDER

London, April 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill declared in the House of Commons today that the Allied policy of unconditional surrender for Germany still stands, even though Gen. Eisenhower has asserted that the war in Europe may not end with a clean-cut surrender of all the German forces.

"The policy of unconditional surrender does not exclude unconditional surrender piecemeal, and is not necessarily applied only to a wholesale surrender," Mr. Churchill added.

Rhys Davies, Laborite, raised the question by saying that Gen. Eisenhower's declaration meant in effect that the policy of unconditional surrender "was completely unworkable." He then referred to the Boer war in South Africa, contending that after the proclamation to end hostilities had been issued, "the war actually began in earnest and lasted for two years afterward."

Mr. Churchill replied that he believed that Mr. Davies was "not very accurate in his history."

Himmler Orders Every Town, House Defended to Last Man

APR 14 1945

KASISCHKE

LONDON, April 12—(AP) With the threat increasing to more big German cities—Bremen, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Berlin itself — Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler decreed today that "every German town and every house must be defended to the last man" and threatened death to anyone disobeying the order.

Himmler's decree was followed by one from the army high command declaring that "garrison commanders are held personally responsible for the execution of this order" and warning that "any who deflect from this duty will be condemned to death, together with civilians who may have prevailed on them."

Gen. Lasch Executed

In a swift sequel the German High command announced the death sentence had been imposed in absentia on General Lasch, who surrendered the East Prussian fortress capital of Koenigsberg to the Russians earlier in the week.

"Reprisals will be taken against Lasch's family," a High Command communique asserted.

This was the first such bald official statement of the Nazi practice of inflicting punishment—possibly death—upon the relatives of those incurring the displeasure of the Army or the Nazi party. Prisoners previously have said such reprisals were common.

The High command accused Gen. Lasch of "cowardice in prematurely surrendering Koenigsberg," where the Russians took more than 92,000 prisoners after killing 42,000 Germans.

Himmler's decree obviously was aimed at combatting the epidemic of white flags on the Western Front. He accused the city populations there of cowardice in surrendering to the Allies on the promise that their cities would be spared destruction. Some cities, he declared, had surrendered to scouting parties racing in armored cars far ahead of tanks and artillery.

Henceforth, the Gestapo chief said, no German town will be declared an open city, but must be "defended to the last man." Every person responsible for the defense of a town or village who disregards the order will lose his honor and his life, he said.

Obviously the Wehrmacht has neither the men or the material to defend every town and village, and the German people do not have the will to do so. Some British observers interpreted Himmler's decree as intended solely for the record, aimed at establishing the legend of United German resistance to the last rather than at actually organizing such resistance.

Army's Discipline Weakening

The fact that the High command was forced to resort to the death threats indicated that the Army's discipline was weakening, for the pronouncement plainly indicated that some garrison commanders were surrendering towns in defiance of strict orders.

Since the Wehrmacht order threatened death not only to surrendering commanders but to civilians "who prevail upon them to deflect in their duty," it was clear that an increasing number of officials and officers were refusing to obey the Nazi policy of national suicide and that the instinct for self-preservation was winning over terror of the Gestapo.

The High command's pronouncement was issued as a supplement to the regular military communique. It was extraordinary in that it bore the signatures not only by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, head of the armed forces, but also of Himmler and Martin Bordmann, the latter as "head of the party chancellery."

London observers, who believe Hitler has been superseded, interpreted the several signatures to mean that Hitler no longer was in central control at his headquarters, else he would have signed the order.

A German military commentator, observing that American forces had reached the Elbe river west of Berlin, expressed the opinion there would be no immediate drive upon the capital but that the Allies and the Russians first would join forces south of Berlin; splitting the German armies.

the propagandist still tried to hold out hope over salvaging something from the Reich's military collapse.

"On the other hand," he said, "our enemies must finish this war quickly or they will stand no chance of winning this to-be-or-not-to-be struggle at all."

Harping his familiar theme that the Allied coalition was tottering, Goebbels said "the alliance can only be kept up because the peoples know that the war will come to its conclusion very soon."

"To gain time in this phase of the war means to gain everything," he said, exhorting the people to "leave no stone unturned" in their defense against the Allies.

"National resistance is not something for the Wehrmacht only," he wrote. "It is something for the entire German people. We all must swear rather to die than live under a foreign yoke. We must rather risk the most hazardous enterprise than to resign."

"Only in this way can the enemy be held," Goebbels said. "He must be engaged in guerrilla warfare and must be made to suffer great loss of blood."

Arguing that the Allies only "employ the daring strategy" of sending flying tank columns deep into the Reich "because they believe they will meet no resistance," the Propaganda Minister declared, "this is our chance. We must not look on passively, but must resist actively."

In an obvious attempt to stiffen resistance on the crumbling Western Front, he warned "there is no difference between the Eastern and Western Allies and life under their power would be hell for the Germans in any case."

Although there have been rumors, unconfirmed, that Hitler has been supplanted by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Goebbels continued to hold up the Fuehrer as the Germans' beacon of hope.

"I know for certain that our Fuehrer will find a way out from this dilemma and that only by his genius can the seemingly lost sense of this war be renewed," he said.

Goebbels Declares W Cannot Last Much Lo

LONDON, April 12—(AP) Nazi propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared today that "the war cannot last much longer in my opinion," a German broadcast said.

In an article in his weekly "Das Reich," Goebbels said, "we have sunk very low."

Although conceding that Germany's enormous "losses of territory in the east, west and south" had brought the nation to a crisis,

Himmler Orders Nazis to Fight

APR 14 1945

Decrees No German City Shall Be Declared Open—Bans Easy Surrender to Yanks.

London, April 12 (A. P.).—Heinrich Himmler, commander of the German Home Army and Gestapo chief, issued a decree today declaring that "no German city will be declared an open town," DNB announced in a Berlin broadcast.

"Every German town and every house must be defended," the SS leader declared. Every village, every town will be defended with all means. Every German man responsible for the defense of a place who does not follow this order loses his honor and his life."

DNB said that the decree was necessitated by a tendency toward easy surrender in the west to American spearheads commanders who promised that if the towns gave up they would not be destroyed.

Although Himmler signed the order as Reichsfuehrer of the SS (Elite Guard), unverified reports reaching [illegible] have said he was virtually the ruler of Germany and had superseded Hitler.

British morning papers, however, greeted with frank skepticism published reports that Hitler has yielded his place to Himmler.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail recalled that Dr. Paul Joseph Goebels is "still a good propagandist" and warned that "such stories must be treated with reserve."

"There have been indications that Himmler wasn't a do-or-die Nazi; that in certain circumstances he might try to negotiate peace," the Mail correspondent added. "If that is one of his tricks at the moment he is not likely to obtain a hearing from the Allies."

The Daily Herald's diplomatic correspondent, writing under the heading "Beware of Hitler Yarns," took a similar attitude toward the reports.

Gauleiters Fleeing.

The gauleiter of the upper-Danube district has admitted over [illegible] Graz radio that he knows of many cases where gauleiters are deserting their districts, the British radio said today in a broadcast heard here by NBC Gustave Hoehm, the manager of the upper Danube labor front, fled his district, was arrested at Braunau on the Inn River and was brought before the Peoples Court, the gauleiter said. He did not reveal the fate of Hoehm, according to BBC. Braunau is the birthplace of Adolf Hitler.

During the night large posters were pasted on walls in Graz, Leoben and other Austrian cities, asking the citizens to resist the Germans and to help end the war, BBC said.

S. H. A. E. F. Enlarges Its Map

PARIS, April 12 (AP).—Supreme headquarters changed its huge wall battle map today in an effort to keep pace with its armies. The huge 1-to-100,000 scale German map was shifted over and bent around the corner of the briefing room. The new strip showed Berlin and Leipzig.

MORE ART TREASURES CAPTURED BY YANKS

PARIS, April 12—(AP) Another hideaway of art treasures, believed to surpass any store of paintings and art works yet uncovered, has been found by American soldiers at Mercedes, south of Gotha, it was announced today.

Cataloguing of the cache has just begun. It is said to include virtually all the treasures stored for safekeeping from Berlin's public and private museums.

Giraud Family Freed

Wife and 13 Kin of General Return to France

DIJON, France, April 12 (AP).—The family of General Henri Giraud, liberated by American troops in Germany, arrived here today. One daughter died during her internment.

Those freed were Mrs. Giraud, two daughters, seven grandchildren, a son-in-law and two sisters-in-law of Mrs. Giraud. The family was arrested in April, 1944, at Aix-en-Provence and taken to Thuringia.

FELLED V-BOMBS

Paris, April 12 (A. P.).—Anti-aircraft gun crews of the U. S. Ninth Air Force shot down 60 per cent of the thousands of German V-bombs aimed at Antwerp between October and March, Brig.-Gen. William L. Richardson, chief of the Ninth Air Defense Command, announced today. Less than 5 per cent of the Nazi V-1 and V-2 weapons directed at Antwerp's forty miles of docks reached the port area and the remaining percentage of bombs went wide of the target, Gen. Richardson said.

An average of more than twenty V-bombs daily were fired at Antwerp in the six months and some days they totaled 150.

REOPEN KINDERGARTENS IN PARTS OF GERMANY

PARIS, April 12—(AP) Kindergartens have been reopened in Allied-occupied Germany.

A set of seven old pre-1933 German textbooks found in Teachers College, Columbia university, is being reproduced so that the non-political education of German children in the first to fourth grades can begin soon.

The kindergartens came first because no textbooks were needed. The first to fourth grades will be opened as soon as the printing of the book is ready.

French Decorate 3 Yanks For Health Work

Paris, April 12 (AP)—The French Government today decorated two American Medical Corps officers and a member of the Federal Economic Administration for their public health work.

The officers are Lieut. Col. Henry Ross, chief of the public health section of the American Expeditionary Force, and Major Harold Macy, his first assistant.

Ross is the husband of Glenda Farrell, New York actress. Macy is on leave from the faculty of the University of Minnesota. St. Paul is his home town. Both received the award of Chevalier of the Order of Public Health.

Robert Gasen, a returned American and Federal Economic Administration doctor, received the same order.

British Leap Santerno River, Clash with Nazi Tiger Tanks

ROME, April 12—AP) The British Eighth army hammered westward today from three bridgeheads across the Santerno river and British armor locked in a heavy battle with Nazi Tiger tanks.

North of the new bridgeheads troops which had made amphibious landings from Lake Comacchio behind the enemy's lines captured the villages of Menate and Longastrino and linked up with other units advancing astride the Reno river.

Polish troops of the Eighth army, smashing along the vital highway nine (via Emilia) which runs from Bologna through Faenza captured Castel Bolognese, an important junction town five miles west of Faenza and 24 miles southeast of Bologna. Their dawn attack routed a strong enemy rear guard.

The Germans' strongest resistance across the Santerno came south of Mordana, where the veteran 26th Panzer division was fighting grimly, and a few miles farther north in the area just east of Massa and Lombarda where the enemy had massed many big Tiger tanks. The Germans launched several counterattacks in that vicinity.

Lt. Gen. Richard L. McCreery, commander of the Eighth army, sent his own armor pouring into the bridgeheads last night for a close range slugging match with the enemy tanks.

As a result of the Polish capture of Castel Bolognese and the elimination of enemy positions immediately to the north, the Eighth army was within 3 1-2 miles of Imola, another vital junction along the main road to Bologna.

In the west the American Fifth army battled within 14 miles of the naval base of La Spezia, seizing the mountain villages of Torana and Gragnana against only light resistance. Fifth army troops cleared the marble quarrying center of Carerra and five miles to the east took the village of Colonnata.

Every yard the Eighth army gains in the direction of Bologna, 25 miles west of the Santerno river, means greater danger to German troops in the 15-mile deep salient extending southward into the Apennines below the big rail center.

In a broadcast over the Rome radio, Gen. Mark W. Clark told Italian partisans behind the German lines that the "final battles for the liberation of Italy have begun." He warned them, however, that the time was not yet ripe for them to strike.

The thrust across the Santerno, which runs parallel to and about five miles west of the previously-crossed Senio river, brought Allied troops in the center of the Eighth army advance almost to the edge of the extensive Argenta marshlands.

The Germans were employing Tiger tanks and many multi-tank weapons in a grim effort to halt the British. The Nazis in Italy apparently are hopeful of finishing the war unbeaten on the battlefield.

Italian partisans aided American Fifth army troops in routing the Germans out of the famed marble quarrying center of Carrera, four miles northwest of captured Massa near Italy's west coast.

Carrara, with a population of 50,000, apparently was entered by the 442nd regiment, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry, since they last were reported within a half-mile of its outskirts.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounded several rail points in northeastern Italy. Bomb-carrying Lightnings attacked two rail bridges just inside the Austrian frontier.

The Mediterranean air forces flew more than 3,000 sorties yesterday in close support of the Eighth army offensive and in strategic attacks in northern Italy and Yugoslavia. Fifteen planes, including eight heavy bombers, were lost. Two German craft were destroyed.

British Force 2d River In Italy

Rome, April 12 (AP)—British 8th Army troops battling heavy opposition have pushed across a second barrier thrown up by the Germans at the Santerno River, while on the opposite end of the front American troops, assisted by Italian Partisans, have captured Carrara, Allied headquarters announced today.

The crossing of the Santerno was forced "against strong opposition," the communiqué said.

The Santerno River runs parallel to and about 5 miles west of the Senio River line from which the 8th launched its new offensive four days ago.

Carrara is 4 miles north of Massa, west-coast hub whose capture by the 5th Army was announced yesterday.

Message By Clark

Meanwhile, in a message to Italian patriots behind German lines in northern Italy, Gen. Mark W. Clark said the "final battles for the liberation of Italy have begun."

He warned, however, that the moment for co-ordinated action had not yet arrived. The instructions were broadcast over the Rome radio.

Dozens of towns have been reduced to rubble around the stubborn Germans by artillery concentrations.

Cotignola, which was one of the first towns taken by the 8th Army in the new drive, was destroyed. Only about 1,000 of its normal population of 10,000 remained, living out the bombardments in cellars.

"Show Piece" Defense

Capture of Carrara apparently was accomplished by the 442d Regiment, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry. They had been last reported only a half mile from the town, a marble quarry center of 50,000.

The Germans obviously were putting up one of their "show-piece" defenses all along the Italian front—a stubborn fight for every crossroad, despite the present situation inside Germany.

RAF Liberators were out in support of the 8th ground forces during the night, attacking points close to the battle line southwest of Lake Comacchio where enemy supplies were concentrated.

Sarajevo Area Raided

The new fighting in Italy was coincident with a reported German withdrawal north of Sarajevo in Yugoslavia. The Balkan Air Force has been attacking German communication lines in that area almost constantly for three days.

Ship Blows Up In Bari Harbor

Rome, April 12 (AP)—An American Liberty ship loaded with aerial bombs blew up in Bari harbor at noon Monday, killing or injuring possibly 1,867 Italian civilians and an unstated number of American and British service men, an Italian Government spokesman announced today.

Only two persons who were aboard the ship at the time were reported to have survived. They were Italian civilians who were blown clear. The identity of the ship was not disclosed pending an investigation by a military board of inquiry.

Warehouse Collapses

The next of kin of all American service and merchant service casualties have been notified. Tentatively, the Italian spokesman placed the toll of Italian dead at 267 and the injured at about 1,600.

Three other merchant ships caught fire from the explosion, but the flames were brought under control. The harbor, though damaged, continued to work to full capacity. A warehouse collapsed.

Investigation so far had brought no indication of the cause of the disaster, the second in Bari Harbor in less than two years. More than 1,000 persons, mostly American and British merchant seamen, were killed December 2, 1943, when German bombers sank seventeen ships in the harbor.

Ship Disappears

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Harper, Washington, D. C., who witnessed Monday's explosion from another ship only 200 yards away, said:

"I was standing in the officers' cabin when I heard a big crack, followed by another terrific one. I was thrown to the deck, together with others in the cabin. When I looked out the porthole the exploded ship had disappeared, to all intents and purposes."

Blown Through Wall

Lieut. Com. Jonathan Lee, of Liverpool, England, the port manager, was sitting in his office near by.

"I suddenly became airborne," he said. "I felt a sharp pain in my back. Then I found myself in another room and realized I had been blown through a wall."

The explosion was accompanied by a tidal wave which swept some dock workers into the water. The roof of Bari's 1,000-year-old Cathedral collapsed.

Cardinal Salotti's Automobile Fired On

Vatican City, April 12 (A. P.).—Cardinal Salotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites, escaped unharmed on Sunday when a shot was fired at his automobile.

Pope Receives U.S. Foreign Service Group

Vatican City, April 12 (AP)—Pope Pius XII granted an audience today to the United States Foreign Service Commission, which is surveying the American foreign service in Italy.

The group, which had a similar mission in Britain, France and Belgium, included Ethelbert Warfield, New York attorney; Merle Cochran, a foreign-service inspector, and Donald Stone and Eric Biddle of the United States Budget Office.

Two Air Marshals Reported Held

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, April 12 (AP)—Two leading field marshals of the German Air Force were reported tonight to have been arrested by the Nazis, reflecting the serious dissension believed existing in Germany.

The report which headquarters here considered reliable, said the two high air officers arrested were Huge Sperrle, 59 years of age, and Baron Wolfram von Richthofen, 49, son of Germany's top ace in World War I. Each commanded an air fleet.

No Troops, Nazi Officer Yields

WEIMAR, Germany, April 12 (AP).—Separated from his troops for four days, a high-ranking German officer surrendered to an American G. I. today and complained: "I have no troops to command." Wryly, he suggested that "it perhaps is significant that in the last war I was captured just before the Armistice was signed."

All Quiet in Weimar Area

WEIMAR, Germany, April 12 (AP).—War correspondents rolling eastward through hills topped by ruins of ancient castles in southern Germany with the 3d Army have not heard a rifle shot in the last twenty-four hours.

15 CAPTIVE BRITONS SLAIN BY GERMANS

With the British Second Army, Germany, April 12 (A. P.).—German Marines captured fifteen British soldiers, lined them up against a wall of a burning house and killed them today, just before the Fifty-third Welsh division captured Rethen by storm, British officers announced.

The slain Britons had entered the house during a night attack and were surrounded by the marines, who set fire to the place. The men were captured as they run out, lined up and shot. The scene was witnessed by a Sixteenth British soldier who feigned death to escape his comrades' fate.

15,000 Sales Set Free

With the United States Third Army, April 12 (A. P.).—The Ninetieth Division reported today the capture of an underground network of 100 salt mines, half of them housing slave laborers of Nazi subterranean factories. Fifteen thousand workers were liberated in the twenty-square-mile area east of Hersfeld. Most of them had come from the prison camp near Weimar.

Lieut.-Col William Russell of Chevy Chase, Md., AMG officer, said German authorities had rushed war machinery from plants in heavily bombed Berlin and Dresden to these mines as recently as six months ago.

"In one mine alone," he said, "there were 500 machines capable of making aircraft and tank motor parts. The lower levels of the mine, four miles in length, were well stocked with food and liquors, apparently for the German overseers in a siege emergency."

Two hundred and fifty captured women members of the French resistance movement were forced by the Germans to work ten or twelve hours daily in one of the subterranean factories. It was 1,400 feet deep.

"Their hands were cracked and infected by the salt," said Pfc. Pierre Charpentier, of 134 Broadway, Lynbrook, L. I.

In one underground factory the Americans found eighty-nine British prisoners, captured at Dunkirk. They had been ordered by the Germans a week previously to leave, but had refused.

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Bicyclist Arranges Surrender of Weimar

By EDWARD D. BALL.

Weimar, Germany, April 12 (A. P.).—Weimar, birthplace of the German republic in 1919, surrendered to the United States Third Army's Eightieth Infantry Division without a shot today. The bloodless conquest was negotiated by a German bicycle courier.

Negotiations for the surrender began last night in the village of Troistedt, three miles south of the historic German city. The surrender ultimatum, which was to have expired at 8:30 A. M. today, was drawn up by Lieut.-Col. Paul Bandy of Hillsboro, Tex., and handed to the gray-haired Mayor of Troistedt, who then pedalled a bicycle into Weimar. Before 8 o'clock the Mayor was back—riding his bicycle again—and he was followed ten minutes later by the Over-Mayor of Weimar, who said his city was ready to give up. The American troops then marched in.

The Over-Mayor, riding in a limousine, brought with him Dr. Erica Fischer, whose American mother lives in Germany, and Dr. Fischer's German husband. Both Frau Fischer and her husband are psychologists. Both speak flawless English. The Fischers told Eightieth Division officers the German Army had pulled out of Weimar yesterday.

The Over-Mayor said simply: "We want to surrender."

How Ultimatum Read.

The ultimatum read:

"The American Army once again is marching triumphantly forward. Your city is surrounded and untenable. Surrender and you will be treated according to the rules of the Geneva convention."

The Mayor's limousine led the American column into the city, Capt. Lawrence A. Degner of New York city, the division's military Government officer, riding with the Mayor.

Simultaneously with the occupation of Weimar the Americans overran the infamous Buchenwald prison camp in the woods three miles northwest of the city, where they found between 20,000 and 25,000 political prisoners. The camp was said to have a capacity of 160,000. Divisional officers threw a guard about the camp and said the prisoners would be kept there until they were checked and disposition of their cases was decided.

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Goethe's Home Destroyed

As infantrymen streamed into the city, Weimar's people lined the streets, some waving and cheering as if they were glad the war was over for them. The American conquerors passed the destroyed home of Goethe and the home of Schiller, which was badly damaged but can be restored. The home of Liszt, the composer, also was destroyed, as was the theater where the German republican constitution was signed in 1919.

Another bomb had destroyed a landmark familiar to American tourists, the church where Herder preached. Herder, a poet and minister, was a friend of Goethe.

Dr. Erica Fischer, a slender, middle aged woman with a New York accent, told of two big raids on the city and numerous smaller ones. Pointing from the mayor's office across the street to the ruins of the Wieland house on Wieland Square, which was named in honor of the German author who also was a friend of Goethe, she said it was destroyed in the first raid. Wittum's Palace, where the Duchess Anna Amalia lived close by, also was burned out.

Capt. William H. Chamberlain of San Francisco led the first doughboys into Weimar. The German police force, whose uniforms looked like those of the Wermacht, lined up in the streets and turned over their arms to the Americans.

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APR 14 1945 NIGHT

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The city was given until 8:30 this morning to surrender, but at 8 a. m., the little mayor came pedalling back followed closely in a limousine by the Weimar mayor, who announced "we want to surrender."

The limousine, carrying Weimar's mayor, Capt. Lawrence A. Degner of New York, the division's military government officer, and others, led the American column of troops into the city.

Simultaneously, other elements of the division captured the infamous Buchenwald prison camp, three miles away in the woods, but the 20,000 to 25,000 political prisoners were kept under guard until their cases are checked.

Weimar's mayor was accompanied by Dr. Erica Fischer, half-German and half-American, and her German husband, both of whom speak perfect English. Her American mother lives in Germany.

She said the German army abandoned Weimar Wednesday.

Frau Fischer pointed to many bomb-ruined historic landmarks, describing two heavy raids and several smaller ones by Allied planes earlier in the war.

"Our historical monuments are all gone," she said, "but I'm not complaining. I'm German, and war is 50-50." She said her son, Eric, was in the German army but now is in a prisoner of war center at Camp Lee, Va.

The home of Goethe in Weimar is in ruins, but that of Schiller can be restored, although it is badly damaged. The home of Liszt, the composer, and the theater in which the old republic's constitution was signed have be[en] bombs. So, too where Herder, t[he] friend of Goethe,

Weimar, Home of 1919 Republic, Falls Without Firing a Shot

WEIMAR, Germany, April 12—(AP) General Patton's 80th Infantry division today captured Weimar, birthplace of the short-lived 1919 German republic, and did not have to fire a shot.

In fact, the historic and bomb-torn city surrendered by bicycle, and many of its populace cheered the American conquerors, as though glad to be out of the war.

In the little town of Troistedt, three miles south of Weimar, negotiations for surrender were started. The grey-haired mayor of the town pedalled his bicycle to Weimar, carrying from Lt. Col. Paul Bandy of Hillsboro, Tex., of the 80th, this ultimatum to the Weimar mayor:

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Job Of 'Mayor' Gives Yank Headache

By Harold V. Boyle

Liblar, Germany, April 12 (AP)—Some men seek public office and others have it thrust upon them.

One of the latter is Capt. C. P. Echerd, mayor of this mining town of 4,000 Germans "by appointment."

"And the sooner they find someone else to take it over, the better I will like it," said the young Greensboro (N.C.) infantry officer who became military governor because there was nobody to whom he could turn over the job.

Now for twelve hours a day—until the evening curfew confines the citizens to their homes—the captain is beset with Liblar's civic woes and ambushed on every hand by German civilians with personal problems. And all Echerd wants to do is to get the war over and get back to North Carolina.

200 Waiting One Morning

"This morning there were 200 people waiting to see me," he sighed, "and all of them had complaints."

They crowded around the drawling, unhappy officer and began singing the blues, to wit:

"Somebody stole my bicycle."

"I need a doctor."

"Can I go feed my cows and chickens outside of town?"

"Somebody stole 136,000 marks I hid in a coal mine."

Intermediary for Echerd is his German-born interpreter, Sergt. H. W. Hirsch, of New York city, who left the Reich before the *Gestapo* began breaking bones on a full-time basis. With his help and the assistance of the village priest, who has been named acting burgomeister, Echerd has been able to restore some order.

German Families Moved

But he still has to find a solution for everything from an emergency problem in obstetrics to a Polish girl's aching tooth.

"We moved all German families out of the secton of town occupied by our troops," Echerd said, "and at least ten times a day some housewife comes in wanting permission to go back to her home. They want to get another blanket or pick up the baby's cough syrup.

"Another woman wanted to take a coffin and go to the next town to bury a relative. Of course, we gave her permission. I had to get a physician for one woman who was about to have a baby—in my office, I was afraid.

"Most Germans are co-operative and obey army regulations strictly. They don't really have much choice in the matter.

CAPTIVE WOMEN FREED BY YANKS

Mistreatment Had Crazed Some Political Prisoners.

Heiligenstadt, Germany, April 12 (A. P.).—Three hundred women political prisoners, including a German housewife who served eighteen months for tearing Adolf Hitler's picture from a wall, have been liberated by a rapidly advancing American infantry column.

"Some of the women have been crazed by confinement," said Lt.-Col. Richard J. Conran of 484 First street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He added that the women were emaciated from lack of food and that their spirit had been broken by prison hardships and whippings.

"They ranged in age from girls who looked no more than 16 to gray-haired women of 60," Conran said. "They were kept under filthy conditions in a regular town prison and herded like sheep. They were of French, Polish, Dutch and German nationality. They were not criminals—just women who violated in one way or another the political rules of the Nazis. Yet we found 300 rubber clubs with wrist thongs with which the women were beaten regularly.

"They were forced to march at double-time as they moved about the prison—gray-haired old women were made to march like young soldiers."

Conran said one woman gave birth to a baby in the prison but that the infant died.

"When we freed them, they were half dead from hunger. Our doughboys took some rations from a group of captured German soldiers and gave them to the women. Some women cried when they saw a can of sardines being opened for them. They had been living for months almost entirely on potatoes."

German Signs Still Adorn Walls Throughout Europe

By Wade Werner

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In Germany, April 13 (AP)—One of the biggest mopping-up jobs of this war scarcely has begun.

It's the job of removing outmoded German signs, slogans, warnings, directions and admonitions from the walls and buildings in Europe.

All through France, Belgium and Luxembourg deep into Germany one sees them, grotesquely out of tune with the times.

One public building still is richly adorned with inspirational excerpts from Hitler's speeches—this in the midst of liberated France. Scores of buildings once occupied by American soldiers retain signs directing where the *Luftschutzkeller* (air-raid shelter) may be found in case of *Fliegergefahr* (air alarm).

In the middle of France there's a hospital formerly used by the *Wehrmacht* still equipped with floor signs in German, German no smoking signs, even elevator shaft markings in German. The payoff in this hospital, however, is a ticket which was issued to a patient, if able to walk, entitling him to a seat in the hospital movie. The ticket bears this notation: *"Unbenützte Karten Zurückgeben"* (return unused tickets).

Inside Germany, of course, it seems natural to find signs in the German language. But many of them strike a fantastically discordant note. For example, the first thing a conquered German sees when he enters military government headquarters in a certain occupied town to submit an humble petition to American authority is a bold Nazi slogan, "Better death than slavery."

Across the front of a prominent public building a Nazi warning still proclaims "Victory or Bolshevistic Chaos." Perhaps the commonest sight in Germany is the slogan, "Victory or Siberia," which seems to be painted somewhere on almost every building. Inside office buildings and hotels, wherever they still are standing, every room seems to have at least one wall motto authored by Hitler.

Considering the evangelistic zeal wherewith Americans are supposed to be wiping out all traces of Nazi influence in Germany, persistence of such obvious traces in such bold lettering seems strange—but only at first. It soon becomes evident that both Germans and Americans are indifferent to such appeals. Apparently nobody believes propaganda anymore.

Or maybe the stark facts of death, destruction and defeat speak louder than anything man can paint on a wall in any language.

France Gets American Aid For Railroads

6TH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE—(AP) Above the clang and clamor of the locomotive repair factory Col. Lewis E. Covin agreed that the United States Army is giving the French railroad industry a boost on its way to recovery.

Former trainmaster of the Atlantic Coast Line at Waycross, Ga., he is now in charge of an important section of rail line operated jointly by the Army's Military Railway Service and the Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer.

In his area he not only has to run the railways and keep supplies rolling to French and American armies, but also build bridges, repair locomotives, build freight cars, and find the coal and oil to run his roads.

Much of his work is done by army railroaders, a great deal by French civilians.

The locomotive factory, somewhere in southern France, uses French civilian labor, repairing army locomotives on contract and steadily restoring French and captured German locomotives for use on French railways.

The freight car factory, located in another area, employs soldier labor to assemble five types of freight cars, most of them shipped knocked down from the United States.

These are some of the 39,000 railroad cars the Army is scheduled to feed onto French railway lines in the next year—refrigerator cars, high and low side gondolas and British type box cars.

"The United States has been furnishing most of the supplies and we have brought our own coal and oil along to operate our lines," Covin said.

"The help the French workers have given us has been unstinted. We haven't had a single serious

case of labor trouble.

The French have some usable equipment left. For instance, they have been able to fit out complete hospital trains with their own equipment."

Along railways of Southern France it is common to see a 40 hommes-8 chevaux boxcar of the last war hooked into the same train with modern box cars.

And many a "Pershing engine"—the heavies they brought over for the last war—still haul freight around France.

Yugoslavia and Russia Conclude 20-Year Treaty for Mutual Aid

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP).—Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia announced today the conclusion of a twenty-year treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, pledging joint military effort against the Nazis in this war and in any future war involving Germany or an ally of Germany.

The treaty was signed yesterday at Moscow by Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, for Russia, and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), for Yugoslavia, "on authorization of the Regency Council of Yugoslavia." Early Yugoslav ratification with a formal ceremony at Belgrade is expected.

Hailing the six-article treaty, Molotov declared it would "serve the cause of the United Nations, which are inclined toward a firm peace security in Europe," and of all freedom-loving peoples, especially Slav nations, who "will see in it a new consolidation in the struggle for their glorious future."

Marshal Tito said it would be "one of the foundation stones of future security in Europe," and declared Yugoslavia "relied and will rely for support on the powerful coalition of great allies forged in the struggle against the common enemy."

His statement suggested Yugoslavia would seek similar pacts with other nations.

Article 2 of the treaty reads: "Should one of the high contracting parties be drawn, in the post-war period, into military operations against Germany, in the event of that country renewing her aggressive policy, or against any state joining directly with Germany or in any other form in that war, the other high contracting party will immediately render to the high contracting party drawn into military operations military and other assistance and support with all the means at its disposal."

The treaty contains a one-year cancellation clause whereby either party may denounce it one year before the twenty-year period expires. Otherwise it is to remain automatically valid for successive five-year periods until one party cancels it a year before expiration of any five-year period.

[A Serbian national government, to operate within the framework of the Yugoslav government, has been organized with Dr. Blashko Neskovitch as President and Milentije Popovitch as Interior Minister, the Belgrade radio said in a broadcast reported yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission. Neskovitch and Popovitch are members of the Serbian Communist party.]

Russo-Yugoslav Pact Signed

20-Year Friendship and Mutual Aid Treaty Seen as Pattern for Future.

Moscow, April 12 (A. P.).—The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia concluded a twenty-year friendship and mutual assistance agreement today and early ratification was expected at formal ceremonies in Belgrade. The signers were Premier Marshal Tito for Yugoslavia and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov for Russia.

The treaty contains a one-year cancellation clause whereby either party may renounce it one year before the 20-year period expires. Otherwise, it is automatically valid for successive five-year period.

Meanwhile a Tass dispatch from Belgrade reported today the "formation of a new Serbian government." The Serbian Premier is Blagoye Meshkovic, and the Minister of Internal Affairs is tough, youthful Milentia Popovic, Tass said.

[The dispatch did not explain this development, but apparently it would indicate the setting up a Serbian section within the framework of the Yugoslav Government.]

The treaty, said Molotov, "strengthens the relations of friendship and closest collaboration formed between the people of the U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia in their joint combat against the common enemy, the German invaders." He added that it also would aid the United Nations in establishing a "firm peace and security in Europe."

Reds See Victory Near.

Moscow, April 12 (A. P.).—The impression prevails here that the war will end when the Red Army launches its impending offensive across the Oder and Neisse rivers, where—according to Soviet front-line dispatches—the main strength of the German Army is concentrated. There has been no hint when this drive may be launched, but one gains the impression here that the zero hour is approaching.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army, of course, still is tied up in one sector liquidating the large German garrison of Breslau, but the Russians have been stepping up their attacks [illegible] and the capture of this [illegible] here Silesian city on the Oder seems not too far distant. The fall of Breslau would free many troops for a drive westward.

While the Russian public is greatly elated by the rapid advance of the American armies, the average Soviet citizen is firmly convinced that the great majority of the German forces are massed on the eastern front, battling the Russians for every mile.

REDS SAY NAZIS RELY ON ALLIES

Assert Our Benevolency Is Counted On by Foe.

Moscow, April 12 (A. P.).—A writer in Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, declared today that Allied benevolency toward the Germans was growing, and that it formed an integral part of Nazi plans to go underground in preparation for another war. He cited a statement from abroad, to the effect that "an appreciable part of the German people are friendly toward the invading army," and commented: "This benevolency undoubtedly forms the basis for Adolf Hitler's plans."

He said that the impression was gained, "as may be seen from the history of the Reichsbank's gold reserves," that the Germans were trying to use the Allied occupational zone for saving foreign exchange values and army cadres.

The Nazis, he continued, were sending emissaries "in all directions" and apparently are prepared even to repeat the jump of Rudolph Hess," erstwhile No. 2 Nazi who made a strange flight to Britain in 1941, shortly before Germany attacked Russia. The writer referred to "the well known Hitlerite envoy Karl Schnurre sitting in Stockholm," a German Foreign Office trade envoy said to be recuperating from bronchitis in a Stockholm hospital. Last week the British Legation in Stockholm denied rumors that he had established contact with them.

"Cartel movements by German industrialists and patent agreements have been put into motion," the writer added. "On the other hand a provocative project has been advanced, not without the co-operation of the Vatican, concerning 'the formation of a strong military government in Germany' headed by Dr. Heinrich Bruening," exiled chief of the dissolved German Catholic Center party, who has come under periodic fire of the Moscow press.

Poles Act to Rebuild Warsaw

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP).—The Soviet-supported Polish provisional government enacted today a decree calling for personal participation wherever possible of citizens of both sexes between the ages of sixteen and sixty in the reconstruction of ruined Warsaw.

Submarine Sinks Swedish Craft

Stockholm, April 12 (A. P.).—The 600-ton Swedish fishing boat Ramona was shelled and sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality south of Karlskrona, it was announced last night. The submarine fired despite cries of "We are Swedes," by the Ramona's crew. One member of the crew was lost, but the others reached safety in a lifeboat.

SUICIDE ATTACKS

SPENCER

GUAM, Friday, April 13 — (AP)

Spain Breaks With Tokyo

Madrid, April 12 (AP)—Spain has broken relations with Japan in protest against the bayoneting of Spanish nationals in the Philippines by Japanese soldiers.

A Government communiqué, issued last night at the conclusion of a Cabinet meeting presided over by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, declared:

"Direct information of Spanish origin and officially confirmed leaves no doubt concerning the attack on February 12 by Japanese troops on the Spanish consulate at Manila, followed by assassination of consular functionaries and other Spaniards there, and the wilful burning of buildings, in addition to many other assassinations and deliberate destruction of the property of Spanish citizens.

Insists On Indemnity

"As a result of these exceptionally grave facts, the Spanish Government, esteeming them incompatible with the maintenance of friendly normality between the two countries, has resolved to break diplomatic relations with the Government of Japan, while maintaining a demand for indemnity sent Japan for the loss of life and damage caused to Spanish citizens."

Spain forwarded the demand on March 24 soon after the first announcement of the atrocities came from Washington. Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister, said this week that the Japanese Government had acknowledged receipt of the protest on April 7.

In the Manila consulate incident, 250 men, women and children were killed. The list included many members of prominent Spanish families.

It was expected the Spanish Government would intern Suma and other Japanese diplomats until safe departure of Spanish diplomats from Japan can be arranged.

JAP PLANES SINK U.S. DESTROYER IN

Japanese warplanes renewed their suicidal attacks on American amphibious forces off Okinawa yesterday, sinking one destroyer and damaging several other surface units, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique.

All damaged U. S. ships remained in action.

111 Planes Downed

One hundred eleven Japanese planes were shot down in an afternoon attack after seven had been downed in a morning raid.

Nimitz said "large numbers of enemy aircraft made desperate attacks on our forces in the Okinawa area." These presumably were Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner's amphibious support ships which landed the Okinawa invasion force Easter Sunday.

The afternoon attack, in great strength, also reached to the Yank land forces, for Nimitz said shore-based anti-aircraft as well as ships' guns and carrier planes shared in downing the 111 Japanese planes.

Nimitz also disclosed the presence on Okinawa of four more divisions, bringing to six the number officially ashore on Okinawa and nearby islands.

Two of the newly-named divisions were Marines: the 6th and 1st. The other two are Army: the 27th and 96th.

Nimitz previously reported the 77th Army division captured eight islands in the Kerama Rhetto group, just west of southern Okinawa, and that the 7th Army division was moving on Yonaberu town and airfield on eastern Okinawa.

All of these divisions except the 6th Marines, a new outfit, are veterans of Pacific fighting.

Marines Make New Gains

The 6th Marine division continued its advances on Motobu peninsula against sporadic resistance yesterday. Nimitz said progress was made across rough terrain and along extremely rough roads.

The 1st Marines on Ishikawa peninsula "continued to press forward, mopping up in its zone of action," but the admiral did not give any yardage for either the First or 6th division advances.

In the southern sector, where both the 96th and 27th Army divisions presumably are fighting toward the capital city, Naha, Nimitz said, there "was no change in our lines." The communique again emphasized the enemy resistance continued strong.

While tons of shells from Marine and Army artillery, and the guns of warships offshore, tore at Nipponese positions on the southern sector, the Third Marine amphibious corps on the northern front continued their progress against comparatively light resistance.

The Marines trampled the first enemy efforts to organized opposition in their sector and continued advancing northward on Ishikawa isthmus. The Leathernecks also pressed westward toward the tip of Motobu peninsula.

Artillery Blasts Enemy

Front reports said American officers were utilizing the full force of exterminating artillery fire to hold down as much as possible Yank infantry casualties in the push against the Naha defense line, where most of the estimated 60,000 Japanese troops on the island were reported centered.

Carrier and rocket planes supported the American artillery and ground troops. Fourteen Japanese amphibious tanks and 15 boats were wrecked by fighter planes.

More than 1,400 insane people and a number of lepers were released on the island when retreating Japanese troops opened the gates of hospitals, said Maj. Charles G. Sweet, Washington, Pa., official of the American military government on Okinawa.

American military patrols are attempting to round up the lunatics, and some of the lepers have been recognized by relatives and segregated, Sweet said.

Okinawa Battle In 8th Day

Guam, April 12 (AP)—Southern Okinawa's grim, no-quarter artillery battle went into its eighth day today as the Navy announced American casualties of 2,695 for the first nine days of the campaign. The Yanks were killing eleven Japanese for every American.

Japanese in the bitterly contested southern sector hurled fur determined and well-prepared counter-attacks against Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Corps doughboys yesterday after firing 4,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire.

The Japanese were calling for supporting mortar fire even though some of it was falling into their own lines. Artillery shells and small arms fire poured into the American positions in increasing amounts along the "Little Siegfried Line" about 4 miles north of Naha, the capital.

No Changes In Lines

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz again reported "no substantial changes in the lines in the southern sector."

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Marines in the north ran into organ-

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ized resistance for the first time as they pressed toward the end of the tip of the Motobu peninsula. Other Marines advanced into the mainland of northern Okinawa against only slight opposition.

Carrier and land-based planes as well as naval guns gave close support to the ground operations. Fighters wrecked fourteen Japanese amphibious tanks and 15 camouflaged boats along the southern shore. A shore battery was silenced.

Plane With U.S. Markings

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported that the Japanese were suspected of using a small observation plane with United States markings. The tiny craft was believed observing American positions and directing Japanese mortar fire.

Admiral Nimitz announced the 2,695 American casualties included 432 dead, 2,103 wounded and 160 missing. This count was up to midnight on Monday.

The last report of Japanese dead showed 5,009 by midnight Sunday, but much heavy fighting has been under way since then. The ratio of better than 11 to 1 is considerably under that of Iwo Jima and Saipan. The ratio at Iwo Jima was around 20 to 1.

Suicide Boat Attack

Further details were disclosed of an attempted suicide boat attack on American shipping off Naha last Monday by a dozen small enemy craft. Five were destroyed and one damaged. At least fifteen swimmers, some of them carrying hand grenades, were killed. Some took their own lives when threatened with capture.

Occupation of Tsugen Islet off the mouth of Nakagusuku Bay on the east coast of Okinawa was completed Tuesday night with the entire garrison of 150 Japanese killed. American casualties were light in the operation, undertaken to secure the entrance to the fine fleet anchorage.

Battle in Eighth Day.

Guam, April 12 (A. P.).—Southern Okinawa's grim artillery battle went into its eighth day today as the Navy announced American casualties of 2,605 for the first nine days of the campaign. The Americans were killing eleven Japanese for every American.

The Japanese in the bitterly contested southern sector made four determined and well-prepared counter-attacks against Major-Gen. John R. Hodge's Twenty-fourth Corps fighting boys yesterday after firing 4,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire. The Japanese were calling for supporting mortar fire even though some of it was falling into their own lines. Artillery shells and small arms fire poured into the American positions in increasing amounts along the Little Siegfried Line about four miles north of Naha, the capital.

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GUAM, Friday, April 13 (AP)—The Sixth Marine Division continued its advances on Motobu Peninsula against sporadic resistance yesterday. Admiral Nimitz said progress was made across rough terrain and along extremely rough roads.

The First Marines on Ishikawa Peninsula "continued to press forward, mopping up in its zone of action," but the Admiral did not give any yardage for either the First or Sixth Division advances.

In the southern sector, where both the Ninety-sixth and Twenty-seventh Army Divisions presumably are fighting toward the capital city, Naha, Admiral Nimitz said, there "was no change in our lines." The communiqué again emphasized that enemy resistance continued strong.

NIMITZ WOULD KEEP ISLES

Calls Marianas and Iwo Vital Now and in Future Defense

GUAM, April 12 (AP)—The importance of the Marianas Islands to the United States now and after the war was suggested today by Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz, who told a group of touring war correspondents: "These islands are vital to our prosecution of the war, and they are equally vital to our defense in the future."

He included Iwo in the Volcano Islands to the north, saying: "Those islands are as important to the United States as the Hawaiian Islands."

Admiral Nimitz praised the Army Air Forces, saying their fliers from the Marianas "have performed missions which I remember among great accomplishments."

B-29'S MAKE LONGEST RAID

Take 3,800-Mile Roundtrip To Bomb Tokyo, Koriyama

Guam, *Friday*, April 13 (AP)—Fighter-escorted Superfortresses struck deeper into Japan Thursday—in their longest mission yet from Marianas bases—as they bombed Koriyama and Tokyo targets on Honshu Island by daylight.

Flyers returning from the record 3,800-mile round trip to Koriyama, industrial center some 110 miles north of Tokyo, reported they left large fires burning. This was the first raid so far north.

Engine Plant Is Target

The Tokyo target was the Nakajima Musashino aircraft engine plant, bombed seven times before by B-29's. It was the third raid this month on the important plant.

Seventh Air Force Mustang fighters, making their second escort mission over Japan from their Iwo Jima base, accompanied the bombers.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington said the B-29's which hit their targets at approximately 11 A.M. Tokyo time, flew in "very large" force. Previous raids by 300 and more B-29s have been similarly described.

Formosa Raided, Japs Say

Tokyo radio said about 150 Superfortresses participated in the Tokyo raid, also hitting south of there in the Shizuoka district, and that a "small force" attacked targets to the north. The raids lasted about two hours, the broadcast said.

An unconfirmed Japanese Domei News Agency dispatch said "about 80 enemy carrier-based planes" raided northern Formosa targets at Keelung, Taihoku and Shinchiku for two hours starting at 8 A.M. Thursday, Formosa time.

The Superfortresses dropped their bombs from the comparatively low altitude of 8,000 feet. The bombing was with visual sights in good weather.

No Report Of Loss

There was no report of any of the raiding planes being lost and bomber crews said Japanese fighter opposition was "on the timid side." This was in contrast to the stiff interception encountered by the Mustangs in their first Tokyo mission April 6.

Lieut. Loy Collingwood, of Fox Chapel, Pa., a bombardier, said he saw bombs hit "right in the money" and that the target was "burning fiercely."

Lieut. Joseph Currier of Lincoln, Maine, also saw large fires. He said the few Japanese fighters he saw "weren't aggressive."

B-29's Pound Koriyama In Area's Longest Hop

Guam, April 12 (AP)—Tokyo and industrial Koriyama on Honshu Island were plastered with bombs by American Superfortresses today roaring out on a 3,800-mile round-trip mission from the Marianas.

The Nakajima Musashino aircraft engine plant was a Tokyo target.

Returning pilots who made the flight, the longest Central Pacific bombing mission to date, termed their attack "very successful." The B-29's were escorted by Iwo Jima-based fighter planes.

First Raid On City

Koriyama targets were not identified except as "industrial" in the city 110 miles north of Tokyo.

Part of the Superforts hit a second industrial target at Koriyama in the first raid on that city.

Bombing was done visually from 8,000 feet with the aid of unusually good weather and, while Japanese fighters were encountered, B-29 crewmen said they were "on the timid side." There was no report of losses.

Fighters Scared Away

"The target was burning when we left," said Lieut. Joseph Currier, of Lincoln, Maine. "There was one big fire there. We saw a few fighters, but they weren't aggressive. After a few bursts they were scared away."

Lieut. Loy Collingwood, of Fox Chapel, Pa., who watched bombs from his bombardier's compartment, saw them "go right in the money."

"The target was burning fiercely and all we could see was smoke.

"Four fighters made a co-ordinated attack but they were scared off."

150 In Raid, Japs Say

Collingwood said after his bombs were away he was unable to look the bomb bay doors until concussion from bombs exploding 8,000 feet below closed them for him.

Tokyo Radio said a fleet of "approximately 150" Superfortresses escorted by a "sizeable" force of fighter planes concentrated an attack on Tokyo's west section, while "some 50" B-29's bombed Fukushima Prefecture north of the Japanese capital.

Frequent "feinting" movements were conducted by the planes, the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said.

Eight Feints Reported

A lone B-29 feinted at Shizuoka site of a new aircraft engine plant the Tokyo broadcast said. Eight such sorties of one plane each were conducted, the Japanese reported.

The raid was the eighth of the war and the third this month on the Musashino factory, a prime producer of fighter-plane engines.

Numerous rail lines and highways from Tokyo into northern Honshu run through Koriyama.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington termed the B-29 force "very large." This could mean as many as 300 of the Superforts participated.

Group's Second Mission

It was the second war mission over Tokyo for Mustang fighter planes based on Iwo Jima. On their first trip the raiding force ran into a terrific air battle and destroyed or damaged 278 enemy planes.

Tokyo said the raiders were over the capital for two hours.

A report on damage at the Musashino plant awaited reconnaissance.

Bohol Invaded, Last of Central Philippine Isles

Americal Division Thrusts Inland to Move to Secure Island Before Foe Rallies

MANILA, April 13 (Friday) (AP).—Veteran Americal Division troops landed Wednesday on Bohol Island, last of the central Philippines still in enemy hands, under cover of naval and air bombardment, General MacArthur reported today.

Bohol, a round island, is between the southern ends of Cebu and Leyte islands, directly north of Mindanao. Major General William H. Arnold's Americal troops landed at Tagbilaran, on the southwestern shore, and quickly drove inland "in order to secure control of the entire island before the surprised enemy could rally his strength," General MacArthur said.

Guerrilla troops were operating in co-ordination with the Americans. General MacArthur termed the invasion "another thrust in the swift campaign to clear the bewildered enemy from the Visayas."

On southern Luzon, meantime, troops of the 14th Corps swept forward thirty miles from Antimonan to Calauag, on the east coast of the Bicol Peninsula, closing a trap on Japanese forces. At Legaspi the other prong of the pincer advanced five miles to Camalig.

Eleventh Corps troops in the central sector pressed their steady reduction to fixed enemy positions int he upper Marikina River area, sealing off a number of caves. Investigation of onc cave revealed 257 enemy dead inside.

First Corps troops continued the pressure on enemy cave defenses in the Balete Pass-Villa Verde trail areas of northern Luzon.

In the air war heavy bombers swept the west coast of Formosa, destroying a coastal and smaller craft, while patrol bombers blockading the China Sea lanes strafed and damaged a small freighter off Hainan Island.

MacArthur reported that Japanese shipping lanes through the China Sea now are almost deserted.

TO FIGHT YANKS

Routed Enemy Also Turns Loose Lepers in Falling Back Under Attack.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN 8TH DAY

Nimitz Reports 423 Americans Dead, 2103 Wounded and 160 Missing Through Monday.

Okinawa, April 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The retreating Japanese threw open the gates of hospitals for the insane and lepers, permitting thousands of lunatics and diseased inmates to roam the Okinawa hills, Major Charles G. Sweet of the American Military Government said today, adding that more than 1,400 insane persons alone were turned loose.

Military patrols are doing their best to round up the lunatics, but language difficulties make their work hard except in the violent or the more advanced cases. Many of those released are violent, a public relations officer said.

The Japanese destroyed the records of the leprosarium, making it impossible to tell how many were released and difficult to continue treatment of those recaptured. A few lepers, mostly aged women, have been recognized by relatives and segregated, however.

Meanwhile today it was announced that all able-bodied Okinawa and Japanese civilian prisoners are being kept under close guard because of an increase in nocturnal sniping and the number of men between 18 and 45 appearing behind the American lines.

OKINAWA JAPS FREE LUNATICS

Okis Are Guarded To Curb Sniping

Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, April 8 [AP—*Delayed*]—All able-bodied Okinawa and Japanese civilian prisoners are being kept under

close guard because of a simultaneous increase in nocturnal sniping and the number of men between 18 and 45 appearing behind American lines.

All of these men are picked up by military police and put to nonmilitary work and placed in inclosures under guard at night.

"There has been an increase in sniping lately," explained Lieut. Col. Austin C. Shaffer, of Shelbyville, Tenn., provost marshal. "At the same time we noticed greater numbers of able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45. There may be no connection, but we are taking no chances."

Adult Males' Absence Noted

The absence of able-bodied adult males was one of the first things noticed when Americans landed on Okinawa. It was generally believed that Japanese troops took the men with them, willingly or unwilling. Possibly some of them are being sent back to cause as much trouble as possible.

Civilian problems are being solved as fast they they come up by Lieut. Col. Donald T. Winder, Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D.C., military government officer. He says there has been remarkably little trouble so far.

Those who are plainly docile and co-operative are being permitted to return to their homes and little truck gardens and are seemingly picking up the thread of their squalid existence unharmed by the wartime interruption.

Atimonan area in force, while on the Bicol Peninsula the 158th Regimental combat team continued to advance southwest of Duraga.

In the central section, the 6th Division's 63d Regiment stormed Mount Mataba after artillery concentration and captured the peak.

North Luzon Battle

The Japanese still were sternly defending northern Luzon, where the fighting has been bloody. The Yanks inched along, reducing hillside defenses one by one. In Balete Pass—on the Villa Verde trail area—58 caves were sealed.

On the road to Baguio, United States troops captured the village of Salat, 11 miles from the west coast, without serious opposition.

Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th Division advanced 30 miles from Fabrica on Negros Island around the northern tip to San Isidro on the east coast, trapping enemy remnants in a mountain pocket.

M'ARTHUR RETAINS STAFF FOR WIDER JOB

MANILA, April 12 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that the same staff that served under him in the Southwest Pacific would act in his new command covering all Pacific ground forces.

The officers are:

Chief of Staff—Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland.

Assistant Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Matthew W. Gunner.

Personnel—Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers.

Intelligence—Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby.

Adjutant General—Brig. Gen. Burdette M. Finch.

Public Relations—Brig. Gen. LeGrande A. Diller.

Plans and Training—Maj. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin.

Supply—Maj. Gen. Lester J. Whitlock.

Chief Signal Officer—Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Akin.

Chief Engineer—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey.

Anti-Aircraft Officer—Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat.

Headquarters Commandant—Col. Vachel D. Whatley Jr.

General MacArthur and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz were named to a joint High Command in the "On to Tokyo!" campaign. Admiral Nimitz will have over-all command of sea forces, and the two presumably will share command of naval and land air forces.

Philippine-Based Planes Hit Indo-China

Manila, April 12 (AP)—Fifth Air Force Liberators ranging far from their Philippine base over Indo-China exploded a fourteen-car Japanese troop train with direct bomb hits Monday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Fellow-pilots bombed Hong Kong's Victoria docks, two radio stations and rail installations on Hainan Island and sank six small freighters in the China Sea.

United States 14th Corps troops in South Luzon, where MacArthur announced organized Japanese resistance had been broken, secured road nets south of Tayabas.

14-Mile Gain

The 1st Cavalry Division advanced 14 miles from Lucban to occupy Sampaloc and sent advance elements to Mauban, on the east coast.

Elements of the 11th Airborne Division occupied the east coast

Carrier Planes Lash Formosa, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, April 12 (AP)—About 80 Allied carrier planes raided three major cities on northern Formosa for two hours today, the Japanese Domei news agency reported.

The unconfirmed dispatch, recorded here, claimed four were shot down.

Targets were identified as Kirun (Keelung), major port, shipbuilding and repair center on the northeast coast; Taihoku, key transportation center and port on the northwest coast 15 miles from Kirun, and Shingchiku, 40 miles southwest of Taihoku.

Formosa, a daily target of Philippines-based bombers, is about 125 miles from the Ryukyu Islands in whose waters American and British naval task forces have been operating for weeks.

CALLS ON JAP FLEET TO TAKE UP SUICIDE

San Francisco, April 12 (A. P.).—The officers and men of the Japanese fleet have been called on by their commander to resolve themselves into a suicide corps, the Tokyo radio declared in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. Admiral Soemu Toyoda told his men that Japan faces "the moment when the rise or fall of our nation will be decided."

The suicidal aspect of Japan's air warfare was emphasized by Capt. Goro Takase, chief of the naval press section. In a magazine article he wrote that Japanese planes "manufactured today will immediately be in use in the battefields tomorrow." He also warned, Tokyo added, that the Allied naval force operating in the Pacific battle area includes some 1,500 and more assorted warships.

The Japanese task force led by the battleship Yamato was serving as a suicide corps when the Yamato was sunk by American aerial blows on April 7.

Jap Propagandists Exploit Sinking Report

San Francisco, April 12 (AP)—Japanese propagandists today jumped on a United States State Department announcement concerning the Japanese Awa Maru as an admission that American submarines sank the relief ship and called it an "unscrupulous and barbaric action."

The propaganda broadcasts were beamed for American consumption and recorded here. The FCC said it had heard no broadcast tell the Japanese people of the note which said a submarine sank an unlighted vessel about 40 miles from the Awa Maru's estimated position and that one survivor said it was the relief ship.

Radio Commentator Jun Yamada termed the statement a formal admission that a United States submarine sank the Awa Maru and a "brazen reply to our inquiry."

"This unscrupulous and barbaric action of the American Navy," he continued, "speaks for itself."

BRITISH FORCES DRIVE PAST THAZI

CALCUTTA, April 11—(AP) British armored units drove east today from captured Thazi in an effort to intercept Japanese troops attempting to escape eastward into Thailand from central Burma along the Thazi-Taunggyi highway. Taunggyi is 85 miles east of Thazi.

Forward elements of the British column were reported to have reached Hlainglet, a village eight miles east of Thazi, important junction on both the Mandalay-Rangoon highway and railroad.

Other British forces pushing southward from Thazi toward Rangoon, 280 miles south, established a roadblock south of Thazi on the main highway and ambushed a column of retreating Japanese troops. In a brisk engagement 200 of the invaders were killed and eight artillery pieces captured.

British Indian troops operating directly east and slightly north of the Meiktila area captured a number of guns and supply dumps and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Medium bombers of the Eastern Air command attacked a Japanese supply and troop base at Kyaukpadaung, railhead of a 70-mile branch line southwest of Pyinmana. Pyinmana is 77 miles directly south of Meiktila.

Enemy troops and dug-in positions in the Arakan hills area on the west coast of Burma were attacked by Allied fighterbombers.

U. S. Isolationism Called Dead

CANBERRA, Australia, April 12 (AP).—R. J. F. Boyer, newly appointed chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission who recently returned from an American tour, said today he found no traces of isolationism in the Middle West. "Americans," he commented, "seem to have taken up the drive for international security as a mission with religious intensity."

Iran Names Parley Delegates

TEHERAN, Iran, April 12 (AP)—The principal delegates of Iran to the San Francisco Conference are Mustafa Adle, Minister of Justice, who is in Washington, chairman; Bagher Kazemi, former Minister of Education; Dr. Aliakbhar Siassi, Minister without portfolio; Alishjar Saleh, former Justice Minister; Dr. Quassen Ghani, former Deputy General; Ali Riazi; Nasrollah Entezam, who recently resigned as Foreign Minister, and Mohammed Shahy-Steh, Minister to Washington.

Britons Kill 1,029 Burma Japs In A Day

Calcutta, April 12 (AP)—Tanks, artillery and infantry of the British 14th Army, in sweeping sorties Tuesday through central Burma south of Meiktila, killed 1,029 Japanese, Allied headquarters announced today.

During the 24-hour action, the British and Indian troops destroyed or damaged ten Japanese guns, six medium tanks and two light tanks. During the three days from April 8 to 10, the Allied forces killed a total of 2,000 Japanese and knocked out 31 guns.

Fliers Walk Home Comfy with Kits

KUNMING, China—(AP) The American Red Cross has helped prepare "walk-out kits" for the benefit of fliers who come back from missions the hard way.

The kits have been cached by the Army at isolated outposts for easy access by airmen on foot. They contain medical and first aid items supplied by the Army Medical Corps and comfort and recreational items supplied by the Red Cross.

Each kit, designed for use by five men, contains toothpaste and toothbrushes, shaving cream, razors and blades, cigarettes and matches, soap, needles and thread, assorted buttons, pocket combs, notebooks and pencils, chewing gum, hard candy and a deck of cards.

LAOHOKOW FALLS

Chungking, April 12 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced tonight that Japanese troops had captured Laohokow, former advanced United States Fourteenth Air Force base, 200 miles from Hankow and 350 from Chungking. The city, which the Americans had abandoned as a base some time ago, fell yesterday morning after bitter street fighting.

Loyalist forces in Spain, has been sentenced to dismissal from the air force following conviction on four charges concerning improper disposal of about $680 worth of aircraft equipment and other articles.

'Whistleattable' Nurse First In Okinawa Flights

Honolulu, April 12 (AP)—Perhaps the most-whistled-at girl in Pacific is Ensign Jane Kendeigh, of Oberlin, Ohio.

She's a blue-eyed brunette, and she's the first flight nurse to fly to Iwo Jima and Okinawa—the two closest battlefronts to Japan.

Jane's duty is grim and heartbreaking, she vows, but the reaction of an American doughboy to a girl even when he's on his deathbed is exactly what you'd expect.

He Whistles

He perks up and whistles.

With a blush, Jane admitted: "It's almost like it would be back in the States if you walked down Main street," she asserted. "You know that sort of whistle that boys whistle when they're whistling at a girl walking down Main street."

Lieut. Emily Purvis, of Philadelphia, in charge of flight nurse headquarters, Guam, chose whistleattable Ensign Kendeigh for the honor of the first hospital plane flight to Iwo Jima and Okinawa. At Iwo the plane had to circle for 90 minutes because of the heavy artillery fire.

46 Hours To U.S.

Navy Air Transport Service officials, who operate the evacuation planes, assert it is possible for Okinawa patients to reach the United States within 46 hours.

NATS is equipped to evacuate 1,500 patients by air each month from Guam to Pearl Harbor and about 1,200 from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco.

Ensign Kendeigh is en route to California with a load of evacuees.

Ontario to Vote June 11.

Toronto, April 12 (A. P.).—Premier George Drew announced today that a general provincial election in Ontario would be held June 11. The election was brought on by the defeat of Drew's Progressive Conservative Government in the Legislature March 22 on a motion which charged negligence in preparing to meet post-war problems.

Whitey Dahl, Veteran Flyer, Fired By RCAF

Ottawa, April 12 (AP)—Squadron Leader Harold E. (Whitey) Dahl, RCAF, American veteran of the it was announced last night.

Dahl, who was released from a Spanish prison by Generalissimo Franco after a written appeal by his wife in 1939, has been commanding officer of a transport command station at Belem, Brazil.

Canada Eyes Export Trade

Ottawa, April 12 (AP)—Rapid reestablishment and expansion of export trade and encouragement of private investment at home will be two of Canada's chief goals in the period between victory over Germany and the end of the war against Japan, Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe announced in Parliament today.

"The Government proposes," Howe said, "to use appropriate means to influence expenditures" in four main channels:

1. Export Trade: The Government will "facilitate, through its wartime controls and otherwise, the re-establishment of peacetime markets for Canadian exports" in a pattern of free trade in particular collaboration with Great Britain and the United States. The Government is opposed to trade blocs.

Work For Employment

2. Private Investment: Reduction of barriers to private investment in industrial and commercial building, equipment, power and transportation facilities, development of natural resources and housing.

3. Public Investment: The Government will aim at maintaining the level of employment "while substituting private for a large part of public expenditures." The postwar employment problem "is not to be solved by huge expenditures on 'public works.'" Provincial and municipal governments are encouraged to develop their own public-works programs.

4. Government Finance: The Government will seek to maintain levels of employment and income "greatly above those ruling before the war," requiring Government expenditures and revenues above the prewar levels.

30-24-24733

War Declaration Approved

Santiago, Chile, April 12 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 70 to 0, approved last night the Government's action in declaring war against Japan. Senate approval was given earlier this week. Congressional ratification was purely academic, since the Government acted some time ago and has already signed the United Nations pact.

BRAZIL MAKES REPAIRS

APR 13 1945

RIO DE JANEIRO—(AP) Brazil's shipping repair shops and drydock on Vianna Island in Guanabara Bay have repaired or reconstructed 187 Allied vessels since 1939. In addition Vianna Island shops have constructed corvettes and subchasers which are on duty in the South Atlantic with Brazil's navy.

Escobar Won't Return to U. S.

Buenos Aires, April 12 (A. P.).—Adrian Escobar, who worked hard for the resumption of Argentine-United States relations, will not be returned to his old post as Ambassador at Washington now that Argentina has joined the United Nations, it was learned today. He will be succeeded by a younger man who also has had an important role in shaping Argentine policy favorable to the United Nations.

U. S. CASUALTIES REACH 899,390

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—American combat casualties since Pearl Harbor have now reached 899,390. Secretary of War Stimson today reported total Army casualties of 802,685, while the Navy set its losses at 96,705. The increase over last week's figure, 6,481, was one of the smallest weekly rises in months.

Mr. Stimson said that the Army figures reflected casualties reported through March 31 and covered operations on the war fronts through the middle of March.

A breakdown of Army casualties and similar figures through the preceding week follow: Killed, 159,267 and 156,471; wounded, 489,256 and 486,929; missing, 86,648 and 88,755; prisoners, 67,514 and 66,228. Of the wounded, 250,192 have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy: Killed, 37,402 and 36,649; wounded, 44,444 and 42,988; missing, 10,605 and 10,623; prisoners, 4,254 and 4,266.

Stettinius Says U. S. View Of Spain Is Not Changed

Indicates Break With Japan Won't Alter Relations

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. said today that Spain's break in relations with Japan will have no effect upon United States relations with the Franco government.

Spain severed relations with Japan yesterday, protesting Japanese atrocities against Spanish citizens in Manila.

Mr. Stettinius made his statement in reply to a request for comment at his news conference.

The United States now has diplomatic relations with Spain and is represented in Madrid by Ambassador Norman Armour. However, Washington has been critical of Spain's role during the European war, and Mr. Stettinius's reply apparently was intended to emphasize that this attitude is unchanged by Spain's action toward Japan.

France Honors Fairbanks Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The French government today honored Lieutenant Commander Douglas E. Fairbanks jr. and Lieutenant Commander John D. Lodge, both of the United States Navy. Both received the Legion of Honor in the Degree of Chevalier by Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, chief of the French naval mission here. Commander Fairbanks also was given the Croix de Guerre with palm. Both men were honored for their services in connection with the invasion of southern France in August, 1944.

President Nominates 2 To Be Rear Admirals

Washington, April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Commodore Edmund W. Burrough and Capt. Harold Blaine Miller, to be rear admirals.

Burrough, a native of Camden, N.J., has been attached to headquarters of Fleet Commander in Chief Admiral Ernest J. King since June 25, 1943. He was appointed commodore last September 8. His permanent address is Oswego, N.Y.

Captain Miller, a native of Newton, Iowa where he still maintains his permanent home, is public relations officer on the staff of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief.

Taylor in New U. S. Post

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—Wayne C. Taylor, who resigned yesterday as Under Secretary of Commerce, today was elected President of the Export-Import Bank. Leo T. Crowley, bank board chairman, said Mr. Taylor would take over the new position immediately. He was chosen by the board and succeeds Warren Lee Pierson, who recently resigned.

Peace League May Begin Job In U.S.

APR 13 1945

Washington, April 12 (AP)—The world peace-keeping organization to be blueprinted at San Francisco may conduct its first deliberations in the United States.

Diplomats speculated on this possibility today as they awaited word on the extent of destruction in Vienna to determine whether that old world capital—now almost entirely in Russian hands—remains a likely choice as a permanent meeting site.

As soon as the league is ratified by enough countries, the first assembly meeting probably will be called. This session would elect nonpermanent members of the security council and get the organization going.

U.S. May Be "Time Clock"

Because of the necessity for Senate debate and ratification, it is generally felt that this country will be the time clock and that when America is definitely in, the agency can begin to function. Other nations can act more quickly.

Possibility of the first meeting in this country is strengthened by the devastation in Europe.

Although it is a minor question, the permanent site of the new organization is expected to be hotly debated.

Canada and several other nations may argue strongly for this hemisphere. They are expected to contend:

1. That this hemisphere has never threatened world peace.
2. That it is equally accessible from Europe and Asia.
3. That it is far enough away to provide a calmer atmosphere for consideration of Europe's political turmoils.

Vienna Seems To Head List

However, Vienna at this point seems to head the speculative list. The Russians appear to favor the Austrian capital.

In addition, Russia along with Britain and the United States promised at Moscow in 1943 to reconstitute an independent Austria. In line with this pledge, some diplomats believe that establishment of the peace organization in Vienna would go a long way toward helping that impoverished nation economically.

Another decision that must be reached is on an official language.

While this country is understood to be pushing for English alone, for purposes of simplicity, it appeared there might be four or five.

All United Nations meetings so far have been conducted in English.

KRUG DEFENDS DEAL ON CANADA ALUMINUM

APR 13 1945

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Unless the war demand for aluminum decreases, the Government's stock, even under the new contract with Canada, will run out before the end of this year, Senators heard today.

War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug told the Senate Small Business Committee investigating the aluminum situation that it may still be necessary to bring back into production two dormant aluminum facilities in California. Some way, he said, will have to be worked out to provide manpower necessary for their operation.

Mr. Krug defended the contracts with Aluminum Company of Canada, including one signed last month, as essential to production of the quantity needed for war use. W. L. Batt, WPB vice chairman, asserted that the testimony already shows that the United States got the aluminum it needed, got back the money it loaned, and he declared that the Government agencies involved "feel that they made a good deal."

Mr. Krug told the committee that before the deal was made with Canada in 1941, the domestic power situation was thoroughly canvassed. He said the Interior Department and Bonneville Power were reluctant to promise more than a limited amount of power from the Columbia River plants lest they wreck opportunities for diversification of industry in the Northwest.

He said the second contract was not made until the total maximum production of all hydroelectric plants had been canvassed and still fell short of estimated needs.

FIRST LADY SPEAKS ON JUDGING ENEMY

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that Americans should withhold judgment about what they want done with Germany until more information is available about conditions when fighting ends.

At her news conference, the First Lady expressed the opinion that only the State and War departments have any real knowledge now of what may need to be done.

Asked when she thought the State Department should inform the public of German conditions after hostilities, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "As soon as the State Department knows itself." She added that the people must accustom themselves to thinking of international problems in terms of joint decision and action by various United Nations.

"We must get over the habit of years when we moved alone," she said. "We must accustom ourselves to remembering that we are not the only ones to decide."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she felt that when there is a United Nations organization, occupied countries should have the right to express their opinions also.

One reporter asked for comment on a recently published statement that "the honeymoon is over" between Mrs. Roosevelt and her strictly feminine press conference. The First Lady replied, but put her remarks off the record.

Yalta Escort Flyer Missing

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., April 12 (AP).—Colonel Arthur C. Agan, twenty-nine-year-old commander of the American 1st Fighter Group and leader of the fighter escort for principals at the Yalta Conference, has been listed as missing in action over Hungary since March 31, his family was notified yesterday. The colonel's mother, Mrs. A. C. Agan, lives in Corpus Christi, his wife and three-year-old daughter in San Antonio, where Colonel Agan was born.

Navy Personnel at 3,269,670

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The Navy had 3,269,670 officers and enlisted men as of Feb. 28, including nurses but not Marines and Coast Guards. As of Dec. 31, 1944, the figure was 3,211,273.

More Americans Freed by Reds

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Among American prisoners of war liberated by Soviet armies the following were listed today: Second Lieut. Meyer H. Axler; Mrs. Rose Goldstein, sister, 125 West Tremont Avenue, New York; and S/Sgt. Bert Spencer, Mrs. Elizabeth Suwtzenich, friend, 517 East Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Stettinius's Views On Italy Sought

APR 13 1945

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Congressional advocacy of full Allied status for Italy called upon the State Department today to explain this country's diplomatic intentions toward the former Axis partner.

Representative Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), author of a congressional resolution requesting the President to proclaim Italy a United Nations ally, has an appointment today with Secretary of State Stettinius to discuss Allied plans for that country.

Denied Lend-Lease Aid

Italy now is recognized as a "cobelligerent"—a status which denies her lend-lease aid and does not permit her participation in the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

"We want to find out from the State Department exactly what they have in mind for Italy," Marcantonio said at the close of day-long hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He said present treatment of Italy is "completely unrealistic."

No Action Indicated

There was no indication the Foreign Affairs Committee would act immediately on the Italian resolution. Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.), who also is a delegate to San Francisco, said he did not know whether the group would pass on the resolution before the conference opens April 25.

He declined to say whether the American delegation had discussed Italy's conference status.

SUBMARINE SCAMP IS LOST IN PACIFIC

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—The submarine Scamp and a large support-landing craft have been lost in the Pacific, the Navy announced today.

The submarine was reported overdue from patrol and presumed lost, and the LCS (S) (3)-49 was lost in the Philippines as the result of enemy action. The normal complement of a submarine is about sixty-five officers and men and that of a landing craft of the type about forty-five. There was no report of casualties on the landing craft.

The submarine was under the command of Commander John C. Hollingsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth of Emory University, Ga. Commander Hollingsworth is listed as missing in action.

The landing craft was skippered by Lieut. Harold W. Smith of Decatur, Ala. The Navy said that Lieut. Smith had no casualty status.

The announcement brought to 284 the total of naval vessels lost since the start of the war from all causes, including 227 sunk, forty-six overdue and presumed lost, and ten destroyed to prevent capture. The Scamp was the forty-second submarine lost, of which thirty-six have been reported overdue and presumed lost, four known sunk and two destroyed to prevent capture.

The Scamp was commissioned on September 18, 1942, and was built by the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. The LCS (S) (3)-49 was built by the Albina Engine & Machine Works, Inc., Portland, Ore., and was commissioned on August 31, 1944.

FEAR JAP REPRISAL

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—Possibility that an Allied submarine sank the Japanese relief ship Awa Maru raised fears today that Japan might ban further mercy shipments to Allied internees and war prisoners.

A State Department announcement said that the Navy reported the sinking of a ship April 1 about forty miles from the estimated position of the homeward-bound vessel and that a survivor said that it was the Awa Maru.

The Awa Maru was traveling under an Allied safe conduct guaranty but last night's announcement said that the ship sunk carried no lights of any kind. A communication is en route to Japan through Swiss authorities, the department added.

The supplies recently delivered to Formosa, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Dutch East Indies ports by the Awa Maru were held up at Vladivostok for months before the Japanese finally agreed to the arrangement.

CLASH REPORTED ON PHILIPPINES

By JACKSON S. ELLIOTT

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) A conflict between Interior Secre-

tary Ickes and State Secretary Stettinius over United States representation in the Philippines today is reported in full swing.

Ickes has asked President Roosevelt for the immediate appointment of a high commissioner. The appointment has been held up, it was learned, because of the insistence of the State department that an ambassador, to take office when the independence of the Commonwealth is proclaimed, be appointed instead. Such a budget item is contained in the State department's appropriation bill.

Both Ickes and Stettinius are seeking funds from Congress for their plans. The House Appropriations committee is said to be cold to Ickes' plan to send a high commissioner to the islands right away. But Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) of the appropriations committee and Senator Tydings (D-Md.), one of the authors of the independence act, succeeded in adding an item to the current deficiency appropriation bill which would provide for a high commissioner and a staff of experts.

It was learned today that Ickes is now urging the appointment of a high commissioner with the understanding that he will become ambassador upon the proclamation of independence. He stated last week that the full force of U. S. civil agencies must be brought to bear at once on Philippine rehabilitation problems and that the work of those agencies should be coordinated by a high commissioner.

Existing law provides for Philippine independence on July 4, 1946, or earlier, if the president so decides.

Philippine President Sergio Osmena is on record as requesting that independence be proclaimed on August 13.

MORGENTHAU'S WAR BOND AIM

He Says Pay-roll Plan Must Yield $2,500,000,000.

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—War successes don't seem to be causing American industrial workers to neglect either their work or buying War Bonds, Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury said today. This is shown, he said, by encouraging results in the first few days of the advance pay-roll savings period of the Seventh War Loan drive.

The three-month pay-roll campaign started on Monday. The drive itself will begin on May 14.

The Secretary said at a news conference that numerous aircraft plants, shipyards and other firms already have gone over the top in pledging their quotas of pay-roll deductions. Out of the total Series E bond quota of $4,000,000,000, pay-roll deduction over the three-month period must furnish $2,500,000,000.

Normal pay roll deductions during that time will be $1,500,000,000. That means the Treasury is asking wage earners to subscribe to an extra $1,000,000,000 between now and July 7.

War-finance officials said that "it will be a real sacrifice," since the average industrial worker probably actually will take home only about 60 per cent of his pay during April, May and June, after all deductions for bonds, income taxes, social security and others. Secretary Morgenthau said that absorbing $2,500,000,000 through pay roll deductions during the three months will be "a real contribution on the anti-inflation front."

Gamble Exhorts Drive Heads.

Now that we have the prospect of victory in Europe, the Seventh War Loan must be a rallying point for every American, Ted R. Gamble, assistant to Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, declared today at the drafting of final plans for the loan during a meeting of officials and trustees of mutual savings banks and Treasury officials in the Waldorf-Astoria.

"There never was a time when the banks of the country were called upon to perform as high a service as they surely will render in this drive," he said.

Lloyd Seidman, vice-president of the Donahue & Coe Advertising Agency, has been placed in charge of newspaper advertising for the Seventh War Loan Drive, May 14 to June 30, Irving Lesser, general chairman for the campaign in the New York area of the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, announced today.

Mr. Lesser also announced that he has appointed the following executive committee: Harry Brandt, Max Cohen, Oscar Doob, Wilbur England, Si Fabian, Malcolm Kingsberg, Harry Mandel, C. C. Moskowitz, Sam Rinzler, Edward Rugoff, Fred Schwartz, Robert S. Weitman and William White.

The borough chairmen are George C. Ritch, Manhattan; Eugene Meyers, Bronx; Helen Beckerman, Brooklyn; Fred W. Brunelle, Queens, and Louis Goldberg, Richmond.

SOMERVELL WARNS OF CRISIS IN STEEL

Also Tells Senate Committee That Civilians Will Face New Shortage in Shoes

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WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—In a review of problems developing with the imminent shift of major war activity to the Pacific theatre, Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army's Service of Supplies, and other members of the General Staff told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that again the nation was scraping the bottom of the steel barrel.

This new crisis in steel production has developed, it was disclosed, because of the increased weight of bombs, plus needs for heavy equipment in the Pacific.

The civilian pinch in the Pacific war will be felt primarily in steel, cotton goods and shoes, the Senators heard. Steel lack may hamper the reconversion of the auto industry. Cotton is needed for lightweight uniforms. Shoes rot fast in the Pacific fighting areas. Civilians may be cut to one pair a year.

Plans have been worked out, the Senators were told, for a three-way trail of men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific. Some will go direct to the Orient. Some will come back to the United States and then go to the Pacific. Some will go direct from this country to the Japanese war zone.

The legislators were informed that the Army intended to adhere rigidly to a point system in deciding which of the fighting men in Europe should come home, which should stay there to help occupy Germany, which should go on to fight the Japanese.

The return of men and supplies to this country will be slower than the public expects, but the Army hopes to offset criticism when it publishes its point standards.

Grain ships and freighters will be fitted up to help bring troops back across the Atlantic. Throughout all the conference, the military men emphasized that shipping is the big bottleneck for the tremendous movements soon to get under way.

Congress Urged To Let Nation Join Food Pool

Wickard and Jones Say United Nations Plan Is Necessary for Stability

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The government's top agriculture administrators asked Congress today for enabling legislation to make the United States a member of a world-wide food supply organization.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard appeared before the House Foreign Affairs committee in support of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations which first was conceived at a world food conference in Hot Springs, Va., in 1943.

Twenty nations must subscribe to the organization—providing an international exchange of food production and supply organization—to put it in operation. Nineteen have joined.

"If levels of living are not raised all over the world—if the total economy does not expand—all our painstaking efforts after the war will add up to nothing," Secretary Wickard told the committee.

"Sooner or later the nations would slip back into the old pattern of fighting for large shares of a shrinking trade."

The world food and agriculture organization, he said, would "promote international co-operation in maintaining security and raising levels of living."

President Roosevelt recently asked Congress to ratify our participation in the organization as a double-edged weapon to raise the world level of nutrition and improve international living conditions.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius told the committee the responsibilities contemplated in the food organization are "intimately bound up with the success of the world organization which we hope to establish as a result of our labors at San Francisco."

His statement was read to the committee by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, who gave the committee a technical review of the plan for an international pool of food information.

"We shall not be able to achieve a lasting peace," said the Stettinius statement, "unless the nations of the world collaborate successfully to reduce and eventually remove the economic and social causes of war."

The Secretary said the food organization comes within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

NAZI COLLAPSE SEEN IMMINENT

Victory Only a Few Days Off, Army Officials Tell Senators.

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WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) High Army officials told Senators today the end of organized fighting in Germany probably will come within a few days.

Describing the pell-mell dash of American armies across Germany, general staff officers expressed the opinion to members of the Senate military committee that a collapse of Nazi arms is imminent.

Those who attended the conference said the Army chiefs said: Only pockets of resistance will remain to be cleaned up after this collapse.

Army Sure of Results

They feel so sure of results that orders have been drawn drastically reducing the shipments of durable equipment to Europe in preparation for reversing the flow toward the Pacific.

They hope that Hitler and his Nazi leaders will be captured, although they did not discount the possibility of escape by some.

A German broadcast heard today had Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi propaganda minister, saying that "the war cannot last much longer in my opinion."

In a review of problems developing with the imminent shift of major war activity to the fight against Japan, the Senators also were told by Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army's service of supplies, and other military leaders that the nation again is scraping the bottom of the barrel on steel.

Steel Crisis Develops

This new crisis in steel production has developed, it was disclosed, because of the increased weight of bombs, plus needs for heavy equipment in the Pacific.

The civilian pinch in the Pacific war will be felt primarily in steel, cotton goods and shoes, the senators heard. Steel lack may hamper the reconversion of the auto industry. Cotton is needed for lightweight uniforms. Shoes rot fast in the Pacific fighting areas. Civilians may be cut to one pair a year.

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Army Throws Aside Secrecy Covering Ultra-New Weapons

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) Secrecy surrounding some of the Army's ultra-new weapons has been thrown aside, in evident contempt of the enemy's ability to do anything about it now.

Newsmen were invited to an exhibition at nearby Fort Myer, Va., where was assembled materiel so new that some items have not yet gone into production. Expecting to be pledged to secrecy, they were told they could write of anything they saw.

Among those things packed into one enclosure and in use or ready to use against Germany and Japan were:

1. Radar aircraft detection sets that will spot a plane 120 miles away.

2. A 90-millimeter anti-tank gun that will punch through eight inches of armor and kill a German panther tank at six and a quarter miles.

3. A radio detonator that will fire mines up to 120 miles away by dialing a combination just as in making a telephone call.

4. A new type of floating bridge of hollow aluminum beams so light they can be placed by hand and so strong they will bear a 43-ton tank.

And there were many other heretofore top secret weapons.

The warhead of the army's robot bomb was in the collection. Containing the explosive charge, it weighs 2,100 pounds. The bomb's flight is calculated and when over the target a "spoiler" device changes the angle of the stabilizing fins at the rear, putting the bomb into a dive at the target.

The 43-ton T-26 tank, with a long-tubed 90 millimeter gun, will fire a shell with a muzzle velocity of 3,750 feet a second and penetrate 14 inches of armor at 300 yards.

Displayed was the army's 10-inch mortar, capable of dropping a shell with pin-point accuracy at 9,300 yards—more than five miles—firing at the rate of a round every two minutes. This high-angle weapon is useful for punching down into deep fortifications.

The 155-millimeter gun, mounted on an M-4 tank chassis, hurls a 95-pound projectile 25,400 yards—nearly 14½ miles. Operated by an eight-man crew, it is designed to provide heavy but mobile ordnance for rapidly advancing ground forces.

Also to contribute to the heavy ordnance support for forward moving troops is the eight-inch, 4½-ton howitzer, mounted on an M-4 chassis and having a range of 18,500 yards—more than 10 miles.

The army displayed its largest mobile anti-aircraft gun firing a completely assembled (projectile and propellant) shell, the 105-millimeter weapon. Weighing 46,000 pounds, the gun has a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second with shell bursts at 46,000 feet.

(The largest mobile AA gun used by the Army is a 120 millimeter weapon, but the projectile and propellant are loaded separately.)

This gun can be controlled either manually by the gun crew stationed at the weapon or linked to the T-38 anti-aircraft battery director, an amazing piece of almost human equipment also exhibited.

The director, composed of multiple but interconnected equipment, searches the sky with a scanning disc for enemy aircraft, can pick up a target at 130 miles, track it automatically while at the same

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time computing for the lead necessary to hit the target, the fuse setting and other necessary factors of fire control.

Radar Detector Portable

The radar detector with the 120 mile range (when the scanner is located at a 50-foot altitude) is so highly portable and compact that the equipment, except for the aerial, can be taken into a foxhole.

Another electrically operated locator is linked to a searchlight battery, automatically keeping the lights trained on aircraft for purposes of identification and anti-aircraft fire at night.

A "sound locator" is a valuable item for ground forces seeking to determine the exact position from which enemy mortar or other artillery fire is coming. This equipment is used singly or in pairs, the latter for triangulation to enable counter-battery action against the enemy position. An enemy gun position can be located for counter-battery fire within five minutes.

The "radar detonator" for firing mines, either on land or in the water, is a refinement in the long-used method of leading wires to a land or sea mine to detonate it in the path of an advancing enemy troop movement or ships.

A dial, almost identical in appearance with the common telephone dial, is used. A three-digit code (21,000 different codes are possible) is dialed to fire a mine with the same code frequency. The range of radio detonator is eight miles over land and 20 miles over water.

In the field of engineering, supply and communication, all material is geared, like weapons, to a war of movement. Lightness, compactness, the ability to handle heavy equipment in transit are emphasized.

New Type Floating Bridge

The new type of floating bridge although in production has yet to reach any of the theaters. The flooring and spans are of one element—a series of balks or hollow square beams of aluminum alloy. The beams lock together with pins, resting on pontoon boats of 60-foot length, divided in half for handling ease.

Of prime value in jungle fighting is the light model of the 37 millimeter gun, which can be broken in to five parts and packed on the backs of soldiers. Among the projectiles fired by this weapon is a cannister shell, which sprays slugs over a wide area, searching out hidden enemy soldiers in the jungle.

Less spectacular than weapons but of equal importance in fighting a war far from home were the multitude of service items.

WAR SECRETS BILL BLOCKED

Ferguson Asks Restudy of Senate Measure.

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Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—A war secrets bill which Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) contends might cut off information from Congress and possibly affect the press has been blocked in the Senate on Mr. Ferguson's motion.

On Monday the bill, bearing approval of the military committee, was passed by the Senate in routine fashion. Yesterday, Senator Ferguson entered a motion for reconsideration of this action. He told his colleagues the measure should be amended before going to the House.

In his view, he told reporters, the bill which provides fines and imprisonment for persons divulging information from coded Government messages, might prevent congressional committees from obtaining information on the events leading up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

He also contended the measure might be so applied that it would affect newspapers and wire services which transmitted information derived from coded messages. The bill empowers the President to designate types of messages which would be considered secret information. Others not so designated could be published.

Vice-President Truman said in an interview that the Ferguson motion effectively would hold the bill in the Senate until the Michigan Senator or some other member asks for action. If no action of that nature is taken, the measure would not reach the House.

"I'm wondering if the bill is as broad as it is pictured," Mr. Truman said. "If it is, I don't see how it got by the Military Affairs Committee. I'm sure no congressional committee wants to shut off any information the public should have."

Will Ask Amendments.

Senator Ferguson told a reporter he would ask the Senate Military Committee to draft amendments to narrow the scope of powers conferred on the President in the bill. He said that if Congress passes the measure in its present form "we would place in the hands of the President the writing of the history of the war."

"I certainly have no objection to keeping secret information dealing with the kinds of materials and how the war machine works," he said. "But as soon as the need for security ends with the close of the war, it is the right of history to know exactly what has happened." He said it would be possible to "conceal information" for political reasons, instead of security reasons," under the measure's terms.

Declaring that the American press "has done a good job under voluntary censorship," the Senator added that the bill could be so construed as to clamp a Government lid on diplomatic, as well as war information, preventing publication of facts contained in coded messages.

While Chairman Thomas (D.-Utah) was not immediately available for comment, other members said the military committee undoubtedly will consider amendments to be offered when the reconsideration motion is called up for action.

U. S. Protests on War Prisoners

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—The Government accused the Nazis today of shocking atrocities against American prisoners of war amid indications of a stiffening attitude toward German prisoners in this country. A joint statement by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of State Stettinius, charging Germany with "steadily increasing failure" to live up to the Geneva Convention in treatment of prisoners, declared that in general "conditions under which American prisoners are held in Germany today are deplorable."

Meanwhile, Col. A. H. Brawner asserted in Chicago that German war prisoners in the Sixth Service Command "never have been granted extra meals, between meals snacks, or luxuries of any kind." Col. Brawner was commenting on complaints voiced by C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders at Granite City, Ill., that German prisoners working there had been allowed extra meals and other favors.

The War Department said that there is no general policy providing for snacks for prisoners, but it was learned that a "general tightening up" is under way at various camps, and that German prisoners are going to lose some privileges which they have had. It was emphasized, however, that their treatment will conform to the Geneva Convention.

Bread and Water Diet.

One indication of sterner handling came from Belle Glade, Fla., where 250 prisoners at a cannery were put on a bread and water diet after they had gone on a two-day strike in protest against a delay in the arrival of their allotment of cigarettes, and Representative Cliff Davis (D.-Tenn), a member of the House Military Committee, says that he will move for an investigation of conditions at prisoner-of-war camps in this country. The statement by Secretaries Stimson and Stettinius told of efforts to help relieve the plight of American prisoners in Germany, but emphasized the fact that the big problem was the shipment of Red Cross supplies to the camps.

The Joint Statement.

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The text of the joint statement follows:

"Since the beginning of this year there has been a steadily increasing failure on the part of the German Government to provide according to the standards established by the Geneva Convention for American prisoners of war in German custody. Accordingly, the Government of the United States, with the co-operation of the Swiss Government as protecting power, the Swedish Government, the American Red Cross, and the International Red Cross, has been and is doing everything within its power to get food and other supplies to these men.

"In general, conditions under which American prisoners are held in Germany today are deplorable. The offensives of the Allied armies on the east and on the west have overrun twenty-seven of the prisoner of war camps and hospitals out of the seventy-eight in which American soldiers were known to be held. These military operations have resulted in the liberation of approximately 15,000 Americans on the eastern and western fronts. However, the German Government has hastily evacuated 36,000 American prisoners into the interior of Germany, where 34,000 others were already being held.

"The conditions under which many of these 70,000 men are living today are due to a large extent to Germany's

Continued on Page 11.

[illegible] less [illegible] with [illegible] military defeat. [illegible] inter[illegible] bases, [illegible] any [illegible] hospital [illegible] her transport system is demoralized, administrative chaos has resulted and there has been a loss of effective central control.

"The movement of these 36,000 American prisoners into the interior of Germany, together with thousands of other Allied prisoners, and millions of civilians, was accomplished in many cases on foot. The German Government made little or no preparation to provide food, shelter and medical care for these prisoners, who were marched long distances under extreme weather conditions. Many of them arrived at their destinations exhausted and sick. Those who were unable to complete the marches were eventually transported to railheads, from which they were moved by freight trains to prisoner-of-war camps deeper in Germany.

"The constant compressing of these prisoners into camps in an ever-narrowing area has resulted in extreme hardship. Food and sanitary provisions have suffered, and disrupted transport facilities have resulted in a shortage of Red Cross supplies in many places.

"In an effort to relieve this situation, large central supply depots of Red Cross stocks were established in areas where there were large concentrations of Allied prisoners. In northern Germany Lubeck was the German port of entry for materials shipped via Sweden. Moosburg, in Bavaria, was the railhead for delivery of supplies from Switzerland. The locations of these depots may be changed in accordance with changes in prisoner concentrations and changes in the operational situation.

Ample Food Available.

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"Ample stocks are available in Sweden and Switzerland to

keep these depots provided. At present, a total of 163,580 tons of Red Cross supplies, including millions of individual food parcels, are either available in Lubeck and Moosburg for transshipment into Germany or are awaiting shipment in Switzerland and at the ports of Toulon, Goteberg, Lisbon, Marseilles and Barcelona.

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"Supplies are moved constantly from Sweden to Lubeck in small Swedish coastal vessels. Railroad cars have been made available for an international Red Cross pool for the carriage of supplies from Switzerland into Germany. A total of 525 railroad cars have been supplied for this service from non-German sources. During the first twelve days of March, Germany provided forty-four railroad cars for the transport of 500 tons of Red Cross supplies from Switzerland.

"The principal problem is that of transporting these supplies to the prisoner-of-war camps after they have arrived in Germany. Recourse is being had to truck convoys. These have been furnished, together with fuel, from Allied governmental and military sources. They are operated by the International Red Cross. Approximately 250 trucks are reported to be operating at present in this service in southern Germany, and sixty-eight in northern Germany. Additional trucks are being assembled and put into service as soon as available.

Prisoners Driving Trucks.

"In many cases, Allied prisoners of war are driving the relief trucks. Military authorities report, with particular reference to the southern area, that the facilities for moving the supplies are improving.

"Despite chaotic conditions inside Germany, there is evidence that supplies are reaching some of the prisoner camps. Efforts to get supplies to all of the remaining camps will continue unremittingly.

"These facts are presented so that the American people may have authoritative information regarding the conditions under which American prisoners are being held in Germany and knowledge of the efforts being made to ameliorate those conditions.

"In addition to the suffering caused by the conditions here described, instances are being daily uncovered of deliberate neglect, indifference and cruelty in the treatment of American prisoners, actions which have shocked the entire civilized world. These atrocities are documented by the pitiable condition of liberated American soldiers, the American nation will not forget them. It is our relentless determination that the perpetrators of the heinous crimes against American citizens and against civilization itself will be brought to justice."

Ships In Convoy Crash; 5 Lost

New York, April 12 (AP)—Seared lips scarcely moving beneath bandages, a survivor of last Monday's tanker collision and fire in which four men were killed and 27 still are missing, today thanked two shipmates for saving his life after he had tried in desperation to drown.

"I was swallowing water, hoping to drown rather than drift into the flames," said Alfred Kemp, 37, of Baton Rouge, La., second assistant on the tanker St. Mihiel, and one of ten survivors at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island.

The collision, the War Shipping Administration reported earlier, occurred 700 miles at sea, when the gasoline-laden St. Mihiel on its maiden voyage collided with the tanker Nashbulk in the twilight. Both were part of an Allied convoy.

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Abandon-Ship Order Given

The St. Mihiel, which was carrying 180,000 barrels of 80-octane gasoline, burst into flames immediately, the WSA said, and the blaze was not brought under control until abandon-ship orders had been given.

All except one of the dead and missing were crew members of the St. Mihiel, the WSA reported.

Kemp said his rescuers were Second Cook George H. Chapman, 20, of Espyville, Pa., who kept him afloat after he lost consciousness, and Philip Shera, 18, a wiper, of Columbus, Ohio, who pulled Kemp aboard a smoldering life raft.

The "real hero," said Lieut. (jg) Donald Murray, of the Bronx, New York city, was Chief Engineer Ralph E. Jamieson, also of New York.

"He did everything," declared Murray. "He stayed aboard the St. Mihiel to the last—kept steam pressure up, kept steam going into the gasoline tanks to smother flames, and made the plant secure.

"He was one guy in a million—he's the guy who saved the ship."

Quartermaster Frank Boeing, 22, of Milwaukee, said the man at the wheel and the man on watch of the St. Mihiel had no time to find life jackets. "They drowned almost immediately," he said. "They didn't have a chance."

Boeing said he clung to a life jacket with a dead man inside it part of the four hours he was afloat.

Robert Corda, 20, the quartermaster, of Leominster, Mass., said he and three others floated two and one half hours on a log before they were picked up.

Crash Occurs During Rain

The crash occurred, survivors said, shortly before 8 P.M. in a light rain.

Shera said he felt a "crunching or scraping," pulled on pants and shirt, jumped overboard, lost his life jacket and paddled helplessly for a while five feet below the intense flames.

He said the life raft bumped into him a few moments after he began praying for anything that would keep him from sinking. For a while he used an ordinary seaman's jacket as a sort of life preserver.

Of the six survivors interviewed, Kemp was the only one seriously injured. The St. Mihiel's captain, R. E. Porter, of Nova Scotia, was reported to have been burned fatally.

German Prisoner of War Shot.

Dermott, Ark., April 12 (A. P.).—A German prisoner of war was shot and killed by a guard yesterday at the prisoner of war camp here.

BIG BRITISH SHIP ATTACKS IN INDIES

San Francisco, April 12 (A. P.).—A small task force including a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type yesterday attacked Sabang, on We Island, off the northwestern tip of Sumatra, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, declared in a broadcast picked up by the FCC.

The task force was built around two converted carriers and two battleships, the British-er, and what was believed to be the French battleship Richelieu, Domei said, adding that while the attack was in progress a small force of destroyers shelled Keeta Radja on the Sumatra mainland.

Calcutta, April 12 (A. P.).—Tanks, artillery and infantry of the British Fourteenth Army, in sweeping sorties on Tuesday through central Burma south of Meiktila, killed 1,029 Japanese, Allied headquarters announced today.

During the twenty-four-hour action, the British and Indian troops destroyed or damaged ten Japanese guns, six medium tanks and two light tanks. During the three days from April 8 to 10, inclusive, the Allied forces killed a total of 2,000 Japanese and knocked out thirty-one guns.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the western front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

2d Armored—Crossed Elbe River in Magdeburg area; raced on along last fifty-seven miles to Berlin; can be in capital by tomorrow or Saturday.

4th Armored—Sped twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours in new break-through on Leipzig front; crossed Saale River.

5th Armored—Flanking the Hell-on-Wheels Division's shove to the Elbe, drove into Meine and Gifhorn, both north of Brunswick.

6th Armored—Raced forty-six miles in new breakthrough in Leipzig sector; crossed Saale River.

10th Armored—Forced to pull back from Crailshem by strong German pressure at the end of a twenty-two-mile long corridor it had driven midway between Stuttgart and Nuernberg. Front dispatches did not disclose extent of withdrawal.

10th Cavalry Group—Near Coburg; sped on to a point ten miles south of the city and fifteen miles north of Bamberg; were under small arms fire thirty-five miles west of the Munich-Berlin superhighway in southern Germany.

11th Armored—Captured Coburg and Neustadt; reached a point thirty-three miles northwest of Bayreuth; sped on to within forty miles of Czecho-Slovakia.

17th Airborne—Cleaned up Essen.

26th Infantry—Moved to area twelve miles north of Coburg.

30th Infantry—Fighting in Brunswick, wiping out last few die-hard Nazis.

35th Infantry—Captured Gelsenkirchen.

42d Infantry—Captured Schweinfurt.

71st Infantry—Was seven miles north of Coburg.

76th Infantry—Reached a point ten miles north of Weimar and forty-seven miles southwest of Leipzig.

79th Infantry—Fought into Bochum.

80th Infantry—Captured Weimar without a fight; encircled Erfurt and fought in its streets after three-hour bombardment.

83d Infantry—Raced thirty-eight miles east of Goslar; captured Halberstadt and Wegeleben; covered Second Armored Division's flank.

89th Infantry—Advanced seven miles eastward; deployed along the Ilm River from six to thirteen miles southwest of Weimar.

90th Infantry—Reached points twenty-two miles south of Erfurt.

97th Infantry—Reached the Ilm in the area from twelve to eighteen miles south of Erfurt.

100th Infantry—Cleared three-fourths of Heilbronn, which first was entered yesterday; Germans hold surrounding high ground.

APR 14 1945

LONDON, APRIL 12—(AP)—A WESSAGE BY CAPT. PHILLIP J. CAROSELLY, DESCRIBED AS A FREED AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR FROM JERSEY CITY, N.J., WAS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO LAST NIGHT. ASSURING HIS FAMILY HE IS "OKAY."

"OKAY," THE MESSAGE SAID. "FREE FEB. 16. NOW IN ODESSA, RUSSIA IS MAKING FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMING HOME. LOVE."

IT WAS ADDRESSED TO MRS. ISABELLA M. CAROSELLY, 620 PAVONIA (SPELLING UNCERTAIN.) AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

APL D1033/KIN / 445A

30.24- 24737

NIGHT CABLE

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 5:30 PEW TODAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 12)

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, APRIL 12--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK ANDERSON, DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE INSIGNIA OF COMMANDER OF THE BATH BY SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, BRITISH UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR.

APR 14 1945

THE CITATION READS: "ANDERSON WAS THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE EIGHTH U.S. BOMBER COMMAND FROM JUNE, 1943, TO JANUARY, 1944, AND PREVIOUSLY COMMANDED A BOMBER COMBAT DIVISION AND A BOMBER COMBAT WING.

WHILE HOLDING THESE APPOINTMENTS HE DISPLAYED GREAT SKILL AND BOUNDLESS RESOLUTION IN PLANNING AND DIRECTING BOMBER OPERATIONS AGAINST OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

"SINCE JANUARY, 1944, HE HAS HELD THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE AND HAS DONE PARTICULARLY GOOD WORK IN COORDINATING BRITISH AND AMERICAN STRATEGIC BOMBING OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE DONE SO MUCH TO DESTROY AND DISORGANIZE THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 5:30 PEW TODAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 12).

GMK 405PEW

APRA CHAMBERLAINS 2935.

A12

PMS BUDGET

APR 14 1945

RUSSIAN (400)

LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-RUSSIAN TANKS, DRIVING SWIFTLY FOR THE BAVARIAN FRONTIER WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED THE DANUBE BEND 42 MILES WEST OF VIENNA TODAY AS OTHER SOVIET TROOPS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF THE HISTORIC AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID SOVIET ARMOR REACHED A POIN BETWEEN KREMS AND MELK, 50 MILES FROM LINZ, 75 MILES FROM BAVARIA AND LITTLE MORE THAN 115 MILES FROM BERCHTESGADEN, MOUNTAINTOP RETREAT OF ADOLF HITLER.

FALL OF VIENNA APPEARED TO BE ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS AS MOPPING UP OF THE LAST ENEMY RESISTANCE PROGRESSED RAPIDLY INSIDE THE VITAL COMMUNICATIONS HUB AND SECOND CITY OF THE GREATER REICH.

RUSSIAN SHOCK TROOPS YESTERDAY STORMED ACROSS THE DANUBE CANAL INSIDE THE CAPITAL, GAINING CONTROL OF HALF THE NINE-MILE-LONG ISLAND BETWEEN THE CANAL AND THE RIVER WHERE THE NAZIS WERE MAKING A FINAL STAND.

NINE-TENTHS OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE CITY SOUTH OF THE DANUBE ALREADY WAS IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL THE RUSSIANS SLASHED ONE OF THE LAST GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTES--A SECONDARY RAILROAD RUNNING NORTH TO LUNDENBURG AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK CITY OF BRUENN (BRNO).

A GREAT TANK BATTLE RAGED IN THAT AREA AS THE GERMANS TRIED DESPERATELY TO CHECK THE WESTWARD DRIVE OF MARSHAL IVAN S. MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY FOR A LINKUP WITH MARSHAL FEODOR I. TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINIAN TROOPS SWEEPING THROUGH AND BEYOND VIENNA FROM THE SOUTH.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MEANWHILE, THE SECOND AND FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMIES LINKED UP IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS AND CLEARED A SUPPLY ROAD FROM POLAND TO THE VIENNA FRONT.

TOLBUKHIN'S FORCES CAPTURED ONE OF THE DANUBE CANAL BRIDGES INTACT AND RACED ACROSS UNDER NAZI MORTAR FIRE, QUICKLY SEIZING THE VIENNA ELECTRIC POWER STATION AND CLEARING THE ENTIRE PRATER PARK AREA, CHIEF AMUSEMENT CENTER OF THE FAMED CITY.

PRESSING FARTHER ALONG THE NARROW ISLAND, THE RUSSIANS ENGAGED A HETEROGENEOUS NAZI GARRISON, WHICH INCLUDED LUFTWAFFE PILOTS, SAILORS, VOLKSSTURMERS, SS MEN AND EVEN BOYS FROM JUNKERS SCHOOLS, AND THEN BROKE INTO THE JEWISH QUARTER OF LEOPOLDSTADT, ONE OF THE LAST THREE DISTRICTS HELD BY THE GERMANS.

APR 14 1945

A13

THERE THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING FROM CELLARS, OVERTURNED STREET CARS AND FROM THEIR OWN BURNED OUT TANKS.

THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THAT AUSTRIANS FORCIBLY MOBILIZED INTO THE GERMAN VOLKSSTURM WERE JOINING THE RED ARMY AND THAT ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATIONS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN SEVERAL AUSTRIAN TOWNS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL RUSSIAN INDICATION THAT THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE WERE REACTING TO MOSCOW'S PROMISE SUNDAY THAT AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE WOULD BE RESTORED AND THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT SEEK TO CHANGE AUSTRIA'S SOCIAL SYSTEM.

M310AEW

LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-CHAIRMEN OF THE LEADING BRITISH TOBACCO COMPANIES ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT MOUNTING COSTS OF LEAF

TOBACCO OF ALL GROWTHS, THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID TODAY.

THE NEWS QUOTED SIR HUGO CUNLIFFE-OWEN OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY AS SAYING THAT A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN THE FIRM'S LIQUID RESOURCES WAS DUE TO INCREASED COST OF LEAF STOCKS. LORD DULVERTON OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY TOLD STOCKHOLDERS THE AVERAGE LEAF COST NOW STANDS AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

APR 14 1945

ARTHUR PHILLIPS OF GODFREDY PHILLIPS AND SIR EDWARD BARRON OF THE CARRERAS FIRM ALSO MADE SIMILAR COMMENTS.

MT739AEW

T

A208

LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS SUFFERED 146,742 CIVILIAN CASUALTIES -- 60,583 KILLED AND 86,159 INJURED -- FROM ENEMY AIR ACTION SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE FIGURES INCLUDED 792 KILLED AND 1,426 BADLY INJURED DURING MARCH. SINCE THAT TIME NO ENEMY EXPLOSIVES HAVE LANDED IN ENGLAND.

W157PEW

A55

LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED TOKYO ADVICES TODAY AS SAYING THE JAPANESE "HAD THROWN A SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS AGAINST ALLIED SHIPS OFF OKINAWA, SINKING ONE CRUISER." THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE ALLIED FLEET LYING OFF THE ISLAND INCLUDED FIVE BATTLESHIPS, 15 TO 20 CRUISERS, 40 TO 45 DESTROYERS AND 100 TO 130 TRANSPORTS.

M540AEW

A56 (130)

LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNRRA WOULD SEND 200 TEAMS OF WORKERS INTO GERMANY TO CARE FOR UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS BROUGHT EDITORIAL WARNINGS FROM LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY THAT SUCH RELIEF WORK WOULD FACE TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS OF SHORTAGES AND INADEQUATE SHIPPING.

THE DAILY HERALD SAID THE UNRRA HAD BEEN SLOW IN GETTING UNDER WAY, DECLARING THAT IN THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY "THERE HAS BEEN NO

STRONG, SUSTAINING HAND FROM OUTSIDE TO SUCCOR THE HOMELESS, HUNGRY EXILES. AND ONLY NOW, WEEKS AFTER THE FORESEEABLE NEED MATURED, IS SOMETHING BEING DONE."

IN AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "WORLD SHORTAGE," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH DECLARED THAT NO ONE COULD FEEL SATISFIED CONCERNING THE PROGRESS OF UNRRA'S WORK.

"THE PLIGHT OF A LARGE PART OF EUROPE IS GRAVE ALREADY AND MORE URGENT EFFORTS ARE REQUIRED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM," IT ADDED.

M543AEW

A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN SAID THAT RED ARMY AIR RECONNAISSANCE HERALDING A RUSSIAN ASSAULT ON BERLIN WAS "EXCEPTIONALLY BRISK." HE ADDED THAT THE GERMANS HAD NOTED "GROWING RUSSIAN READINESS."

EXTENSIVE RUSSIAN MOTORIZED AND RAIL MOVEMENTS WERE REPORTED BY THE ENEMY IN THE ODER BEND FROM GUBEN, 51 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, NORTH TO KUESTRIN, 38 MILES EAST OF THE CAPITAL.

APR 14 1945

A242

IN THE KUESTRIN AREA THE GERMANS HAVE REPORTED THAT MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV HAS HACKED OUT SIX SPRINGBOARD BRIDGEHEADS EXTENDING TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF BERLIN, BUT THE DNB AGENCY CLAIMED WEDNESDAY THAT THE LAST OF THESE HAD BEEN "WIPED OUT." MOSCOW NEVER HAS CONFIRMED CROSSINGS OF THE ODER IN THIS AREA, BUT HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ZHUKOV HAS BEEN MASSING POWER FOR THE PAST TWO MONTHS FOR HIS "FINAL BIG HEAVE."

THERE WAS AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM THE ROME RADIO THAT ZHUKOV ALREADY HAD BEGUN HIS OFFENSIVE, BUT NEITHER BERLIN NOR MOSCOW GAVE ANY CONFIRMING CLUE.

THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID THAT NORTH OF AUSTRIA THERE WAS FIGHTING ONLY AT BRESLAU. THE HOLDOUT GARRISON OF THE LOWER SILESIAN CAPITAL WAS TAKING A TERRIBLE BEATING AS MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY GROUP PRESSED AN ALLOUT ASSAULT TO REDUCE IT AND RELEASE HIS FORCES FOR A DRIVE SOUTH OF BERLIN TOWARD DRESDEN FOR A JUNCTION WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD AND FIRST ARMIES, 129 MILES AWAY.

TRANSOCEAN SAID THE RUSSIANS SCORED NEW GAINS WITHIN RUBBLED BRESLAU

AS THEY BORED IN FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST WITH POWERFUL AIR SUPPORT.

IN VIENNA MEANWHILE RUSSIAN STORM UNITS ALMOST COMPLETED THE LIBERATION OF THE 2,000-YEAR-OLD CITY, AND MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL WAS EXPECTED TO BE SALUTED AT ANY MOMENT.

APR 14 1945

A243

BERLIN REPORTED THAT SOVIET MARINES HAD LANDED ON BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH BANKS OF THE DANUBE RIVER FROM GUNBOATS SEVERAL KILOMETERS SOUTH OF THE REICHS BRIDGE--ONE OF FIVE SPANS LINKING THE CAPITAL PROPER WITH FLORIDSDORF, VIENNA'S 21ST DISTRICT, ON THE NORTH BANK.

THE REICHS BRIDGE--ONE OF THE FOUR SPANS REMAINING IN GERMAN HANDS OVER WHICH THE COMPRESSED GERMAN GARRISON ON THE DANUBE'S SOUTH BANK CAN FLEE ACROSS THE RIVER--RUNS INTO COMMERCIAL LEOPOLDSTADT, ONE OF THE THREE LAST DISTRICTS HELD BY THE GERMANS.

THE DNB AGENCY SAID THAT SIX SOVIET GUNBOATS BEGAN LANDING OPERATIONS IN FLORIDSDORF AND LEOPOLDSTADT WHILE GERMAN DEFENDERS OF LEOPOLDSTADT STILL WERE WARDING OFF SOVIET ATTACKS FROM ADJACENT PRATER PARK. DNB CLAIMED THAT FOUR SOVIET GUNBOATS HAD BEEN SET AFIRE AND THAT FORCES LANDED ON THE NORTH BANK WERE "BEING ENGAGED."

WE347PEW

NIGHT CABLE

1945

BY JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, APRIL 12. --(AP) -- SO FAR AS IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO DETECT THEM, NOT A SINGLE NAZI OR NAZI SYMPATHIZER NOW IS LEFT IN OFFICE IN GERMAN MUNICIPALITIES AND CITIES UNDER THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

30.24-24739

IN OCCUPIED AREAS OF [redacted] GERMANY, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT SOME NAZIS [redacted] UNAVOIDABLY HAD [redacted] REMAINED IN CITY SET-UPS AT FIRST. THAT WAS WHILE MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS REQUIRED THAT WHOEVER BEST COULD KEEP THE LIGHTS ON AND THE WATER RUNNING AND ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS IN OPERATION SHOULD BE KEPT ON THE JOB.

APR 14 1945

BUT AS [redacted] FAST AS THE BATTLE MOVED EAST AND THERE WAS TIME TO SCOUR CITIES FOR NON-NAZI PROSPECTS AND SCREEN THEM MINUTELY, THE OTHERS WERE KICKED OUT OF THEIR JOBS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT HAD NOT ALWAYS BEEN EASY TO FILL THE NAZIS' PLACES. THE GERMANS BROADCAST THE REGENT MURDER OF THE MAYOR OF AACHEN AND WARNED THAT OTHERS WOULD SHARE THE SAME FATE. BUT SO FAR, CORRESPONDENT SWERS TOLD, THERE HAS BEEN NO SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN FINDING NON-NAZIS WHO COULD [redacted] DO THE JOBS.

NIGHT CABLE

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE ALLIES ADMITTEDLY WERE BADLY SHORT-HANDED AT THE PRESENT FOR THE TERRIFIC AND GROWING DUAL JOB OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE ALLIED TASK OF HANDLING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF "DISPLACED PERSONS" AND THE EVEN GREATER NUMBERS OF GERMAN REFUGEES.

SO FAR IT IS 100 PER CENT AN ARMY JOB — AND UNTIL THE FINAL COLLAPSE OF GERMAN RESISTANCE, THE ARMY NEEDS MANPOWER MORE TO WIN THE VICTORY AND TO CONTROL THE REAR AREA, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HAS SOME TEAMS UP FRONT AND 100 OR MORE ON WERE SAID TO BE ON THEIR WAY. UNRRA, HOWEVER, STILL IS WELL SHORT OF THE 400 15-MAN TEAMS THE ARMY NEEDS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE PROBLEM IS GREAT. ASIDE FROM THOUSANDS OF "DISPLACED PERSONS", IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 8,000,000 TO 10,000,000 GERMAN REFUGEES FROM EASTERN GERMANY FLED TO THE WEST WHERE THEY NOW HAVE BEEN OVERRUN OR ARE BEING BROUGHT INTO THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION.

SO FAR NO FOOD FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO GERMANY FOR THE GERMANS OR FOR DISPLACED PERSONS. THE GERMANS ARE BEING FORCED TO FEED THEMSELVES AND PROVIDE FOOD FOR THEIR FORMER SLAVE LABORERS.

BY WINTER, THE SHAEF SPOKESMAN SAID, GERMANY WOULD HAVE AN ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE. "THERE WILL BE A WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE," HE ADDED,

NIGHT CABLE

"AND GERMANY CERTAINLY WILL NOT BE THE FAVORED NATION IN GETTING ANY GRAIN ANY SURPLUS."

WITH THE IDEA BEING TO FORCE GERMANY TO FEED HERSELF, EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO GET THE GERMANS TO PLANT EVERY AVAILABLE PLOT OF GROUND, BUT THE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER AND THE UTTER LACK OF POWER, EITHER TRACTOR OR HORSE, IS MAKING THE TASK DIFFICULT.

TO SPREAD THE STOCKS FOUND ON HAND WHEN TERRITORY IS OCCUPIED, THE GERMANS NOW ARE BEING RATIONED TO 1,150 CALORIES PER DAY. THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THAT IS WELL UNDER THE RATION OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES, HE SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT TYPHUS WAS BEING FOUND EVERYWHERE ON OCCUPIED GERMAN TERRITORY. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT ONLY 467 ACTUE CASES HAVE ACTUALLY REPORTED AND THAT THIS WAS SCATTERED AND NOWHERE

30.24 - 21741

APPROACHING EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS.

HEAVY MALNUTRITION, HE SAID, WAS EVIDENT AMONG MANY CHILDREN, BUT THAT ADULTS SEEMED IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION ALTHOUGH THE WANT OF HOUSING AND THE EXTENT OF CROWDING MIGHT RESULT IN OTHER SERIOUS DISEASES.

APR 14

DR 406PEW LONGS 1808 THRU FIFTH

Bulletin

Paris, April 12-(AP)-A special French communique announced that its first army had captured Baden Baden (30,000) and the Rhine crossing town of Rastatt (15,000) in the Black forest southeast of Karlsruhe.

APR 14 1945

(Eds: Please insert these towns among list of captured cities in fourth graph of Paris--fourth lead western front)

A86

PARIS APRIL 12-(AP)-FOUR THOUSAND FRENCH OFFICERS HELD IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS FOR FIVE YEARS WERE LIBERATED BY THE U.S.NINTH ARMY APRIL 6, WHEN ITS INFANTRY OVERRAN THEIR BARRACKS NEAR SOEST, IN THE EAST END OF THE RUHR.

WITH THE FRENCH WERE ABOUT 200 RUSSIAN ENLISTED MEN PRISONERS WHO WERE USED BY THE GERMANS FOR HEAVY WORK AROUND THE CAMP.

KK743AEW

A64
95
PMS BUDGET APR 14 1945
WESTERN FRONT
BY JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY BUILT UP ITS STRENGTH IN THE MAGDEBURG AREA TODAY FOR AN IMMINENT CROSSING OF THE ELBE RIVER AND A DRIVE DOWN THE LAST 57 MILES TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF GREATER BERLIN.

THE SECOND (HELL ON WHEELS) ARMORED DIVISION REACHED THE STREAM YESTERDAY AFTER AN EASTWARD DASH OF MORE THAN 50 MILES, THE GREATEST SINGLE DAY'S ADVANCE OF THE WAR ON GERMAN SOIL. THE GREAT AIRPLANE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF BRUNSWICK WAS BY-PASSED.

THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES MAY HAVE EQUALLED THE NINTH'S SPECTACULAR DRIVE. AMERICAN FLIERS REPORTED SIGHTING AMERICAN ARMOR NEAR HALLE, LITTLE MORE THAN 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF LEIPZIG, A REPORT WHICH, IF OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, WOULD BRING U.S. FORCES WITHIN 100 MILES OR LESS OF A JUNCTION WITH THE RUSSIANS.

ALLIED AIR ATTACKS KNOCKED OUT 62 GERMAN TANKS AND DAMAGED 58 ON THE THURINGIAN PLAIN NEAR HALLE.

M615AEW

A67
-95-

PARIS--FIRST ADD WESTERN FRONT X X X NEAR HALLE.

THE ALL-OUT ASSAULT TOWARD FINAL VICTORY IN EUROPE HAD ATTACKS GOING SIMULTANEOUSLY NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST.

LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY, THRUSTING NORTH AND NORTHEAST AGAINST GERMANY'S GREATEST PORTS, PUT TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE ALLER RIVER SOUTHEAST OF BREMEN. THE 53RD WELSH DIVISION CROSSED JUST BELOW RETHEM AND THE ELEVENTH ARMORED 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF CELLE.

A68

FIFTY MILES SOUTH OF HAMBURG BRITISH TROOPS WERE FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF CELLE. NO FURTHER GAINS WERE REPORTED ON BREMEN, WHERE THE TOMMIES STILL WERE FIVE MILES FROM THE PORT'S SUBURBS. IN THE CENTER OF THEIR FRONT THE BRITISH ADVANCED 12 MILES, CAPTURING QUACKENBRUCK AND PUSHING TWO MILES BEYOND TO THE NORTHEAST. THE 52ND DIVISION TOOK DAMME HOLDORF, WEST OF DUMMERSEE, AFTER A SIX-MILE ADVANCE.

A69

AFTER SECURING A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE ALLER NORTHWEST OF CELLE, THE BRITISH 11TH ARMORED DIVISION BEAT OFF A HEAVY COUNTERATTACK BY GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY.

"IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE ENEMY IS TRYING TO REPEAT THE TACTICS OF FRANCE AND DENY THE ALLIES THE USE OF THE NORTHWEST GERMAN PORTS IN THE HOPES THAT SPEARHEADS WILL OUTRUN SUPPLIES," A FIELD CORRESPONDENT SAID. "THE ENEMY NOW IS COMPLETING A WITHDRAWAL WITH THE APPARENT INTENTION OF HOLDING A LINE THROUGH BREMEN, OLDENBURG AND EMDEN."

A70

SOUTHEAST OF OLDENBURG, ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE ARMORED KNIFE AIMED AT BREMEN, THE 43RD DIVISION, IN TWO-SIX MILE THRUSTS, REACHED WACHTUN AND LONINGEN, THE LATTER A JUNCTION OF SIX ROADS.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY CONTINUED STEADY PROGRESS IN TRAPPING

30.24 - 24741

APPROACHING EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS.

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A64
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THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY CONTINUED STEADY PROGRESS IN TRAPPING

A HUGE FORCE OF GERMANS, POSSIBLY 200,000 IN HOLLAND.
A CANADIAN ATTACK BETWEEN DEVENTER AND ZUTPHEN GAINED UP TO 22 MILES AGAINST MODERATE RESISTANCE, ONE THRUST PUSHING NORTH OF DEVENTER ALONG THE LINE OF THE ISSEL RIVER FOR SEVEN MILES WHEN THE SECOND DIVISION RACED 22 MILES TO SPIERS.

MT634AEW

A71

C O R R E C T I O N

LONDON--IN 4TH GRAF RUSSIAN-YUGOSLAV, BEGINNING "THE TREATY IS TO, ETC., READ X X X IN EFFECT 20 YEARS AND WILL ETC.
THE AP

MT634AEW

A6

BULLETIN

PARIS APRIL 12-(AP)-NINTH AIR FORCE PILOTS WERE QUOTED BY STARS AND STRIPES TODAY AS REPORTING U.S.THIRD ARMY ARMOR NEARING HALLE, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF LEIPZIG. LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS, HOWEVER, PLACED THE THIRD ARMY 48 MILES FROM LEIPZIG. APR 14 1945

A191

BULLETIN

PARIS, APRIL 11-(AP)-A REPORT ATTRIBUTED TO FRENCH SOURCES AND WITHOUT IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION SAID TONIGHT THAT ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN DROPPED AT BRANDENBURG, BARELY 20 MILES WEST OF BERLIN.
KA112PEW

A198

PARIS, APRIL 12-(AP)-A SPECIAL FRENCH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY HAD CAPTURED BADEN BADEN (30,000) AND THE RHINE CROSSING TOWN OF RASTATT (15,000) IN THE BLACK FOREST SOUTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE.

(EDS: PLEASE INSERT THESE TOWNS AMONG LIST OF CAPTURED CITIES IN FOURTH GRAPH OF PARIS--FOURTH LEAD WESTERN FRONT).

W134PEW

WEIMAR, GERMANY, APRIL 12--(AP)--OCCUPYING WEIMAR WITHOUT ANY SHOOTING SUITED THE DOUGHBOYS TO A T.

"HOPE THE REST OF OUR FIGHTS ARE LIKE THIS ONE," SAID SGT. SAMMY DOSS OF ANNISTON, ALA.

"IF HITLER COULD SEE THIS HE'D KNOW HE WAS FINISHED," APR 14 1945 ADDED PFC. JOHN W. FOSTER OF CROYDON, PA. "I HAVE BEEN FIGHTING GERMANS A LONG TIME AND DAMNED IF THIS DOESN'T GET ME. THE WAR'S OVER EXCEPT FOR SOME MOPPING UP, AND I GUESS US DOUGHS WILL HAVE TO DO THAT."

BALLS 1515 CCC 210P

By Hal Boyle

WITH INFANTRY FORCES APPROACHING LEIPZIG, Apr. 12--(AP)-- APR 14 1945

American doughboys moving toward Berlin at the rate of 30 to 40 miles per day over the old battlefields of Frederick the Great have picked up a new class of camp followers -- Russian men and women slave workers who have turned about and are now plodding toward the east, hoping to return directly to their homeland after the link up of American and Soviet troops.

Lt. Col. Gordon Ingraham, Santa Barbara, Calif., said that "at first these Russian refugees used to move toward the Rhine, but now as soon as we free them they fall in behind our columns and start hiking

30.24-24743

for home."

The U.S. First army's advance picked up so much speed as the result of the collapse of the Wehrmacht defense line at the Weser river that the infantrymen were unable to keep up the pace on foot and have be motorized.

The American columns are moving so [redacted] fast that scattered units of German resistance are able to do NO more than blow a few bridges in the path of the advance or snipe at the moving troops from the hills.

Startled civilians in small villages along the way run gaping to their windows or flee to cellar hiding places as the tanks and truckloads of soldiers wheel through the streets. They are amazed to see the Americans. They thought the Americans were 50 or 100 miles away It's a new kind of warfare to these folk, who haven't been blitzed since Frederick the Great came this way.

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The first reaction of many of these people is absolute panic. These are the ones who have believed the Nazi propaganda that Americans were a race of uncultured barbarians who would kill and rape their way across Germany.

In one village everyone ran into their homes, pulled down the blinds and locked the doors.

Capt. Manuel Shapiro, formerly of 10 Park Ave., New York City, said "they were scared stiff."

"I beckoned for them to come out so I could order them to surrender any German soldiers hiding in the town," he added, "but they were too afraid to even come outdoors. They thought we were going to shoot them all." "

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The advance is so swift that one column will occasionally do a little "poaching" in a neighboring column's territory. One American Third army tank outfit -- the Sixth armored division -- went seven miles into First Army territory to take a village.

"I guess they skidded that far over the border when they put on their brakes," one officer laughed.

Standing in a high-ceilinged command post set up in the dining room of a dry-moated castle owned by Capt. von Loebe, a German cavalry

officer, Capt. Willard Tubb, 290 West Tupper, Buffalo, N.Y., described the difficulties of this "har and hound" chase toward Berlin.

"Our advance columns are moving so far and so fast we simply can't tell where they are except by flying our artillery observation cub planes over the roads ahead," he said.

night cable

APR 14 1945

By Hal Boyle

SCHLOTHEIM, Germany, Apr. 12--(AP)-- Two American soldiers on the road to Berlin halted long enough to play cupid by arranging a marriage between a French slave laborer and a German girl.

"They stopped us as we were rolling through town and asked us if we would please help them get married," said Sgt. Gerald E. Herrnstadt 610 West 142nd St., New York City.

"The Frenchman was Jacques Rousseau, 24, of Ligneville, France. He wanted to marry a German girl -- she was named Erna Gindler and was 22 years old -- because she had brought him food for the last four years while he was compelled to do forced labor.

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"It was really a love match -- and she was a real good-looking girl, slim and blonde. We told them that we would do what we could for the

The Frenchman explained that they had tried repeatedly to get married but that the burgomeister had refused to sanction the ceremony because such marriages were frowned upon by the Nazi party.

Finally, the local Nazi party bigwig agreed to let them marry He granted his permission in a letter which stipulated:

"If a German woman sinks so low as to marry a Ffenchman, the Frenchman must prove he is worthy of her by serving in the German armed forces."

APR 14 1945

But the German girl, called "swine of French" by her neighbors refused to let her lover enter a German SS (elite Guard) unit.

"If you do I won't marry you," she stated firmly.

That was the status of the case when the American army arrived on the scene.

"Let's go to a priest," said Herrnstadt and Lt. Richard E.

Artschwagner, who lives at a village near Santa Cruz, N.M.

The priest agreed to perform the ceremony although the girl was a protestant and married the couple at once.

Afterward, the happy couple took a handsome radio liberated from an overrun Nazi party office, as a wedding gift.

APR 14 1945

For a good honeymoon, they moved right in the burgomeister's apartment. The burgomeister seemed very glad to do anything to oblige them.

boyles11515 series of 2 jr450p

30.24-24745

APR 14 1945

89 BRITISH PRISONERS, CAPTURED AT [redacted] DUNQUERQUE. THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED BY THE GERMANS A WEEK PREVIOUSLY TO LEAVE, BUT HAD REFUSED.

CAPT. CHARLES W. WATSON OF NEW LEBANON, OHIO, SAID:

"ONE BRITISHER SAID HE PRAYED FIVE YEARS FOR THIS DAY. HE SAID THE ESTABLISHMENT HAD BEEN RULED BY SS TROOPS AND LOCAL NAZI PARTY MEN AND THAT THE FOOD SITUATION HAD BEEN SO DESPERATE THE PRISONERS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE STARVED IF RED CROSS PACKAGES HAD NOT ARRIVED."

WR WIANTS SECOND 0958 (NO FIRST) MK 1225

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, APRIL 12-(AP)-[redacted] CAPTURED WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT WERE FORCED BY THE GERMANS TO WORK TEN TO TWELVE HOURS DAILY IN A SUBTERRANEAN SALT MINE FACTORY 1,400 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE THIRD ARMY HAS OVERRUN SEVERAL SUCH FACTORIES.

"THEIR HANDS WERE CRACKED AND INFECTED BY THE SALT," SAID PFC. PIERRE CHARPENTIER, 134 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK, N.Y.

IN ONE UNDERGROUND FACTORY THE U.S. 90TH DIVISION FOUND

A88

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY APRIL 12-(AP)-THE RAINBOW (42ND) DIVISION CAPTURED THE GERMAN BALL BEARING CAPITAL OF SCHWEINFURT TODAY.

KK747AEW APR 14 1945

CAPT.CHARLES W.WATSON OF NEW LEBANON, OHIO, SAID: 7DDUS 3rdArmy xx REFUSED
"ONE BRITISHER SAID HE PRAYED FIVE YEARS FOR THIS DAY. HE SAID THE ESTABLISHMENT HAD BEEN RULED BY SS TROOPS AND LOCAL NAZI PARTY MEN AND THAT THE FOOD SITUATION HAD BEEN SO DESPERATE THE PRISONERS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE STARVED IF RED CROSS PACKAGES HAD NOT ARRIVED.
BZ&G129PEW

BULLETIN

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 12-(AP)-LT. GEN.SIR MILES DEMPSEY'S TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF BREMEN PUT TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE ALLER RIVER TODAY, THE 53RD WELSH DIVISION CROSSING JUST BELOW RETHEM AND THE 11TH ARMORED 13 MILES WEST OF CELIF. ON THE CENTER OF ITS FRONT THE SECOND ARMY ADVANCED 12 MILES, TAKING QUACKENBRUCK.

M550AEW

A129

MOSCOW, APRIL 12-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE REPORTED TODAY THE "FORMATION OF A NEW SERBIAN GOVERNMENT."

(THE DISPATCH DID NOT EXPLAIN THIS DEVELOPMENT, BUT APPARENTLY IT WOULD INDICATE THE SETTING UP A SERBIAN SECTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT).

THE SERBIAN PREMIER IS BLAGOYE NESHKOVIC AND THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IS TOUGH, YOUTHFUL MILENTIA POPOVIC, TASS SAID.

ME956AEW

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 12--(AP)--MORE THAN 120,000 VOLUMES OF MANUSCRIPTS CONSTITUTING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THREE GERMAN LIBRARIES IN ROME WERE TRANSFERRED TO GERMANY IN DECEMBER, 1943, AT THE ORDERS OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, DESPITE VATICAN REQUESTS THAT THEY BE PLACED UNDER HOLY SEE PROTECTION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE LIBRARIES, CONTAINING SOME RARE MANUSCRIPTS, INCLUDED THE HERTZ FOUNDATION'S, AND THOSE OF THE GERMAN ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND THE GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE. THEY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MOVED TO SALISBURG.

GWK 350PEW

APRA BRIAS 0840

CHUNGKING, APRIL 12-(AP)-TUNG PI-WU, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, XXX LEFT HERE TODAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE LAST OF CHINA'S TEN DELEGATES TO LEAVE CHUNGKING, THE 61-YEAR-OLD COMMUNIST PARTY ELDER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING SECRETARIES.

APR 14 1945

B11KX G1 (PILOT)
NY FOR SOUTH
BY VERN HAUGLAND (200)
OKINAWA, APRIL 11-(AP)-WITHIN A LITTLE MORE THAN 24 HOURS, LIEUT. JUNIE B. LOHAN, 24, OF CHARLESTON, W. VA., A CARRIER PILOT:
WAS SHOT DOWN IN HIS CORSAIR FIGHTER;
WAS RESCUED BY A DESTROYER;
WITNESSED A FIVE-HOUR BATTLE WITH JAPANESE PLANES IN WHICH THE DESTROYER WAS SO SEVERELY BATTERED IT HAD TO BE SUNK BY OTHER AMERICAN SHIPS;
WAS RESCUED AGAIN BY A 150-FOOT LCS.
LOHAN WAS SHOT DOWN APRIL 5, AT 2 P.M., AFTER STRAFING THE AMAMI GROUP OF THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS.
"I GOT TOO COCKEY AND WENT TOO LOW. MY PLANE WENT DOWN SO FAST THAT I DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET MY RAFT OUT BUT A TORPEDO PLANE DROPPED ME ONE. I FLOATED UNTIL A DESTROYER PICKED ME UP AT 5.
"THE NEXT AFTERNOON THE JAPS FOUND US AND THREW EVERYTHING THEY HAD INTO US AND THERE WERE REPEATED HITS," ASSERTED LOHAN.
"THE BOYS ON THAT TIN CAN HAD GUTS. THEY WERE STILL SHOOTING BACK WHEN THERE WASN'T SO MUCH OF THAT SHIP ABOVE WATER.
"I SAW ONE SAILOR BLOWN OFF THE DECK AND A SHIPMATE JUMPED OVER AND PULLED HIM BACK TO WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE SHIP. THEY STUCK TO THEIR GUNS WITH THE JAP PLANES COMING STRAIGHT IN AND SHOT DOWN I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY PLANES.
"BOY, THAT DESTROYER DUTY IS TOO DANGEROUS FOR ME."
XZ311ACW

(230) NITE LEAD PHILIPPINES

APR 14 1945

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, FRIDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THE U.S. 25TH DIVISION, ONE OF THE OLD SOLOMONS ISLANDS OUTFITS, ARE ENGAGED IN A FULL-BLOWN BATTLE IN REDUCING JAPANESE DEFENSES IN THE BALETE PASS AREA OF NORTHERN LUZON.

ALTHOUGH THE OPERATION IS REFERRED TO AS "MOPPING UP", CAPTURE OF THE PASS WILL CONSTITUTE A MAJOR STEP IN THE FINAL VICTORY OF LUZON. IT FALLS IN THE MOP-UP CATEGORY BECAUSE OF THE GREAT VICTORIES

A129

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30.24-24747

THAT PRECEDED--THE FIGHTS OF MANILA, BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE USED EVERYTHING TO ROOT THE ENEMY FROM THE CAVE POSITIONS, MOST OF THEM WELL UP ON CLIFF FACES. SEALING OFF OF 58 MORE OF THESE CAVES IN THE BALETE PASS-VILLA VERDE TRAIL AREAS WAS ANNOUNCED IN THURSDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

CANNON AND HOWITZER WINCHED UP MOUNTAIN SIDES COLLAPSED MANY OF THE CAVES. DIVE BOMBERS HAVE FLUNG THEIR MISSLES INTO SOME. FIRE-BOMBS HAVE ERADICATED THE OCCUPANTS OF OTHERS. BUT THERE ALWAYS ARE MANY LEFT WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS MOVE IN FOR THE FINAL LIQUIDATION IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT.

SLOW PROGRESS IN THE BALETE AREA CONTRASTED WITH THE RAPID CLEANUP IN SOUTHERN LUZON, WHERE JAPANESE RESISTANCE HAS COLLAPSED. HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THURSDAY THAT THE LIBERATION FORCES WERE EXPLOITING THIS DISORGANIZATION.

RAPID PROGRESS IN FREEZING NEGROS ISLAND, IN THE VISAYAN GROUP, ALSO WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY. CIVIL GOVERNMENT IS BEING RESTORED THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND, WHERE THE ENEMY HAS BEEN ISOLATED IN A NARROW, HILLY SECTOR.

VX113PCW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT RIOS AND HIS CABINET SIGNED A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN TODAY. THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED FEB. 14 THAT HIS GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY WITH JAPAN.

W141PEW

BOGOTA; Apr. 12--(AP)--Colombia's delegation to the San Francisco United Nations conference, headed by Foreign Minister Alberto Lleras Camargo, will leave Barranquilla on Apr. 18, it was announced today.

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The delegates planned to arrive at Los Angeles Apr. 21.

Members of the delegation included: Jorge Soto del Corral, former minister of foreign affairs, finance and minister to Paris; Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, former minister of economy and ambassador to Washington; Eduardo Zuleta Angel, ambassador to Peru; Alberto Gonzalez Fernandez, ambassador to Ecuador; Deputy Silvio Villegas; Alfredo Michelsen, minister to Russia; and Jesus Maria Yepes, former technical assistant to the Colombian league of nations delegation.

Jose Joaquin Gori, counsellor at the Mexican embassy, will be secretary and technical assistants will be Luis Eduardo, Nieto Arteta and Abel Botero.

NE[illegible] WIL 12-(AP)--ANE[illegible] THE O[illegible] NEWS AGENCY, PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH TODAY UNDER AN EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND, DATELINE:

1945

"ALL CHILDREN UNDER A YEAR OLD IN STILL-OCCUPIED

MEMBERS OF WESTERN HOLLAND HAVE DIED AS THE RESULT OF PRIVATION FORCED UPON THE DUTCH PEOPLE THERE BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES, NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS F.C.M.WIJFFELS INDICATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY. ALTHOUGH COMPLETE DATA ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE, THE MINISTER SAID, IT IS REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT THERE ARE NO LONGER ANY CHILDREN ALIVE THERE UNTIL 12 MONTHS OF AGE."

APR 14 1945

BB336P...AWSTA16

A61KX
(WEST OUT) (170)
THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILIPPINES: SIXTH ARMY REACHES EAST COAST OF SOUTHERN LUZON, TIGHTENS TRAP ON JAPANESE. ENEMY REMNANTS ON NORTHERN END OF NEGROS TRAPPED BY EIGHTH ARMY.
OKINAWA: TENTH ARMY STATIC AS ARTILLERY DUEL ON SOUTHERN FRONT CONTINUES. MARINES IN NORTH HIT FIRST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE. TSUGEN ISLET, OFF EAST COAST, CLEANED UP.
--DASH--
ARMY AND MARINE DIVISIONS AND CORPS:
14TH ARMY CORPS OON LUZON SECURES ROAD NETWORKS IN SOUTHERN TABAYAS PROVINCE.
1ST CAVALRY DIVISION REACHES LUZON'S EAST COAST.
11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION ROLLS INTO ATIMONAN SECTION, EASTERN LUZON.
158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM (EIGHTH ARMY) CAPTURES ENEMY MATERIEL IN LEGASI REGION, SOUTHERN LUZON.
11TH ARMY CORP CLEARING CENTRAL LUZON SECTOR.
40TH ARMY DIVISION ADVANCES 30 MILES ON NEGROS ISLAND.
24TH ARMY CORPS FIGHTS ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF NAHA, OKINAWA CAPITAL.
3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MEETS INITIAL RESISTANCE IN DRIVE ALONG MOTOBU PENINSULA, NORTHERN OKINAWA.
502ACW

APR 14 1945

A96

(200) THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS GAINED 22 MILES IN ATTACK BEYOND DEVENTER; BRITISH CROSSED ALLER RIVER, BUILT UP FOR FINAL ASSAULT ON BREMEN, THREATENED HAMBURG.

12TH ARMY GROUP: FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES DROVE FOR LEIPZIG; SPEARHEAD REPORTED 15 MILES FROM CITY, 100 FROM RUSSIAN LINES; NINTH ARMY MASSED ON ELBE RIVER, 57 MILES FROM BERLIN, 115 FROM RUSSIANS, AFTER SPECTACULAR 50-MILE DASH.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS CAPTURED SCHWEINFURT; CONTINUED MOP-UP DRIVE.

-DASH-

APR 14 1945

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST: GAINED 22 MILES IN ATTACK BEYOND CAPTURED DEVENTER.

BRITISH SECOND: CROSSED ALLER RIVER; BUILT UP FOR FINAL ASSAULT ON BREMEN; MENACED HAMBURG.

U.S.NINTH: MASSED ON ELBE FOR IMMINENT CROSSING, 57 MILES FROM BERLIN, 115 FROM RUSSIANS, AFTER SPECTACULAR 50-MILE DASH.

U.S.FIRST: DROVE FOR LEIPZIG UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT; SPEARHEAD REPORTED 15 MILES FROM LEIPZIG, 100 FROM RUSSIANS.

U.S.THIRD: DROVE FOR LEIPZIG UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT.

(MORE) XB816PEW

APR 14 1945 30.24-24749

ROOSEVELT RITES IN WHITE HOUSE TODAY; TRUMAN TURNS TO CONGRESS AND BYRNES;

FUNERAL TRAIN WILL ARRIVE IN CAPITAL AT 10 A.M.

Friends, Relatives Speed North with Body of Chief Executive.

UNDER MILITARY GUARD

Silent Crowds Watch Train Go Slowly by Depots on Way to Washington.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT FUNERAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who gave his life to help restore the world to NIGHT lasting peace, was en route home today to receive the final tributes of a grateful nation.

His body was put aboard the train at Warm Springs, Ga., shortly after 11 a. m., Eastern War Time, for a 23-hour run to Washington after an impressive military procession from his Pine Mountain cottage. The train was due in Washington at 10 a. m. tomorrow morning.

Hundreds of persons lined railroad tracks and viaducts as the train arrived in Atlanta for a 40 minute operating stop. Soldiers formed a line on either side of the tracks at the station and presented arms as the train approached.

When the train reached Charlotte, N. C., shortly before 10:30 p. m., thousands jammed the depot and streets leading to it. Adults joined hundreds of boy and girl scouts in singing "Onward Christian Soldier," in a tremendous chorus as the train rolled slowly by without stopping.

With Mrs. Roosevelt and other relatives, friends and associates near him, the body of the fourth term Chief Executive, who died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage yesterday afternoon in his cottage bedrooms, was under constant military guard in the last car of a ten-car special train.

Enlisted Men Stand Guard

Standing at the four corners of the flag-draped casket, groups of four enlisted men from the Army, Navy and Marines took turns at their solemn posts for the entire trip home.

Simple funeral services will be held at 4 p. m., in the East Room of the White House tomorrow. At 10 p. m., the final trip to his boyhood home at Hyde Park, N. Y., will begin. Burial will be in the family garden at 10 a. m., Sunday.

Mrs. Roosevelt was described by Secretary Stephen T. Early as bearing up wonderfully. Dressed in a two-piece suit, with hat, stockings and shoes to match, and silver fox furs around her shoulders, she walked to the train ahead of the casket and on the arm of Early and Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy surgeon general and White House physician.

"She was wonderful," Early said. "I have never met a braver woman. I have never seen a woman under similar circumstances so heroic, so calm, so courageous."

Villagers crowded the little Warm Springs depot to witness the sorrowful departure. Other crowds watched the train go slowly by depots en route. There was no hand-waving this time, only silent and motionless groups, Negroes and whites.

Two thousand troops from the Fort Benning, Ga., infantry and parachute schools were rushed to Warm Springs after midnight to do final honors in the state Mr. Roosevelt called his second home.

Battalions Stand At Attention

Two battalions stood at attention on the highway leading from the Warm Spring Infantile Paralysis Foundation to the village station. Fifty picked military police kept the crowds orderly at the depot. The others made up a close-ranked file that headed the cortege down the winding dirt road from the Roosevelt cottage, past scores of crippled children, and on to the train.

It was a sweltering day and one airborne trooper dropped in his tracks as the lone press car passed his station on the highway.

Preceded by the 99th army ground forces band from Benning, the procession got under way from the "Little White House" at 10:25 a. m., E.W.T. The casket was placed in a motor hearse. Eight body-bearers—four soldiers, and two each from the Navy and Marines—carried the casket from the bungalow through a portico framed with climbing red roses.

Mrs. Roosevelt rode with Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary to her late husband; and two of his cousins from Hyde Park, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley.

Just behind the hearse were the body-bearers on foot, followed by high ranking officers of the three armed services also marching.

At the Foundation administration building where the late President always had stopped on his visits to and from his cottage, the cortege stopped momentarily before the crippled children and Foundation workers as if in a final gesture to the folks he loved and helped to walk again.

Many of the wheel-chair patients and foundation attaches were in tears. The flag on the little dirt plaza pole in front of the nerve center of the foundation stood at half-staff. Graham Jackson, Atlanta Negro musician who had entertained Mr. Roosevelt on many occasions, stood with the polio victims and played the soft strains of "Going Home" on an accordion.

The military was represented by Major General Fred L. Walker, commandant of the Fort Benning Infantry school and former commanding general of the 36th division in Italy; Rear Admiral Jules James, of the 6th Naval district at Charleston, S. C.; Brig. General William Walker, commanding general, Infantry school, Benning; Brig. Gen. Sidney Erickson, chief of staff, 4th Service command, Atlanta and Brig. Gen. Joseph Battley, deputy chief of staff for service commands, Army service forces, Washington.

Whereas only three newsmen—representatives of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service—accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his last trip to Warm Springs, several photographers and radio men were allowed to make the return journey to Washington.

There was no more "off the record" journeying for the man who broke all the rules in the book in shattering American political tradition and flying across the Atlantic three times in war to plot the end of the second world conflict and the beginning of an historic era aimed at perpetual peace.

Except for a few trips during his fourth term campaign last fall, Mr. Roosevelt traveled secretly since the start of the war for reasons of personal security.

FUNERAL SERVICE IS SET FOR 4 P.M.

Burial to Take Place Sunday in Family Garden in Hyde Park.

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP) Simple funeral services will be held tomorrow for a world leader in the great White House east room, scene of state functions and the writing of long history.

The next day a country squire will be buried in the seclusion of a hedge-walled family garden at the Hyde Park, N. Y., home to which he had said he wanted to retire when duty permitted.

That will be the nation's and the world's farewell to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In line with the wartime regimen the President followed in life, such simplicity as the office permits will mark both observances. The White House requested that no flowers be sent.

Arriving here by train at 10 a. m., tomorrow, the body will not lie in state. This is in accordance with the family's wishes. Funeral services will be held at 4 p. m. There will be no state funeral.

Only such officials and friends as can be accommodated in the East Room, overlooking the lawns and gardens of the White House grounds, will take part in the tribute. President Truman will attend.

Officiating at the brief service will be Bishop Angus Dun of Washington Episcopal cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson of St. Thomas church and the Rev. John G. McGee of St. John's church.

The President had attended inauguration day services at St. Johns across Lafayette square from the White House, until the war years when the day's services were held in the East Room, scene of the funeral.

A few hours later the funeral party will entrain for Hyde Park where the Rev. Dr. George W. Anthony, new rector of St. James church, will hold the private burial service.

The four-term president's last resting place is a flower garden, enclosed by a high hedge, between the family home overlooking the Hudson and the Roosevelt library on the estate.

The pomp of high office is being reserved almost exclusively for actual transportation of the body from one spot to another.

Marines and soldiers stood vigil along the route of the 22-hour train passage from Warm Springs, Ga., where the President died at 4:35 p. m., Eastern War Time yesterday, to Washington. Relays of men from the various armed services stood guard over the casket.

Upon arrival here President Truman will meet the funeral party, and later accompany it to Hyde Park.

Also meeting the body here will be representatives of the cabinet, judiciary and legislative departments.

They will take part in a ceremonial procession to the White House, with a guard of honor around the caisson bearing the casket. The route—from the Union Station via Delaware avenue, Constitution avenue, 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue to the northwest gate of the White House, will be lined with troops from all services, stationed at intervals.

Pall bearers here will be two non-commissioned officers each from the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps, commanded by the retiring secretary, Stephen T. Early, as bearing up wonderfully. Dressed in a black two-piece suit, with hat, stockings and shoes to match, and silver fox furs around her shoulders, she walked to the train ahead of the casket and on the arm of Mr. Early and Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, navy surgeon general and White House physician.

"She was wonderful," Mr. Early said. "I have never met a braver woman. I have never seen a woman under similar circumstances so heroic, so calm, so courageous."

Villagers Crowd Depot

Villagers crowded the little Warm Springs depot to witness the departure. Other crowds watched the train go slowly by depots en route. There was no hand-waving this time, only silent and motionless groups.

Two thousand troops from the Fort Benning (Ga.) infantry and parachute schools were rushed to Warm Springs after midnight to do final honors in the State Mr. Roose-

Crowds Along Route Await Passing Of Roosevelt Train

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Aboard Roosevelt Funeral Train en route to Washington, April 13 (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt was en route home today to receive the final tributes of a grateful nation.

His body was put aboard the train at Warm Springs, Ga., shortly after 11 A.M., for a 23-hou run to Washington after an impressive military procession from his Pine Mountain cottage. The train was due in Washington at 10 A.M. tomorrow morning.

With Mrs. Roosevelt and other relatives, friends and associates near him, the body of the fourth-term Chief Executive, who died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage yesterday afternoon in his cottage bedroom, was under constant military guard in the last car of a ten-car special train.

Enlisted Men On Guard

Standing at the four corners of the flag-draped casket, groups of four enlisted men from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps took turns at their solemn posts for the entire trip home.

Mrs. Roosevelt was described by

velt called his second home.

Two battalions stood at attention on the highway leading from the Warm Springs Infantile Paralysis Foundation to the village station. Fifty picked military police kept the crowds orderly at the depot. The others made up a close-ranked file that headed the cortege down the winding dirt road from the Roosevelt cottage, past scores of crippled children, and on to the train.

It was a sweltering day and one airborne trooper dropped in his tracks as the lone press car passed his station on the highway.

Preceded by the 99th Army Ground Forces band from Benning, the procession got under way from the "Little White House" at 10.25 A.M., the casket was placed in a motor hearse. Eight body-bearers—four soldiers, and two each from the Navy and Marine Corps—carried the casket from the bungalow through a portico framed with climbing red roses.

Mrs. Roosevelt rode with Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary to her late husband, and two of his cousins from Hyde Park, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret

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Suckley.

Officers Walk

Just behind the hearse were the body-bearers on foot, followed by high-ranking officers of the three armed services, also marching.

At the foundation administration building where the late President always had stopped on his visits to and from his cottage, the cortege stopped momentarily before the crippled children and foundation workers as if in a final gesture to the folks he loved and helped to walk again.

Many of the wheel-chair patients and foundation attachés were in tears. The flag on the pole in the little dirt plaza in front of the foundation stood at half-staff. Graham Jackson, Atlanta Negro musician who had entertained Mr. Roosevelt on many occasions, stood with the polio victims and played the soft strains of "Going Home" on an accordion.

Representing Military

The military was represented by Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, commandant of the Fort Benning Infantry School and former commanding general of the 36th Division in Italy; Rear Admiral Jules James, of the 6th Naval District at Charleston, S.C.; Brig. Gen. William Walker, commanding general, infantry school, Benning; Brig. Gen. Sidney Erickson, chief of staff, 4th Service Command, Atlanta, and Brig. Gen. Joseph Battley, deputy chief of staff for service commands, Army Service Forces, Washington.

Whereas only three newsmen—representatives of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service—accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his last trip to Warm Springs, several photographers and radio men were allowed to make the return journey to Washington.

No More "Off Record" Journeys

There was no more "off-the-record" journeying for the man who broke all the rules in the book in shattering American political tradition and flying across the Atlatnic three times in war to plot the end of the second world conflict and the beginning of an historic era aimed at perpetual peace.

Except for a few trips during his fourth-term campaign last fall, Mr. Roosevelt had traveled secretly since the start of the war for reasons of personal security.

After leaving Atlanta, where the train was serviced and some crews changed, the special sped across northeast Georgia past many more small towns where railroad men and other workers and their wives lined the banks of the right of way and the little depots.

WAVES At Salute

At Gainesville, Ga., which was reached an hour later, a group of WAVES standing at salute greeted the special. Also near by was a score of Negro schoolchildren each holding an American flag.

It was at Gainesville that Roosevelt visited in 1936 shortly after a destructive tornado hit the town. He was instrumental in getting Federal relief for the homeless. Later the citizenry named the town square after him.

Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts were prominent among depot crowds.

Another sprinkling of townsfolk turned out at Westminster, S.C.

Cadets Turn Out

Cadets at Clemson College were turned out as the train swept past their little South Carolina depot.

The largest crowd of the trip up to that point was out at Greenville, S.C.

Many thousands jammed the concourse, lined with soldiers on each side of the special for its entire length. They stood at "parade rest" during the fifteen-minute stop. Two new engines were put on the special here, the lead engine carrying an American flag on the pilot.

LAST FAREWELL GIVEN ROOSEVELT BY WARM SPRINGS

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 13—(AP) The crippled Warm Springs friends of Franklin Delano Roosevelt—dear to his heart—bade him a last, silent and sorrowful farewell today.

In wheel chairs, the Warm Springs foundation patients who are using the tepid spring waters to help them use their legs again, stood with heads bowed as the caisson bearing the body of the President paused on its way to the train.

Watch Caisson Pass

They formed a semi-cricle in front of the white columned portico of the Foundation's big administration building in the heart of the shady, cottage-studded reservation.

More than a hundred of the 128 patients were there. Some of them had their legs in casts or braces. A few cases could not leave their beds. But all who could possibly be wheeled out were there.

An intent and sad faced group, from tiny tots to a few years to middle aged men and women, victims of the same malady—about which medical science knows little—that struck the late President years ago.

Among them, in Naval and Army uniforms, were a springling of service men, victims of polio too.

In the brilliant morning sunshine, against a backdrop of the gleaming white building and the spring-verdant trees, the procession moved slowly to the tempo of 2,000 combat troops from nearby Fort Benning which led the cortege.

The crunch of the soldiers' boots on the gravel of the semi-circular drive way hushed. The black caisson halted before the building. It was just that—a moment and goodbye.

On the concrete highway to Warm Springs, troops at attention formed a line on each side of the road all the way to the squat grey railroad station.

Military Band Plays

There, while a military band with its drums draped in black kept up its music, the casket was borne onto the last car of the special train, which had stood on the track, its steam up, since shortly after midnight.

The train moved out shortly after 10 a. m. while hundreds of Warm Spring citizens, together with school children, stood at a distance on sloping red hillsides in reverent silence.

Except for the sadness, the military atmosphere and the size of the crowd, the departure of Mr. Roosevelt from his "second home" was not a great deal different from former occasions. Over many years, the coming and going of the President was a familiar sight here.

Every time, upon his arrival at Warm Springs, he would drive up in front of the Foundation's administration building, and wave to the patients.

And every time he went back to Washington, he drove by again waving his well known farewell. And the patients knew that it was "goodbye"—until he should come again—which was never long.

So ended the last sojourn of the late President at Warm Springs—the last of the many visits here which began in 1925.

NEW PRESIDENT TO ATTEND BURIAL

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—President Truman will attend the burial services for President Roosevelt at Hyde Park on Sunday, the White House announced today. Jonathan Daniels, a presidential secretary, told a news conference that security rules on the travels of the President will have to be cast aside for this occasion.

While lacking full details of plans for the White House funeral rites tomorrow, Mr. Daniels said that they would be simple and dignified. He added that no photographers would be permitted in the East Room for the ceremony and that there would be no radio broadcast of the actual services.

Most of President Roosevelt's family will gather here for the funeral, probably including Elliott and James, two of his sons who are in the fighting forces.

Mr. Daniels announced that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's confidential adviser, will fly here from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where he has been under treatment. He will return there immediately after the services.

The presidential secretary said Mrs. Roosevelt had expressed the wish not to have flowers sent. There is a profusion of flowers available both at the White House and at Hyde Park.

MOURNING SET BY GOV. DEWEY

He Decrees 30-day Period Throughout State.

Albany, April 13 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey today declared a thirty-day period of mourning throughout the State in memory of President Roosevelt and directed that flags on all public buildings be flown at half-staff during that time. He also ordered the closing of all State offices tomorrow, the day of Mr. Roosevelt's funeral. His proclamation follows:

"In the tragic loss of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, the State of New York has lost its most distinguished citizen, who was twice its Governor.

"Elected President of the United States at a critical period of our economic life, Franklin Roosevelt brought high courage and indomitable spirit to the task of meeting the most difficult of national problems, inspiring the people with fresh confidence and establishing basic liberal reforms.

Says He Built for Peace.

"As one who early recognized the threat of Fascism, he opposed those who would spread tyranny through the earth and rallied the nation to total war against the Axis Powers. Even as the war was being waged, he built boldly for the future peace of the world, bringing central purpose to the permanent objectives of the United Nations.

"The people of the State of New York, together with all other Americans and the liberty-loving peoples of the world, mourn the loss of their first citizen.

"Now, therefore, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby direct that all flags on public buildings in the State be flown at half-mast for the thirty days next ensuing, and I designate that period as one of public mourning for the deceased President of the United States; and I do further direct that all State offices be closed on Saturday, April 14, 1945, the day of the funeral services."

Pledge to Truman.

Gov. Dewey today pledged to President Truman "my fullest support in every action you may take in the interest of the winning of the war and the establishment of a sound and permanent peace."

The 1944 Republican presidential nominee sent the following letter to Mr. Truman:

"Permit me to extend to you my deep sympathy in our great loss in the death of President Roosevelt and my very best wishes for your every success in leading the United States through the difficult years ahead.

"In your every effort on behalf of our country and of the peace of the world," Gov. Dewey told Mr. Truman, "you will have the fullest possible support of the government of the State of New York. Moreover, I shall give you my fullest support in every action you may take in the interest of the winning of the war and the establishment of a sound and permanent peace.

"With my kindest personal regards, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THOMAS E. DEWEY."

Whole Nation Mourns Today for Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 13 — (AP) Saturday was set aside today as a day of national mourning, modified by the grim necessities of war, for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Truman, in his first proclamation, set the tone for the occasion by urging all Americans to gather during the day at their places of worship and pay homage to the memory of his predecessor. The new President, in that document, summed up his own tribute:

"The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their people and the peoples of the world. It lives beyond them and upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass."

Sorrow Spreads Over World

Similar in tone was the spontaneous reaction of sorrow and grimmer determination that spread over the world except in Japan and Germany.

A British Parliament adjourned by Prime Minister Churchill out of respect to a man of "immortal renown;" three days of official mourning, public and private, throughout Mexico; battle flags at half staff on bloody Okinawa as Americans drove forward against the enemy; General Dwight D. Eisenhower's message to Mr. Truman: "American armies in Europe pledge to you our new commander in chief our unremitting efforts for the achievement of final victory;" a three-minute silence period proclaimed for Monday in China, the same tribute the Chinese pay weekly to their greatest national figure, Sun Yat-Sen — these samplings showed how the world has moved.

Vague enemy mouthings of hope for "serious" effects on the war conduct and world politics from Mr. Roosevelt's death, quickly coupled with warnings to their peoples that their fate lies on battlefields, showed the trend in Tokyo and Berlin.

At home government offices will close tomorrow afternoon, the time of the funeral, but Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production board asked war plant workers to stay on the job turning out munitions as the best way to pay their tribute.

Flags will fly at half-staff for 30 days at home and wherever the armed forces are deployed around the world. But most formalities of mourning were set aside in official orders on account of war conditions. Even memorial services for the armed forces were limited to those times and places where war conditions permit.

The Presidential proclamation said of Mr. Roosevelt:

"The leader of his people in a great war, he lived to see the assurance of the victory, but not to share it. He lived to see the first foundations of the free and peaceful world to which his life was dedicated, but not to enter on that world himself.

"His fellow countrymen will sorely miss his fortitude and faith and courage in the time to come.

"The peoples of the earth who love th eways of freedom and hope will mourn for him.

"But though his voice is silent, his courage is not spent, his faith is not extinguished."

Faith, Courage to Live On

The new President then voiced his confidence that that faith and courage will live on in the hearts of the people and concluded:

"Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday next, April 14, the day of the funeral service for the dead President, as a day of mourning and prayer through the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn."

The proclamation was issued through Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who added an order closing government offices for the afternoon and setting the month of mourning in civilian government agencies to start from that time.

There was no reference to closing of private business.

Krug quickly followed up with his request for uninterrupted production, which he said was "pursuant to wishes expressed this morning by President Truman." He wired all WPB field offices:

"American workers and management can pay their tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt in no better way than by staying on the job to maintain an unbroken production of war goods."

Krug said commemorative services "might well be held" wherever plants so desire. Some large concerns already have advised their branches that memoria lservices may be hel dat 4 p.m. (Eastern War Time), the hour of the funeral.

Secretary Stimson, setting the 30-day mourning period for the Army, directed that wearing of mourning bands, draping of colors and firing of salutes be dispensed with. Memorial services were ordered for Sunday, the day of the President's burial, but only at stations where war operations will permit.

Secretary Forrestal's orders to the Navy wer eprecisely parallel, including the memorial services.

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war operations permitting."

Brief prayer services were arranged for noon in the center court of the Pentagon, Army headquarters, with all personnel to be in attendance and those who can be "spared without detriment to the war effort" to be excused for the rest of the day.

To Have Prayer Period

The Army and Navy in supplemental orders late today directed that a five minute silent prayer period be observed at 4 p.m. Saturday in all service activities in the continental United States, "war operations permitting," with commanders elsewhere setting their own time.

Although there was no Washington call for such a movement, locally promoted observances by business were reported from all parts of the country.

Typical was the case of Tennessee. Nashville retailers were asked by their association to close for the day at 3 p.m. and movie houses there arranged to go dark for two hours. Members of the Memphis Retail association planned to close all day Saturday and there will be no courts i noperation. Schools were out today after memorial services.

The former President's neighbor children at Hyde Park were excused after brief services today.

Georgia liquor stores will close for the day and in many cities retailers will follow suit, others closing for the funeral hour. Schools there held special exercises today.

Most stores in the Capital will be closed all day.

Gov. Clarence W. Meadows of West Virginia proclaimed Saturday a day of prayerful mourning with one minute of silence at 4 p.m. business places will close for the funeral hour. Maryland reported parallel plans, with state offices also closing.

Much the same thing went on in the rest of the country.

HYDE PARK WAITS FOR NATIVE SON

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 13.—(AP) This Hudson valley village waited today, silent and grieving, for its neighbor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to come for the last time.

Schools let out after brief, spontaneous memorial exercises, and flags dropped to half staff. Otherwise, Hyde Park's sorrow could be read only in the set, still hardly believing expressions on the faces of its residents.

They understood the funeral train would come up the mist-shrouded Hudson, on its way from Washington, Sunday morning, and that there would be a burial service on the Roosevelt crumb elbow estate at 10 a. m. (EWT).

"I do not even know that officially," said the Rev. W. George Anthony, rector of St. James Episcopal church, named in Washington as the clergyman who would conduct the burial service.

"Of course I would serve if requested," he added. "The committal service would be brief and simple, exactly as for any churchman.

"And President Roosevelt was a churchman. He was 40 years on the vestry of this church and for the past 15 years has been senior warden."

Unlike his parents and other members of the family, Mr. Roosevelt will be buried in the hemlock bordered garden between the stone and stucco house, where he was born, and the new Franklin D. Roosevelt library.

The others lie in the beech-shaded graveyard of 134-year-old St. James church. The President's mother was buried there less than three years ago.

Most of the 1,200 residents of this quiet, scattered community knew Mr. Roosevelt. Most of them liked him, although they gave his Republican opponent a majority in each of his four presidential campaigns.

"He was the best friend that I ever had and that millions of others had," said Moses Smith, tenant farmer on the Roosevelt estate for 25 years.

"This is a most heartfelt loss," said Postmaster Charles Lavery, who tolled the post office bell last night when the news came from Warm Springs, Ga. Lavery's voice broke before he could continue.

State and military police kept everyone away from the Roosevelt estate today. Hyde Park's townspeople hoped they would be admitted to the burial in the garden where roses will bloom later in the year, but said they would understand if they weren't.

"He didn't belong to us any more," they said. "He belonged to the country—or the world. But he always came home. Always."

ROOSEVELT DEATH COMMENT

The American Press

[By the Associated Press]

Following is comment from editorials in newspapers in the United States on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

KANSAS CITY *Star*—A great national and world leader of rare capacity has been lost at a time when his guidance had appeared in more urgent demand than ever before. . . . Tremendous responsibilities now fall upon the man suddenly called to the high office. . . . Mr. Truman will have the earnest and prayerful support of the American people, to the end that the ideals and plans of the man he has so unexpectedly been called upon to succeed may be carried forward to their complete fulfillment.

TULSA *Daily World*—His (Roosevelt's) death changes many things and comes at a very tense moment in world affairs. The war is at its most critical stage. Conferences involving the destiny of peoples and nations are soon to begin. Mr. Roosevelt, and no one else, possessed the facts about them that involve this country. His passing creates a vacuum. Time only can give the answer.

OKLAHOMA CITY *Daily Oklahoman*—Mr. Roosevelt is now beyond praise or censure, but his successor is not. No man in the annals of the Republic ever needed the sympathy and support of the American people more than our country's new President, Harry S. Truman.

SPOKANE (WASH.) *Chronicle*—Franklin D. Roosevelt has gone the way of mortals, but the cause in which he wrought so long and at so great a price is a living cause. It will survive and unto the unborn generations will go the story of the man who died working, contriving, sacrificing in its defense.

TUCSON (ARIZ.) *Daily Star*—In the midst of our grief and apprehension we can do one thing that President Roosevelt would have us do. We can unite solidly behind

London, April 13 (AP) — British press comment on the death of President Roosevelt:

Daily Herald: "We have lost a loyal friend, dauntless comrade in arms and steadfast champion of those causes which called the British people to war. . . . He has died, alas, too soon to give mankind the benefit of his wisdom in the difficult task of peacemaking which is about to begin."

Yorkshire Post: "The thought that we had a stout-hearted friend in the President of the United States sustained us in our struggle against a menacing tyranny. We were justified in our faith. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was an Abraham Lincoln for courage and leadership."

Daily Telegraph—"He'll be remembered with Abraham Lincoln as a leader who set and kept his

Following is comment made upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY, 1944 Republican Presidential candidate: "It remains for all of us to preserve and strengthen our national unity in waging the war to total, uncompromising victory over all our enemies.

"Coming to leadership of the nation at a critical period in our economic life he (President Roosevelt) brought his courage and indomitable spirit to the task of meeting the most difficult of national problems, inspiring the people with fresh confidence and establishing basic liberal reforms."

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Army Chief of Staff: "We have lost a great leader. . . . His farseeing wisdom in military counsel has been a constant source of courage to all of us who have worked side by side with him from the dark days of the war's beginning. No tribute from the Army could be so eloquent as the hourly record of the victories of the past few weeks."

JAMES M. COX, former Governor of Ohio and Democratic Presidential candidate: "The saddest thing of it all is that death had to deny to the President the hours of what would have been his two greatest

Around the world, the humble and the great paid tribute today to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in words of praise and sorrow.

The flags of virtually all nations flew at half mast. Many governments decreed a period of mourning. Expressions of sympathy streamed into the White House from world capitals.

Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Great Loss, Churchill Says

Churchill, declaring he personally had lost a "cherished friendship," said the President's death was "the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land."

Stalin said the Russians "highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggles of freedom-loving nations against the common enemy and as the leader in the cause of ensuring the security of the whole world."

Chiang said the President's name would be a "beacon light to humanity for centuries to come" and declared China's sorrow was intensified by the gratitude she owed him.

The news that the President had died was flashed quickly to troops in the field and sailors at sea. They, like the people at home, were shocked and unbelieving.

One soldier in Britain, en route back to the Western front after a period in hospital, declared:

"We men up there really felt the President was our commander. His loss will be felt by all of us."

Berlin, Tokyo Comment

The American Broadcasting Station in Europe, informing the peoples of Europe in a special broadcast, declared "the world has lost its greatest champion for peace."

Both Berlin and Tokyo first re-

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The British Press

country on the path of true greatness with humanity, steadiness of purpose, grandeur and vision unsurpassed in the records of mankind. . . . This country in particular owes him a debt which can never be repaid for his understanding, help and confidence in the darkest hours."

Daily Express: "He gave his life for his country and for the world as freely and willingly as the finest young American who goes into battle risking all this day. Such was his prestige, such was his influence, such was the luster attached to his name that his passing will dim the glory of this hour. He was loved in England as much as our own great warrior Churchill."

News-Chronicle: "Franklin Roosevelt was Twentieth Century democracy's man of destiny. He be-

Public Figures

triumphs—victory to our arms and lasting peace for the peoples of the earth. He was so much a part of both and carried them so near to completion that history will ascribe them largely to his genius and humanity."

FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER: "The nation sorrows at the passing of its President. Whatever differences there may have been, they end in the regret of death. It is fortunate that in this great crisis of war our armies and navies are under such magnificent leadership that we shall not hesitate. The new President will have the backing of the country. While we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death, we shall march forward."

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL: "No greater tragedy could have befallen our country and the world at this time. His inspiring vision, his high statesmanship and his superb leadership were factors without which the United Nations could not have come to the present phase of the war with victory just in sight."

NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist Presidential candidate in the past five elections: "I heard the news of President Roosevelt's sudden death with sorrow and a sense of shock that most of the world will share. It is too early to appraise his many

World Leaders

layed straight news accounts to their people, then later expressed bitter comment.

The German radio asserted the President "will go down in history as the man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the second world war." Tokyo said no Japanese "harbors any fond hopes for a sudden drop in the fighting power of America," and then, in a propaganda vein, added: "we consider Roosevelt a very fortunate person indeed to have died before conditions became unfavorable."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, ordered all flags on official buildings throughout the French empire placed at half staff immediately. In a telegram to President Truman he called Mr. Roosevelt "the symbolic champion of the cause of liberty. . . . France admired and loved him."

Canada Pays Tribute

Pope Pius XII sent condolences to the President's family and the United States Government. Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi expressed "profound sorrow" on behalf of the Italian people.

In Canada, where Mr. Roosevelt often was referred to as "the best President Canada ever had," the House of Commons at Ottawa stood for a minute of silence last night and then adjourned until this afternoon.

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King, in moving the adjournment, said the President was "so close a neighbor, so great and true a friend of the Canadian people, that the word when received was as if one of our very own had passed away. . . . The death of President Roosevelt is in truth a loss to the whole of mankind."

Mourning Decreed

The Chinese Government ordered all flags at half mast, as did Prime to our great grief must be a solemn commitment to a unity from which all traces of partisanship have been eliminated.

CHICAGO *Daily Times*—The hosts of righteousness throughout the world have lost the one man they needed most to carry on. The sword of war and the torch of peace pass on to others. The burdens he carried are now distributed among us all. And all Americans, particularly members of Congress, must give President Truman the unity and loyalty our soldiers give to a new commander when his predecessor has died in the line of duty.

NEW YORK *Daily Mirror*—Mr. Roosevelt has fallen as a casualty in this terrible war, even as the unknown boy whose life ebbs out on a distant battlefield.

He has given his life for his country.

He loved his country above all else and labored in its service with utter disregard of his own well-being, of his own comforts and conveniences, of life itself.

NEW YORK *World-Telegram*—The nation has lost its leader. It had honored him with its highest office beyond the tenure of any

President Truman. We can and must show the world a united and determined nation that will make war with increased fury and seek a peace that President Roosevelt would approve.

SAN FRANCISCO *Chronicle*—We are thankful to him that he saw the evil forces bearing down upon us and that he fought them unswervingly even to the eleventh hour, the eve of triumph.

LOS ANGELES *Examiner*—America has suffered an incalculable and irreplaceable loss in the death of President Roosevelt. But in being a nation so faithfully served as he and all the other casualties of this war have served, so gladly served and so worth serving, it measures up to their sacrifice.

DETROIT *News*—Courage stayed with him to the end. He was as truly a war casualty as any man who stepped into a withering fire at Iwo or the beaches of Anzio or Normandy. And let us here, in all reverence, propose that the Congress of the United States vote him posthumously the highest award for valor in its gift, the Medal of Honor.

ST. PAUL *Pioneer Press*—The full significance of the death of President Roosevelt is not to be grasped at once. The event comes too suddenly upon a nation unprepared for it. The people of the nation, however, must know that they have been privileged to see in their time one of the great figures of their national history. One may quarrel with much that has gone into the making of the three terms and part of the fourth and yet not dispute his high place in that history.

MINNEAPOLIS *Tribune*—Scores of millions of people the world over will mourn Mr. Roosevelt's passing with deep sincerity and not a few with grave anxiety as they contemplate the many portentious problems that face the world. . . . For us in this country the first reaction

other President. He responded with the best that was in him. Through depression and war the people looked to him. And in his courage the nation found greater strength to surmount the crises that beset it. . . . He lived to see that victory was certain. He died at his work. And all the United Nations of the world join his countrymen in blessing the fruits of his labor.

CLEVELAND *News* — Perhaps the best thing about his leadership was that it tested and proved us all—showed us we were more courageous and could rise to better things than the darkest days permitted us to think.

What better can be said of a man's leadership?

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came its champion by virtue first of the New Deal and then of the unflinching moral stand he took against tyranny and aggression, and the outspoken courage with which he denounced dictators years before the war itself began. While many statesmen much closer to the heart of danger still slumbered it appeared Roosevelt's was the voice speaking for the conscience of humanity. . . .

Daily Mail: "This aristocrat in democracy, this internationalist in a land half isolationist, this invalid in a world at strife yet found strength to check, to harness, to govern and finally to turn the forces that threatened America with catastrophe and destruction into forces that created a healthier and saner people. Bitterly, ironically, the author of American victory lies dead.

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achievements in domestic policy and in the world relation of the United States."

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the CIO: "The nation and the world have lost a great leader and a great soldier and labor its noblest friend."

ALF M. LANDON, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee: "It is tragic he could not have lived to see the fruition of his greatest undertaking."

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, adviser to the United States delegation at the forthcoming San Francisco conference: "President Roosevelt lived to see victory assured. Also he lived to lay a foundation for what can be lasting peace."

EARL BROWDER, on behalf of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association: "His body was broken by the superhuman burden he carried, but his spirit never faltered. His vision never faded—and these he has left to his country as an imperishable legacy."

CHARLES EDISON, former Secretary of the Navy: "I think, if we could hear Franklin Delano Roosevelt now, he would be saying, 'Steady, everybody—steady! There is a job to finish.'"

Minister John Curtin in Australia. Many nations of Latin America decreed periods of mourning for the man who inaugurated the "good neighbor" policy.

Prime Minister Curtin, paying tribute to Mr. Roosevelt, asserted that he was one of the greatest men of all time.

Australia will not forget Roosevelt for his sympathy and understanding and great help in the dark days of its trial, he declared.

He, with Prime Minister Churchill, gave all peoples the Atlantic Charter, which might well be his epitaph, Curtin added.

In New Zealand, Acting Prime Minister Nash ordered flags on all public buildings throughout the dominion flown at half staff.

"All of the United Nations lost a warm-hearted champion of the poor and oppressed," Nash said. "President Roosevelt's death was so untimely it was a universal tragedy.

"President Roosevelt would rank with Lincoln in American history and in world history his name will be cherished as that of the greatest Democrat of them all. New Zealand, along with other United Nations, lost a generous friend."

Programs Canceled

President Edelmiro Farrell of Argentina, whose country declared war on the Axis nations only last week, commented that "with the death of Roosevelt America loses one of the most outstanding figures in its history." Argentine radio stations canceled all regular programs last night.

President Vargas of Brazil announced that his nation would go into mourning for three days. Similar proclamations were issued in Cuba, Peru, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Flags were at half mast in Mexico City and public functions were canceled.

Willkie, widow of the Republican Presidential candidate in 1940; Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey; James A. Farley, the one-time cabinet member and Democratic National Chairman who split with the President over a third term, and former Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones, who was "fired" by the late Chief Executive.

Woodring, Landon Wire

There was a message also from Harry Woodring, who was eased out as Secretary of War, and one from Alf M. Landon, who ran against the President in 1936.

Some of the messages:

MRS. WILLKIE: "I am stunned over the death of the President. I cannot help but wonder why men of vision are being taken from the world when we need them most. The blow is not only yours but all mankind's. Deepest sympathy."

LANDON: "Sincerest sympathy from Mrs. Landon and myself from your and country's great loss."

King Sympathetic

PRIME MINISTER KING: "All my heart's sympathy goes out to you, to Mrs. Boettiger and to all of the family at this hour of sorrow in which the world shares."

JESSE JONES: "Mrs. Jones and I extend to you and your family our deepest sympathies in the untimely passing of your husband, the President of the United States. The news comes as a shock to the world that it is not prepared for."

FARLEY: "Words are inadequate at this time to enable me to properly express my sorrow at the sudden death of President Roosevelt. Mrs. Farley and the children join me in extending to you and the children our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this your hour of trouble."

"Loss Felt Deeply"

MR. AND MRS. WOODRING: "We feel deeply the loss of our President. We send you our love and sympathy."

EARLE OF ATHLONE, Governor General of Canada: "Profoundly shocked to hear news of your sudden and grievous loss. We send to you and your family our very deepest sympathy in what is not only a loving people of the entire world."

Va. Governor's Message

GOVERNOR DARDEN of Virginia: "It is with the deepest distress that I have just learned of your great loss. Mrs. Darden and I send you and the members of your family our deepest sympathy."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRI BONNET: "I learned with profound sorrow of the terrible blow that has fallen upon you and your family. It has been a great shock to me personally and I know this feeling will be shared by all the people of France. They will always recall with emotion and gratitude the immense services President Roosevelt rendered to the cause of humanity throughout all that tormented period which preceded the war and part that he took in the achievement of victory, an aim for which he fought so valiantly and with such personal sacrifice and abnegation."

Italians Sorrowful

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR ALBERTO TARCHIANI: "The passing of the great President has caused deep consternation to the Italian people who have lost in him a true and generous friend. Please accept the heartfelt expression of profound condolences on behalf of the Italian nation and the sentiments of my personal sorrow."

RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO MOLINA, President, Dominican Republic: "Deeply shocked and touched, I hasten to send to you with the homage of my respect the expression of my most profound condolence on the occasion of the decease of your illustrious husband, whereby the United States loses its most brilliant statesman and America and the world, the hero of peace and justice."

DR. WELLINGTON KOO: "I am shocked to learn of the sudden demise of President Roosevelt. He stood for the highest ideals and hopes of the liberty loving peoples everywhere. His hatred of aggression and his love of peace, justice and fair dealing between nations made him in outstanding leader in our present common struggle. He was a great friend of China and his friendship has always been treasured by the whole Chinese people. His death is an irreparable loss not only to the United States but to China and the world as well. In this hour of your bereavement I beg to send you my heartfelt condolences."

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo: "I was extremely shocked when I was informed of President Roosevelt's death. I would like to say that it cannot be measured by any and every standard of greatness in all parts of the world, President Roosevelt stands supreme."

HENRY J. KAISER, industrialist: "As Commander-in-Chief, the President liked to be known as a soldier. He is as much a war casualty as those who have given their lives on the battlefield."

JOHN W. DAVIS, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1924: "Every American must deeply regret the sudden death of President Roosevelt. All other feelings aside, it comes at a most inopportune time in the course of national affairs. While I disagreed with him in many domestic matters, I heartily approved and greatly admired the wisdom, courage and vigor of his foreign policy. History will not withhold from him his high share of credit for the brilliant success that attends our arms.

Thousands Of Telegrams From Many World Points Reach White House

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Telegrams by the thousand poured into the White House last night and today from dignitaries and plain people all over the world.

Among the first were messages from Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King; Mrs. Edith personal sorrow but one felt by the President's many friends and admirers. His going from us at this moment is a tragedy for the whole world."

GOVERNOR AND MRS. THOMAS E. DEWEY: "Please accept our deepest sympathy in your great loss which will be shared by every American and mourned by all of the freedom-

Pope Sends Message Of Sympathy to Truman

Wishes Him Success in Effort to Win Just Peace

ROME, April 13 (AP).—Pope Pius XII sent a message to President Truman today, expressing profound condolences on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt and wishing success for Mr. Truman.

Pope Pius cabled the following message to President Truman:

"The unexpected and sorrowful word of the passing of the President brings to our hearts a profound sense of grief born of the high esteem in which we held this renowned statesman and of the friendly relations which he fostered and maintained with the Holy See.

"To the expression of our condolences we join the assurance of our prayers for the entire American people and for their new President, to whom we extend our fervent good wishes that his labors may be efficacious in leading the nations at war to an early peace that will be just and Christian."

Franco Sends Condolences

MADRID, April 13 (AP). — Generalissimo Francisco Franco wrote to American Ambassador Norman Armour today, expressing personal sympathy on the death of President Roosevelt, and cabled Spain's condolences to the White House. Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica telephoned to Ambassador Armour to express his sympathies. The Spanish government may hold official memorial services and proclaim a day of mourning throughout Spain. The flag on the Foreign Ministry building was drawn to half staff this morning.

Switzerland Pays Tribute To Roosevelt

Bern, Switzerland, April 13 (AP)—President Edward von Steiger, of the Swiss Confederacy, declared in an address before the Federal Council today that in the death of President Roosevelt "an outstanding statesman has closed his eyes."

Von Steiger and Max Petitpierre, Swiss Foreign Minister, called on the American Minister, Leland K. Harrison, to express the nation's sympathy.

Liberated Italy Expresses Grief

Rome, April 13 (AP) — Crudely scrawled in charcoal on the walls of Rome's poor section, the words "Long Live Roosevelt" today expressed the extent of liberated Italy's unprecedented grief at the passing of a foreign statesman.

Sorrowful demonstrations took place throughout the city as schools and theaters closed, flags flew at half-staff, and the Italian General Confederation of Labor ordered a five-minute suspension of work tomorrow, the day of President Roosevelt's funeral.

As Italy's leaders cabled messages to Mrs. Roosevelt and to President Truman, Allied and Italian radio stations broadcast solemn music, and Pope Pius XII cabled the new American Chief Executive his "profound sense of grief."

The Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* published two editorials mourning President Roosevelt as a statesman.

Mayors To Be Asked Not To Drape Buildings

New York, April 13 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia announced today that the War Production Board had asked him as president of the United States Conference of Mayors to petition mayors of all cities not to drape buildings in mourning because of the cotton shortage.

The Mayor said WPB officials told him the cotton shortage was such that the use of draping would cut into essential needs.

He said the Washington office of the Mayor's conference had requested all mayors to place President Roosevelt's name at the head of honor rolls listing deceased veterans.

GOV. DEWEY TO ATTEND RITES IN WHITE HOUSE

NEW YORK, April 13 — (AP) Governor Dewey will attend funeral services for President Roosevelt tomorrow at the White House. The Governor will leave New York at 8 a.m. for Washington.

MacLeish, Mourning, Fails To Finish Speech

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Overcome with emotion as he was paying tribute to President Roosevelt, Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, was unable to continue a radio speech (CBS) he was making today.

MacLeish was discussing "Peace and the Americas," as part of a special Pan American Week feature of a program "This Living World." While discussing the "long struggle for liberty," he interpolated these words into his prepared speech:

"It has been the struggle of many men since. It was the struggle of our great President who is now so tragically dead at the moment of our greatest need. . . ."

He stopped in midsentence. A few seconds silence followed. Then the announcer came on and without explanation the program was switched to New York.

MacLeish had about a paragraph of his text to read when the interruption occurred.

New York State Mourns Officially

Albany, N.Y., April 13 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewel of New York today proclaimed a 30-day period of mourning in memory of President Roosevelt and directed that flags on all public buildings be flown at half-staff during that time.

The 1944 Republican presidential nominee also ordered the closing of all State offices tomorrow, the day of Roosevelt's funeral.

Letter On Frisco Parley One Of Roosevelt's Last

Los Angeles, April 13 (AP)—A letter from Franklin Delano Roosevelt, one of the last written by him before he died, was received today by Isadore B. Dockweiler, member of the California Park Commission.

Sent last Saturday, the message was a reply to Dockweiler's suggestion that delegates to the forthcoming San Francisco security conference be given token replicas of the $50 octagonal gold piece minted in California back in 1851.

"In expressing my appreciation for this interesting suggestion," wrote Mr. Roosevelt, "I assure you that it will receive consideration in the event that a gift of this character is presented to the delegates."

Roosevelt Overshadows All Other Paris News

Paris, April 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt's death and its possible effects were the chief subjects of discussion today in all Paris. The event overshadowed news of the war and even the return of the

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French war prisoners, a great horde of whom are coming home after five years of captivity.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Provisional Government, expressed his regret at a Cabinet meeting today. Earlier, in a telegram to President Truman, he said Roosevelt had been "in the eyes of all humanity, the champion of the great cause for which the United Nations have suffered so much and fought so well, the cause of liberty."

Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, called a special press conference of foreign correspondents this afternoon because "in these painful moments in the history of the world it seems not only appropriate but necessary to tell you how deeply this news which came during the night (Paris time) has affected the French Government and the French people."

Eulogies In Assembly

Roosevelt's death also was the subject of discussion on the floor of the French Provisional Consultative Assembly where various members rose to deliver eulogies. Felix Gouin, president of the Assembly, sent a message on behalf of the body to Truman, saying Roosevelt was "one of humanity's greatest citizens, for whom our entire country is today in mourning," and that "it behooves us all to derive inspiration from the magnificent example he showed the world."

Throughout the day the Associated Press office in Paris was flooded with telephone calls from persons wishing to express condolences.

New Jersey Proclamation.

Trenton, N. J., April 13—(A.P.)—Gov. Walter E. Edge today proclaimed a thirty-day period of mourning in New Jersey as a tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Flags on all public buildings will be at half-staff.

The Governor's proclamation said in part:

"With victory for our armed forces so near at hand, this nation and all the humble peoples of the world have lost a great champion of world peace. How we meet the great problems of the peace table will determine whether the appalling sacrifices of the Allied nations to preserve liberty and freedom have been justified.

On this basis it devolves upon all of us in high and low positions to work together for a true, lasting world peace that will be the greatest monument possible to his memory.

The doorway of the State House and its annexes were draped in black. State offices will remain open today. They are closed on Saturdays.

Windsors To Attend Memorial Services

Nassau, Bahamas, April 13 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will attend memorial services for President Roosevelt at the Anglican Cathedral at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Duke cabled his sympathies to the Roosevelt family this morning.

The Supreme Court was adjourned by Chief Justice Sir Oscar Dalypaid immediately after convening this morning.

Tokyo Calls Roosevelt's Death Blow To Allies

San Francisco, April 13 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today broadcast a variety of reactions to the death of President Roosevelt, but stressed the blow it caused Allied leadership.

"The triumvirate of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin has collapsed," said Japan's Domei News Agency in one transmission recorded by the FCC. It added:

"While it is true that Roosevelt and Churchill acted as one in body and spirit in the direction of the anti-Axis war operations, powerful was the role played by Roosevelt in the maintenance of a balance of power among the Big Three.

"Roosevelt's passing at this time will not only mean that Churchill's position becomes shaky but it will also throw a gloomy shadow on the anti-Axis prosecution of the war."

Phone Service To Stop Momentarily In U.S.

New York, April 13 (AP)—All telephone service in the United States will halt momentarily at 4 o'clock Eastern War Time tomorrow afternoon—the hour funeral services for President Roosevelt begin—the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced today.

At that hour, the announcement said "there will be a momentary pause in telephone operations throughout the land . . . to pay silent tribute to his memory."

in one transmission recorded by the FCC. It added:

"While it is true that Roosevelt and Churchill acted as one in body and spirit in the direction of the anti-Axis war operations, powerful was the role played by Roosevelt in the maintenance of a balance of power among the Big Three.

"Roosevelt's passing at this time will not only mean that Churchill's position becomes shaky, but it will also throw a gloomy shadow on the anti-Axis prosecution of the war."

Another broadcast, featuring similar comment, said the "so-called anti-Axis camp was primarily a table standing on three legs," that it is "not likely that the table can be steadied very well" by President Roosevelt's successor.

Earlier emissions said:

That the Japanese people "had ample respect for Roosevelt as a great statesman."

That his death "does not preclude the downfall of U. S. imperialism."

Other broadcasts continued the unconfirmed claims of sinking or damaging many American warships off Okinawa, reported another carrier plane raid on Formosa and admitted fires raged for hours after U. S. B-29s made an incendiary attack on Tokyo early Saturday (Japanese Time).

Sons' Wives Fly To D.C.

Hollywood, Cal., April 13 (AP)—Three daughters-in-law of President Roosevelt were en route to Washington today in a chartered two-engined plane.

Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt (Movie Actress Faye Emerson) left last night with Mrs. James Roosevelt. At San Diego they were joined by Mrs. John Roosevelt. Their only stop was to be at Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Emerson stopped work at a movie studio upon hearing of the President's death and went to her home.

All three women's husbands are overseas in the armed forces.

Roosevelt Death Breaks Balance Of Power Between 'Big 3' Japs Say

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13—(AP) The Tokyo radio today broadcast a variety of reactions to the death of President Roosevelt but stressed the blow it caused Allied leadership.

"The triumvirate of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin has collapsed," said Japan's Domei news agency

Prayers In Holy Land Mourn Roosevelt

Jerusalem, April 13 (AP)—Prayers were spoken today in the churches, synagogues and mosques of the Holy Land as Christian, Jew and Moslem expressed grief at the death of President Roosevelt.

The *Palestine Post* said that "like Lincoln, he died in the consciousness of triumph" over the forces of slavery.

3 SONS MAY MISS WHITE HOUSE RITES

Elliott Is Expected to Attend After Flying in From Post in Europe

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The family group at the Roosevelt funeral probably will include only the President's widow, daughter, one son and the four sons' wives.

Johathan Daniels, Presidential press secretary, said today that he expected Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the second son, who is coming by plane, to arrive from his Air Force post in London in time. He added that he did not believe Col. James Roosevelt, the eldest son, could get here by the set hour, 4 P. M. tomorrow.

The other two sons, John and Franklin, are on naval duty too far away.

Anna Boettiger, the daughter, has been living at the White House since her husband, Lieut. Col. John Boettiger, went on Army duty here.

Grandchildren Will Not Attend

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 13—Mrs. James Roosevelt, wife of the late President's eldest son; Mrs. Faye Emerson Roosevelt and Mrs. John Roosevelt, wife of the youngest son, arrived at the White House today.

Lieut. Col. Boettiger said that Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt Jr. was on her way here.

Colonel Boettiger added that none of the thirteen grandchildren would be present.

The members of the Roosevelt family who attend the services also will make the trip to Hyde Park for the burial of the late President.

Elliott On Way To Washington

London, April 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt set out for Washington today by air and expected to arrive in time for his father's funeral Saturday.

Commander of an 8th Air Force photo reconnaissance wing, he was visiting friends in London when he heard the news in the midnight broadcast by BBC.

Another officer said he was stunned and sat quietly for some time, then repeated over and over: "It just can't be true."

Young Roosevelt returned to his headquarters, called a meeting of his staff at 3 A.M., and informed them he was leaving at once for Washington. He made connections on a special army plane leaving this morning.

Before leaving the base, he received a cablegram from his mother, telling of the President's death.

Roosevelt 'A Battle Casualty', Admiral Says

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship, off Okinawa, April 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, "who spent himself so freely in this struggle . . . was a battle casualty in exactly the same sense as those who give their lives in battle," Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of amphibious forces in the Pacific, said today.

"The President's death is a great loss to the country and especially it is a loss to the war effort, of which he was the firm and unquestioned leader. Undoubtedly, the fact that President Roosevelt personally spent himself so freely in this struggle was the underlying cause of his death. Thus he is a battle casualty in exactly the same sense as those who give their lives in battle out here."

"Inspired Us All"

Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the 10th Army of Okinawa, said:

"We deeply mourn the loss of our Commander in Chief, who, like a good soldier, did his duty to the last and inspired us all to do ours. A nation at war must face many tragedies, but in our present grief let us renew our efforts to carry on toward the victory so brilliantly planned and gloriously initiated by our departed leader."

Senate's Resolution

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Following is the text of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of the late President of the United States, Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, illustrious statesman and leader in the nation and in the world;

"Resolved, That as a token of honor and in recognition of his eminent and distinguished public service to the nation and to the world, the presiding officer of the Senate shall appoint a committee of fifteen Senators to join a similar committee to be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral services of the late President;

"Resolved, that the Senate tender its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late President in their sad bereavement.

"Resolved, that the secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the late President.

"Resolved, that as a further mark of respect to the late President, the Senate do now adjourn until Monday next."

Prayer For Roosevelt At Stock Market

New York, April 13 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange observed a two-minute period of prayer for President Roosevelt at the opening today.

Trading then resumed as usual, but the market will close Saturday, the day of the funeral, Emil Schram, president, announced.

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange announced the exchange would be closed both today and tomorrow.

War Memorial Planned In Portsmouth, Va.

Portsmouth, Va., April 13 (AP)—A campaign will open soon to collect funds for a $10,000 war memorial honoring the men and women of Portsmouth and Norfolk county who served in this war. The memorial will be built in West Park View here and will serve as a community center.

Contract for the structure has been awarded to Lawrence Smith of Portsmouth.

Motion-Picture Industry Mourns Roosevelt

Hollywood, April 13 (AP)—This tribute to President Roosevelt came from the Association of Motion Picture Producers:

"With all of America and all of the civilized world, the motion picture industry mourns the loss of a great leader. In tribute to his memory the industry rededicates itself to the services of our country and world democracy in this critical hour. To the new President and Commander in Chief this pledge is given."

Jefferson Day Dinners Postponed

Washington, April 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt's death brought orders from the Democratic National Committee for indefinite postponement of an elaborate series of Jefferson Day dinners planned for tonight.

The celebrations, by means of which party leaders hoped to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for the 1946 congressional campaigns, were scheduled in about 500 communities.

The programs had called for a radio address by Mr. Roosevelt from Warm Springs.

Mrs. Roosevelt had planned to attend the dinner here, at which Harry S. Truman was to have been one of the speakers.

Eisenhower Decrees Mourning For Troops

London, April 13 (AP)—General Eisenhower issued a general order today decreeing 30 days of mourning for American troops in the European theater in connection with the death of President Roosevelt.

A shortage of materials, however, will prevent the men from wearing black armbands.

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Roosevelt Looked in Good Health Before Becoming Ill, Artist Says

DANVILLE, Va., April 14—(AP) Mrs. Elizabeth Schoumatoff, the artist who was sketching President Roosevelt when he was fatally stricken at Warm Springs, Ga., said here tonight that the President was apparently in good health and looked well immediately before he became ill.

Mrs. Schoumatoff, who arrived here tonight by car en route to her home in Locust Valley, N. Y., declined any further comment on events immediately preceding the time when President Roosevelt was seized with a cerebral hemorrhage except to say that she was not alone in the room at the time.

She said two of the President's cousins were in the room where she was sketching Mr. Roosevelt's portrait. Mrs. Schoumatoff said she was tired after the long trip from Warm Springs and did not feel like talking tonight.

The artist, a native of Russia, said she came to the United States in 1917 with her husband Leo Schoumatoff who was sent to Washington as a representative of the Kerensky government.

She said her brother, Andrei Avinoff, is curator of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh.

ALL FLAGS SHOULD FLY AT HALF MAST

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—The proper manner to display the flag in memory of President Roosevelt is at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset.

"Half masting of flags should only be done when a nation is in mourning," the Library of Congress said today. "Quite obviously that applies now."

Regulations adopted by Congress governing display and use of the American flag specify that it should be "first hoisted to the peak" of the staff for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position. Similarly, the flag should be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. This applies to both public buildings and private homes.

Use of crepe streamers or wrappings on the flag is specifically disapproved in the regulations, but "crepe streamers may be affixed to spearheads or flagstaffs in a parade . . . by order of the President," presumably at a State funeral.

There is no special mention of rules for the flag's display in event of death of a President. The regulations say the flag should never be used as drapery, as on a picture, though red, white and blue bunting may be so utilized.

The War and Navy Departments said the Army-Navy E award pennant is not an official flag and there are no particular regulations covering its display at such a time as this.

Sunny Hyde Park Garden To Be 'Squire's' Crypt

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt's last resting place will be a sunny garden, surrounded by a 100-year-old hedge, on the Hyde Park estate he loved.

The ten-foot hedge is visible from both the Roosevelt Memorial Library and the ancestral home of the "squire" of Hyde Park. It is situated between them, and a connecting roadway skirts one side.

The grave is being prepared in the middle of a one-fourth acre garden plot. One side of the enclosure is "all roses" with more than twenty-five beds growing there. At two ends are banks of flowers, where pansies and daffodils are blooming now.

"This is a beautiful spot and will be an appropriate last resting place for him," said Mrs. William Plog, wife of the chief gardener.

The hedge completely veils activity within the enclosure.

Roosevelt's Last Message

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Atlanta, April 13 (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt would have told the nation tonight, had he lived:

"If civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace."

As President of the United States he would have broadcast those words to 350 Jefferson Day dinners throughout the land tonight.

But the dinners were canceled after death intervened and only type remained to transmit his message. The text was made public here by Presidential Secretary Steve Early as the funeral train passed through, en route to Washington.

Early said Mr. Roosevelt would have delivered the speech without disclosing that he was in Warm Springs.

Citizen Of The World

The text follows:

"Americans are gathered together this evening in communities all over the country to pay tribute to the living memory of Thomas Jefferson—one of the greatest of all democrats; and I want to make it clear that I am spelling that word 'democrats' with a small 'd.'

"I wish I had the power, just for this evening, to be present at all of these gatherings.

"In this historic year, more than ever before, we do well to consider the character of Thomas Jefferson as an American citizen of the world.

"As Minister to France, then as our first Secretary of State and as our third President, Jefferson was instrumental in the establishment of the United States as a vital factor in international affairs.

Refers To Navy

"It was he who first sent our Navy into far distant waters to defend our rights. And the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was the logical development of Jefferson's far-seeing foreign policy.

"Today this nation which Jefferson helped so greatly to build is playing a tremendous part in the battle for the rights of man all over the world.

"Today we are part of the vast Allied force—a force composed of flesh and blood and steel and spirit—which is today destroying the makers of war, the breeders of hate, in Europe and in Asia.

"In Jefferson's time our Navy consisted of only a handful of frigates—but that tiny navy taught nations across the Atlantic that piracy in the Mediterranean—acts of aggression against peaceful commerce and the enslavement of their crews was one of those things which, among neighbors, simply was not done.

"Today we have learned in the agony of war that great power involves great responsibility. Today we can no more escape the consequence of German and Japanese aggression than could he avoid the consequences of attacks by the Barbary Corsairs a century and a half before.

Enduring Peace Sought

"We as Americans do not choose to deny our responsibility.

"Nor, do we intend to abandon our determination that, within the lives of our children and our children's children, there will not be a third world war.

"We seek peace—enduring peace. More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginnings of all wars—yes, an end to this brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of settling the differences between governments.

"The once powerful, malignant Nazi state is crumbling, the Japanese war lords are receiving, in their own home land, the retribution for which they asked when they attacked Pearl Harbor.

"But the mere conquest of our enemies is not enough.

"We must go on to do all in our power to conquer the doubts and the fears, the ignorance and the greed, which made this horror possible.

Millions Pull Together

"Thomas Jefferson, himself a distinguished scientist, once spoke of the 'brotherly spirit of science, which unites into one family all its votaries of whatever grade, and however widely dispersed throughout the different quarters of the globe.'

"Today, science has brought all the different quarters of the globe so close together that it is impossible to isolate them one from another.

"Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace.

"Let me assure you that my hand is the steadier for the work that is to be done, that I move more firmly into the task, knowing that you—millions and millions of you—are joined with me in the resolve to make this work endure.

"The work, my friends, is peace; more than an end of this war—an end to the beginnings of all wars; yes, an end, forever, to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples.

"Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world—the contribution of lasting peace—I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight edge of your own confidence and your resolve. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say:

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Roosevelt, Truman Milestones

Roosevelt

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Important dates in the career of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

1882, January 30—Born Hyde Park, N.Y., the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt.

1904—Graduated from Harvard.

1905—Married Eleanor Anna Roosevelt.

1907—Admitted to New York State bar.

1910-13—Member of New York State Senate.

1913-20—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

1920—Unsuccessful Democratic nominee for Vice President.

1921—Stricken with paralysis.

1928—Elected Governor of New York.

1930—Re-elected Governor.

1932—Elected President of the United States.

1936—Re-elected President.

1940—Elected to unprecedented third term.

1941—Framed Atlantic Charter with Prime Minister Churchill.

1943—Enunciated "unconditional surrender" formula for Axis at Casablanca conference.

1943—Met at Tehran with Churchill and Stalin.

1944—Re-elected to fourth term.

1945 (February 2-11)—Met with Stalin and Churchill.

1945 (April 12)—Died at Warm Springs, Ga.

Truman

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Milestones in the life of President Harry S. Truman:

1884—May 8—Born, Lamar, Mo., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson Truman, farm folk.

1902—Just out of high school, took first job as drug-store clerk at $3 a week.

1906—Back to family farm.

1917-18—In France with American troops, first as captain of field artillery, later major.

1919—Married Miss Bess Wallace, childhood sweetheart.

1922—Elected judge of Jackson county (Mo.) court.

1924—Defeated for re-election.

1924—Daughter Margaret born.

1926—Elected presiding judge of Jackson county (Mo.) court.

1934—Elected to United States Senate.

1940—Re-elected to Senate.

1944 — Won Democratic Vice Presidential nomination in contest with Henry A. Wallace; elected Vice President on ticket with President Roosevelt.

1945—April 12 took oath as President.

ROOSEVELT SAW FREEDOM NEAR IN PHILIPPINES

Last Word to Press Was Hope It Might Occur by Autumn.

OSMENA WAS AT CONFERENCE

President Said the United Nations Should Take Over Japanese Mandated Territory.

Warm Springs, Ga. April 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's last word to the press was an expression of hope for complete Philippine independence by autumn.

He voiced it at a news conference at his Pine Mountain cabin near here a week ago yesterday. Security restrictions were to have held up its publication until his return to Washington.

Now it can be told.

President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth sat in on the conference. It was the 998th gathering with reporters Mr. Roosevelt had held in the dozen years of his presidency.

Sitting behind a small desk in the living room of his cottage Mr. Roosevelt talked hopefully of current and future moves in the Pacific while his Scottie, Fala, and a big Irish setter rubbed against the trouser legs of the three newsmen.

Expected End of Resistance.

Mr. Roosevelt, who had just talked privately with Mr. Osmena, said he expected organized Japanese resistance in the islands to end within six months. He conceded, however, that Nipponese guerrillas might be active for several years.

Congress ten years ago provided for complete Philippine independence July 4, 1946. Last June, however, the law was amended to authorize the American President to proclaim independence earlier if he determined that constitutional processes and normal functions of government had been restored.

In his meeting with reporters here Mr. Roosevelt also declared that:

1. The United States should help the island commonwealth get back on its feet economically, providing needed technical assistance and relief.

2. This nation should play an expanding part in the Western Pacific after defeat of the Japanese.

3. The United Nations—including the U. S. A.—must take over trusteeship of Japanese mandates, building new air and naval bases in a determined effort to prevent new Nipponese aggression.

Wanted Japan Policed.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Japan as well as Germany should be policed internally and externally.

One of the ways he proposed for the United States to help the Philippines was to continue preferential tariff treatment for the commonwealth until it has an opportunity to rebuild itself economically.

On the sentimental side, he suggested this nation should restore St. Dominick's Cathedral in Manila.

Mr. Osmena, who came up from Florida, where he had been recuperating from an operation, was Mr. Roosevelt's next-to-the-last official visitor. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau saw the President Wednesday.

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President Truman Sees War Aides, Stettinius

Washington, April 13 (AP) — President Harry S. Truman proclaimed today that tomorrow should be a day of mourning for Franklin D. Roosevelt throughout

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the United States.

Washington, April 13 (AP)—President Truman will attend burial services for President Roosevelt at Hyde Park Sunday, the White House announced today.

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Chiefs of state and military affairs assembled at the White House today to help President Harry S. Truman assume wartime leadership of the Government.

Secretary of State Stettinius, whose knowledge of the international situation was second only to that of the late President Roosevelt, arrived to join Mr. Truman at 10.15 A.M. Top military commanders were due minutes later.

Stettinius immediately was ushered into the oval room where President Truman was working.

At 10.53 War Secretary Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, arrived with Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles, of the Army Air Forces. They were followed closely by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and a moment later by Navy Secretary Forrestal. All of the military group were solemn and silent.

Congress Talk Hinted

The new President announced at the outset that he would try to carry on the Roosevelt policies. He asked the Cabinet to stay on, and gave assurance that the United Nations Conference will open in San Francisco April 25 on schedule.

There were reports at the White House, not yet official, that Mr. Truman may address a joint session of Congress next week, possibly Tuesday.

After a 20-minute conferences with the new President, Stettinius left hurriedly for the State Department. Striding through a crowd of reporters, Stettinius said:

"No comment. Sorry, No comment."

Oath Taken Last Night

Mr. Truman's first conferences apparently gave immediate direction to his statement after taking the oath last night that one of his prime tasks would be to prosecute the war vigorously on all fronts.

The White House indicated that the new Chief Executive would devote the major portion of his day to familiarizing himself with military conditions all over the world.

As one of his first official acts, President Truman was putting the finishing touches to a proclamation calling for a national day of mourning tomorrow in tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In Solemn Mood

Earlier, Mr. Truman talked solemnly of the responsibilities ahead of him. He emphasized that stepping into the post of the man he regarded as one of the greatest Americans of all times was a matter to inspire anyone in any work.

Hugh Fulton, New York attorney and a personal friend, chatted briefly with Mr. Truman at his apartment before the President left for the White House.

Later Fulton told a reporter that the new President had spent a restful night. Mrs. Truman showed more outward effects of the strain than the President himself.

Asked To White House

Fulton, who has been mentioned prominently as a likely choice for attorney general if Cabinet changes are made eventually declined to comment on any prospective appointment. He formerly was chief counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee, then under Mr. Truman's chairmanship.

Fulton, who arrived at the White House at 9.30 A.M., said President Truman had asked him to come in and confer with him. The attorney said he knew of nothing important pending on which his advice might be sought, but was glad to offer any help he could.

Crowds Are Solemn

As President Truman arrived at the White House solemn groups which had gathered near his residence and in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion watched him as eh made the trip from his apartment at 4701 Connecticut avenue.

There were no cheers, only waves of greeting.

Truman went to the White House accompanied by Lieut. Col. A. E. Holland, of the Office of International Affairs, an old friend, and Ernest B. Vaccaro, a member of the Associated Press Senate staff who covered Truman's transcontinental campaign trip for the Vice Presidency.

The White House announced, meanwhile, that President Truman would not officially see the press until Monday.

Eyes Of World On Him

Meanwhile, a dazed world watched Truman pick up the banners of war and peace that slipped yesterday from the lifeless fingers of Mr. Roosevelt.

Stunned by the shock of its leader's passing, a mourning nation gave solid backing to the man who became President of the United States at 7.09 P.M. last night, two hours and 34 minutes after Mr. Roosevelt died.

Said Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.): "We've got to help the new President all we can." Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), who criticized Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies, said: "I think Mr. Truman will make a good President."

The Chicago *Tribune*, also critical of Mr. Roosevelt's dealings with other nations, said editorially of Mr. Truman: "He will receive the support of all of us."

Arranging Burial

To the 60-year-old new President fell the immediate task of burying a Chief Executive for whom he had boundless admiration and unfaltering loyalty.

To the fighting men there was reassurance in the Truman statement:

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

Leaders Take Heart

To the Allied and neutral world there also was hope in declaration by Stephen Early, a White House secretary, that Mr. Truman "wants to say that it will be his effort to carry on as he believes the President would have done and to that end he has asked the Cabinet to stay on with him."

Secretary of Interior Ickes said the request for Cabinet members to remain at their posts was made informally, that no one answered.

"I believe he meant it," Ickes said.

United Nations leaders took heart, too, at Mr. Truman's decision that the San Francisco conference go on without delay.

These things were fairly tangible, but there remained a thousand questions to be answered only by time. Some of these:

Will Mr. Truman continue indefinitely without alteration Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies? The new President's intimates think there will be slight, if any, changes in over-all policy.

Military Problem

Can he acquire the background to meet soon such pressing issues as raised in connection with the projected new coalition government for Poland?

Will he, a World War artillery officer who wanted to get into this fight but was advised to stay on the job in the Senate, want a strong hand in determining military strategy? Most observers think the purely military decisions will remain in the hands of Marshal and King.

Will he hold a domestic course "a little left of center," as President Roosevelt described it?

Byrnes Offers Aid

Is Harry Hopkins out as international and domestic adviser? Few think he will have much future White House influence. They believe men like former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, who flew to Washington from Spartanburg, S.C., to offer his help, will be consulted.

Will Truman be more able than his predecessor to get desired legislation through Congress? President Roosevelt had his troubles in late years. Truman knows the value of compromise.

HOLDS WAR COUNCIL WITH TOP LEADERS

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Nation Gives New President Solid Backing—He Says Conference at San Francisco Will Be Held on Schedule.

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—Harry S. Truman seized immediately on the grim problems of winning the war and securing the peace today as he shouldered the responsibilities of the presidency.

President Truman told Senators that he would outline his foredign policies briefly at a joint session of Congress at 1 P. M., Eastern wartime, on Monday. He will speak to the nation's armed forces by radio on Tuesday night. Senators who attended an unprecedented luncheon with the new President at the Capitol said he told them that he is 100 per cent for President Roosevelt's foreign policies.

Leaving his modest Connecticut avenue apartment early for the White House, the new President:

1. Held an emergency war council with his top military commanders.

2. Reviewed world political problems in a twenty-minute conference with Secretary of State Stettinius.

3. Issued a proclamation setting aside tomorrow as a national day of mourning for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

4. Conferred with Hugh Fulton, a close lawyer friend, who has been mentioned for a post if any Cabinet changes are made.

5. Made an immediate and probably unprecedented trip to Capitol Hill, where he lunched with congressional leaders.

6. Announced that he would attend burial services at Hyde Park on Sunday for Mr. Roosevelt, whose body was en route to Washington from Warm Springs.

Republicans Pledge Support.

Heartened by a formal pledge of support from the Senate Republican delegation, Mr. Truman began the day by declaring, "My schedule will be a busy one every day."

The military chieftains summoned were Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the late President's military adviser; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of the Navy; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary Forrestal of the Navy.

He conferred forty-eight minutes with the military group. On leaving the conference, Gen. Marshall referred all inquiries to th President himself, asserting "I'm not free to say anything."

Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal were solemn-faced as they left the Executive offices in the Oval Room. They declined to talk with reporters.

Lieut.-Gen. Barney M. Giles of the Army Air Forces also participated in the hurriedly called session. President Truman had called in the military officials to bring himself up to date as completely as possible on the war fronts in every theater.

Immediately after the military conference, Mr. Truman left the White House for the Capitol for lunch with old friends.

In the radio address on Tuesday night, which will be beamed to members of the armed forces all over the world, Mr. Truman is exppected to pay tribute to President Roosevelt and to urge that the war be carried forth vigorously on al fronts with victory as a potential memorial for his late chief.

When he returned to the White House, he found James F. Byrnes, former Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, who had come back from South Carolina to offer his services. The former South Carolina Senator and later Supreme Court Justice had no comment to make as he entered the executive offices.

His arrival raised speculation whether he might be asked by President Truman to return to the White House to work with the new President during the early days of his administration. Earlier in the day, Mr. Truman had reiterated his admiration and affection for Mr. Byrnes, whose nomination for the vice-presidency he had championed at the Democratic national convention until former President Roosevelt took Mr. Byrnes out of the running. Mr. Byrnes recently stepped down as war mobilizer because of what he said was his desire to return to private life in South Carolina.

The new President announced at the outset that he would try to carry on the Rooseveltian policies. He asked the Cabinet to stay on, and gave assurance that the United Nations Conference will open in San Francisco on April 25, as scheduled.

After a twenty-minute conference with the new President, Secretary Stettinius left hurriedly for the State Department. Striding through a crowd of reporters, he said: "No comment. Sorry. No comment."

No Other Visits Scheduled.

Earlier, as one of his first official acts, President Truman was putting the finishing touches to a proclamation calling for a national day of mourning tomorrow in tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who died at Warm Springs, Ga., yesterday.

As Mr. Truman began his first full day in the office to which he ascended from the vice-presidency, he summoned Mr. Fulton, New York and Washington lawyer, to work with him in the executive offices. Mr. Fulton had been counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which President Truman once was chairman.

The President wore a gray suit with his favorite gray hat, a blue bow tie and a matching blue handkerchief. Still stunned by the sudden death of Mr. Roosevelt, he talked solemnly of the responsibilities ahead of him. He emphasized that stepping into the post of the man he regarded as one of the greatest Americans of all times was a matter to inspire any one in any work.

Fulton Is Called In.

Mr. Fulton chatted briefly with Mr. Truman at his apartment before the President left for the White House. Later Mr. Fulton told a reporter that the new President had spent a restful night despite the worries thrust upon him. Mrs. Truman showed more outward effects of the strain than the President himself.

Mr. Fulton declined to comment on any prospective appointment. He said that President Truman had asked him to come in and confer with him. The New York attorney said that he knew of nothing important pending on which his advice might be sought, but was glad to offer any help he could.

Long since, Mr. Truman had been sworn in by Chief Justice Stone in the Cabinet Room. Placing his hand on a red-edged Bible, the new President repeated the oath, reading from a small slip of paper.

He, his wife and their daughter, Margaret, left from a rear entrance for their apartment home, where they spent the night, guarded closely by the Secret Service and police.

To the fighting men there was reassurance in the Truman statement:

To the Allied and neutral world there also was hope in a declaration by Stephen Early, a White House secretary, that Mr. Truman "wants to say that it will be his effort to carry on as he believes the President would have done and to that end he has asked the Cabinet to stay on with him."

"I believe he meant it," Mr. Ickes told a reporter.

United Nations leaders took heart, too, at Mr. Truman's decision that the San Francisco conference go on without delay.

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Truman May Make Shift In Presidential Advisers

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP) A shift in presidential advisers seemed in the making today as President Truman completed his first busy day at the White House and capitol.

Gone permanently from the scene is Harry Hopkins, who began with President Roosevelt in 1932 and climbed the ladder from WPA administrator to the point where he became the late President's closet adviser.

Hopkins Not to Continue

Friends said the ailing Hopkins, flying here tomorrow for his chief's funeral services in the White House, has no inclination to continue under President Truman the role he filled under his predecessor.

In his stead, a 36 year old New York and Washington attorney, Hugh Fulton, appeared at this point most likely to be in the innermost circle of presidential advisers.

Significantly, Fulton was closeted with President Truman for an hour today. The husky, blond, florid-faced attorney went away from the White House saying that he was seeking no official post, but would be glad to help in any way he could.

The Truman-Fulton association began back in the days when Harry S Truman, then a relatively obscure Senator from Missouri, was looking around for a counsel for the Senate Defense Investigating committee of which he surprisingly had been named chairman.

Mr. Truman picked Fulton, who as a special assistant attorney general had investigated the Associated Gas & Electric Company case.

Slow talking, soft spoken Fulton looked at the start as though he might get lost in the involved and important matters dealt with by the committee.

But he displayed a talent for painstaking research and his staff investigations were the pride of the senators.

There was born between Mr. Truman and Fulton a friendship that has grown warmer as time went along. When the Senator resigned the chairmanship of the committee to campaign for vice president, Fulton quit too. He went along on campaign trips, contributing to the writing of the Truman speeches.

Now Fulton is in private law practice. Whether he eventually is named attorney general, as rumored, or remains a private citizen, he will be in the inner circle of Truman advisers.

Byrnes May Help Out

In that circle also is likely to be private citizen James F. Byrnes, as the former War Mobilizer dubbed himself after he came out of a conference with the new chief executive today.

Byrnes might have been president today if Mr. Roosevelt had not acceded to the demands of organized labor at the 1944 Chicago convention and asked his "assistant president" to withdraw.

But Byrnes holds no animosity to Mr. Truman for the chain of events that led the Missourian to the presidential chair.

As War Mobilizer, Byrnes became familiar with virtually every part of home front problems. He also gained invaluable knowledge of foreign affairs on his trip with President Roosevelt to the big three conference at Yalta.

Byrnes has offered to help out in an unofficial capacity. President Truman, who looked upon Byrnes as an ideal Senator and a public servant, will dip deeply in the Byrnes fund of knowledge.

But Byrnes seems likely to be the only one of the inner White House circle of the Roosevelt regime whose influence will be felt with the new president. A possible exception is Bernard M. Baruch, aging financier, whom Mr. Truman admires.

There seems little doubt that Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, long an adviser to President Roosevelt, will soon return to private life. Dimmed also will be the influence of Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme court.

Politically, President Truman appears ready to lean on the advice of Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, who is a long time friend.

EXPECT TRUMAN TO SELECT HIS OWN ADVISERS

Observers Believe Fulton, New in Politics, May Be Attorney-General.

BYRNES IS A CLOSE FRIEND

Hannegan, Kaiser and Higgins Also Are Among Intimates—Close Tie to Capitol Seen.

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—President Truman, who says he "won't be pressured," is expected to turn to advisers of his own inner circle in formulating new White House policy.

Men like former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and a newcomer to politics, Hugh Fulton, 37-year-old lawyer, are high on his list of friends.

Whomever he picks to help him guide the destiny of a war-torn nation, the new President is expected to follow the ultimatum he announced to this reporter just a few days before President Roosevelt's death sent him into the White House.

"There's no use in any one trying to apply pressure to me," he said in this interview. "I'm going to do my duty as I see fit and let my conscience rule."

It was shortly after a group of men representing thirty-one C. I. O. locals from his home State of Missouri had filed into Mr. Truman's office to urge him to his "influence" at the White House to get the Little Steel formula revised upward.

He smiled at them, but said, "No"—flatly.

Frank speaking was the rule throughout his 10,000-mile vice-presidential campaign tour.

Denied Ku Klux Klan Tie.

One thing he resented was an attempt by political opponents to link him with the Ku Klux Klan in the early days of his political career in Missouri. He called that story "a lie."

He never dodged a question, even if he thought it might cost votes. The reporters who accompanied him were amazed when he frequently admitted he didn't have some of the answers to the questions asked.

Byrnes, Hannegan and Fulton are among his closet friends.

Mr. Truman always insisted he gave his full support to Byrnes for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination last summer until the latter was turned down by labor and the party leadership.

Mr. Truman engineered Hannegan's nomination as Commissioner of Internal Revenue last year and later helped move him up into the party's chairmanship.

Fulton's case is different. Yet those close to the new President say that somewhere in the line-up there will be a place for the former Chief Counsel to the Senate War Investigating (Truman) Committee. Some say he may eventually be Attorney-General, if he wants it. He now enjoys a lucrative Washington and New York practice.

Met Four Years Ago.

Messrs. Truman and Fulton met for the first time a little more than four years ago. At that time, in response to an appeal to the Attorney-General for a "good man," Fulton walked into Mr. Truman's office to talk over the job of Chief Counsel for the Truman Committee.

Fulton, a special assistant to the Attorney-General and a rising young prosecutor at the time, took the post at a salary sacrifice after Mr. Truman told him:

"I don't want to smear any one. I do not want to whitewash any one. If you can take the job on that basis, I can tell you now you'll have my full support in all that you undertake."

Out of that interview grew one of the broadest, most applauded congressional investigations in all history, and an enduring friendship.

A list of Mr. Truman's intimate friends alone would run into the hundreds, for he's a sociable man. He likes people. All during his long campaign trip, he never tired of the handshaking that was such a big part of it.

Friend of Kaiser and Higgins.

In the field of business, he has close friends like Henry J. Kaiser, and Andrew Jackson Higgins, the West Coast and New Orleans shipbuilders.

Speculation already is under way as to the place of Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's close adviser, in the new setup. There are many who think Hopkins probably will play a less conspicuous part in the new regime.

Whatever figures his own "kitchen cabinet" may contain, no one doubts that the new President will turn frequently to his ex-colleagues on the Hill before

Truman Faces Possible International Crises

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Washington, April 13 (AP)—Official word that the European war may end in a few days promises to plunge President Truman into a series of international crises before he has been two weeks in the in the White House.

The capital is certain that the broad war and peace policies laid down by President Roosevelt will be continued by Mr. Truman. Yet there is a wait-and-see attitude about how he will put them into effect.

Close To Senators

Mr. Truman's initial strength in foreign affairs probably will lie in his close relations with the Senate. He is expected to build on this, seeking the views of Senate leaders whose task it may be a few months hence to advocate ratification of American membership in a world organization to keep the peace.

Shortly after he became President last night, the White House issued three statements pointing to what his policies will be:

1. MILITARY—"The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

2. GENERAL POLICY—"Mr. Truman wants to say it will be his effort to carry on as he believes the President would have done, and to that end he has asked the Cabinet to stay on with him."

3. PEACE ORGANIZATION—"President Truman authorized Secretary Stettinius to say that the San Francisco conference will meet on schedule."

Parley Trip Doubtful

Mr. Roosevelt had planned to attend the parley, probably at the opening session April 25. With that date less than two weeks off and a multitude of problems pressing for his attention, it was an open question whether Mr. Truman would go.

The military and diplomatic urgencies of the hour leave the new Chief Executive little time to gain experience. Hence it is considered certain he must rely heavily on his Cabinet and other advisers. Secretary of State Stettinius, whose handling of foreign affairs had been based upon President Roosevelt's leadership, is projected more than any other Cabinet officer into a new and highly responsible role.

V-E And New Tasks

Word of the speed with which victory is approaching in Europe came from members of the Senate. They were told by high Army officials yesterday that the end of organized fighting in Germany probably will come within a few days.

This will mean putting into effect all the complex machinery for joint Anglo-American-Soviet-French occupation of Germany.

It will raise new problems of feeding and clothing liberated Europe.

It will sharpen Big Three controversies over Poland, Romania and other liberated or ex-enemy satellite countries.

It will remove the greatest single force which has bound all the Allies together since the war began—the common need to defeat Hitler.

Only Two Can Answer

All these are foreign-policy questions that can be answered decisively only by the President and his Secretary of State. They are matched in the strictly military field by another set of equally urgent questions:

How to shift the full American military power from Europe to the Pacific while maintaining a high level of morale among war-weary troops and of home-front support; how to continue the combined efforts of Allied arms in the Pacific with the same degree of co-operation obtained in Europe; how to complete the political arrangements for the occupation and long-time control of Japan.

Personalized Diplomacy

With President Roosevelt the settlement of many such issues among the leading Allies often came down to a personal telephone call to Churchill or a personal message to Stalin. Even with the large staff of advisers he took to Yalta in February, Mr. Roosevelt had at least two sessions with the British and Soviet leaders at which no others were present except interpreters.

Stettinius has said that except for military decisions the Yalta agreements now have been made public. What informal understandings may have been behind some of the political decisions, however, is known only to the highest officials and may in some instances have been clearly and fully known only to Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Polish Issue Persists

The agreement on reorganizing the Warsaw Government of Poland, which was supposed to have been accomplished weeks ago, recently bogged down in misunderstandings between Anglo-American and Russian diplomats. Mr. Roosevelt intervened with Churchill and Stalin, and the last hope for an early settlement thus depended on their personal diplomacy.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's cardinal principles was that the organization of peace, like the strategy of war, must be built around the continued co-operation of the leading Allied nations, including China and France, as well as the United States, Britain and Russia.

Also Advocated By Truman

Mr. Truman in his speeches has advocated the same principle. And, like Mr. Roosevelt, he has insisted that smaller nations also must be given equality of treatment with the great and powerful. These policies have become basic to United States preparations for the San Francisco conference.

This was behind Mr. Roosevelt's decision a week ago that the United States should not ask for three votes in the proposed world assembly of nations to match the extra ballots Russia would get if the conference agreed to take in the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviets.

At Yalta, Mr. Roosevelt promised to support a Russian request for those two additional seats, and it is considered certain in diplomatic quarters here that Mr. Truman will consider himself obligated to uphold that agreement.

Other delicate issues which will confront the American delegation to the conference include the creation of a system of trusteeships for ex-enemy colonial territories of the present and previous world wars. This is a potential trouble-maker among this country, Britain and France.

Roosevelt's Compromises

Mr. Roosevelt's task primarily was to reach a compromise solution on such issues between what other countries demanded and what, in his opinion, the American people would support and the Senate would approve.

To bridge this gap between foreign and domestic points of view

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TRUMAN FACING BIG 3 MEETING IN NEAR FUTURE

New President Is Placed in One of Toughest of Diplomatic Spots.

LONDON PARLEY LIES AHEAD

To Deal With Two of World's Shrewdest Statesmen in Churchill and Stalin.

London, April 13 (A. P.).—The thorny problems of liberated Europe and the possibility of Russia's entry into the Pacific war may force a new meeting within a few months of top Russian, British and American leaders to acquaint President Truman with the Big Three's plans—some of them secret.

Some quarters believed President Truman might accompany Secretary of State Stettinius here for the conference of Anglo-American-Soviet foreign ministers scheduled to follow the San Francisco meeting.

On one of the toughest diplomatic spots in history, President Truman faced the problem of representing the United States in dealing with two of the world's shrewdest statesmen, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

This world crossroads of diplomatic channels developed the opinion that Mr. Truman would want to establish as soon as possible the same type of first-hand contact with Stalin and Churchill which Mr. Roosevelt had developed.

Back of this reasoning was the argument that the Big Three's close relationship eliminated a vast amount of red tape and made possible quick policy decisions on issues which may have their counterpart during coming months in the Pacific campaign.

Long Delay Possible.

It was expected, however, that some weeks would intervene before such a get-together, a delay necessitated by the immediate job of the new Chief Executive to consult with Mr. Roosevelt's personal advisers and co-ordinate their information.

Some of these advisers—whom Mr. Roosevelt used to call his eyes and ears—are in Europe. Among them are Elmer Davis, chief of the OWI; Justice Samuel N. Rosenman, Bernard M. Baruch and Edward Flynn, former Democratic national chairman. All were on special missions for the White House.

High in speculation here was how well Mr. Roosevelt had kept his intimate advisers informed on secret agreements which he acknowledged were made at Yalta and kept guarded for security reasons.

Although there was no tendency here to regard Mr. Roosevelt's death as a permanent blow to the future of the grand alliance, there was speculation that the death might slow a solution of some ticklish political issues such as that involving formation of a new Polish government.

But it was believed it would have little impact in prosecution of the war, either in the east or west since both have emerged from the planning stage and are now in the hands of military and production chiefs.

fellows ever had a load of hay or a bull fall on him," he said. "But last night the whole weight of the moon and stars fell on me. I feel a tremendous responsibility. x x x

"Please pray for me! I mean that!"

Mr. Truman's first executive proclamation was a paper setting aside tomorrow as a day of national mourning for Mr. Roosevelt, stricken yesterday at "the little White House" in Warm Springs, Ga.

The proclamation called upon the nation:

"To pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn."

At about the time the President was writing the proclamation the body of Mr. Roosevelt was leaving Warm Springs for Washington

funeral services tomorrow and burial at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday.

The body of the dead President was taken to the ten-car funeral train on a motor-hauled army caisson which rolled through twin lanes of soldiers from Ft. Benning, Ga.

Aboard the train were close friends and associates of Mr. Roosevelt, people who hastened to Warm Springs yesterday upon the startling announcement of his death.

Grief and mourning were worldwide.

Messages of condolence streamed in from every quarter of the globe.

The battle flags flew at half-mast over Okinawa.

In Washington congressional leaders, stunned and distraught, abandoned routine business and

old friends—Lt. Col. A. E. Holland of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and Ernest B. Vaccaro, the Associated Press reporter who covered his vice presidential campaign.

"I just want the folks I love to know that if we can't get together in the old informal way it is not of my choosing," he told Vaccaro a bit wistfully. "Tell them that, will you?"

The car rolled up the White House drive and Mr. Truman turned immediately to the worry-laden tasks which fell to him so unexpectedly.

He went into immediate conference with white haired Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. Minutes later the Secretary strode out of the White House oval room where the new President worked, and Mr. Truman closeted himself in a 48-minute conference with these war leaders:

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy who was Mr. Roosevelt's chief of staff; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of the Navy; General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles of the Army Air forces and Secretaries Stimson of the War department and Forrestal of the Navy.

TRUMAN TO SPEAK TO CONGRESS AT SESSION MONDAY

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Exchanges Solemn Pledge of Cooperation with Congressional Heads.

MEETS HOUSE LEADERS

Makes Friendly Gesture by Going to Capitol to Discuss Plans.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) President Truman and Congress leaders exchanged solemn pledges of cooperation today. They then arranged a joint Senate-House session for Monday when the new Chief Executive will speak of his hopes for the difficult period just ahead.

The session will begin at 1 p. m. (Eastern War Time) and Mr. Truman will speak for about 15 minutes. The address will be broadcast. On Tuesday night, he will go on the radio at an hour not yet decided with a message beamed to the armed forces whose commander in chief he has now become.

Makes Cooperative Gesture

Moving swiftly to weld his ties with Congress, the former vice president made the precedent-shattering gesture of going to the Capitol to talk over his plans.

He arranged a luncheon in the office of Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate, and invited in Democratic and Republican leaders, Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) and Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) who was long at odds with the Roosevelt administration over foreign policy.

He was reported to have told the group he intended to cooperate with Congress and needed and hoped for their cooperation. In turn, all of those present gave his assurances of their personal cooperation.

Earlier, Senate Republicans had dispatched a telegram to the new President saying:

"In this critical and sorrowing hour when you are called to the supreme responsibility of the republic, we send you this expression of our faith and trust in you and the assurance of our sustaining prayers.

"We shall cooperate with you for the winning of the war and a successful peace at home and abroad. We have directed a committee to call upon you at your convenience to advise with you."

And, following an unprecedented luncheon conference of House leaders of both parties, Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts

(Maine), Speaker Sam Rayburn, (Tex.), Rep. Martin, Rep. Ramspeck (D-Ga.), Senator Connally (D-Tex.), Senator Austin (R-Vt.), Senator Hill (D-Ala.), Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), Senators George (D-Ga.), O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), Magnuson (D-Wash.), Hatch (D-Wyo.), Pepper (D-Fla.), and La-Follette and Wheeler.

G. O. P. Senators Back Truman

Pledge 'Faith and Trust' in Him—Chamber Hears Stirring Eulogies of Roosevelt.

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—The Republican Senate conference representing forty of the body's ninety-six members pledged their "faith and trust" in President Truman today.

They gave their pledge as grief-stricken congressional leaders canceled routine business and met instead to arrange memorial services to the memory of President Roosevelt.

This is the resolution the Republicans adopted at an emergency meeting called an hour before the Senate met for the first time in the Truman administration:

"In this critical and sorrowing hour when you are called to the supreme responsibility of the Republic, we send you this expression of our faith and trust in you and the assurance of our sustaining prayers.

"We shall co-operate with you for the winning of the war and a successful peace at home and abroad. We have directed a committee to call upon you at your convenience to advise with you."

Their expression of unity was telegraphed to the new President at the White House. The message was signed by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, conference chairman, and Senator Burton of Ohio, secretary.

Eulogy in the Senate.

President Roosevelt was eulogized in the Senate as one whose name will be forever cherished wherever men love liberty.

Galleries were packed to standing room only and Capital employees stood against the wall of the chamber as Senator after Senator spoke in tribute to the fallen Chief Executive. Majority leader Barkley of Kentucky said the President's death had made hearts heavy and had depressed spirits throughout the Allied world.

"We honor him as a citizen of the world in the true sense," Mr. Barkley said. "Wherever men fight for liberty, wherever men die for freedom his name will be cherished and revered.

"He had great qualities. He did not enjoy those great qualities without great faults—for God did not design mankind to be without faults. Washington had them, Jefferson had them, Lincoln had them, Woodrow Wilson had them. Franklin D. Roosevelt had them.

"But in the magnitude of his influence, in the magnitude of the reverence and respect in which he was held throughout the world, today those faults are swallowed up."

Mr. Barkley's brows gathered and tears shone in his eyes.

Genius Unmatched, Says White.

On his motion, the Senate unanimously adopted a resolution of respect and sympathy.

Senator White (R.-Me.), the minority leader, declared that no other President since Lincoln had had to deal with such complex problems.

"His genius and leadership are unmatched in the political life of our nation," Mr. White said. "He had magnificent courage which lifted him above physical infirmities."

A joint session of both the Senate and House will be held probably next week. Some members wanted the tribute arranged for Monday but Senator Barkley, the majority leader, told reporters that seemed a little too soon.

The House was in recess today. Its leaders scratched all committee meetings—the only scheduled business—out of respect to the dead President.

The Senate had a formal session, set yesterday before Mr. Roosevelt's death, but no business was transacted. All but two committee meetings were

Truman Begins Term with Tearful Plea, 'Pray for Me'

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) With a tearful plea — "pray for me!" Harry S. Truman gathered up the presidential reins of a nation at war today as millions the world over mourned the passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The new President went quickly to work, conferring with the heads of the State and Military departments of government.

But the emotional weight of his new responsibilities came down upon him at noon as he returned to his old haunts at the Capitol to confer with Congressional leaders.

Tears welled in his eyes when he saw the familiar faces of Capitol newsmen. He reverted to the language of his Missouri farm youth to describe the crushing weight of his new job.

"I don't know if any of you

conferred instead on arranging a memorial service to the dead President. It probably will be next week.

All major Congressional committee meetings were chalked off. The House stood in recess. The Senate, previously committed to a session, transacted no business.

But Mr. Truman's first day at the White House followed the pattern he set for himself last night upon assuming the presidency: to follow the Roosevelt policies and press the war on all fronts.

Under dreary Washington skies the new President motored to the White House from his Washington apartment at 9 a. m., today to start his career as chief executive. He wore a grey suit and blue bow tie.

He was accompanied only by two

(Continued on Page Five)

the trying days that lie ahead of him. His years of public service have shown that President Truman is able, experienced and possessed of sound judgment. He is well equipped to steer our ship of state."

Attending the Senate luncheon were Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), Rep. McCormack, Senate Republican Leader White

made this statement:

Republicans to Back Truman

"All Republicans are behind President Truman in the war effort and any other efforts which mean permanent security after the war. This little luncheon is an indication that we want to work with him."

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts said:

"If President Roosevelt could speak to us x x x he would tell us to support President Truman in

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canceled there.

Arrangements have not been completed for congressional attendance at the Roosevelt funeral.

Fulton, 36-Year-Old Attorney, Seen Leading Truman Adviser

Washington, April 13 (AP)—A shift in presidential advisers seemed in the making today as President Truman completed his first busy day at the White House and Capitol.

A 36-year-old New York and Washington attorney, Hugh Fulton, appeared at this point most likely to be in the innermost circle of presidential advisers.

Significantly, Fulton was closeted with President Truman for an hour today. The husky, blond, florid-faced attorney went away from the White House saying he was seeking no official post, but would be glad to help in any way he could.

Truman Sought Counsel

The Truman-Fulton association began back in the days when Harry S. Truman, then a relatively obscure Senator from Missouri, was looking around for a counsel for the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, of which he surprisingly had been named chairman.

Mr. Truman picked Fulton, who, as a special Assistant Attorney General, had investigated the Associated Gas and Electric Company case.

Slow-talking, soft-spoken Fulton looked at the start as though he might get lost in the involved and important matters dealt with by the committee.

Talent For Research

But he displayed a talent for painstaking research, and his staff investigations were the pride of the senators.

There was born between Mr. Truman and Fulton a friendship that has grown warmer as time went along. When the Senator resigned the chairmanship of the committee to campaign for the vice presidency, Fulton quit too. He went along on campaign trips, contributing to the writing of the Truman speeches.

Now Fulton is in private law practice. Whether he eventually will be named Attorney General, as rumored, or will remain a private citizen, he will be in the inner circle of Truman advisers.

Truman Proclaims Mourning

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But Workers Are Asked to Pay Tribute to Roosevelt by Keeping Up Output.

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—President Harry S. Truman today proclaimed tomorrow as a national day of mourning for Franklin D. Roosevelt, but there will be no general interruption in the flow of supplies to the fighting fronts.

Shortly after the new Chief Executive issued his proclamation asking that the country observe the day of Mr. Roosevelt's funeral services at the White House by visiting the churches in their respective communities, War Production Board Chief J. A. Krug issued a call to all war plants to work full schedules today and tomorrow. This, said Mr. Krug was "pursuant to wishes expressed this morning by President Truman."

"American workers and management can pay their tribute to Franklin Roosevelt in no better way than by staying on the job to maintain an unbroken production of war goods," Krug said in telegrams sent to all WPB field offices.

Commemorative services "might well be held" wherever plants desire to do so, Krug stated.

Some large corporations already have sent word to their plants and offices that memorial observances may be held at 4 P. M., the hour of the presidential rites.

Army Mourning Ordered.

Secretary of War Stimson meanwhile officially proclaimed a thirty-day period of mourning for the Army.

In a general order he directed that memorial services be held on Sunday, the day of the President's burial, at all posts, camps and stations where war operations will permit. At that time his official order will be read.

Mr. Stimson's general order set aside War Department regulations and directed that the wearing of mourning bands, the draping of colors and firing of salutes be dispensed with "because of war conditions."

Naval ships and stations around the globe were flying the ensign at half mast today on orders from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, who similarly designated a thirty-day period of mourning for the sea services.

"Memorial services shall be held on the day of the funeral at all yards and stations and on board all vessels of the Navy, war operations permitting," the Navy order read.

No Navy Mourning Badges.

Mr. Forrestal's order also dispensed with the wearing of mourning badges and firing of salutes.

President Truman's proclamation, issued at the State Department, formally announced the late President's death.

Mr. Truman recommended that the people of the country assemble tomorrow "in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn."

Secretary of State Stettinius also issued an order of the President closing all Government executive departments and agencies tomorrow afternoon. There was no specific reference to private business.

The order, however, set one month as the nation's formal mourning period for the late President, starting from tomorrow, the day of his funeral.

The order read, "by order of the President, flags will remain at half staff on all public buildings of the United States until the close of Monday, May 14."

Truman's Proclamation.

The text of the proclamation read:

"By the President of the United States of America

"A proclamation

"To the people of the United States:

"It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from us the immortal spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the thirty-second President of the United States.

"The leader of his people in a great war, he lived to see the assurance of the victory but not to share it. He lived to see the first foundations of the free and peaceful world to which his life was dedicated, but not to enter on that world himself.

"His fellow countrymen will sorely miss his fortitude and faith and courage in the time to come.

"The peoples of the earth who love the ways of freedom and of hope will mourn for him.

"But though his voice is silent, his courage is not spent, his faith is not extinguished. The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their people and the peoples of the world. It lives beyond them and upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass.

"Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday next, April 14, the day of the funeral service for the dead President, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, the thirteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

By the President:

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR.,

Secretary of State.

The White House, Washington, April 13, 1945."

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TRUMAN'S HOME TOWN SOBERED

Proud, but Sorry for Him Over Burdens He Faces.

Independence, Mo., April 13 (A. P.).—Relatives and friends of Harry S. Truman in his home town foresee a "hard job" ahead for the former farm boy, but expressed confidence in his ability to lead the nation. George P. Wallace, brother-in-law of Mr. Truman, spoke the sentiments of many when he said, "We are so proud of Harry but we feel sorry for him."

A cousin, Miss Nellie Noland, said she was just walking out to her car when a boy came up with the news that "the President is dead." "My first thought," she said, "was that Harry is President and we didn't want him to be. It is a terrible responsibility to place on any man and we couldn't help but feel sorry that this had to happen. Harry is so conscientious and such a hard worker and we know he will do a good job."

Many friends and all of the relatives of the Trumans telephoned them last night. Mr. Truman had given instructions to the Secret Service that all calls from Kansas City be put through immediately.

Mayor Sees Safety in Truman.

Mayor Roger Sermon issued a statement saying:

"The death of President Roosevelt comes as a great shock to all of us. The nation mourns the loss of our great leader. The people of the United States can be assured that our nation will be safe under the leadership of Harry Truman.

"Harry Truman has been a deep student of politics and government for many years. His service in the United States Senate has given him a broad experience in national affairs and has equipped him to assume the duties ahead. I have entire confidence in his personal and intellectual integrity and fundamental ability. I'm sure he will direct this nation safely through the critical years ahead."

William Southern Jr., editor and publisher of the Independence Examiner, a friend of the Trumans for years, said: "Harry Truman will handle the situation and do it well." The newspaper was unable to issue an extra because of the newsprint shortage, but painted the message "President Roosevelt Is Dead" on the front window of the office.

New President Phones Mother.

Prsident Truman telephoned his aged mother at Grandview, Mo., and told her that he was "terribly busy" and said, "you probably won't hear from me for some time.'

Visitors were not allowed to talk with 92-year-old Mrs. Truman because, her son Vivian said, "Mama is in good health and we are trying to keep it that way. I am afraid too much excitement might not be good for her."

Mrs. Truman was informed of the President's death and her son's succession to the office by a neighbor, Mrs. Floyd Morris. She immediately turned on the radio to listen to the bulletins. She had her dinner served there so she would not miss anything.

denly thrust upon him, rather than to any lack of enthusiasm for the work of the conference.

A statement reflecting the President's foreign policy views was issued by Secretary of State Stettinius upon authority of Mr. Truman. It emphasized the Chief Executive's support for the plan to organize a world system aimed at keeping the peace as well as his determination to maintain in force the other basic foreign policies of his predecessor.

"There will be no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the United States government," the statement said. It evidently was intended to end uncertainty among foreign diplomats and leaders who knew little about Mr. Truman.

The President will expand on the brief, general statement Monday when he outlines his international policies to Congress — and to the world by radio.

Stettinius said there would be no faltering in the accomplishment of victory and peace ends "for which Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his life."

"We shall press forward with the other United Nations toward a victory whose terms will deprive Germany and Japan of the means with which to commit aggression ever again, and toward the establishment of a world organization endowed with strength to keep the peace for generations and to give security and wider opportunity to all men."

The decision to speak Monday on foreign policy constituted recognition by the President that his most urgent problems confront him in the field with which he is least familiar.

Pending his readiness to speak out on critical questions in this field policy decisions of utmost importance on specific issues were impossible and diplomacy was limited to procedural details and broad generalizations of principle.

To Confer with Stettinius

Mr. Truman was expected to see as much as possible of Stettinius in the crowded, sorrowful week-end at hand in order to gain what familiarity he can. It was evident that in preparing the Monday speech he would rely heavily on

Truman Will Not Attend United Nations Conference

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) President Truman decided today that he probably cannot attend the San Francisco conference, but he emphasized anew that he will follow the Roosevelt foreign policies.

The late President Roosevelt had planned to address the Golden Gate conference, called to draft a plan for a world organization. It became known that Mr. Truman does not expect to attend.

Has Many New Duties

This decision was attributed to the tremendous new duties so sud-

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State department advice and that of his old Senate colelagues. It was likewise apparent that his primary purpose, as in today's statement, would be to reassure foreign governments about continuing United States friendship and cooperation.

In two public comments, last night and today, Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko emphasized his hope that the American people would carry forward the plans and policies of President Roosevelt in winding up the war and trying to organize peace. An undercurrent of uncertainty as to whether they actually would do so threaded through his remarks.

The same attitude was common though less intense all along embassy row and among delegates gathering here en route to San Francisco. No one doubted that Mr. Truman would endorse Mr. Roosevelt's policies again Monday but no one knew how he would go about carrying them out.

UNIONS PROMISE TO BACK TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) Many labor unions swung quickly behind President Harry S. Truman today with official and unofficial statements pledging support to Franklin D. Roosevelt's successor.

AFL President William Green said Mr. Roosevelt was a President of all the people, and that Mr. Truman would be, also.

The CIO, which supported Henry A. Wallace as its first choice for vice president at the Democratic National convention last Summer, likewise sprang to Truman's support.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, had no immediate comment but his attitude toward Truman was likely to be more cordial than toward Roosevelt. Lewis and FDR fell out in 1938 and 1939, and thereafter the miners' boss was one of the late President's most bitter critics.

The Railroad Brotherhoods have supported Truman in his Senatorial contests. The AFL, which backed him for the vice presidency from the start, in preference to Wallace, praised his record as chairman of the War Investigating committee and used excerpts from many of his committee's reports to prove labor's share in the war effort.

AFL President Green told a radio audience today: "The American people must now give their full support to President Truman who has pledged himself at the outset of his administration to carry out the policies of Roosevelt to a successful conclusion."

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO's Political Action committee, urged all workers to get behind Truman. When Hillman's group failed to make Wallace vice president again, it accepted Truman as labor's second best bet for that office.

One other CIO leader said, "We must take a hitch in our belts, spit on our hands and get to work for the new President."

Truman's Wife, Daughter Due For Spotlight Role

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Mrs. Harry S. Truman, little known to the people of America, today faces the glare of the spotlight constantly trained on the nation's Presidential family.

So also does the next White House "princess," blond Mary Margaret Truman, now 21, who was not old enough last November to vote for her father.

Succeeding to a dozen years of precedent-shattering activities by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the new First Lady may find the spotlight uncomfortably bright.

Until her husband's nomination eight months ago as President Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate, Bess Wallace Truman was just another Senator's wife.

Got Family Breakfast

She rose early each morning to get breakfast for him and their university student daughter.

Mother and daughter did all the housework in the Truman's five-room, $120-a-month apartment.

Mrs. Truman served as secretary for her husband. He has said that he never made a speech or drew up a report without her "editing."

At that time the Trumans usually spent evenings quietly at home. He would work. Or he and Margaret would play piano duets.

Mrs. Truman got her first sample of the arduous obligations of the nation's first families at inaugural functions January 20. For literally hours she stood beside Mrs. Roosevelt to greet more than 2,500 people.

Exhausting Occasion

Although Mrs. Roosevelt showed Mrs. Truman a trick of knee-flexing to spare her fatigue, the new Vice President's wife found the occasion exhausting.

Recent signs indicate that Mrs. Truman may take the role of First Lady—as it was known before 1933—in stride.

Apparently she's become accustomed to being ranking guest at formal and semi-formal functions.

Blessed with a good memory for faces, she tries to remember the hundreds of unfamiliar ones she has encountered recently.

She's been seen at the Capital's smart gathering places with various groups.

Handled Press Well

The week of inauguration Mrs. Truman not only answered at length reporters' questions, but later telephoned this reporter to offer more information which she thought might be useful.

Last night the wife of the new President sent no answer to a request for an interview.

Yet she may be willing to receive the press occasionally, if not as frequently as did Mrs. Roosevelt, who established the precedent of a First Lady's news conferences. Women reporters recall that the morning after Mr. Truman was nominated for the vice presidency his wife held her first news conference in a Chicago hotel room.

But let no one expect Bess Wallace Truman to be another Eleanor Roosevelt.

College Festivities Seen

Although fewer people may have access to the First Lady, the White House from now on is likely to be the scene of many parties among the college crowd at George Washington University and young servicemen.

Margaret, frequently called "Baby" by her father, is a popular member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority chapter, is active in college musical organizations and events and does not lack for fun.

She aspires to a musical career. Her soprano voice has been heard in summer season productions of the Denver Opera Company.

It's an even bet that Mary Margaret Truman may be the first President's daughter to be a White House bride since President Wilson's time.

Aspirants for her hand—or economists—might like to know that her father has taught her to account for her every penny.

The Trumans used to spend long summer vacations at their Missouri home, built by Mrs. Truman's grandfather. That may not be so feasible now.

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M'KELLAR NOW HOLDS HIGH SPOT IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP) Elevation of Vice President Truman to the presidency today put Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Memphis, Tenn., in one of the most powerful positions any man ever held in the Senate.

The 76-year-old Tennessee Democrat holds the purse strings of the Senate as acting chairman of the Appropriations committee. He also is chairman of the important post office and post roads committee.

Now as President pro tempore he takes over the gavel as the regular presiding officer of the body.

There will be no vice president until 1949, because there is no constitutional provision for a special election to fill that position.

But McKellar will perform the vice president's duty of presiding over the Senate and his salary will go up from $10,000 to $15,000. He also retains his status as a Senator.

Parliamentarians said there is no rule or law requiring McKellar to drop any of his chairmanships or committee assignments.

Truman Repays Page Who Offered Him Job

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 13—As President Truman left Senate Secretary Leslie L. Biffle's office today he paused to sign the autograph book of John Bunch, 16-year-old Senate page of Statesville, N. C.

"This is the boy that remembered me," he said.

John told a reporter that Mr. Truman referred to the short time after he resigned as Senator before he took the oath as Vice President.

"For a couple of days he was without a job," said the page. "I asked him if he'd like to come to work for me."

TRUMAN HAS ONLY MIDDLE INITIAL

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—President Truman's middle initial "S" is just an initial—it has no name significance. It represents a compromise by his parents. One of his grandfathers had the first name Solomon, the other Shippe. Not wanting to play favorites between the two, the President's parents decided on the "S."

Missouri Editor Says Truman Can Handle Job

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Roy Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City *Star*, called at the White House this afternoon to talk with President Truman.

Another caller was Ed McKim, Omaha (Neb.) insurance man who accompanied Truman on his Vice Presidential campaign last fall.

Roberts said he had stopped over in Washington on his way to the annual meeting of the Associated Press in New York and called simply to pay his respects to the President.

As he left the White House, Roberts told reporters:

"I think President Truman will do a fine, common sense job, and that the country will rally behind him. I've got confidence in him."

Mrs. Truman Spends Day In Seclusion

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Mrs. Mary S. Truman today secluded herself in the modest apartment which she soon must leave to assume the role of mistress of the White House.

Reported thoroughly upset over the tragic death of President Roosevelt and the suddenness of becoming First Lady, Mrs. Trauman declined to see anyone.

Guarded by secret service men, the "plain-folks" woman from Missouri spent the day with her daughter, 21-year-old Mary Margaret, and her mother, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, of Independence, Mo.

NATIVE OF MISSOURI

Independence, Mo., April 13 (A. P.).—Harry S. Truman, successor to President Roosevelt, is the first native Missourian to become the nation's chief executive and except for Herbert Hoover, native of Iowa and a resident of California, is the only President from West of the Mississippi River.

Now approaching his sixty-first birthday Truman was born at Lamar, Mo., on May 8 1884. Lamar is a town of 2,300 population.

Truman Designates Himself 33d President

Washington, April 13 (AP)—President Truman gave the official verdict today—he is the thirty-third President.

His proclamation of a mourning period for Franklin D. Roosevelt named the dead Executive as "the thirty-second President of the United States."

Actually, Mr. Roosevelt was the thirty-first man to hold the office.

To reach the higher number Grover Cleveland is counted twice, his two terms having been separated.

The argument over the count is one of long standing.

Still 'Neighborly,' Truman Says

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

Mr. Vaccaro covered Harry Truman's campaign for the Vice Presidency. Today, when Mr. Truman rode to the White House to take up his duties as President, Vaccaro was one of two personal friends who accompanied him.

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Harry S. Truman asked me today to let his old friends know that his sudden elevation to the Presidency hasn't changed his neighborly spirit.

If he can't get together informally with his pals—especially the boys of the old 129th with which he served during World War I—it's because of the duties of his new job and not because Truman wants it that way.

Rode To White House

The President asked me to pass that word along as we rode to the White House this morning from his modest Connecticut avenue apartment.

There were two of us with the President, the other being Lieut. Col. A. E. Holland, of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, an old friend.

"You know, if I could have my way," the new President said, and there was a plaintive note in his voice, "I'd have them all come in without knocking."

His Door Wide Open

The door to Truman's Vice Presidential office at the Capitol was always wide open and people came in droves to shake his hand—reporters, old war "buddies" and countless others.

There were always school kids, privates, yeomen and folk of every description.

"I'm going to miss all of that," Mr. Truman said.

And he meant it, for President Truman likes people. He enjoys talking and joking with them.

Miss Boys Of Old 129th

Particularly, the President said, he will miss seeing the boys of the old 129th. They were always dropping by for little visits.

"You know how it will be," the President explained. "My schedule will be a busy one every day. It will be crowded with official appointments. I'll have all I can do to see everyone I must see in the course of these duties.

FOREIGN POLICY TO REMAIN SAME

WASHINGTON, April 13 — (AP) Secretary of State Stettinius said in a formal statement today the change in the presidency involves "no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the United States government."

The text of his statement:

"I know I speak for all Americans when I say we are united in our resolve to give to President Truman our full support in the momentous tasks of carrying this war to a victorious conclusion and in establishing a secure peace. Under President Truman's leadership we shall not falter, either as a government or a people, in the accomplishment of these ends, for which Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his life.

"Final preparations for the United Nations conference at San Francisco are being completed on schedule. The conference will begin on April 25, as planned.

"President Truman has authorized me to say that there will be no change of purpose of break of continuity in the foreign policy of the United States government. We shall press forward with the other United Nations toward a victory whose terms will deprive Germany and Japan of the means with which to commit aggression ever again, and toward the establishment of a world organization endowed with strength to keep the peace for generations and to give security and wider opportunity to all men."

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Briton Calls Him a Man of Immortal Fame —Eden to Fly Here for Funeral.

London, April 13 (A. P.).—A solemnly hushed House of Commons adjourned five minutes after it convened today in respect to the memory of President Roosevelt.

His shoulders bowed and his face pale, Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of "this great departed statesman and war leader," this "dear and cherished" friend.

All Great Britain—the King, the Prime Minister and the man in the street—mourned that the President, their friend in the darkest days of their history, had been denied almost on the eve of victory the triumph of his war leadership. The swelling chorus of tributes to the man who helped turn the tide of war by bracing Britain when she stood alone was mingled with widespread curiosity over the personality and policy of President Truman and expressions of satisfaction over his intention to carry on the administration's aims.

Looks Tired and Worn.

There was conjecture in the British press whether Mr. Churchill might fly to the funeral, but the Press Association said that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would attend as the British Government's representative.

Looking tired and worn—there were reports that he had been in lengthy conversation with Washington by telephone during the night—Mr. Churchill came before the House and asked that it adjourn out of respect to a man of immortal renown. Speaking with considerable emotion, he said that it was not fitting that they should continue their work this day. He proposed that next Tuesday be set aside for tribute to the President by the leaders of all parties. His few phrases were spoken in a voice that was hardly audible in the galleries above.

Sitting on the Government bench were the members of the Cabinet led by Mr. Eden. All wore black ties. An unusually large number of Americans were in the visitors' gallery.

In addressing the House, Mr. Churchill said:

"The House will have learned with deepest sorrow the grievous news which has come to us from across the Atlantic, and which conveys to us the loss of the famous President of the United States, whose friendship for the cause of freedom and for the causes of the weak and poor have won him immortal renown.

"It is not fitting that we should continue our work this day, I feel that the House will wish to render its token of respect to the memory of this great departed statesman and war leader by adjourning immediately.

"I should propose that on Tuesday next tributes should be paid when we are assembled here by the leaders of the various parties in the House and that we should afterward proceed with the business already announced."

Slowly the members filed from the chamber where Great Britain had hoped to honor the President this spring. Hundreds of Americans, many of them in uniform, had thronged to the hall, expecting that the day would be set apart for eulogies. A guard turned to an American major and said simply, "Soldier, we're sorry, too." In the lobby a white-haired Member of Parliament, leaning on a cane, commented: "He was a great man."

The King's Tribute.

King George VI expressed his grief and shock over the death of President Roosevelt in a message to Mrs. Roosevelt today.

"The Queen and I are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death," he wrote. "In him humanity has lost a great figure and we have lost a true and honored friend.

"On behalf of all my people I send our most heartfelt sympathy to you and to the members of your family."

Subsequently the King sent the following message to President Truman:

"I hasten to convey to you, Mr. President, my deepest sympathy in this great loss which has befallen the people of United States. This regret will be shared by all people who have long felt that under President Roosevelt's wise and understanding leadership the problems of war and of the peace that is to follow were in the hands of one who had proved himself in so signal a manner to have in his heart the welfare of mankind.

"It is especially grievous that at this moment when the forces of the Allies are bringing to a close the evil which has for so long overshadowed the continent of Europe, the knowledge and wise counsel of President Roosevelt should have been taken from us. But his knowledge, wise counsel and decisive action will forever be remembered, and the people of the United States may rest assured that his name will find a lasting place in the hearts of all my people."

Mr. Roosevelt's death cast a dark cloud over the people of this whole land. Britain's first reaction to the news was one of stunned incredulity, which gave way gradually to a sober sense of deep loss. Few were so profoundly moved as Mr. Churchill himself when the word was given to him shortly after midnight. The Prime Minister, who had not yet retired, immediately dispatched the following message to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I send my most profound sympathy in your grievous loss. It is also the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land. I feel so deeply for you all. As for myself, I have lost a dear and cherished friendship which was forged in the fire of war. I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."

American Soldiers Get News.

The British public got their first news of the President's death in a midnight BBC broadcast.

The word spread quickly to entertainment centers thronged with American and Allied soldiers, placing a sudden damper on spirits keyed to the victorious advance of the American and British troops on the western front. The news drove the war off the front pages of the late editions of the London morning newspapers, which carried lengthy articles on the President's life and career, illustrated with photos.

The afternoon papers followed suit.

Said the Evening News: "He was the friend who put rifles in our hands, who let the Royal Navy hoist the White Ensign on American destroyers." The Star declared: "He had worn himself out in the service of his country and of all the peoples striving for liberty." The Evening Standard pronounced him the "Greatest American."

Britain's sense of loss was obviously sincere, tempered only by curiosity concerning the immediate results of the President's death. A widely heard question was: "Will it throw the country into a new general election?" Innumerable questions were asked about President Truman.

George Muff, a Laborite Member of Parliament, who is personally acquainted with Mr. Truman, was quoted in the press as saying, "Truman by name, a truman by nature, and a true friend of this country."

EDEN IS EN ROUTE TO U.S. BY PLANE

Churchill Sends Foreign Secretary to Represent Britain at Services.

LONDON, Saturday, April 14—(AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was en route to the United States by plane this morning to attend President Roosevelt's funeral as Prime Minister Churchill reluctantly stayed on the job in anticipation of a possible end of organized German resistance.

Grieved at the death of his "dear and cherished friend," Churchill sent Eden as representative of Britain and himself. The Foreign Secretary left yesterday while the Prime Minister awaited in expectation of imminent military developments.

The Prime Minister, who had appeared tired and worn earlier in the day as he briefly eulogized "this great departed statesman" before a hushed House of Commons, was reported to have decided against flying to Washington only after becoming convinced that the military situation required his hour by hour presence here.

There was speculation that it would be necessary for Churchill and Premier Stalin of Russia to meet soon with President Truman to acquaint the new American leader with the Big Three's plans for liberated Europe. It was felt that Truman would want to establish as quickly as possible the intimate association with Churchill and Stalin that Roosevelt had developed.

All Britain and thousands of Americans here on military duty shared the shock and sorrow of the President's death.

Flags on all British government buildings throughout the world will be flown at half-staff tomorrow. Next Tuesday was set aside for tributes to the President by the leaders of all parties in Parliament.

Commons adjourned five minutes after it had convened, after hearing Churchill, speaking in a voice scarcely audible in the galleries, say it was "not fitting that we should continue our work this day" and then ask for an adjournment out of respect.

Speaking with emotion, he said:

"The House will have learned with deepest sorrow the grievous news which has come to us from across the Atlantic and which conveys to us the loss of a famous president of the United States, whose friendship for the cause of freedom and for the causes of the weak and poor have won him immortal renown.

"It is not fitting that we should continue our work this day. I feel that the House will wish to render its token of respect to the memory of this great departed statesman and war leader by adjourning immediately.

"I should propose that on Tuesday next tributes should be paid when we are assembled here by the leaders of the various parties in the House and that we should afterward proceed with the business already announced."

Slowly Parliament members filed from the chamber, and the galleries emptied of hundreds of Americans, many of them in uniform.

Churchill had not retired when the word of the President's death was given to him shortly after midnight. He immediately dispatched the following message to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I send my most profound sympathy in your grievous loss. It is also the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land.

..."I feel so deeply for you all. As for myself, I have lost a dear friendship which was forged in the fire of war. I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."

The British public got its first news of the President's death in a midnight BBC broadcast. The first reaction was one of stunned incredulity, followed by a sober sense of deep loss to many Britons the President was as great a hero as Churchill. The shocking news drove the war off the front pages of the late editions of morning newspapers.

King George VI sent a message to Mrs. Roosevelt expressing deep grief and shock. He ordered a week of court mourning and cancelled plans to see an international football match at Glasgow tomorrow.

Queen, King Grieved

"The Queen and I are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death," he wrote. "In him humanity has lost a great figure and we have lost a true and honored friend. On behalf of all my peoples I send our most heartfelt sympathy to you and to the members of your family."

Virtually every ambassador to the court of St. James's called at the U. S. Embassy to express to Ambassador Winant their deep feeling of loss.

The Dean of Westminster Abbey offered that British shrine to American forces for a memorial service, saying that Roosevelt's death "leaves behind the memory of a life which in unselfish service to humanity can have few equals in our own or any time."

Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, commander of an Eighth Air Force reconnaissance wing, was visiting friends in London when he heard the news in the midnight BBC broadcast. He left on a special Army plane this morning for Washington.

Accompanying Britain's deep sorrow was widespread curiosity over President Truman and what his policies would mean to Britain and to world affairs. London's evening papers reflected the speculation by printing lengthy laudatory accounts of Trumans' career and personality, stressing the "log cabin to White House" theme.

It was felt that Truman was in one of the toughest diplomatic spots in history in his impending dealings with two of the world's shrewdest statesmen, Churchill and Stalin. There was speculation on how well Roosevelt had kept his intimate advisors informed on secret agreements which he acknowledged were made at Yalta.

For the first time in history the death of the head of a state who was not related to the British royal family was noted on tonight's court circular. It said:

"The King has with profound regret received news of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the president of the United States. His majesty mourns the loss of a staunch ally and a great personal friend."

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MILITARY MEN VOICE SORROW

Will Intensify War Efforts, Eisenhower Says

Paris, April 13 (AP)—Allied military leaders today expressed their deep sorrow at the death of President Roosevelt, and General Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, declared that war efforts would be intensified to "insure that the great task which he undertook is fulfilled in complete victory."

Wherever battle conditions permitted, flags flew at half-staff, and will continue to be lowered in mourning for a period of 30 days. Expressions of grief came from every front, from generals down to privates.

Eisenhower sent messages both to Mrs. Roosevelt and to President Truman. To the new President he said "the American armies in Europe pledge to you, our new Commander in Chief, unremitted efforts for the achievement of final victory."

Minute Of Silent Tribute

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in a message to Eisenhower, expressed the "sincere regret" of British land forces on the Western front and declared that President Roosevelt "was a great man and a great champion of freedom and his loss at this time is a shattering blow."

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the 6th Army Group, said that "no greater loss, no grief more profound could come to the civilized world than the death of the man whose foresight, leadership and courage was primarily responsible for the inevitable defeat of the Axis powers." He added that

British Think Premiers Will Meet With Truman

London, April 13 (AP)—There was speculation here today that it would be necessary for Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin of Russia to meet soon with President Truman to acquaint the new American leader with the Big Three's plans for liberated Europe.

It was felt that Truman would want to establish as quickly as possible the intimate association with Churchill and Stalin that President Roosevelt had developed.

King George VI sent a message to Mrs. Roosevelt expressing deep grief and shock. He ordered a week of court mourning.

"The Queen and I are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death," he wrote. "In him humanity has lost a great figure and we have lost a true and honored friend. On behalf of all my peoples I send our most heartfelt sympathy to you and to the members of your family."

Ambassadors Offer Regrets

Virtually every ambassador to

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"History will evaluate Franklin Delano Roosevelt as America's greatest President."

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton and the members of his 3d Army staff stood with bowed heads in their war-room for a minute of silent tribute to the President. In the absence of a chaplain, Patton called for the silent tribute himself.

No Military Salutes

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the American 7th Army, said the President had "just as surely given his life in the service of his country as any soldier on the far-flung battlefronts."

Because of war conditions, no military salutes will be fired by troops in the European theater and no black bands of mourning will be worn, supreme Allied headquarters announced. In so far as conditions permit, however, memorial services will be held tomorrow at all American camps and stations.

Reports from all the army fronts said that the news of the President's death, which reached American troops by all manner of means—radio, dispatch riders, ration truck drivers—was universally received in shocked silence and momentary disbelief.

On behalf of Red Cross personnel in Europe, Commissioner Harvey D. Gibson said that the President's death "with victory in sight is a crushing blow."

Wonder About Peace Plans

Front-line correspondents reported that tough combat troops were visibly affected by the news of the President's death.

Typical comment came from Private Ray Vaughn, Harvey, Ill.:

"He gave his life in the country's cause, just the same as thousands of soldiers killed in action. If there was ever a hero of this war, it was President Roosevelt. He died from overwork and not from bullets, but it was in the same cause we are all fighting for."

Everywhere men wondered how the President's death would affect America's policies and the plans for world peace.

Lively interest was expressed in the new President and Missouri soldiers everywhere were questioned about their State's first occupant of the White House.

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Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Sixth Army group, said that "no greater loss, no grief more profound could come to the civilized world than the death of the man whose foresight, leadership and courage was primarily responsible for the inevitable defeat of the Axis powers." He added that "history will evaluate Franklin Delano Roosevelt as America's greatest president."

Hard-boiled Lt. Gen. George S. Patton and the members of his Third Army staff, stood with bowed heads in their war room for a minute of silent tribute to the president. In the absence of a chaplain, Patton called for the silent tribute himself.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the American Seventh army, said that the President had "Just as surely given his life in the service of his country as any soldier on the far-flung battlefronts."

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Everywhere men wondered how the President's death would affect America's policies and the plans for world peace.

Stalin Voices Grief; Desires Continued Collaboration

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Moscow, April 13 (AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin led the Russian people today in expressing deep personal grief at the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt and in making plain that the Russian nation desired continued Russian-American collaboration along the lines laid down by the late President.

All Russia mourned at the loss of a man regarded here as having been the Soviet Union's greatest friend in America.

Memorial Broadcast

The Soviet press printed two-column photographs of Roosevelt, bordered in black, on the front pages, along with Premier Stalin's condolences to Mrs. Roosevelt and his personal note to President Truman.

The Moscow radio broadcast an official memorial.

Every Russian credited Roosevelt with bringing about diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and the speed with which he dispatched aid when Germany attacked Russia while the United States was not yet at war with the Reich endeared him to the people of this country.

That continuation of the President's policy toward Russia and in building a world-security organization are of highest concern here was evidenced by Stalin's quick assurance to Truman of his desire for continued co-operation.

Text Of Message

The Russians were firmly convinced by Roosevelt's election to a fourth term that the American people wished close relations with Russia in building peace and security after the war and will look for every sign that his program

[Continued On Page 2, Column 8]

will be continued without interruption.

In a message to Mrs. Roosevelt, Stalin said:

"The Soviet people highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggles of freedom-loving nations against the common enemy and as the leader in the cause of insuring the security of the whole world."

Stalin's message was broadcast over the Moscow radio and contents of a personal note sent to President Truman also were broadcast.

Sympathy Expressed

"The Government of the Soviet Union expresses sincere sympathy to the American people in their great loss and convictions that the policy of friendship between the great powers who are shouldering the main burden of war against the common enemy will continue in the future," Stalin said in part.

Other Leaders Shocked

Other Soviet leaders were reported profoundly shocked by Roosevelt's sudden death. Foreign Minister Vyacheslov Molotov made a special trip to convey personal condolences to American Ambassador W. Averill Harriman. In a message to Secretary of State Stettinius, Molotov stressed his personal grief and added: "It is not only a tremendous loss for the United States but for all the United Nations. The Soviet people know full well his undivided attention to the interests of future peace."

Throughout Moscow today there were scenes that demonstrated the affection of the Russians for Roosevelt. In subways riding to work people sat sadly shaking their heads and saying: "What a pity. What a pity." There were plain people who talked to you with tears in their eyes.

Soviet President Mikhail Kalinin sent the following message to Truman:

"I am grieving deeply over the passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Soviet people have always valued the friendly respect of the United States and Roosevelt's efforts to strengthen this friendship. Accept my sincere sympathy."

Gen. Eisenhower Says Allies To Intensify War Efforts

PARIS, April 13 — (AP) Allied military leaders today expressed their deep sorrow at the death of President Roosevelt, and Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied commander, declared that war efforts would be intensified to "insure that

MOSCOW RITES FOR ROOSEVELT

GI To Conduct Memorial Serv-

ice—Russians Pay Tribute

Moscow, April 13 (AP)—An American army sergeant will conduct special memorial services for President Roosevelt here tomorrow, and high Russian officials were expected to attend the simple ceremony at the home of the United States Ambassador, W. Averell Harriman.

Deeply moved by the death of the American President, hailed today throughout Russia as a great and beloved friend of the Soviet Union, Moscow officialdom, along with the heads of Moscow's diplomatic and military missions, was expected to attend the services.

Sergt. George E. Thomas, Chicago, former pastor of Austin Square Baptist Church at Lynn, Mass., will lead the services.

Molotov Pays Tribute

Harriman, a close personal friend of the late President, specified his home rather than the American Embassy for the memorial gathering.

Hundreds of persons, including Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, expressed to the American Ambassador today their deep personal sorrow at America's loss.

[Moscow radio announced that the Council of People's Commissars had ordered mourning flags from all Soviet state and official buildings Saturday and Sunday in an expression of national grief.]

In a message to Edward R. Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, Molotov stated that Mr. Roosevelt's death was "not only a tremendous loss for the United States but for all the United Nations."

Sentiment Of Russia's Millions

The feelings of the Soviet Union's millions of farmers and workers were perhaps expressed by President Mikhail Kalinin, himself of peasant stock, who said that the people of Russia "have always valued the friendly aspect of the United States and (the President's) efforts to strengthen this friendship."

Premier Marshal Stalin sent messages of regret to Mrs. Roosevelt and to President Truman.

Stalin was quick to assure President Truman of his sincere desire for and his confidence in continued co-operation between the two nations.

Although it was too early for the Soviet press to comment on continuation of Roosevelt policies, the importance the Russians attach to such a continuation was emphasized by the fact that it was among the first things Stalin mentioned.

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WORLD LEADERS OFFER HOMAGE

Chiang Calls Roosevelt a Light for Centuries.

Chungking, April 13 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek addressed a message of consolation to Mrs. Roosevelt. Chiang said that the President's name would be a "beacon light to humanity for centuries to come" and declared that China's sorrow was intensified by the gratitude she owed him.

Irish Parliament Adjourns.

Dublin, April 13 (A. P.).—Eire's Parliament adjourned today as a special mark of respect to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the Assembly: "I regard his death as a loss to the world."

'This Great Man.'

Stockholm, April 13 (A. P.)—King Gustax of Sweden today today sent messages of sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt and President Truman.

The King's cable to the new President follows:

"Deeply shocked by the tragic news of President Roosevelt's sudden decease; I beg to express to you my deepest sympathy and sincerest regrets at the great loss which the United States, the Swedish people and the whole world have suffered by the death of this great man."

Spain Lowers Flag.

Madrid, April 13 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Franco today wrote the American Ambassador, Norman Armour, expressing his personal sympathy on the death of President Roosevelt, and cabled Spain's condolences to the White House.

Mexico In Mourning.

Mexico City, April 13 (A. P.).—Mexico today began three days of mourning for President Roosevelt. The observance was both public and private.

Every motion picture house was closed for the day as were also the night clubs. Concerts, banquets and even the musical celebration of The Day of America were canceled. Newspapers published customary paid advertisements in which their sympathy was expressed by the Government, the railroads, labor unions and business firms.

Other Tributes.

Other tributes to President Roosevelt poured in from all over the world.

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, President of the provisional government of France, ordered all flags on official buildings throughout the French Empire placed at half staff immediately. In a telegram to President Truman he called the late President "the symbolic champion of the cause of liberty. France admired and loved him."

In Canada, where President Roosevelt often was referred to as "the best President Canada ever had," the House of Commons at Ottawa stood for a minute of silence last night and then adjourned until this afternoon.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in moving the adjournment, said that the President was "so close a neighbor, so great and true a friend of the Canadian people, that the word when received was as if one of our very own had passed away. The death of President Roosevelt is in truth a loss to the whole of mankind."

Dutch Queen's Tribute.

Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Queen cabled President Truman that "my people and I fully share" in the American people's loss, adding: "He gave his life for our common cause, and the Netherlands will ever cherish his name."

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, cabled to Mrs. Roosevelt his "deepest sympathy on the untimely death of President Roosevelt, a great man and a great champion of peace among the nations of the world, and a defender of the four freedoms for mankind." He sent a similar message to President Truman.

President Edelmiro Farrell of Argentina, whose country declared war on the Axis nations only last week, commented that "with the death of Roosevelt America loses one of the most outstanding figures in its history." Argentine radio stations canceled all regular programs last night.

President Vargas of Brazil announced that his nation would go into mourning for three days. Similar proclamations were is-

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sued in Cuba, Peru, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Flags were at half mast in Mexico City and public functions were canceled.

Chiang Asserts All China Feels Profound Grief

Message to Mrs. Roosevelt Calls Sorrow Increased by 'Sense of Gratitude'

CHUNGKING, April 13 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared today that the profound sorrow felt by the Chinese people at the death of President Roosevelt "is intensified by the deep sense of gratitude they bear him."

In a message to Mrs. Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang said:

"I am extremely grieved to learn of the tragic death of President Roosevelt. This indeed is a great loss to the civilized world. President Roosevelt's achievements will be remembered not only by your own people, but will also live in the memory of the Chinese nation.

"His name and his ideals will be a beacon of light to humanity for centuries to come.

"Just as there are no words adequate to praise his contributions to the world, so we find ourselves devoid of expression in mourning his loss.

"The profound sorrow of the Chinese people is intensified by the deep sense of gratitude they bear for him.

"President Roosevelt has firmly laid a foundation for a lasting peace as well as for the ultimate victory of the Allied forces. I am confident his unfinished tasks will be faithfully carried on and soon completed by his successor and the great people of America with the support of the Allied nations. May I pray that you find consolation in this faith of mine?

"I am asking my wife to convey to you our condolences in person."

Many Chinese learned of the death of President Roosevelt through extras written with Chinese brush and ink which were placarded in busy thoroughfares.

Even the illiterate and uninformed who had never heard of Mr. Roosevelt somehow learned that a great man who was a friend of China had died across the vaguely pictured seas.

The national government ordered three minutes of silence at all meetings of government and army organizations throughout China at 9 a. m. Monday. Such meetings are held every Monday in honor of Sun Yat-sen.

Message of Consul General

Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, the Chinese Consul General in New York, sent today the following message of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"In the passing of President Roosevelt China has lost a great friend and the world a great leader. His immortal principles and ideals will continue to be a living force to all those who are left behind to bind humanity's wound and to complete his task of international co-operation. I offer you and your family my heartfelt sympathy."

Dr. C. L. Hsia, director of Chinese News Service and representative in America of the Chinese Ministry of Information, issued a statement in tribute to Mr. Roosevelt.

Japs See War Affected.

San Francisco, April 13 (A. P.)—The Japanese Domei News Agency said today that "authoritative military quarters" believe President Roosevelt's unexpected death "will seriously affect the enemy's future conduct of the war."

In a broadcast beamed to the United States and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, a commentator said "We Japanese had ample respect for Roosevelt as a great statesman."

Nazis Assail Roosevelt.

The German DNB agency, in a dispatch recorded today by the Federal Communications Commission, bitterly characterized President Roosevelt as "nothing but a dictator . . . world incendiary No. 1 . . . chief war criminal."

"We have known for a very long time the part which Roosevelt played in preparing this war, in intensifying it to an almost unimaginable degree with the result that now masses of material are employed against humanity," DNB said. "The cold and incorruptible hand of fate has checkmated one of the principal figures of the great political events of our times, thus ending a life which has brought untold disaster to the world and through whose destructive character his own country, misled rather than led by this ambitious statesman, was to no lesser extent steered toward catastrophe."

DNB said that Mr. Roosevelt's death "may have far-reaching political consequences" both at home and abroad but cautioned the German people against being deluded by political mirages or allowing themselves to be "caught up in speculation of any kind." Their fate, it said, would be decided by "hard military realities" on Germany's battlefields.

Be Calm, Germans Told

One of the first German broadcasts after the news was announced said Roosevelt "will go down in history as the man upon whose instigation the present war turned into the second world war."

DNB said that "though the event came as an unspeakable shock to our enemies we merely take note of it," adding:

"We are responsible for our own fate. We must remain completely uninfluenced by events such as the death of President Roosevelt. Our interests must remain on our own battlefields where our future is being fought for. We must cling to the hard reality, sorrowful though it be."

'Dictator', 'World Incendiary No. 1', Nazis Call Roosevelt

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[By the Associated Press]

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"Destructive Character"

"The cold and incorruptible hand of fate has checkmated one of the principal figures of the great political events of our times, thus ending a life which has brought untold disaster to the world and through whose destructive character his own country, misled rather than led by this ambitious statesman, was to no lesser extent steered toward catastrophe."

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Hope For Change

Both the Germans and Japanese expressed hope today for a change in American war policy because of President Roosevelt's death, but Berlin admitted it was a slim one.

A Tokyo Government spokesman, Sadeo Iguchi, asserted the Roosevelt policy had plunged the United States into the war and added:

"It may well be that with his death American war policy will be reconsidered and revised."

"Uneasiness In London"

[A Tokyo broadcast heard by the FCC said that no Japanese "harbors any fond hopes for a sudden drop in the fighting power of America" because of the President's death.]

The DNB observed that "Truman is not Roosevelt and the change of presidency may have important repercussions upon the war itself." It professed to see "some uneasiness in London at the unexpected news" but said "there may in fact be no political changes whatever as a result of President Roosevelt's death."

Canada Tells Truman It Will Maintain Ties

Ottawa, April 13 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, whose close personal relationship with President Roosevelt had much to do with the strengthening of the ties between their two countries, hastened to assure President Truman today of Canada's determination to maintain these ties.

"As you assume the great responsibilities of your high office at this critical period in world affairs," the Prime Minister said in a message to the new President, "we wish to assure you of the firm resolve of all Canada to maintain and strengthen the ever-deepening friendship and ever-widening cooperation of our two countries in matters of common interest and in the cause of world security and peace."

TO SPLIT GERMANY

Patton's Troops Strike Within 90 Miles of Russian Lines.

YANKS PERIL LEIPZIG

Doughboys Roll Across Elbe to Push to 45 Miles of Berlin.

PARIS, Saturday, April 14—(AP) The U. S. Third army severed all direct roads and railways between Berlin and southern Germany yesterday with a dazzling 32-mile eastward drive that all but split the Reich in half.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., struck with all his accustomed fury, cutting the Munich-Berlin superhighway and two railways and driving a wedge of steel within 90 miles of the Russian lines and 38 miles of the Saxon capital of Dresden.

Berlin Outflanked

The Third army was outflanking both Berlin and the Czechoslovakian munitions city of Pilsen, and driving hard against the last lines of retreat over which the Germans were reported streaming southward for Bavaria and the final big battle of the war.

Patton's columns, their exact positions masked in secrecy, were believed already 30 miles east of the western tip of Czechoslovakia and racing unopposed across the waist of Germany about 32 miles north of that Balkan democracy's northern frontier.

Rocketing eastward almost unopposed, the Fourth Armored division hurdled the Mulde river 10 miles northwest of the big communications center of Chemnitz.

Farther north, his Sixth armored division was outflanking Berlin itself, reaching the Mulde river southeast of embattled Leipzig and about 85 miles due south of Berlin.

German positions in the west were disintegrating fast.

The U. S. Ninth army rolled up to the Elbe river on a 100-mile front—thrust within 45 miles of Berlin—and fought a roaring battle on the east bank.

Open Leipzig Battle

The U. S. First army opened the battle of Leipzig, now by-passed by the Third army, and charged eight miles through its stiff defenses to within seven miles of the city, where an estimated 1,000,000 persons, many of them bombed out refugees from Berlin, cowered in air raid shelters and basements.

The U. S. Ninth army was about 95 miles from the Russians, and the First army was 115 miles away.

Patton's troops were believed to be cutting straight across Germany 32 miles north of the Czechoslovak border, and 115 miles above the big Skoda munitions town of Pilsen.

Pilots reported Germans on the north German plain in retreat eastward from as far away as Luebeck, 135 miles northwest of Berlin.

The enemy on the north German plain was in the greatest immediate peril from the U. S. Ninth army, which after crossing the Elbe Thursday, brought up a steel fist with one tremendous 60-mile drive that reached the river north of the crossings and much closer to Berlin.

The Elbe bridgehead, 57 miles from the capital, was being built up swiftly as the Germans turned and rained blows on the American positions, trying to drive them back into the river. A field dispatch said despite the resistance, the Berlin drive would be resumed shortly.

Yanks Seize Jena

Back of racing Third army tank columns, historic Jena, where Napoleon won one of his greatest victories, fell after a short, fierce skirmish.

The Third army seemed to be racing with the U. S. Seventh army for the last Munich-Berlin superhighway, life line between north and south Germany. One of the big six-line highways already had been denly vanished, bolstering reports on that front that the German air force had revolted and that hundreds of its pilots had been slaughtered by SS (elite) troopers.

From the First army front came a story of an abortive revolt in Berlin early in March, a German woman refugee from the capital saying 5,000 Volkssturm troops had turned their newly-issued weapons on their masters and had been mowed down.

Everywhere, signs of German collapse were multiplying.

Duisburg, city of 431,000 in the Ruhr and Germany's greatest river port, fell as the U. S. First and Ninth armies methodically caved in the sides of the Ruhr trap, from which 84,585 prisoners of an estimated force of 150,000 already have been flushed.

Even on the stout British-Canadian front there were portents of weakness where there had been plenty of strength before.

The Canadian First army drove six miles beyond the Issel river—German bulwark guarding Rotterdam and Amsterdam—and battled into the center of Arnhem, where the British airborne operation ended in heroic defeat last September.

The British Second army found a soft spot on the north German plain beyond the Weser river and drove 10 miles northeast to a point 45 miles from the Elbe river south east of Hamburg.

Seal Off Denmark

Thus the British Second and the U. S. Ninth armies were sealing off Denmark and the north German ports.

The Elbe river line was cleared buckling, despite the bitter resistance met on the east bank by the Second Armored division at Magdeburg.

The Second Armored division was pouring across reinforcements and supplies and building up its forces for the last smash toward rubbled Berlin.

The Fifth Armored division in its record-breaking 60-mile dash reached the river at Tangermuende, 30 miles northeast of Magdeburg and 45 miles west of the outskirts of greater Berlin.

Other elements of the division reached the Elbe at Seerhausen five miles farther north.

At the opposite end of the curving river line, the 83rd Infantry reached the Elbe at Barby, 13 miles southeast of Magdeburg.

Magdeburg, caught in this cre-

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3D CUTS BERLIN LINK TO SOUTH; VIENNA WON

THIRD OUTFLANKS CAPITAL IN DRIVE

severed in the sweep across the Mulde.

The Third army was about 10 miles from the speedway, while the Seventh army farther south was possibly 15 miles away from crossing the river Main on a broad front north of Bamberg.

Air opposition to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's onrushing forces sud-

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cent of steel, still held out on the west bank but was being steadily reduced.

The Fifth Armored division, streaking advance eclipsed the 50-mile mark set by the U. S. First Army's Third Armored division when it cut off the Ruhr basin from the east.

Back in the Ruhr, the 75th Infantry Division captured Duisburg, a city of 431,000 and Europe's greatest river port, after German civilians twice tried to surrender the city in defiance of their Nazi overlords.

Farther east, the 75th Infantry Division drove deeper into Dortmund, with a population normally of 537,000 and the largest Ruhr city still in enemy hands.

NINTH ARMY IS 45 MILES FROM BERLIN

Tanks Drive Up to Elbe on 100-mile Front—Nazis' Defense Stiffens.

LONG

BATTLE FOR LEIPZIG OPENS

First and Third Armies Close In—Hodges Men Only 7 Miles Away.

Paris, April 13 (A. P.).—The Ninth Army closed to within forty-five miles of Berlin today, and the First Army opened the battle for Leipzig, driving to within seven miles of the city where a million Germans were believed huddled in cellars and shelters.

A tank column of the Third Army drove into Pagau, eleven miles south of Leipzig, and another battered to within sixteen miles of Bayreuth.

The Ninth Armored Division of the First Army advanced into the Leipzig defenses in the village of Dalzig, seven miles southwest of the big Saxony center. Tanks raced on eastward in a move to isolate the city. They were within ninety-five miles of Russian lines.

The Fifth Armored Division of the Ninth Army reached the already-crossed Elbe River after a record sixty-mile armored advance, outflanking Denmark, Hamburg and Luebeck. Nearly a hundred miles of the Elbe banks were patrolled by Ninth Army troops tonight. The Americans stood within ninety miles of Russian siege lines east of the capital. The nearest approach to the city was in a bend of the river just south of Tangermuende, where the Germans blew up the bridges.

Duisburg, Europe's greatest inland port and Germany's fourteenth city, fell to the Ninth Army in the shrinking and by-passed Ruhr pocket. The Third Army captured Erfurt, and also captured Jena, and were eighteen miles from Leipzig and thirty-four from Czecho-Slovakia.

The Hells-on-Wheels (Second) Armored Division, which crossed the Elbe at Magdeburg yesterday, was meeting stiff opposition on the eastern bank of that last river barrier before Berlin. Reinforcements and supplies poured across the Elbe as the division gathered strength for the final push on Berlin, expected to start within a day or so.

[The frequently unreliable Paris radio reported that advanced columns of the Ninth Army have established contact with the airborne troops less than fifteen miles from Berlin. CBS recorded the broadcast.]

The Elbe bends eastward to the north of Magdeburg and then swings back along a northwesterly course through Hamburg to the North Sea. Tangermuende is in the bend and closest to Berlin, although troops there are on the west bank of the 450 to 1,000-foot wide stream.

The 3d Army, driving down the last 18 miles to Leipzig in a thrust aimed at cutting Germany in two, joining the Russians and barring access from the north to the redoubt in the Bavarian Alps. The Germans said American tanks were fighting in Halle, 15 miles from Leipzig, after bypassing the medieval cathedral city of Merseburg.

At Elbe For 85 Miles

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army closed up to the Elbe along a 95-mile front. His Hell on Wheels (2d) Armored Division crossed the river in the Magdeburg sector yesterday.

The 5th Armored Division reached the river at Seehausen and the 83d Division closed up to the stream at Barby, outflanking Magdeburg 14 miles to the northwest. Barby lies 58 miles southwest of Berlin.

Czech Border Neared

The 3d Army, racing across eastern Germany virtually unopposed, advanced within 34 miles of Czechoslovakia, drove into the streets of Napoleon's old battle site of Jena and captured Erfurt. It was approaching Leipzig from the southwest and was within 72 miles of the Saxony capital of Dresden.

At the same time, the 1st Army was moving on Leipzig from the northwest. Dispatches said Leipzig should be entered by nightfall.

Reports of revolt in the German air force came from headquarters of the 3d Army and the 12th Army group of Gen. Omar Bradley.

Defenses of Berlin Stiffen.

The Eighty-third Division closed up to the stream at Barby, outflanking Magdeburg fourteen miles to the northwest. Barby lies fifty-eight miles southwest of Berlin. The Fifth, rather than the Second Armored Division which was across the Elbe, was closest to Berlin on the basis of 11:05 A. M. dispatches from Associated Press Correspondent Robert Eunson.

The Old Hell on Wheels Division, proudly bearing a presidential citation from Franklin D. Roosevelt, was meeting stiff resistance in the manufacturing center of Madgeburg which was not yet cleared. Across the Elbe, the Second Armored Division also encountered strong opposition—suggesting that the Germans had shifted troops from the east.

The enemy asserted that serious tank losses were inflicted on American columns around the Elbe River approaches to Berlin. Repeated attacks on Magdeburg, last large city before Berlin in the north, were reported in the German communique. The Germans said American tank losses were so crippling that some divisions were forced to regroup.

May Be in Leipzig Soon.

The Third Army racing across eastern Germany virtually unopposed advanced within thirty-four miles of Czecho-Slovakia and a bisection of Germany, drove into the streets of Jena, and captured Erfurt. It was approaching Leipzig from the southwest and was within seventy-two miles of the Saxony capital of Dresden on the basis of reports many hours behind the action. The First Army moved on Leipzig from the northwest. Dispatches said Leipzig should be entered by nightfall.

A lieutenant-general of the German Army captured in a hospital told his First Army captors that no organized defense units were in Leipzig.

Huge streams of German vehicles were spotted moving southwestward from the Linz area into the Bavarian redoubt.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army advanced at will with no artillery, mortar or anti-tank fire and sighting only two German planes.

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Luftwaffe Revolt Grows.

"The virtual disappearance of the German air force over the Third Army front appeared to substantiate reports of a Luftwaffe revolt," Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball wirelessed. "Two enemy planes attacked yesterday and one was shot down."

Dispatches from Gen. Omar N. Bradley's Twelfth Army Group Headquarters earlier in the week said the execution of more than 100 Luftwaffe officers had been reported.

"Another officers' revolt in the Luftwaffe is anticipated," Associated Press Correspondent Tom Yarbrough said in a dispatch from Bradley's offices today.

The British continued the siege of Bremen and fought slowly up the last fifty miles toward Hamburg, Germany's greatest port and second largest city.

The Canadians drove into the Dutch city of Arnhem where hopes of an earlier Allied victory were killed last fall with the defeat of the British First Parachute Division.

The First and Ninth armies had divisions boring steadily into the Ruhr death trap far behind the advanced front. The Canadians carved into a larger pocket in Holland where up to 200,000 Germans are inclosed. A lesser pocket of up to 40,000 Nazis was inclosed on three sides southwest of besieged Bremen.

The disintegration of the German Army continued. Nearly 30,000 captives went into cages of the first four armies reporting. The First Army alone took 25,148 yesterday, most of them from the Ruhr pocket. That death trap is now much less than half its original size and an estimated 75,000 of the originally trapped 150,000 have surrendered. The British took 3,000, the French 1,000 and the Seventh Army 2,500.

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"The virtual disappearance of the German air force over the 3d Army front appeared to substantiate reports of a *Luftwaffe* revolt," AP Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported. "Two enemy planes attacked yesterday and one was shot down."

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Another Revolt Seen

"Another officer's revolt in the *Luftwaffe* is anticipated," Associated Press Correspondent Tom Yarbrough said in a dispatch from Bradley's headquarters today.

The 1st and 3d armies were operating under partial security blackouts. All of General Eisenhower's nine armies were striking so swiftly that stretched communications kept information of the supreme command as much as 36 hours behind actual events.

All four immediate objectives of the multiple offensive appeared within grasp: (1) Cutting Germany in two by a junction with the Russians; (2) sealing northern approaches to the redoubt; (3) the capture of Berlin, and (4) the seizure of Leipzig.

Nazis In Pockets

The 1st and 9th armies had divisions boring steadily into the Ruhr death trap, where about 100,000 Nazis are believed caught.

The Canadians carved into a larger pocket in Holland, where up to 200,000 Germans are enclosed. A lesser pocket of up to 40,000 Nazis was enclosed on three sides southwest of besieged Bremen.

The pace of reported advances in the last 24 hours ranged up to 50 miles through the heart of the

Even before Jena was en- American armor outflanked the historic battlefield where Napoleon won one of his greatest triumphs.

Resistance In South

There was some resistance in the south against the 7th Army and French moving against the western fringes of the redoubt on the approaches to Nuernberg and Stuttgart.

Operating on tributaries of the Danube, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army was within 94 miles of Munich and 170 miles from Berchtesgaden.

The French captured 1,000 prisoners at the upper Rhine crossing of Rastatt last night and also toppled the watering city of Baden Baden in the Black Forest.

Another concentration camp reported to contain 60,000 prisoners was in the path of the British east flank moving northwest of Celle. Typhus cases were reported in that prison.

Division Achievements

The 3d Army's Onaway (76th) Division cleared 55 towns yesterday and moved into Apolda, 14 miles southwest of Naumberg, and moved on eastward into Dorndorf, 11 miles southwest of Naumberg.

Armor which crossed the Saale between Jena and Naumberg jabbed to within 5 miles of Zeitz on the southwest approaches of Leipzig. Another armored column moved 4 miles east of the Salle south of Jena, thus outflanking the city of 54,000 from the south, just as it was outflanked from the north.

The 89th and Golden Acorn (87th) divisions joined other 3d Army infantry and armor on the Saale.

Cronach Captured

On Patton's southern flank, the Thunderbolt (11th) Armored Division captured Cronach, 15 miles east of Coburg, and reached to within 34 miles of Czechoslovakia.

Cronach is 138 miles from the Czechoslovak capital of Prague and 97 from the Skoda armament works at Pilsen.

The 3d Army won domination of a 40-mile stretch of the Saale River from west of Naumberg to a point northwest of Saalfeld.

The 9th Armored Division, first across the Rhine, made a 26-mile thrust to the Saale River at the cathedral town of Naumberg.

RUSSIAN FORCES TOPPLE VIENNA

WHEELER

130,000 Nazi Prisoners Taken in Battle for Austrian Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, April 14—(AP) The Red army captured Vienna yesterday after a week's siege, clearing the way for Russian drives to Prague and the Nazis' "mountain redoubt" in southern Germany after taking more than 130,000 Nazi prisoners in the battle for the second city of Adolf Hitler's greater Reich.

Vienna, 2,000-year-old city where Hitler as an embittered and obscure young artist first dreamed of world conquest, fell to the combined Second and Third Ukrainian armies under Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor I. Tolbukhin. It was the 10th European capital occupied by the Red army and the 18th liberated or dominated by the Allies.

11 Tank Divisions Smashed

Eleven German tank divisions were smashed fighting in the Austrian capital and on the roads to it between March 15 and April 13, Moscow said, while the Soviet radio proclaimed that the Viennese had "saved the honor of the Austrian nation" by assisting in the liberation of the city.

Vienna, classic bulwark of the invasion routes to Bavaria, fell to the co-conquerors of the Balkans after they all but encircled the city. It was the culmination of a 1,500-mile sweep since last fall by the two armies from the Dnestr river on the Russian frontier. The drive carried through Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade and Budapest, knocking three Axis satellites out of the war and partially liberating Yugoslavia.

Simultaneous with the fall of Vienna, Malinovsky's troops northeast of the capital captured the Moravia war center of Holonin in a surge across a 14-mile stretch of the Morava river that carried them within 32 miles of the Czechoslovak arsenal city of Bruenn (Brno) and into Moravia on a 25-mile front.

Before Berlin, the Red army's greatest objective, Russian artillery hammered German defensive positions along the Oder river and Nazi aerial reconnaisance indicated zero-hour was approaching for Russia's "final heave," but immense Russian ground forces were not yet reported on the move.

Reds Drive Nazis Back

Even as burned and tortured Vienna fell, Tolbukhin's tanks were rolling back the German army across Austria between the Danube and the Drava rivers on a 170-mile front toward Hitler's Bavarian fortress.

The capture of the historic Austrian capital of Vienna—once a Roman frontier outpost against barbaric Germanic tribes—was announced by Premier Stalin in an order of the day which ordered a salute of 24 salvos from 324 Moscow guns.

Significantly, Stalin described Vienna as a "strategically important center of German defenses covering the routes to the southern areas of Germany," where Nazi leaders were expected to make a last-ditch stand in guerrilla warfare.

Vienna, city of waltzes, of art and European culture, was freed seven years, one month and a day after Austrian-born Hitler had sent his legions into the capital for the forced "anschluss" of 1938—one of his first acts which led to World War 2.

Hodinin, birthplace of Thomas Masaryk, father of the Czechoslovak republic—second victim of the predatory German Fuehrer—was liberated after Malinovsky's troops plunged across the Slovak-Moravian border and threatened to sweep across the Moravian plateaus to engulf the last war production areas supplying Hitler's collapsing Wehrmacht.

Hitler had ordered Vienna defended to the last man, captives

told the Red army, but Tolbukhin's troops overnight wiped out the last defenders of the nine-mile-long holdout island of resistance between the Danube and the Danube canal.

Storming the enemy under artillery and mortar fire, Soviet tommy-gunners and Marines took the last districts of Leopoldstadt, Brigittenau and apparently also Floridsdorf on the Danube's north bank with a two-way attack from land and from the river.

Battled in Streets

Throughout the night, the Russians fought in streets, buildings, from cellars, rooftops, down stairways and through narrow alleys as the fanatical Germans defended themselves with mortar and machine gun fire and heavy sniping.

Late in the day, veterans of Stalingrad with long debts to settle, swarmed over the last German resistance points and the Austrian flag was hoisted over all Vienna's main buildings.

It was the third time in its 2,000-year history that Vienna had been conquered by force. In the middle of the 5th century, it was captured by the Ostrogoths. More than a century ago it was twice occupied by French troops under Napoleon, before and after the battle of Wagram, where the "little corporal" defeated the Austrians under the Archduke Charles.

Four times in history, Vienna had held against long sieges. It was twice attacked and defended against the Turks in 1529 and 1683 when it was a bulwark of the holy Roman empire against the east; between the Turkish attacks, it was attacked by the Bohemian Protestants and the Swedes.

The world's 15th city in population, Vienna, which for four centuries was the residence of the German emperors, had a 1939 population of 1,918,462 persons, the second largest German-speaking city in the world.

VIENNA TAKEN AFTER EIGHT DAYS' BATTLE

Stalin Announces Capture of Greatest City So Far Seized by Russians.

EIGHTEENTH CAPITAL TO FALL

Meanwhile Soviet Forces Push to Within 33 Miles of Czech City of Bruenn.

London, April 13 (A. P.).—Marshal Stalin announced tonight the capture of Vienna after eight days of bloody street fighting along the banks of the Danube. The world's fifteenth largest city and second only to Berlin in the Greater Reich that Adolph Hitler put together, Vienna was the eighteenth European capital to fall to the Allied armies and the largest city yet captured by the Russians. The Austrian capital had a peacetime population of 1,924,000.

Stalin also announced the capture of Goeding, in southeastern Moravia, thirty-two miles southeast of the Czecho-Slovakia munitions center of Bruenn.

The last three days of the battle in Vienna had been spent in cleaning out German pockets of resistance on a narrow nine-mile island between two branches of the Danube.

Meanwhile the Russian spearheads had pushed on up the valley, and today were reported fighting forty-five miles west of Vienna and less than seventy-five miles from the Bavarian border.

In the fight for Vienna and its approaches from March 16 to April 13, Stalin said, the Russians routed eleven German divisions and captured more than 130,000 officers and men, and destroyed or captured 1,345 tanks and self-propelled guns as well as 2,250 field guns. The captured Germans were equivalent to at least ten divisions.

Meanwhile today the Russians were moving on Bruenn, sixty-eight miles north of Vienna. Moscow said that the Russian spearheads had burst to within thirty-three miles of Bruenn in an invasion over the southern Moravia border.

Russian artillery hammered German defensive positions along the Oder and aerial reconnaissance indicated that the zero hour was near for a new Russian lunge on Berlin, but their immense ground forces were not yet on the move. The German High Command reported no fighting of any consequence anywhere between Czecho-Slovakia and Stettin on the Baltic. The Russians said nothing officially concerning that front.

Captured Twice Before

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—The capture of Vienna today by the Russians marked the third time in its 2,000-year history that the city had been conquered by force. In the middle of the fifth century it was captured by the Ostrogoths. More than a century ago it was twice occupied by French troops under Napoleon, before and after the battle of Wagram, where the "Little Corporal" defeated the Austrians under the Archduke Charles.

Four times in history Vienna had held against long sieges. It was twice attacked and defended against the Turks in 1529 and 1683, when it was a bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire against the East; between the Turkish attacks, it was attacked by the Bohemian Protestants and the Swedes.

The world's fifteenth city in population, Vienna, which for four centuries was the residence of the German emperors, was the second largest German-speaking city in the world.

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New Red Drive For Berlin Is Seen Near

London, April 13 (AP)—Russian artillery hammered German defensive positions along the Oder River and aerial reconnaissance indicated that the zero hour was near for a new Russian lunge at Berlin, but the immense Soviet ground forces were not yet on the move.

The German high command communiqué—as it has for more than a week—reported no fighting of consequence anywhere between Czechoslovakia and Stettin on the Baltic.

The Russians said nothing officially concerning that front and no Moscow broadcasts heard by the Soviet monitor in London mentioned it. The war news division of the Soviet Embassy also reported no news from the area.

Nearly Ready, Germans Say

German military commentators—always prompt to report Russian activity on the Berlin front—said only that massive Russian concentrations along the Oder were ready or nearly ready for attack.

Moving On Bruenn

Russian troops were moving on the Czechosolvak city of Bruenn (Brno), 68 miles north of Vienna, after cutting the last lifelines between the two cities in attacks that doomed the remaining Nazi forces in the Austrian capital.

Inside Vienna there was bitter house-to-house fighting as Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army seized 60 blocks of the Jewish quarter of Leopoldstadt, between the Danube and the Danube Canal.

Thin Escape Gap Remains

The Nazis have concentrated their Vienna forces for a final stand in that small strip of land between the two waterways. One thin escape gap now remains for the Germans. It is along a railroad running northwest from the city, but Moscow said early today that this, too, was under heavy Russian artillery fire.

The Nazis are suffering terrific losses in the Vienna fighting, with 4,000 officers and men killed yesterday, the Russians said.

Into Alps Foothills

Meanwhile, Berlin reported a general Nazi withdrawal west of the capital along the Danube Valley in the direction of Hitler's Bavarian mountain fortress at Berchtesgaden.

South of Vienna, Tolbukhin's mountain troops ranged into the foothills of the Austrian Alps on a 28-mile front, seizing 40 towns on the roads to Graz, Austria's second city.

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Viennese Waltz In Streets In Celebration Of Liberation

London, April 13 (AP)—Joyful Viennese celebrated their liberation tonight with public waltzes in the city squares as Moscow proclaimed that they had "saved the honor of the Austrian nation" by assisting the Red Army.

The Moscow radio, broadcasting scenes from the Austrian capital, described by a Soviet war correspondent, Major Platov, said the Viennese were saluting the Red Army with "unconcealed joy."

Wreaths Placed On Tombs

Soviet officers after the liberation of the city sought out the rubble-covered graves of Beethoven, Strauss and Gluck and laid wreaths of red roses on the composers' tombs, Platov said.

In Field Marshal Schwarzenberg Square Soviet radio transmitters played Viennese waltzes while the streets were hung with Austrian and Soviet flags and thousands of persons filled the streets.

Praise For Viennese

Praising the Viennese for preventing the Germans from making a stand, a German-language Moscow broadcast said:

"Having thus assisted in the liberation of the city, you have earned immortal merit by saving cultural monuments and vital installations and, more important, you have saved the honor of the Austrian nation. . . .

"Draw new strength from the joy of the liberation of your capital and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army to give the knockout blow to the vile Nazi oppressors," the broadcast urged.

U.S. FIGHTERS BAG 321 NAZI PLANES

Most of Enemy Craft Destroyed on Ground, Attack Freight Yards.

LONDON, April 13.—(AP) At least 321 German planes were destroyed by American fighters today in another disastrous blow to the Luftwaffe, raising the toll of enemy planes wrecked within a week to at least 1,393.

Most of the German planes destroyed today were machine gunned on the ground by 350 U. S. Eighth air force fighters which escorted 200 American heavy bombers in an attack on the freight yards at Neumuenster and other targets on the Danish peninsula.

Planes Lost

Six bombers and seven fighters are missing.

Mosquito bombers, which have made nine attacks on Berlin in three nights, were again reported nearing the capital and the Germans also reported a bomber formation, probably RAF heavies, over Western Germany.

The Eighth air force fighters, scarcely needed as escorts, dropped down to strafe a series of airfields, splintering 266 enemy aircraft, including four seaplanes found on a lake.

Pilots of the 56th Thunderbolt group accounted for 95 of the parked planes and ten of these went to one man, Lt. Randel Murphy, Jr., of Houston, Tex., setting an all-time record for Eighth Air force pilots.

The previous individual record of eight on the ground was posted by Lt. Col. John Landers of Joshua, Tex., and Maj. Archie Tower of Winthrop, N. Y., last Tuesday in the Berlin area.

Pilots of the U. S. Ninth air force, operating from bases on the continent, destroyed at least 40 planes on the ground and six others in the air.

The operation of the heavy bombers against Neumuenster, on the main rail line from Kiel to Hamburg, was aimed at cutting the Germans' main overland supply route from Denmark to the battle-front. The weather was good, no interceptors were encountered, flak was meager and officers said the results were—"highly satisfactory."

Withdrawn from Denmark

Front dispatches said the Germans were withdrawing troops from Denmark to bolster their northern defense ring around key ports.

It was the smallest number of bombers the Eighth airforce has dispatched from England in two months. Because the front is so fluid targets now are being picked from day to day and many of them at the request of ground forces.

Meanwhile hundreds of medium, light and fighter-bombers on continental bases struck at various targets elsewhere, lending a main support to the U. S. Ninth army's plunge toward Berlin. The Reich capital itself was within easy range of fighter-bombers now nesting on captured airfields east of the Rhine.

Pilots reported that the remnants of the withered Nazi air force were being pulled out of the Berlin area, most of them being sent south to the Munich region. The menaced capital thus is wide open for attacks with a minimum of interference, and British Mosquito bombers hit it three times Thursday night for the third successive night of triple raids.

The German airforce now has lost perhaps 60 per cent of its fields, many of them jet bases with long strips necessary for these types of planes.

German Papers Cut In Size

London, April 13 (AP)—German newspapers, which have been permitted four-page editions on Sundays and two pages week days, hereafter will be restricted to two pages at all times, DNB said in a broadcast tonight.

French Open Savoy Drive Against Foe In Italy

London, April 13 (AP)—The French radio said tonight that the French Alpine Army launched an offensive in Savoy today against German forces holding the Franco-Italian frontier.

The attack, launched in conjunction with Gen. Mark Clark's drive into the Po Valley, was already threatening important enemy positions on Monte Cenis Pass, the broadcast said.

You're in Our Territory, Says 1st Army to 3d

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 13—The United States First and Third Armies were moving in such close echelon today that once the Ninth Armored Division had to send up an artillery-spotting Piper Cub plane to tell Third Army tanks to get off the roads because they were in First Army territory.

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Free Passage Seen For GI British Wives

London, April 13 (AP)—The London *Daily Mail* has said that the United States War Department was preparing plans to send the wives and children of American service men in this country—irrespective of rank—to their husbands' homes in America free of cost.

The newspaper said the United States Army planned to assume the task of issuing visas to the more than 10,000 wives and families of Yank soldiers who have been married here.

Until now only the wives of men of the rank of staff sergeant or higher have been eligible for free passage.

(Continued on Page Two)

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Tells of Huge Riot in Berlin

Actress Says Nazis Killed 5000 After Street Battle in Capital Last Month.

By HAL BOYLE.

Koelleda, Germany, April 13 (A. P.).—A German woman who left Berlin a few days ago said today that 5,000 civilians rioted in the German capital March 9 and were wiped out by SS troops and police after a heavy street battle among Government buildings.

She told American intelligence officers of the First Army of the revolt. The woman is an intelligent young actress and her story apparently is trustworthy.

"Five thousand people carrying arms, which had been issued to the Volkssturm to defend Berlin marched against the Government March 9," she said. "They were engaged by SS troops and police near Alexanderplatz, where some Government offices were moved. They were all killed after SS men and police surrounded them and took them prisoners."

The woman told of increasing anti-Nazi activity and her story has been borne out by statements of other civilians that the Nazi party government had taken measures to protect itself against the possibility of mass outbreaks among Berlin's populace.

"Street barriers erected in Berlin were not just put there by the Nazis to fight off the Russians or Americans," the woman said. "They were built so that the Nazis could guard themselves against civilian violence."

60,000 prisoners, including a large percentage of Americans, were taken from their prison camps and marched toward central Germany under appalling conditions.

Men fell from the ranks and died by the roadside, with snow drifting over their bodies. Those who stayed alive stole turnips and potatoes to keep their strength and if they were caught they were punished. They slept in the open in the bitter cold, without cover, huddling their shaking bodies together for warmth.

This was the story told by prisoners awaiting transportation from the prison where they were held until three jeeploads of Americans rolled up to the gate three days ago, bringing freedom.

"The first American I saw," said one New Zealander who was captured at El Alamein, "was Pfc. Earle Howard, Portland, Me. That was a day of days. We rushed out to get around the Yanks and mobbed 'em."

Only 400 Left in Camp.

There were only 400 prisoners left in this camp when the doughboys arrived. More than 2,000 prisoners had been marched away to the east—leaving only those who were too weak or too ill to walk.

"This is our hotel splendid," the New Zealander remarked.

"Hotel Splendid" was a three-story brick kiln with a single doorway and a single staircase leading to the upper floors. Once it was used only as a transient camp, but after the death march it was flooded with prisoners and often held as many as 3,500 men. There were never less than 2,000 in the filthy kiln, which had no sanitation facilities The usual meal was a pot of so-called soup, a piece of bread and a stick of stinking cheese.

"Men were dying every day," one man said. "I saw eight bodies in one day in an alleged hospital which was a room with a dirt floor covered with straw. The hospital would accommodate forty patients until death made room for others. It was a pigsty."

Most prisoners had made the march from western Poland and eastern Germany. Some came from a camp near Breslau and others from a camp near Gorlitz in Silesia. The death march began on February 15 and lasted for twenty-six days.

Leipzig Defense Doubted

WEISSENSEE, Germany, April 13 (AP)—A lieutenant general of the German Army captured in a hospital today told his First Army captors that no organized defense units were in Leipzig.

Freed Soldiers Say Scores Died in Nazi Death March

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Nuederstadt, Germany, April 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Happy Allied prisoners of war, liberated by troops of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney Hodges's First Army from an unbelievably filthy and evil Nazi camp, today described a mid-winter "death march" from eastern Germany in which scores of men died of illness, exhaustion, hunger and clubbing by Nazi guards.

When the Russian drive neared the borders of eastern Germany

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THIRD ARMY CAPTURES WIZARD OF V-BOMBS

SOMEWHERE IN THURINGIA Germany, April 13—(AP) On a tip from a local German, American Third army troops investigated a picturesque old mill Wednesday and captured a man described here as one of the inventive wizards of German V-Bombs, who was hiding out with his wife and five aides.

He is Johannes Gollnow, said to be the inventor and developer of the "light-automatic" an electric eye on robot bombs making possible remote control from the ground. Gollnow and his party described themselves to their captors, however, as "bridge construction experts."

A car found at the mill, painted with American army camouflage and markings, apparently for a get-away, was taken into custody by military government officer Maj. Royce Weisenberg, of Hope, Ark.

PW RESCUE TRY FAILURE

3 Army Tanks Ambushed, Defeated; 7th Later Does Job

With U.S. 3d Army, April 13 (AP). A 3d Army armored dash to rescue American prisoners on March 27 ended in ambush and defeat, it was disclosed today, although 7th Army troops later completed the job.

A column of the 4th Armored Division swept into Hammelburg in the Wuerzburg area on March 27 and smashed through the barbed wire of a prison camp where 900 Americans were held.

The Ambush

The rescuers then headed back toward the American lines with possibly 250 of the liberated prisoners riding on top of the tanks and the others hiking behind.

After moving only a short distance from the empty prison, the column was suddenly attacked by heavy gunfire from enemy positions. Half-tracks carrying fuel were knocked out and tanks and other vehicles subsequently ran out of gasoline and had to be abandoned.

The Second Try

Later, on April 7, the 14th Armored Division of the 7th overran the same camp and liberated many of the prisoners involved in the first abortive rescue attempt.

Among these was Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's son-in-law, Lieut. Col. John K. Waters, who had been held captive by the Germans since early in 1943 when he was taken prisoner in North Africa.

Only a few of the original rescue party have been located, however.

$25,000,000 German Center Is Overrun

With U.S. 3d Army, April 13 (AP). Enemy communications equipment valued at $25,000,000 was captured today by United States 3d Army troops just south of Ohrdruf, where the Germans were building an army communications center following the bombing of Nazi headquarters in Berlin.

Included in the haul were four large storage rooms filled with enough switchboards, army engineers said, "to operate the city of New York."

The equipment was captured near where 3d Army forces found an "extermination center" where inmates declared that 4,000 European prisoners had been starved, beaten or shot to death in eight months. These prisoners were employed in digging the *Wehrmacht's* vast communications nerve center.

Berlin-Copenhagen Line Cut

London, April 13 (AP)—Direct telephone contact between Berlin and Copenhagen was destroyed tonight by saboteurs who blew up a cable in Copenhagen, the Swedish radio said.

Oaks Plan Needs Work, British Say

London, April 13 (AP)—The British Empire is in agreement upon the need for "clarification and improvement" in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as a base for a future world security league charter, diplomatic representatives disclosed tonight.

A statement was issued after the pre-San Francisco conference—strictly private in its discussions—which was attended by delegates from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

"We are convinced," the statement said, "that only the maintenance after the war of close cooperation between the United Nations will prevent a recurrence of strife between governments and peoples of the world.

"Countries of the British commonwealth stand ready to play their full part in an international organization for the purpose of preserving international peace and security and promoting human welfare."

The dominions delegates listed as their objective the "establishment of a world order which will be worthy of the immense sacrifices made by our peoples and designed to unite nations in assuring to all men in all lands economic and social advancement in conditions of freedom, peace and concord."

Nazis Kill 900 In Camp Week Before Yanks Come

Weimar, Germany, April 13 (AP). During the week prior to the American 6th Armored Division's liberation of the Buchenwald concentration camp just north of Weimar, the Germans executed 900 political prisoners, Capt. Charles Davidson, Beaumont, Texas, said today.

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Captain Davidson, a military government officer who investigated the Buchenwald camp, said that 40,000 prisoners were marched away from the Nazi prison two weeks before the Americans arrived, leaving 21,000 who, when liberated, had one day's supply of food left.

The surviving prisoners said 17,000 Frenchmen were executed at Buchenwald during the past four years.

An English-speaking German Communist, who was thrown into the concentration camp thirteen years ago, told the Americans that 900 persons were executed a week before the 6th Armored Division arrived. He said they were shot down while they stood against a wall, ostensibly for physical examination.

The Germans shot each man in the neck through holes in the wall, it was reported. The surviving prisoners said 17,000 Frenchmen were executed at Buchenwald during the past four years.

Americans Capture Jena

Win City Easily After Commander of City Refuses to Yield

JENA, Germany, April 13 (AP).—The German commander of this city, forty-five miles southwest of Leipzig, refused a surrender ultimatum today, but the United States 80th Infantry Division captured it easily in a brief, half-hearted "battle of Jena" in which only a few shots were exchanged.

Jena is the home of the famed Zeiss optical instrument company and has a normal population of 60,000. It had been by-passed earlier by the 4th Armored Division, speeding eastward, but today it fell to doughboys commanded by Colonel Normand O. Costello, of Franklin, Mass., and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Fisher, of St. Petersburg, Fla.

1,700 Polish Women Saved

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, April 13 (AP)—Polish armored troops overran a concentration camp across the Netherland frontier from Germany today and liberated 1,700 sobbing and hysterical Polish women, many of them wives of men in the division.

For a frenzied hour the war was forgotten as the emaciated women and their war-hardened menfolk milled about in joyous reunion.

Labor Loses Scottish Election

MOTHERWELL, Scotland, April 13 (AP)—Dr. Robert D. McIntyre, Scottish Nationalist, won the Motherwell by-election to the House of Commons yesterday, defeating the Labor candidate, Alexander Anderson, by 11,417 votes to 10,800. James Walker, Labor, who won the seat with a majority of 430 in the last general election, died.

BRITISH WIDEN GAINS IN ITALY

Several Towns Taken Despite Fierce Nazi Resistance

Rome, April 13 (AP)—British 8th Army troops, pushing forward in bitter fighting in eastern Italy, have made further "good progress," it was announced tonight, capturing Massa Lombarda and several other towns and villages in the lower Po Valley.

In the western coastal area the U.S. 5th Army also made advances north and west of Carrara.

The bridgeheads which the British threw across the Santerno River were being consolidated today into one big bridgehead 8 miles long. Although the Germans were resisting fiercely, the British drove beyond Massa Lombardo and entered the town of Conselice.

Planes Provide Support

Eighth Army forces were encountering much fiercer opposition than that being met by American 5th Army troops advancing up the extreme western coastal sector. The latter gained more than a mile astride the coastal road toward the naval base of La Spezia and occupied high ground northwest of captured Massa, meeting only scattered resistance. They last were reported at Carrara, 14 miles southeast of La Spezia, and a mile north of Marina di Massa, on the coast 4 miles south of Carrabra.

Allied fighters, fighter-bombers and bombers continued to give the attacking ground forces overwhelming aerial support, raking Nazi positions along the front and pounding enemy communications all the way from the immediate rear to the Alps. Sixteen planes were lost from 2,650 sorties yesterday.

Many Prisoners Taken

Headquarters reported many prisoners were being taken on the 8th Army front in the central lodgement across the Santerno just south of the Lugo-Massa Lombarda road. This foothold, at last account, was more than a half mile deep and nearly a mile wide.

Eighth Army units fighting on the extreme eastern end of the line near Lake Comacchio drove westward from the captured towns of

Menata and Logastrino to a point about 3 miles from Bastia.

The Germans had been driven from their last positions on the east bank of the Santerno, despite their lavish use of Tiger tanks and anti-tank guns. Their resistance was officially described as "partially disorganized."

Below Highway 9 the Allies were advancing on a wide front and were beginning to roll up the enemy salient in the Apennines, where the Nazis held stubbornly through the last winter.

An enemy corvette and a merchantman probably were sunk yesterday when Allied light coastal craft attacked a convoy northwest of La Spezia with torpedoes.

Allies Tear Nazis' Lines In Italy

Rome, April 13 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that the British 8th Army is driving forward steadily in the lower Po Valley against "partially disorganized resistance after beating off numerous heavy counterattacks west of its newly won Santerno River bridgeheads.

At the same time attacking 5th Army forces on the opposite end of the front were reported meeting little opposition.

Near the shores of Lake Comacchio at the extreme eastern end of the offensive area, 8th Army units, which earlier captured the villages of Mante and Logastrino, drove westward halfway to Bastia, 6 miles distant.

Nazis Lose Footholds

The Germans have lost their last footholds on the west banks of the Santerno River. The three Allied bridgeheads across the stream have been expanded despite the massed strength of big Tiger tanks and Nazi anti-tank guns.

The salient the Germans long held in the Apennines south of Imola swiftly was being pinched out. While Polish troops driving in from captured Castel Bolognese threatened Imola from the southeast, Italian troops and Partisans driving northward in the Santerno Valley gained 4,000 yards and were within four miles of Imola.

Gain More Than Mile

Fifth Army troops who jumped off yesterday in a new attack in the western Italy area gained more than a mile astride the coastal road toward La Spezia and in the high ground northwest of Massa.

Enemy communications immediately behind the battle fronts continued to receive nonstop pounding from the air as heavy bombers last night attacked the vital junction point of Argenta, key point on the road to Ferrar. Sixteen planes were reported missing from a total of 2,650 Mediterranean Air Force sorties yesterday.

Italian Communist Criticizes Catholics

Rome, April 13 (AP)—Vice Premier Palmiro Togliatti has called on Catholic church leaders to put an end to what he described as "anti-Communist terrorism," which he asserted some Italian churchmen have conducted.

The Communist Vice Premier's warning, contained in the text of his speech to the National Congress of the Italian Communist party in Rome and made public by the party organ *L' Unita*, asserted a "religious war in Italy today would be fatal for our country."

Togliatti declared a "reactionary and conservative" section of the church in Italy is "openly struggling against us not in the political arena but on terrain where it is difficult for us to interfere, such as sermons, refusing of absolution, withholding of the last sacrament from a comrade who died in the Communist faith without renouncing his religious belief."

Togliatti said the Communist party up to now had not raised the question of the Lateran Concordat—an accord with the Fascist government which gave the church certain rights in Italy—because "it will be resolved in time by a majority of the Italian people."

He observed that a "policy pursued by certain reactionary ecclesiastics compels us to raise the question."

ATROCITIES IN ITALY BARED

Some 400 Civilians, Including Priest, Murdered by Nazis

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY, in Italy, April 13 (AP)—Nearly 400 civilians—including a priest who was shot down at the altar as he celebrated mass—were killed by German SS [Elite Guard] troops in Italian villages between Sept. 29 and Oct. 6, Allied Military Government officers announced today.

The civilians were killed in a series of atrocities at a number of villages between the Setta and Reno Rivers, Col. G. Vergato. The Archbishop of Montorio attested to virtually every incident, Military Government officers said, as well as to the fact that the Germans set fire to houses in these communities.

The priest was killed at the village of Casaglia and his entire congregation of eighty persons was taken out to a cemetery and machine-gunned. On a number of farms entire families were burned alive in their homes. It was announced that the atrocities were not disclosed before because of fear of reprisals, since the Germans still were in the general area, which was close to the front lines.

Primate of Hungary.

Vatican City, April 13 (A. P.).—The Vatican disclosed today that Justinian George Cardinal Seredi, Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary, has died of a heart attack at the age of 60 years. His death reduces the number of Cardinals to forty, the lowest in modern times.

A native of Slovakia, Cardinal Seredi was entitled, by virtue of his office, to a seat in the Hungarian Senate, where he was active before the war in advancing Catholic principles and fighting anti-Semitism.

Franco Opens Door To Spanish Exiles

Madrid, *Saturday*, April 14 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today announced "the liquidation of all charges of a political character" still pending against the Spanish Republicans. He said that Spanish consular officials abroad had been authorized to accept applications for Republican exiles to return to Spain.

The decision provides the means for liberation of all political prisoners now held in Spanish jails. Their number has been estimated at 60,000—and all Spanish exiles who desire repatriation.

The communiqué issued by the Spanish Cabinet was taken to mean that the Court of Political Responsibilities established in February, 1939, and the special Court for Suppression of Masonry and Communism, established later, would be eliminated.

Neither court was mentioned specifically in the announcement but both were established to judge republicans and extremists held for political reasons as a result of the civil war.

AMERICANS SMASH WITHIN 2 MILES OF BAGUIO LIMITS

MANILA, Saturday, April 14—(AP) Elements of Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33rd division fought their way to within three miles of the city limits of Baguio, Philippines Summer capital, Thursday while the Americal division secured Bohol island, invaded only Wednesday.

Clarkson's 33rd Doughboys, who have battled fiercely defending Japanese in northern Luzon more than three months, captured Mt. Calugon and Asin town north of Baguio in Benguet province, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in today's communique.

Baguio was the stronghold to which Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander of the Philippines, fled after American landings on Luzon Jan. 9. However, the general probably was evacuated weeks ago to be given another important command as MacArthur increased pressure on his hideout.

Tokyo radio, however, on Friday quoted a correspondent of the newspaper, Yomiuri-Hochi, "just returned from the Philippine front," as saying that "the full display" of Yamashita's military [illegible] the islands "is yet to come."

MacArthur said Bohol had been brought under U. S. control only the day after Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's Americal division landed on the southwestern coast. Elements of the division are pursuing the dispersed garrison, he added.

On Bicol peninsula in southern Luzon, Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th regimental combat team advanced 12 miles along the main road from Camalig, capturing a road junction and sweeping on to Oas, while elements of the recently landed 11th Airborne division, closing a pincers from the north, reached Mulay, four miles beyond Calauag.

Numerous enemy infiltration parties were destroyed in the mountains south of Balete pass as the 25th division pushed stubbornly ahead against determined resistance.

Heavy bombers dropped 104 tons on Japanese installations at Bagabag and Tuao in the Cagayan valley on northeastern Luzon, destroying supply dumps and starting numerous fires.

Fighters and attack bombers, supporting all ground operations, destroyed Nipponese supply points, interdicting communications and wrecking defenses. Heavy bombers struck Bivouacs, supplies and communications at Davao on Mindanao island.

The 40th division, pushing into the rugged central range on Negros island, overran the enemy's main supply depot near Manzanares.

Heavy and medium bombers dropped 170 tons on Okayama and Tainan on Formosa and on two large sugar refineries, causing fires and explosions.

Over the China sea, patrol planes sank a small freighter off Shanghai and fired a 1,000 ton freighter and damaged two coastal vessels off Swatow. Finding no other shipping, other planesattacked railway installations on the Chinese mainland. Penetrating as far as the Yangtze river valley, they bombed a railway terminal near Nanking and damaged a bridge on the French Indo-China coast.

PHILIPPINE YANKS ON LAST BIG ISLE

Manila, April 13 (A. P.).—American troops were on every one of the major Philippines Islands today. Elements of the veteran Americal Division invaded Bohol Wednesday and quickly dispersed the enemy near the main town of Tagbilarai.

Americal Division Infantry rapidly drove inland in an endeavor to secure control of the entire island before the surprised enemy could rally his strength. Bohol guerrillas already were in control of much of the island, which lies between Cebu and Leyte in the [illegible] Philippines and just north of Mindanao. The invasion was covered by gunfire from light naval craft and aerial bombings by Thirteenth Air Force pilots. It was virtually unopposed.

Elsewhere, ground troops continued their swift mop-ups, except [illegible] Luzon, where fighting was slow and bitter around Balete Pass and along the road to Baguio, Philippines summer capital.

In southern Luzon, Fourteenth Corps troops which have broken the back of Jap defenses in the past week shot forward thirty miles from Atimonan to Calauag on the east coast of Bicol Peninsula. Farther down Bicol the 158th Regimental Combat Team advanced five miles west to Camalig and eight miles south without serious resistance.

In central Luzon, the Eleventh Corps continued sealing up Jap cave defenses in the upper Marikina River and Angat watershed. One recently sealed cave near Bosoboso River was opened and found to contain 257 Japs dead.

Bombers and fighters kept the China Sea shipping routes under constant patrol, but found hunting so poor that Gen. MacArthur reported: "Enemy sea lanes now are almost deserted."

YAMASHITA, LAUREL FLED

Filipino Says Japanese Chief and Puppet Left Islands March 20

MANILA, April 13 (AP)—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in the Philippines, and José P. Laurel, president of the Philippine puppet Government during the Japanese occupation, have gone to Japan, an escapee from an enemy internment camp said today.

Eugenio Lopez, a former sugar grower of Iloilo Panay, who got away from a Japanese camp in northern Luzon, said Laurel dissolved the puppet regime before he and General Yamashita departed March 20.

400 Superforts Blast Tokyo with Fire Bombs

Giant Attack Sets Capital Aflame, Arsenals, Factories Smashed.

GUAM, Saturday, April 14—(AP) Great waves of B-29s, possibly totaling 400, poured thousands of tons of incendiary bombs on Tokyo war industries today, creating huge fires and explosions audible more than 100 miles away.

Returning fliermen said they must have hit many of their prime targets-arsenals, chemical plants and factories producing explosives.

Great clouds of smoke rising higher than their planes, which probably went in at 5,000 to 7,000 feet, were reported.

The Marianas-based sky giants—perhaps as many as 400 — hit the inflammable Tokyo arsenal area at 12:30 a. m. (Japan Time—11:30 A. M. Friday U. S. Eastern War Time) in the second Superfort assault on the city in 38 hours.

Tokyo radio said fires continued to rage in the city several hours after the B-29s in the low-level attack blasted the five-mile square target area containing three main arsenal buildings and more than 30 specific targets of the attack.

The first were "brought under control by dawn" of Saturday, the enemy radio said later.

Never have the 21st bomber command Superforts, in all their 15 attacks on Tokyo, attacked targets holding such a collection of first-rate installations contributing to the enemy's frontline strength.

All the factories in the oval-shaped target area are engaged in the production of explosives, chemicals and armaments. One of the arsenals is the famous Itabashi plant.

The area, which has a population of from 30,000 to 80,000 persons per square mile, is six miles northwest of the Imperial palace and five northwest of the 13 1-2 square miles devastated in the Superfortress incendiary raid of March 10.

Surrounding the big plants are myriads of little home industries doing piece-work production for Japan's war machine.

Today's raiding force, described by 20th air force headquarters as of "very great strength," was probably larger than the 300-plane armada which made the March 10 incendiary assault on the city.

No fighter planes from Iwo Jima airfields escorted the B-29s today, as in the Tokyo and Nagoya attacks of April 7 and Thursday's raid about noon on the Nakajima airplane engine plant at Musashino, on Tokyo's outskirts.

Superfortress squadrons making the Thursday strike also attacked industrial plants at Koriyama, 110 miles north of Tokyo, longest of all blows struck against Japan by Marianas-base B-29s, which in this case flew 3800 miles round trip.

The April 7 attack on Nagoya virtually destroyed the Mitsubishi aircraft engine factory, 21st bomber command officials said today after a study of post-raid reconnaissance photos.

The Mitsubishi plant and the Nakajima factory hit Thursday were Japan's two largest producers of engines for war planes.

11 Jap Planes Shot Down Over Tokyo

Iwa Jima, April 13 (AP)—P-51 Mustang fighters escorting a large force of B-29's over Tokyo yesterday shot down eleven Japanese interceptors and probably destroyed twelve others in aerial battles over the Japanese capital.

The Superfortresses again blasted the Nakajima aircraft plant while others of a combined force of 300 air giants struck Koriyama, 150 miles farther north.

Little Opposition

The heavy Superfort force over Koriyama met few fighters and meager anti-aircraft fire. Because of the extra distance, those B-29's

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were not escorted.

Capt. Dave L. Rogan, Middlesboro, Ky., declared "that factory (Nakajima) will not be in operation for the duration."

Fewer Fighters

Capt. F. P. Ennis, of Hollywood, a Mustang pilot, said the Tokyo strike met fewer Japanese fighters than the last great aerial battle there a week ago, when 173 interceptors were destroyed or damaged.

"It looked as if the B-29's had an easier time. The flak didn't seem so heavy and we think we did a better of escorting," he said.

Ennis shot down one interceptor.

256 JAP AIRCRAFT SMASHED BY FLEET

SPENCER

Many Suicide Pilots Downed, Enemy Attack on Okinawa Defeated.

GUAM, Saturday, April 14—(AP) More than 256 Japanese planes—many of them piloted by the enemy's vaunted Kamikaze (suicide) corps—were destroyed April 11-13 by Allied forces in the Ryukyus, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Simultaneously Nimitz reported a strong Japanese counterattack—in battalion strength—on the southern Okinawa front was defeated early Friday morning by the 24th Army corps commanded by Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge. Naval rifles joined heavy Marine and Army artillery in hurling back the fanatical Japanese.

Summarizing the brilliant work of Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force, Nimitz said that from March 18 to April 12, inclusive, 1,277 Japanese planes were destroyed. Of these, 841 were shot down by U. S. planes in combat; 73 by Naval gunfire, and 366 were destroyed on the ground.

For the 26 days, this is better than 49 planes per day.

The April 11-13 plane bag is:

April 11—118 planes shot down by U. S. guns.

April 11-12—More than 100 additional planes shot down by U. S. carrier planes in the Ryukyu area; 8 destroyed on ground at Tokuno and Kikai islands.

April 12—British Pacific fleet planes shot down 16 planes and destroyed one on the ground, damaged 5.

April 13—U. S. carrier aircraft shot down one plane and destroyed 12 on the ground in the northern Ryukyus.

In addition, shiping and ground installations were destroyed or fired.

Navy search craft hit targets in the northern Ryukyus and set a vessel afire north of the Bonins April 13.

Army night fighters strafed Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonins while Marine planes worked over the Palaus and Yap in the Western Carolines and the bypassed Marshalls.

On Motobu peninsula, Okinawa, Marines of the Third Amphibious corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, continued their steady advance although meeting sporadic fighting. Ineffective resistance was met by Third corps troops on the Ishikawa isthmus.

More American artillery joined Marine and Army batteries on the southern Okinawa front, where for 10 days Yank big guns have blasted Japanese defenses north of Naha city. The bitter fighting was not affected by suicidal Japanese air attacks Thursday and Friday on American amphibious forces lying off the island, or on Yank-held airfields.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the loss of one U. S. destroyer and damage to several other ships in the air attack, said later the efforts of the "Kamikaze (suicide) corps" so highly praised by Tokyo, obtained only "negligible success" in return for heavy expenditure of planes and personnel.

The Americans have perfected effective methods of destroying the fanatical Japanese fliers, who have sunk small U. S. ships and damaged major units, but have not sunk any battleships, fast carriers or cruisers, Nimitz said.

On the northern Okinawa front the Sixth regiment of the Third Marine amphibious corps continued its lightly opposed advance up the Ishikawa peninsula, Friday's communique said.

The first regiment Leathernecks on Motobu peninsula sustained some casualties but killed 50 Japanese in cleaning out an enemy resistance pocket, said Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent on Okinawa.

On the thundering southern front elements of the Seventh, 27th and 96th divisions of the 24th Army corps made slight local gains Thursday, Haugland said.

Maj. Gen. Hodge, said the Okinawa fighting for the present was an engineering problem, as his troops brought up more artillery and other heavy equipment over roads which returning sunny weather was converting from mud bogs into passable arteries.

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War is Hell, This Marine Proves

IWO JIMA—(AP) You can call this part of the "humor in hell" chapter of the saga of Iwo Jima.

Marine Pfc. Alvin O. Reuter, 19, is a drawling Southerner from Livingston, Texas. On D-day plus two, he moved up to the front as part of a Third Marine Division artillery observation team.

Just over a steep ridge north of the first Motoyama airstrip, Reuter and a comrade were pinned down by intense mortar and artillery fire. Asked by his command post what the situation was "up there," the Texan answered over the field telephone.

"I'm not married but I reckon this is like being the bridegroom of the devil's daughter—and living with her folks."

Foe Said to Rush to Manchuria Since Soviet Move to End Pact

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, April 13—Japanese mechanized forces that had been moved from Manchuria to the Shanghai area are being rushed back to their original positions as a result of Moscow's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact, a Chinese Army spokesman said today.

[The reports of a withdra[wal] of Japanese mechanized forces from China followed by a few days speculation in Chungking newspapers that the Japanese were beginning to withdraw troops from Burma, Thailand, Malaya and South China as the threat to the Japanese homeland loomed larger, according to the United Press.]

A withdrawal of Japanese troops from advanced positions in southwestern Honan Province was also reported although the spokesman declared that this was due entirely to Chinese military pressure and had no relation to the treaty denunciation.

The Chinese High Command announced that the city of Laohokow, former American air base [] miles northwest of Hankow, was recaptured by Chinese forces Thursday after heavy street fighting that lasted until night. The city was cleared of enemy troops who fled toward the northeast with Chinese forces in pursuit.

The capture of the city followed the launching Wednesday of a large-scale offensive in the Honan-Hupeh area, combined with a simultaneous attack by other Chinese forces operating behind enemy lines.

More than 600 Japanese were killed in a sweep that carried Chinese forces to a point fifteen miles from Siangyan, Han River town thirty miles southeast of Laohokow.

The American communiqué said that "numbers" of Japanese troops were killed by United States Fourteenth Air Force fighter and bomber attacks in the forward areas and bases of the Japanese drive on the Han, Tan and Yellow River fronts.

What Tokyo Says.

San Francisco, April 13 (A. P.). Japanese imperial headquarters declared today that Japanese air and surface units had sunk or damaged twenty-one American vessels in the Okinawa area since last Wednesday. In a communique broadcast by Tokyo radio and recorded by the FCC, headquarters also said that the Japanese ground forces have killed or wounded some 6,300 Americans.

All these enemy assertions are unconfirmed.

Canada Voting Slated June 11

Ottawa, Ontario, April 13 (AP)—The long-anticipated Canadian general election, in which the socialistic Cooperative Commonwealth Federation is expected to provide the two old-line parties with a bitter three-way battle, will be held Monday, June 11, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced in Parliament today.

The Prime Minister's Liberal party is regarded as being on the defensive and likely to suffer a deep cut in its currently overwhelming majority of seats in Parliament, with the Progressive Conservatives and the CCF each confident of picking up the Government's lost votes.

Same As Ontario Date

The date selected by the Prime Minister is the same announced earlier this week for a provincial election in Ontario. Opposition leaders were quick to note the fact, declaring the Government feared a Progressive Conservative victory in the Ontario balloting which might have an adverse effect on the nation-wide election if it were held later.

The election, in which a new dominion Parliament and federal government will be named, is expected to develop into the first three-way fight since 1921, when the Progressive party won 64 seats, the Liberals 117, and the Conservatives 50.

CCF Won In Saskatchewan

The CCF, born in the West, became the official opposition party in the British Columbia Legislature in 1941, and in Ontario in 1943, winning 34 seats against the Progressive Conservatives' 38, and the Liberals' 15.

Last year the CCF scored a landslide victory in Saskatchewan, becoming the Government party with 47 seats against a total of eight among all other parties.

This parade of successes by the CCF was interrupted by a poor showing in provincial balloting in French-speaking Quebec last August.

More Like Labor Party

The party is led by M. J. Coldwell, 58-year-old English-born former schoolteacher, who describes his party as being more like the British Labor party than the Socialist party in the United States.

In the present Parliament the Liberals hold 158 seats, the Progressive Conservatives, 40, the CCF, 10, the Social Credit party, 10, and scattered parties, 15. There are 12 vacancies.

CANADA STRESSES TIES

Mackenzie King Wires Truman on Taking New Office

OTTAWA, April 13 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, whose close personal relationship with President Roosevelt had much to do with the strengthening of the ties between their two countries, hastened to assure President Truman today of Canada's determination to maintain these ties.

"As you assume the great responsibilities of your high office at this critical period in world affairs," the Prime Minister said in a message to the new President, "we wish to assure you of the firm resolve of all Canada to maintain and strengthen the ever-deepening friendship and ever-widening cooperation of our two countries in matters of common interest and in the cause of world security and peace."

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Canadians Back Draft Rule

Ottawa, April 13 (AP)—The Canadian House of Commons, by a vote of 124 to 9, tonight defeated a motion calling for repeal of the national resources mobilization act and the order-in-council which authorized the sending of drafted home defense troops overseas.

U. S. SUBS SINK 15

Washington, April 13—A. P.)—United States submarines have sunk 15 more enemy ships, including a naval escort vessel and a converted gunboat in Far Eastern waters. Non-combatant vessels claimed included two destroyer transports, a large tanker, a naval auxiliary, six medium cargo vessels, a medium tanker, and two small cargo vessels.

The announcement raised to 1,098 the total Japanese losses inflicted by United States submarines to date. The total includes 124 combatant ships and 974 non-combatant.

Justice Favors Real Trials Of War Criminals

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Jackson tonight advised against "farcical" judicial trials for war criminals.

"If it is believed that the example will outweigh the tendency to create among their own countrymen a myth of martrydom, then let them be executed," Jackson said in an address prepared for the American Society of International Law.

Trials In Fact, Not Name

"But in that case," he added, "let the decision to execute them be made as a military or political decision. We must not use the forms of judicial proceedings to carry out or rationize previously settled political or military policy."

The justice said he was not arguing against bringing to trial those accused of war crimes, but was calling for "trials in fact, not merely trials in name, to ratify a predetermined result."

"Bold, But Sober Efforts"

There are cynics, he said, who "will see no reason why courts, just like other agencies, should not be policy weapons. . . . It is charitable to assume that such advocates of power as the sole source of law do not recognize the identity of their incipient authoritarianism with that which has reached its awful climax in Europe."

Jackson said he did not expect the world to be remade by a single document in a single century, but he predicted "a pretty general response" in this country to "bold but sober efforts to increase the resort to techniques of arbitration, adjudication and conciliation in the future world organization."

Diplomat From China Arrives At Washington

Washington, April 13 (AP)—T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Leon Henderson arrived here from Chungking today.

Donald Nelson met the pair at the airport, where they alighted from an Air Transport Command plane.

Soong will head his country's delegation to San Francisco. Henderson had been making an economic survey of China, and is expected to go to Europe next.

Manasco to Manage War Sales Overseas

Washington, April 13 (A. P.).—Congress will send Representative Carter Manasco (D.-Ala.) to Europe next week as its sales manager for the leftovers of world war II.

Mr. Manasco will spend two or three weeks touring England, France, Belgium and Germany as a congressional committee of one to count up the Army's extras, from G. I. sroes to General Sherman tanks.

His job is to map a technic for the overseas end of this country's biggest sale—$100,000,000,000 in war supplies.

He is chairman of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures and estimates the surplus stockpile of the second world war will be twenty times larger than that of world war I and the sale may last as long as fifty years.

Tons of war extras, he told a reporter, probably will be sold overseas to avoid clogging shipping space and United States markets, which will have their own quota of Army and Navy surpluses.

NIGHT-WORK BONUS GRANTED

WLB Takes Action Involving Rubber Companies

Washington, April 13 (AP)—The

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War Labor Board has directed a 3-cent hourly night-work bonus for 140,000 employés of 64 rubber companies, but denied a general wage increase of 17 cents.

The demands were made by the CIO-United Rubber Workers, representing workers in 92 plants. The board also modified demands for industry-wide paid lunch period and for liberalized vacation plans.

The order was withheld at six plants pending consideration of jurisdictional questions raised by the companies. Because the issues varied in different companies and plants, the board specified that its order was applicable in only those cases where the issues covered in the order were in dispute and were before the board.

Meaning Of Bonus

The 3-cent bonus made the night-shift premium the equivalent of 4 cents on the second shift and 8 cents on the third shift, when allowance is made for the fact that all employés receive a night-work allowance of 1.8 cents in the base rates as a result of previous board action.

The union had asked for a 10-cent night-work differential.

The board denied the union's demand for a twenty-minute paid lunch period for employés who leave the plant, but granted it for those required to stay inside for production or other reasons.

One week's vacation with pay for workers with one year of service and two weeks for those with five years or more of service, were allowed.

The order is retroactive to date of expiration of the last contract, if there has been one in effect, or to the date the contract was opened, whichever is earlier. Where there has been no contract, the order is retroactive to the date of certification of the dispute.

However, the WLB proposed the parties negotiate this retroactive feature to determine how it should be paid.

Exempted from the decision pending jurisdictional questions, are Los Angeles Retread Plant of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; the United States Rubber Reclaiming Company, Buffalo; General Cable Corporation, Buffalo; Linear Packing and Rubber Company, Philadelphia; W. J. Voit Rubber Company, Los Angeles; and the International Shoe Company, Hannibal, Mo.

U.S. And France Restore Trade

Washington, April 13 (AP)—French-American authorities have agreed to restore private trade from France to the United States with "only the minimum of governmental restrictions required by current war conditions."

This was announced by the State Department tonight after the Treasury had lifted its ban on private trade between the two countries.

The provisional French Government will require export permits for such shipments. The State Department said that while the critical inland transportation situation in France is well known, French authorities are confident they will be able to clear the way for "limited movements of goods" to ports where they will be loaded in ships that otherwise would return to the United States empty.

Warns Against Undue Optimism

The State Department cautioned that Government agencies "wish to avoid giving rise to undue optimism on the part of American importers of French products."

The department suggested that importers should be careful to find out whether sale prices can be established for their purchases which will be within the price ceilings of the Office of Price Administration.

French authorities are assembling information on articles expected to be available for export from France, including details of quantities and prices. This information will be made available to interested persons through the Commerce Department.

On Governmental Basis

With regard to exports from the United States to France, the State Department said that for the time being the provisional French Government will continue to handle all transactions on a governmental basis.

The Treasury action opens the way for private trade and other business transactions. It also moves a step closer to unfreezing private French funds in this country. It does not, however, start the goods moving.

Large-Scale Trade Impossible

The FEA says France will be able to ship "very, very little" to American importers for the first six months, because:

France doesn't have much to sell—some luxury items, but not much. There is a shortage of containers. There is a desperate shortage of rail and truck transportation to move the goods to the ports. Warehouses at the ports are filled with more essential stuff. And on top of all that, there are price difficulties—French prices are higher than ours.

As for private trade going in the other direction, the FEA says "no"—probably none at all for quite a while. Ships are loaded with military goods or essential civilian supplies going to the French Government.

Long Step Forward

Yet the Treasury action is a long step forward. It is, as the Treasury said, "a major development in the Treasury's program of lifting the freezing restrictions as rapidly as conditions permit."

As between the United States and France it's no longer necessary to get a Treasury license to ship goods, receive payments, or exchange letters of credit and other documents. This applies also to trade with French colonies.

SUICIDE PILOTS ARE THROWN INTO PACIFIC CONFLICT

By MURLIN SPENCER
Associated Press War Correspondent

NEW YORK, April 13—(AP) Japan's Kami-Kaze corps, suicide pilots sworn to die for the Emperor by crashing their planes into Allied ships and ground installations, has been thrown into the Pacific conflict.

In a display of mass fanaticism never before seen in war, the Japanese suicide pilots have attempted desperately to check the American war machine shoving ever closer to the Nipponese homeland.

Japs Fail

They have failed.

They have caused damage to American ships and they have caused casualties. But up to the time I left the Philippines a month ago they had failed to stop a single amphibious operation or force the postponement of a single planned operation.

The suicide pilots came out in force on Dec. 7, 1944, the third anniversary of the war in the Pacific. The Japanese long had threatened that their fighters were prepared to die for the Emperor by mass suicide and there had been individual instances of suicide crashes.

They appeared in strength for the first time, however, two hours after the United States Navy put the 77th infantry division ashore at Ormoc in a surprise landing that broke the Japanese determined resistance on the Philippine island of Leyte.

Shortly before 9 a. m., I watched black patches of flak appear in the sky almost on the horizon to the west. I saw three Japanese planes drop down in steep dives and they never came up again. Seconds later large clouds of gray smoke billowed up.

Within 30 minutes another Japanese plane swung over and seemed to pay no attention to the frantic anti-aircraft fire put up by the warships.

The enemy plane came down in a shallow dive. It did not fire its guns and it dropped no bombs. It was evident that it intended to crash. A few yards from its target our anti-aircraft gunners scored a hit that started the Zero burning fiercely. But it was too late to stop the raider and it crashed, starting a fire that was soon controlled.

For nine hours the Japanese attacked in twos and threes and sometimes singly. Possibly there were 40 planes sent over during the day.

Radio Tokyo has blared the story of Japan's suicide pilots to all the world, but little factual is known.

Kami-Kaze means "divine tempest" and while a majority of the pilots probably are volunteers there are some who are believed to have been drafted. Radio Tokyo said they averaged about 22 years of age and there are reports they are garbed in fantastically colored uniforms of green and black and other colors.

Believe Pilots Doped

There are some who believe the pilots are doped before they are sent out on a mission with orders not to return. There is a possibility they carry a liquor with them in their planes, but once a suicide plane crashes there is little left in the way of evidence.

One thing is sure. The Japanese are making much of their suicide pilots, in publicity, in honor to their families and in treatment of the airmen before they start out on missions. Some appear to be well trained and masters of their planes while others fly like beginners.

It is not customary to send all suicide planes in an attack on convoy or land target. Stories are told that at first the pilots complained that when all were ordered to commit suicide—and nothing is too small to attract their attention — there was no one left to tell their families of how they died.

Since that time at least one plane has been observed to hang around on the edge of the attack, apparently observing the way in which each pilot dies and then running for home to make his report.

Only a fraction of the attacks are successful. In the attack on the Ormoc convoy plane after plane was shot down either by anti-aircraft fire or protecting American fighters. Others which broke through missed the ships entirely and crashed into the sea. Still others were damaged so badly the pilots lost all control and crashed far from their targets.

The American High command went to work immediately on a defense against this new form of attack but the method of defense remains a military secret.

While it seems impossible to the average American that any group of men would deliberately destroy themselves in such a manner, there is no question in my mind.

Munitions Dump Blows Up Near Stockholm

New York, April 13 (AP)—A Swedish Army high-explosive dump in a cave outside Stockholm blew up, the Stockholm radio said in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

The broadcast said the extent of damage had not been determined but added: "As far as is known no body was hurt."

Asks Mass Shift of Germans

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 (AP).—Forced migration of masses of the German people was urged by Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, of Cambridge, Mass., authority on international law, in an address prepared for delivery today before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at its forty-ninth annual meeting. "There are indeed special areas in the world which intimately affect world peace and cannot be rendered safe by a temporary Allied occupation," she said. "In Europe, there are Danzig and East Prussia, and on the west coast of Germany, the Rhineland, the Ruhr and the Saar."

2,500 Former Prisoners Of Nazis Get Army Pay

Leave Camp Miles Standish on 45-Day Furloughs

CAMP MYLES STANDISH, Mass., April 13 (AP).—In sums ranging from $500 up to more than $7,000 each, 2,500 American soldiers, former prisoners of war of the Germans, were paid off today and started on the next to the final leg of their trips to their homes.

The men, 300 officers and 1,200 enlisted men, reached the Boston port of embarkation Sunday night. They were brought here, outfitted from head to toe in new uniforms, quizzed by intelligence officers, and made ready for the forty-five days leave awaiting each.

For some, it was their first Army pay in nearly three years.

In general, they had no definite ideas of what they would do with their money. Payments included from $100 to $200 in cash, the rest in government checks.

The soldiers will leave Myles Standish during the day, some for Fort Devens, Mass., others for distant points. Those living in the eastern states expect to be home by Sunday.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the western front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

2d Armored—Built up forces east of Elbe for final push to Berlin; met stiff resistance from Nazis presumably rushed from eastern front.

5th Armored—Now nearest Berlin; raced 60 miles to Tangermuende on west bank of Elbe, forty-eight miles from capital; drive outflanked Denmark and Hamburg.

9th Armored—Raced to within seven miles of Leipzig, drove on within ninety-five miles of Russian lines.

11th Armored—Captured Cronach, fifteen miles east of Coburg; reached to within thirty-four miles of Czecho-Slovakia.

14th Armored—Crossed the Main River; captured fifty towns; moved to within sixty miles of the Czecho-Slovak border.

35th Infantry—Mopped up pockets north of the Ruhr River.

75th Infantry—Fought in Dortmund (537,000), second city of the Ruhr.

76th Infantry—Cleared fifty-five towns; moved into Apolda and Dorndorf, both southwest of Naumberg.

79th Infantry—Mopped up pockets north of Ruhr.

80th Infantry—Cleared Erfurt; advanced to Kappelendorf, five miles northwest of Jena.

83d Infantry—Riding trucks and captured German vehicles; advanced thirty-seven miles to reach the Elbe at Barby.

87th Infantry—Joined other Third Army infantry and armor on the Saale.

89th Infantry—Joined other Third Army infantry and armor on the Saale.

95th Infantry—Closed in on Dortmund from the southwest.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the western front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

2d Armored—Strengthens bridge across Elbe at Magdeburg; Nazis have site under artillery fire.

3d Armored—Advanced thirty miles, to within three miles of Dessau; by-passed Halle, reached Burgisdorf, now fifty-five miles from Berlin.

4th Armored—Advanced twenty-one miles eastward reaching the sector ten miles northeast of Gera.

5th Armored—Still on west bank of Elbe north of Magdeburg, nearest Berlin, forty-five miles away.

6th Armored—One column crossed Weisse River anew south of Zeitz. Another reached Mulde River.

9th Armored—Closing siege ring on Leipzig.

11th Armored—Barely twenty-five miles from Czecho-Slovakia in the region of Intersteinach; entered Bagreuth.

26th Infantry—Advanced nine miles to the area twenty northeast of Coburg.

45th Infantry—Fought into Bomberg, thirty-two miles northeast of Nuernberg.

76th Infantry—Captured Zeitz, twenty miles southwest of Leipzig, against moderate resistance.

80th Infantry—Fighting in Gera, thirty-three miles west of Chemnitz; cleared out Jena; only half-hearted resistanhe offered.

87th Infantry—Cleared Saalfeld, twenty-one miles southwest of Jena; cleared all but a fortified castle in Rodolstadt, seventeen miles south of captured Weimar; crossed the Saale River at two places south of Jena.

89th Infantry—Neared the Saale River in a twelve-mile advance south of Jena.

90th Infantry—Moved ten miles eastward to the area ten miles southeast of Saalfeld.

Egypt Sculpture Seen As Removed Illegally

New York, April 13 (AP)—A leading Egyptologist said today the sculptored head of King Tutankh-Amen's mother-in-law, "the One-eyed Queen," probably was taken out of Egypt in violation of a stipulation that no unique archeological find should leave that country.

The colored, painted limestone head of Queen Nefertiti recently was reported among the German art treasures found buried in the Merkens salt mines.

Herbert E. Winlock, former Metropolitan Museum of Art director and leader of some of its past Egyptian expeditions, said the

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Item was unearthed by a German expedition which found a sculptor's studio in diggings at Tell-el-Armana prior to World War I.

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ROOSEVELT (370)
BY DWIGHT PITKIN

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUDDEN DEATH CAST A DARK CLOUD TODAY OVER THE PEOPLE OF THIS LAND, IN WHOSE HEARTS HE HAD WON A UNIQUE PLACE DURING THE LAST FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS OF WAR.

BRITAIN'S FIRST REACTION TO THE NEWS WAS ONE OF STUNNED INCREDULITY, WHICH GAVE WAY GRADUALLY TO A SOBER SENSE OF DEEP LOSS. TO MANY BRITONS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS AS GREAT A HERO AS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, AND THE NATION HAD CONFIDENTLY LOOKED FORWARD TO SEEING HIM IN LONDON SOON AFTER THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR--PERHAPS TO REVIEW A GREAT VICTORY PARADE.

FEW WERE SO PROFOUNDLY MOVED AS CHURCHILL HIMSELF WHEN THE WORD WAS GIVEN TO HIM SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT (6 PEW THURSDAY). THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO HAD NOT YET RETIRED, IMMEDIATELY DISPATCHED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO MRS.ROOSEVELT:

"I SEND MY MOST PROFOUND SYMPATHY IN YOUR GRIEVOUS LOSS. IT IS ALSO THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH NATION AND OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN EVERY LAND.

"I FEEL SO DEEPLY FOR YOU ALL. AS FOR MYSELF, I HAVE LOST A DEAR AND CHERISHED FRIENDSHIP WHICH WAS FORGED IN THE FIRE OF WAR. I TRUST YOU MAY FIND CONSOLATION IN THE GLORY OF HIS NAME AND THE MAGNITUDE OF HIS WORK."

THE BRITISH PUBLIC GOT ITS FIRST NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH IN A MIDNIGHT BBC BROADCAST. THE WORD SPREAD QUICKLY TO ENTERTAINMENT CENTERS THRONGED WITH AMERICAN AND ALLIED SOLDIERS, PLACING A SUDDEN DAMPER OF SPIRITS KEYED TO THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF U.S. AND BRITISH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE SHOCKING NEWS DROVE THE WAR OFF THE FRONT PAGES OF THE LATE EDITIONS OF LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS, WHICH CARRIED LENGTHY ARTICLES ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE AND CAREER, ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOS. SEVERAL PAPERS ALSO HAD SPECIAL STORIES ON HARRY S.TRUMAN, THE NEW PRESIDENT.

ONE BRITISHER SUMMED UP THE FEELING OF HIS FELLOW BRITONS BY SAYING SOBERLY:

"WE'VE LOST A GREAT FRIEND AT A TIME WHEN HE WAS NEEDED MOST."

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WERE OUTSPOKEN IN EXPRESSING THEIR SORROW.

SGT.LAWRENCE GRUENEWALD OF DETROIT, MICH., EN ROUTE BACK TO THE 90TH DIVISION FROM HOSPITAL, SAID: "WE MEN UP THERE REALLY FELT THE PRESIDENT WAS OUR COMMANDER. HIS LOSS WILL BE FELT BY ALL OF US."

PFC. RAYMOND WEISS, 26TH DIVISION RIFLEMAN FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., PUT IN: "I SAW THE PRESIDENT INAUGURATED THE FIRST THREE TIMES AND IT'S HARD FOR ME TO REALIZE HE'S DEAD. HIS LOSS IS A REAL ONE TO ALL US FIGHTING MEN."

FLAGS AT ALL AMERICAN BASES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WERE ORDERED AT HALF STAFF AND ENTERTAINMENTS SUSPENDED FOR 30 DAYS. OFFICERS CLUBS AND BARS WERE ORDERED CLOSED UNTIL AFTER THE FUNERAL.

THE REV.PAUL DE LABILLIERE, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, TODAY OFFERED THE USE OF THAT BRITISH SHRINE TO AMERICAN FORCES FOR MEMORIAL SERVICES.

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(225)
BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-IN LONDON'S BIG COLUMBIA RED CROSS CLUB, AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON LEAVE FROM THE FRONT LINES STARED STRAIGHT AHEAD IN SILENCE OR TALKED IN SUBDUED TONES TODAY ABOUT THE PASSING OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT.

"IT HIT ME LIKE ONE OF MY BEST BUDDIES HAD DIED," SAID CPL.DONALD A.RUSSEL OF LINDALE, TEX., GROUND CREWMAN IN THE AIR FORCES.

CPL.JOHN S.EGLI, PURPLE HEART VETERAN FROM STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA, WAS PALE AND KEPT SAYING, "THAT'S TOUGH, THAT'S TOUGH."

AFTER A WHILE EGLI JOINED A CONVERSATION BETWEEN PFC. PAWNEE BILL ELDRIDGE, A CHEROKEE INDIAN FROM HOMINY, OKLA., AND STAFF SGT.OLIVER E.ROLEY, MOBILE, ALA.

"HE WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST MEN WE'VE EVER HAD," SAID ELDRIDGE, "BUT WHENEVER SOMEONE DROPS OUT THERE'S ALWAYS SOMEONE ELSE TO TAKE HIS PLACE."

ROLEY WONDERED, HOWEVER, ABOUT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

"I HOPE HIS AIDES KNOW WHAT HIS PLANS WERE," HE SAID, "SO THAT EVERYTHING CAN GO THE WAY HE PLANNED IT."

PFC. GEORGE CAMPAGNA, OAK PARK, ILL., A NINTH ARMY MAN, SAID:

"THE WAR IS JUST ABOUT OVER, SO I DON'T THINK IT WILL MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE AS FAR AS WAR IS CONCERNED. BUT THEY WILL HAVE TO GO A LONG WAY TO FIND SOMEONE AS GOOD AS ROOSEVELT."

PVT.RICHARD PLATT, (1305 MARINE AVE.) DENVER, COLO., ON LEAVE FROM THE WESTERN FRONT, SAID, "I THINK THE MEN UP AT THE FRONT WILL FIGHT HARDER THAN EVER TO SHOW THE WORLD THAT AMERICA CAN RECUPERATE FROM ANYTHING."

IN A CORNER PFC. WARREN G.LEE, 19-YEAR-OLD INFANTRYMAN FROM ARLINGTON, VA., SAT MOTIONLESS WITH HIS HEAD BOWED. SUDDENLY HE RAISED HIS EYES AND SAID "DAMN IT." THEN HE GOT UP AND WENT OUT.

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AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD BIG THREE-CHURCHILL
BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-GRIEVED AT THE DEATH OF HIS "DEAR AND CHERISHED" FRIEND, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RELUCTANTLY STUCK TO HIS POST TONIGHT IN EXPECTATION OF IMMINENT MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS AND TURNED OVER TO FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN THE SOLEMN ASSIGNMENT OF REPRESENTING BRITAIN AT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FUNERAL.

THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO HAD APPEARED TIRED AND WORN EARLIER IN THE DAY AS HE BRIEFLY EULOGIZED "THIS GREAT DEPARTED STATESMAN" BEFORE A HUSHED HOUSE OF COMMONS, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED AGAINST FLYING TO WASHINGTON ONLY AFTER BECOMING CONVINCED THAT THE MILITARY SITUATION REQUIRED HIS HOUR BY HOUR PRESENCE HERE.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA TO MEET SOON WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO ACQUAINT THE NEW AMERICAN LEADER WITH THE BIG THREE'S PLANS FOR LIBERATED EUROPE. IT WAS FELT THAT TRUMAN WOULD WANT TO ESTABLISH AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE THE INTIMATE ASSOCIATION WITH CHURCHILL AND STALIN THAT ROOSEVELT HAD DEVELOPED.

ALL BRITAIN AND THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS HERE ON MILITARY DUTY SHARED THE SHOCK AND SORROW OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

FLAGS ON ALL BRITISH GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL BE FLOWN AT HALF-STAFF TOMORROW. NEXT TUESDAY WAS SET ASIDE FOR TRIBUTES TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE LEADERS OF ALL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT.

COMMONS ADJOURNED FIVE MINUTES AFTER IT HAD CONVENED, AFTER HEARING CHURCHILL, SPEAKING IN A VOICE SCARCELY AUDIBLE IN THE GALLERIES, SAY IT WAS "NOT FITTING THAT WE SHOULD CONTINUE OUR WORK THIS DAY" AND THEN ASK FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT.

SPEAKING WITH EMOTION, HE SAID:

"THE HOUSE WILL HAVE LEARNED WITH DEEPEST SORROW THE GRIEVOUS NEWS

WHICH HAS COME TO US FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND WHICH CONVEYS TO US THE LOSS OF A FAMOUS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE FRIENDSHIP FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND FOR THE CAUSES OF THE WEAK AND POOR HAVE WON HIM IMMORTAL RENOWN.

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"IT IS NOT FITTING THAT WE SHOULD CONTINUE OUR WORK THIS DAY. I FEEL THAT THE HOUSE WILL WISH TO RENDER ITS TOKEN OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THIS GREAT DEPARTED STATESMAN AND WAR LEADER BY ADJOURNING IMMEDIATELY.

"I SHOULD PROPOSE THAT ON TUESDAY NEXT TRIBUTES SHOULD BE PAID WHEN WE ARE ASSEMBLED HERE BY THE LEADERS OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES IN THE HOUSE AND THAT WE SHOULD AFTERWARD PROCEED WITH THE BUSINESS ALREADY ANNOUNCED."

SLOWLY PARLIAMENT MEMBERS FILED FROM THE CHAMBER, AND THE GALLERIES EMPTIED OF HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS, MANY OF THEM IN UNIFORM.

CHURCHILL HAD NOT RETIRED WHEN THE WORD OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH WAS GIVEN TO HIM SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. HE IMMEDIATELY DISPATCHED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO MRS.ROOSEVELT:

"I SEND MY MOST PROFOUND SYMPATHY IN YOUR GRIEVOUS LOSS. IT IS ALSO THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH NATION AND OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN EVERY LAND.

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KING GEORGE VI SENT A MESSAGE TO MRS.ROOSEVELT EXPRESSING DEEP GRIEF AND SHOCK. HE ORDERED A WEEK OF COURT MOURNING AND CANCELLED PLANS TO SEE AN INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH AT GLASGOW TOMORROW.

"THE QUEEN AND I ARE DEEPLY GRIEVED AND SHOCKED BY THE NEWS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DEATH," HE WROTE. "IN HIM HUMANITY HAS LOST A GREAT FIGURE AND WE HAVE LOST A TRUE AND HONORED FRIEND. ON BEHALF OF ALL MY PEOPLES I SEND OUR MOST HEARTFELT SYMPATHY TO YOU AND TO THE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY."

VIRTUALLY EVERY AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S CALLED AT THE U.S.EMBASSY TO EXPRESS TO AMBASSADOR WINANT THEIR DEEP FEELING OF LOSS.

A244

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY OFFERED THAT BRITISH SHRINE TO AMERICAN FORCES FOR A MEMORIAL SERVICE, SAYING THAT ROOSEVELT'S DEATH "LEAVES BEHIND THE MEMORY OF A LIFE WHICH IN UNSELFISH SERVICE TO HUMANITY CAN HAVE FEW EQUALS IN OUR OWN OR ANY TIME."

BRIG.GEN.ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, COMMANDER OF AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE WING, WAS VISITING FRIENDS IN LONDON WHEN HE HEARD THE NEWS IN THE MIDNIGHT BBC BROADCAST. HE LEFT ON A SPECIAL ARMY PLANE THIS MORNING FOR WASHINGTON.

ACCOMPANYING BRITAIN'S DEEP SORROW WAS WIDESPREAD CURIOSITY OVER PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND WHAT HIS POLICIES WOULD MEAN TO BRITAIN AND TO WORLD AFFAIRS. LONDON'S EVENING PAPERS REFLECTED THE SPECULATION BY PRINTING LENGTHY LAUDATORY ACCOUNTS OF TRUMAN'S CAREER AND PERSONALITY, STRESSING THE "LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE" THEME.

IT WAS FELT THAT TRUMAN WAS IN ONE OF THE TOUGHEST DIPLOMATIC SPOTS

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IN HISTORY IN HIS IMPENDING DEALINGS WITH TWO OF THE WORLD'S SHREWDEST STATESMEN, CHURCHILL AND STALIN. THERE WAS SPECULATION ON HOW WELL ROOSEVELT HAD KEPT HIS INTIMATE ADVISORS INFORMED ON SECRET AGREEMENTS WHICH HE ACKNOWLEDGED WERE MADE AT YALTA.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THE DEATH OF THE HEAD OF A STATE WHO WAS NOT RELATED TO THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY WAS NOTED ON TONIGHT'S COURT CIRCULAR. IT SAID:

"THE KING HAS WITH PROFOUND REGRET RECEIVED NEWS OF THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. HIS MAJESTY MOURNS THE LOSS OF A STAUNCH ALLY AND A GREAT PERSONAL FRIEND."

THE EVENING STANDARD REFERRED TO THE DEAD PRESIDENT AS THE "GREATEST AMERICAN," AND THE EVENING NEWS SAID "HE WAS THE FRIEND WHO PUT RIFLES IN OUR HANDS, WHO LET THE ROYAL NAVY HOIST THE WHITE ENSIGN ON AMERICAN DESTROYERS."

"HE HAD WORN HIMSELF OUT IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF ALL THE PEOPLES STRIVING FOR LIBERTY," SAID THE STAR.

"THE COMMON MAN OF ALL LANDS, WHOSE CHAMPION HE WAS, WILL REJOICE THAT AT LEAST HE LIVED LONG ENOUGH TO KNOW FOR CERTAIN THAT HIS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM WOULD BE CROWNED WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS," SAID THE NEWS-CHRONICLE.

"IT IS DEMOCRACY'S TRAGEDY THAT HIS TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE HAS BEEN REMOVED ON THE VERY THRESHOLD OF THE DAY WHEN THE WORLD WOULD MOST BENEFIT BY HIS HELP IN BUILDING THE STRUCTURE OF PEACE."

WD/PS347PEW

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A99

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS SAID IN AN ARTICLE BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO LAST NIGHT THAT "THE WAR CANNOT LAST MUCH LONGER IN MY OPINION."

THE ARTICLE, PUBLISHED IN GOEBBELS' WEEKLY "DAS REICH," NEVERTHELESS EXHORTED THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO FIGHT ON AND TO USE GERRILLA TACTICS TO PROLONG THE STRUGGLE.

"ONLY IN THIS WAY CAN THE ENEMY BE HELD," HE SAID. "HE MUST BE ENGAGED IN GUERRILLA WARFARE AND MUST BE MADE TO SUFFER GREAT LOSS OF BLOOD."

MT842AEW

A102

LOND

A202 (CORRECT)

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-A FORCE OF 200 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED THE NEUMUENSTER RAILYARDS ON THE MAIN LINE BETWEEN HAMBURG AND KIEL TODAY AS REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE PULLED OUT OF THE BERLIN AREA, LEAVING THE NAZI CAPITAL WIDE OPEN TO ATTACK.

DA126PEW

CLEAR 128PEW A203-NEXT

A84

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE FRENCH RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE FRENCH ALPINE ARMY LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE IN SAVOY TODAY AGAINST GERMAN FORCES HOLDING THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER.

THE ATTACK, LAUNCHED IN CONJUNCTION WITH GEN.MARK CLARK'S DRIVE INTO THE PO VALLEY, WAS ALREADY THREATENING IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITIONS ON MONT CENIS PASS, THE BROADCAST SAID.

JS919PEW

30.24-24771

A186

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON,NFRIDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITOS, CONTINUING THEIR NIGHTLY RAIDS ON BERLIN, MADE THREE SEPARATE ATTACKS ON THE RUBBLE-STREWN GERMAN CAPITAL LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THESE LATEST RAIDS MADE A TOTAL OF NINE ATTACKS ON THE CAPITAL IN THE LAST THREE NIGHTS, AND 59 IN THE LAST 49 DAYS.

AT LEAST 117 GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND YESTERDAY BY U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE CONTINENT-BASED PLANES, BRINGING THE TOTAL OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN SIX DAYS TO 1,032.

(NO PICKUP)

JR1AEW

B65 (Q)

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X PLANES.

OTHER TOP-SCORERS IN THE SWARMS OF FIGHTERS ATTACKING THE HARD-HIT GERMAN AIR FORCE TODAY WERE CAPT. JESSE TRUETT JR., ARTESIA, N.M, LT. RUSSELL CYLDER, HUNTINGTON, PA., LT. JOSEPH MELLON, EVANSVILLE, IND., AND LT. DURAN VICKERY JR., TALLAHASSEE, FLA., EACH OF WHOM DESTROYED FIVE ENEMY PLANES.

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TA954PEW

B43 (Q)

EDITORS

LONDON--NIGHT LEAD AERIAL INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF ENDING X X X DANISH PENINSULA.

SIX BOMBERS AND SEVEN FIGHTERS ARE MISSING.

MOSQUITO BOMBERS, WHICH HAVE MADE NINE ATTACKS ON BERLIN IN THREE NIGHTS, WERE AGAIN REPORTED NEARING THE CAPITAL AND THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED A BOMBER FORMATION, PROBABLY RAF HEAVIES, OVER WESTERN GERMANY.

THE EIGHTH X X X THIRD GRAF.

TA815PEW

ADD LON XX WORLD

SINCE THE LAST WAR IT HAD COASTED MAINLY ON THE MEMORIES OF A GLORIOUS PAST. THE FIRST WORLD WAR ENDED TWO CENTURIES IN WHICH IT GREW TO BE THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CENTER OF EUROPE AND A MAJOR CENTER OF GERMAN CULTURE, ATTRACTING SUCH COMPOSERS AS BEETHOVEN, MOZART, HAYDN AND GLUCK.

THE EASY-GOING LIFE OF FIENNA IN THE PERIOD OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE ENDED WITH THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE HAPSBURGS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC IN 1921.

THE LIBERATION OF VIENNA LEFT FIVE EUROPEAN CAPITALS IN THE GRIP OF THE NAZIS INCLUDING THEIR OWN BATTERED AND IMPERILED BERLIN. THE OTHERS ARE PRAGUE, THE HAGUE, OSLO AND COPENHAGEN.

(MORE)--SP&ME435PEW

APR 14 1945

O

(325)

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE THORNY PROBLEMS OF LIBERATED EUROPE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE PACIFIC WAR MAY FORCE A NEW MEETING WITHIN A FEW MONTHS OF TOP RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEADERS TO ACQUAINT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WITH THE BIG THREE'S PLANS--SOME OF THEM SECRET.

SOME QUARTERS BELIEVED PRESIDENT TRUMAN MIGHT ACCOMPANY SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS HERE FOR THE CONFERENCE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS SCHEDULED TO FOLLOW THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING.

ON ONE OF THE TOUGHEST DIPLOMATIC SPOTS IN HISTORY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN FACED THE PROBLEM OF REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES IN DEALING WITH TWO OF THE WORLD'S SHREWDEST STATESMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN.

THIS WORLD CROSSROADS OF DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS DEVELOPED THE OPINION THAT TRUMAN WOULD WANT TO ESTABLISH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE SAME TYPE OF FIRST-HAND CONTACT WITH STALIN AND CHURCHILL WHICH ROOSEVELT HAD DEVELOPED.

BACK OF THIS REASONING WAS THE ARGUMENT THAT THE BIG THREE'S CLOSE RELATIONSHIP ELIMINATED A VAST AMOUNT OF RED TAPE AND MADE POSSIBLE QUICK POLICY DECISIONS ON ISSUES WHICH MAY HAVE THEIR COUNTERPART DURING COMING MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.

IT WAS EXPECTED, HOWEVER, THAT SOME WEEKS WOULD INTERVENE BEFORE SUCH A GET-TOGETHER, A DELAY NECESSITATED BY THE IMMEDIATE JOB OF THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO CONSULT WITH ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL ADVISORS AND COORDINATE THEIR INFORMATION.

SOME OF THESE ADVISORS--WHOM ROOSEVELT USED TO CALL HIS EYES AND EARS--ARE IN EUROPE. AMONG THEM ARE ELMER DAVIS, CHIEF OF THE OWI, JUSTICE SAMUEL N.ROSENMAN, BERNARD M.BARUCH AND EDWARD FLYNN, FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN. ALL WERE ON SPECIAL MISSIONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

A191

HIGH IN SPECULATION HERE WAS HOW WELL ROOSEVELT HAD KEPT HIS INTIMATE ADVISORS INFORMED ON SECRET AGREEMENTS WHICH HE ACKNOWLEDGED WERE MADE AT YALTA AND KEPT GUARDED FOR SECURITY REASONS.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO TENDENCY HERE TO REGARD ROOSEVELT'S DEATH AS A PERMANENT BLOW TO THE FUTURE OF THE GRAND ALLIANCE, THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE DEATH MIGHT SLOW A SOLUTION OF SOME TICKLISH POLITICAL ISSUES SUCH AS THAT INVOLVING FORMATION OF A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT.

BUT IT WAS BELIEVED IT WOULD HAVE LITTLE IMPACT ON PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, EIGHER IN THE EAST OR WEST SINCE BOTH HAVE EMERGED FROM THE PLANNING STAGE AND ARE NOW IN THE HANDS OF MILITARY AND PRODUCTION CHIEFS.

DA1253PEW

A149

EDITORS (150)

ADD LON XX City

LONDON--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF ~~RUSSIAN X X X MORAVIA BORDER~~.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY HAMMERED GERMAN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ALONG THE ODER AND AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE INDICATED THAT THE ZERO HOUR WAS NEAR FOR A NEW RUSSIAN LUNGE ON BERLIN, BUT THE IMMENSE SOVIET GROUND FORCE

WERE NOT YET ON THE MOVE.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE --AS IT HAS FOR MORE THAN A WEEK--REPORTED NO FIGHTING ON CONSEQUENCE ANYWHERE BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND STETTIN ON THE BALTIC.

THE RUSSIANS SAID NOTHING OFFICIALLY CONCERNING THAT FRONT AND NO MOSCOW BROADCASTS HEARD BY THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON MENTIONED IT. THE WAR NEWS DIVISION OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY ALSO REPORTED NO NEWS FROM THE AREA.

GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATORS--ALWAYS PROMPT TO REPORT RUSSIAN ACTIVITY ON THE BERLIN FRONT--SAID ONLY THAT MASSIVE RUSSIAN CONCENTRATIONS ALONG THE ODER WERE READY OR NEARLY READY FOR ATTACK.

INSIDE VIENNA X X X 3RD GRAF

(EDS: MAY BE USED AS SEPARATE RUSSIAN UNDER LONDON DATE IF DESIRED.)

DA1054AEW

MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY TROOPS WERE ADVANCING ALONG THE WEST AND EAST BANKS OF THE MORAVA RIVER TOWARD BRUENN, WHICH GUARDS THE SOUTHEASTERN APPROACHES TO PRAGUE.

ON THE EAST SIDE THEY WERE NEARING THE RAIL CENTER OF LUNDENBURG WHILE ON THE WEST BANK MALINOVSKY'S MEN REACHED THE RIVER ON AT LEA 14-MILE FRONT, WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNI IONS CENTER OF HODININ AND 33 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRUENN.

IT WAS AT THIS POINT THE RUSSIANS CROSSED THE BORDER OF MORAVIA, WHICH, WITH BOHEMIA, IS THE LAST WAR PRODUCTION AREA SUPPLYING THE CRUMBLING GERMAN ARMIES.

KK444AEW APR 14 1945

LONDON, ~~XXXXX~~ SATURDAY, APRIL 14-(AP)-BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK LAST NIGHT AT KIEL, GERMAN SHIP AND SUBMARINE BUILDING CENTER ON THE BALTIC, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

-RPS APL DENNEHYS FIRST 0659 142A

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-- THE REV.PAUL DE LABILLIERE, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ ABBEY, TODAY OFFERED THE USE OF THAT BRITISH SHRINE TO AMERICAN FORCES FOR MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

IN OFFERING THE ABEY, THE DEAN SAID:

"THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH COMES NOT ONLY AS A SHOCK BUT ALSO BRINGS A SENSE OF DESOLATING LOSS. HE LEAVES BEHIND THE MEMORY OF A LIFE WHICH , IN UNSELFISH SERVICE TO HUMANITY, CAN HAVE FEW EQUALS IN OUR OWN OR ANY TIME."

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APL 40955--JA-- 658A

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)- THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED SECRET DOCUMENTS OF THE GERMAN DEATH CAMP AT OSWIECIM, POLAND, WHERE ~~MORE THAN 5,000,000~~ JEWS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

THE EMBASSY PRESS DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC A REPORT BY THE FRONTLINE PAPER "STALIN ZNAMYA" THAT RUSSIANS CAPTURED INTACT SEVERAL ABANDONED TRAINS AT RAZDELCZA AND DISCOVERED A SEALED CAR CONTAINING THE DOCUMENTS FILED WITH TEUTONIC PRECISION.

~~THEXZEEEEXSXCEEXZBBBZNENZSZEEXSAZR~~

THE DOCUMENTS CONTAINED PLANS OF THE DEATH CAMP AND FURNACES BILLS FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION JOBS AND OTHER ITEMS ~~XXX~~ WHICH WILL HELP DETERMINE THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO DIRECTLY PARTICIPATED IN THE ~~XXXXXX~~ AT OSWIECIM, THE EMBASSY SAID.

APR 14 1945 30.24 - 24773

MUEHLHAUSEN, GERMANY, APRIL 10 (DELAYED) --(AP) -- A GROUP OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS, ACCOMPANIED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ARRIVED IN THIS THURINGIAN CITY TODAY TO QUESTION GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS BAGGED BY B THE THIRD ARMY WHEN THE CITY FELL.

A TOTAL OF 289 FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS ARE ALLIED PRISONERS. ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS ARE KNOWN TO BE IN THE VICINITY AND ARE EXPECTED TO EMERGE FROM THEIR HIDE-OUTS SOON.

SOME OF THE OFFICIALS INSISTED THEY WERE VERY UNIMPORTANT DESPITE THEIR LARGE NUMBER, AND STRESSED THAT ONLY TWO OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE'S 20 DEPARTMENTS WERE EVACUATED TO MUEHLHAUSEN JUST IN TIME TO BE CAPTURED BY LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS.

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HOWEVER, THEY INCLUDED A NUMBER OF CAREER DIPLOMATS WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO HAD SERVED IN THE WASHINGTON EMBASSY UNDER KAISER WILHELM, PRESIDENT HINDENBURG AND FINALLY UNDER HITLER.

DR 740PEN--WERNERS 2150 SERIES

ONE OFFICIAL ASSERTED THAT THE REMAINING 20 DEPARTMENT OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE WERE SCATTERED AND THAT THE CAPTURED OFFICIALS HAD BEEN OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EVEN BEFORE THEY WERE CUT OFF BY THE AMERICANS. OTHER OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NO IDEA WHETHER THE GERMAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE, BUT ONE GROUP WAS SAID TO BE WITH MARSHAL PETAIN, FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF STATE, AT SIGMARINGEN NEAR THE SWISS BORDER 20 MILES NORTH OF LAKE CONSTANCE.

DR 740PEN--WERNERS 2150 SERIES THRU 61SXTH

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 13-(AP)-FRONT-LINE FIGHTING MEN OF ALL POLITICAL BELIEFS RECEIVED THE NEWS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DEATH AS A BLOW WHICH FELL AT THE WORST POSSIBLE TIME.

MANY EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE PASSING OF THEIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WOULD NOT AFFECT THE WAR'S DURATION NOW BUT VOICED CONCERN OVER WHAT

BEARING HIS DEATH MIGHT HAVE UPON THE PEACE.

"HE GAVE HIS LIFE IN THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE, JUST THE SAME AS THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION," SAID PVT. RAY VAUGHN, (203 EAST 154 ST.) HARVEY, ILL. "IF EVER THERE WAS A HERO IN THIS WAR IT WAS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. HE DIED FROM OVERWORK AND NOT FROM BULLETS, BUT IT WAS IN THE SAME CAUSE WE ALL ARE FIGHTING FOR."

APL THRU 2 1430/ MM 1135A

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

SAAL, GERMANY, APRIL 12-(AP)-A GERMAN GENERAL CAPTURED HERE BY THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY ADMITTED THAT GERMANY HAS LOST THE WAR BUT HOWE DECLARED, "I CONSIDER I AM ONLY TEMPORARILY INTERRUPTING MY CAREER IN THE GERMAN ARMY."

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THE CAPTIVE, TAKEN TWO DAYS AGO BY DOUGHBOYS OF THE 45TH (THUNDERBOLT) DIVISION, WAS MAJ. GEN. GERHARD FRANZ, 43, ONCE COMMANDER THE ENEMY'S 256TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

HIS DIVISION HAD BEEN CHEWED UP AND WHEN HE WAS CAPTURED FRANZ WAS IN COMMAND OF ONLY 100 MEN. WITH HIM WERE TAKEN HIS CHIEF OF STAFF AND AN ARTILLERY COMMANDER.

THE DOUGHBOYS WHO MADE THE CAPTURE WERE COMPANY 1 OF THE 179TH INFANTRY. THEY FOUND THE GERMAN GENERAL ESPECIALLY DISGRUNTLED BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR A PROMOTION NEXT WEEK.

ADD PARIS xx HINDS

GEN. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TANKS WERE FANNING OUT SOUTH OF LEIPZIG AND BERLIN AGAINST ONLY TOKEN RESISTANCE, HEADING FOR A JUNCTION WITH THE RUSSIANS.

THE EXACT POSITIONS OF THE FOURTH AND SIXTH ARMORED COLUMNS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION FAR TO THE SOUTH ENTERED SCHWARZACH, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL CITY OF BAYREUTH, ABOUT 18 MILES FROM THE MUNICH-BERLIN HIGHWAY AND 34 MILES FROM THE CZECH BORDER.

GERMAN DEFENSES HAD BEEN RIPPED WIDE OPEN, AND ALL DAY THURSDAY NO ENEMY ARTILLERY, MORTAR OR ANTI-TANK FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED ON LARGE SECTIONS OF PATTON'S FRONT.

A FEW BLOWN BRIDGES, A FEW UNMANNED ROADBLOCKS, ALONE SLOWED THE PACE OF THE ADVANCE.

THE 76TH INFANTRY, FOLLOWING UP BEHIND THE TANKS, ALONE CLEARED 55 GERMAN TOWNS.

LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE CLOSING SWIFTLY ON LEIPZIG, FROM WHICH RADIATES A VITAL NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS THAT LINK NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

SPEARHEADED BY THE NINTH ARTRED DIVISION, HO

THAT LINK NORTH AND SOUTHV

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THAT LINK NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

SPEARHEADED BY THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, HODGES' FORCES CROSSED THE SAALE RIVER SOUTH OF WEISZENFELS, WHICH IS 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE RUINED CITY, AND FOUGHT STREET BY STREET THROUGH THAT TOWN.

TANKS AND TROOPS WERE UP AGAINST DEPRESSED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, WHICH RING LEIPZIG IN AN ARC FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 12 MILES AND ACTUALLY ARE PART OF BERLIN'S OUTER FLAK DEFENSES.

A23

LEADING ELEMENTS WERE NEAR THE VILLAGE OF DALZIG, SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY, AT LAST REPORTS AND STILL PUSHING EAST IN A MOVE TO ISOLATE THE CITY.

THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WERE MOVING IN SUCH CLOSE ECHELON THAT ONCE THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD TO SEND UP AN ARTILLERY-SPOTTING CUB PLANE TO TELL THIRD ARMY TANKS TO GET OFF THE ROADS BECAUSE THEY WERE IN FIRST ARMY TERRITORY.

MOTORIZED INFANTRY WAS FOLLOWING CLOSE AT THE HEELS OF THE TANKS AND FOR ONCE WAS NOT STOPPING TO MOP UP THE REAR.

HOPELESSLY CUT-OFF GERMAN FORCES STILL MANNED ROAD BLOCKS ON THE SIDE ROADS.

THE FIRST ARMY WAS TOUGH. AT ONE VILLAGE CIVILIANS SNIPED. TANKS

WHEELED UP TO EVERY BUILDING FROM WHICH SHOTS HAD BEEN FIRED AND LEVELED THEM, LEAVING THE VILLAGE IN RUINS.

ON THE NORTH FLANK, THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION WHEELED AROUND THE EASTERN END OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS AND CAPTURED SANGERHAUSEN, 72 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

INFANTRY FOUGHT INTO THE WOODED HARZ MOUNTAINS AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE FROM INFANTRY AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY SCORED LIMITED GAINS AS THE GERMANS FELL BACK ON A STRONG LINE RUNNING FROM EMDEN EASTWARD THROUGH BREMEN AND ON TO THE ELBE.

IN THE THRUST TOWARD THE ELBE, WHICH REACHED ESCHEDE, 45 MILES FROM THE RIVER, BRITISH TROOPS WERE NEARING A BIG GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AT BELSEN, WHERE 60,000 GERMAN POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE IN THE GRIP OF

30.24-24775

By James M. Long

PARIS, Apr. 13--(AP)--It takes three men and a girl to slaughter a hog in Germany.

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And according to a story told today by an escaped American prisoner of war, there are a lot of other things involved, including a letter to Berlin and three white jackets.

The escaped American, Sgt. James J. Weaver (serial number 20312625), Kane, Pa., ought to know. He was there and saw it done.

Weaver was captured last July 31 in France. The Germans shipped him off in a crowded box car to Stalag B Muhlberg, on the Elbe river near Leipzig, where he was farmed out on a labor party assigned to work 90 hours a week in a factory in a little town nearby.

He and other American prisoners in the work party were quartered in a private home and the lady of the house kept pigs.

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The Germans still like those nice fat sausages and the lady of the house decided she would slaughter one of her pigs. So, according to Weaver, she dispatched a letter to the proper authorities in Berlin, seeking permission to kill the pig. The food supply in the Reich is so closely controlled that one doesn't really own one's pig. The state's cut has to be considered.

In three days, three men appeared at the house, bearing authorizations, documents, instructions and three white jackets. They went over the matter in some detail with the lady of the house and then put on their white jackets. Then they set about to kill the pig.

First, they weighed the pig, and then they poked it and

argued about pig-killing procedure, Weaver related.

"They got there about an hour before noon," he said. It was two in the afternoon when everything was finally settled and the pig was slaughtered."

And the lady's share of her pig? She got a few yards of sausage.

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The rest, about two-thirds of the pig, went to the "proper authorities."

longs 12030 series of 2 jg454p

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 13-(AP)-MANY FRONT LINE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HEARD THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF THEIR COMMANDER IN CHIEF TODAY WHEN AIRPLANES DROPPED AN EXTRA EDITION OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, ON THEIR POSITIONS.

IN THE REAR AREAS THE NEWS SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE AS SOON XX AS IT WAS RECEIVED AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT BY RADIO. EXPRESSIONS OF SHOCK AND DEEP SORROW WERE MIXED WITH WORRIED SOLDIER COMMENT ABOUT THE FORTHCOMING SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AND THE FUTURE IN GENERAL OF

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WORLD PEACE.

FLAGS ALL OVER THE ITALIAN THEATER WERE FLOWN AT HALF MAST.

THEIR SORROW ROSE TO WHITE-HOT ANGER WHEN THEY HEARD A TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST WHICH HAS SAID "NOW THAT ROOSEVELT IS DEAD, WE HAVE A CHANCE OF VICTORY."

"THAT'S GOING TO MAKE A LOT OF FELLOWS MAD," SAID STAFF SGT. HAROLD TOBIN, PLATOON LEADER, OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.

"WE'RE GOING TO MISS ROOSEVELT," SAID PVT. JOHN D. JOHNSTON, LONG BEACH, CALIF. "HE WAS A MAN FOR THE SOLDIERS."

"YOU MEAN HE WAS THE MAN FOR EVERYBODY," SAID PFC. EDDIE YEOMY OF TURLOCK,

30.24-24777

URLOCK, CALIF.

PFC. WILLIAM J. ROSSI OF CHICAGO ADDED: "HE WAS THE GREATEST

STATESMAN WE EVER HAD."

LT. THELMA MATTHEWS, EVACUATION HOSPITAL NURSE FROM LAWRENCEVILLE,

VA., WAS SCARCELY ABLE TO SPEAK.

"IT WAS AS IF I HAD LOST MY A FATHER," SHE WHISPERED.

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WR 1230 FEDERS SECOND 1615APR

A80 (320)

LEIPZIG

BY HAL BOYLE

BEFORE LEIPZIG, GERMANY, APRIL 13-(AP)-TANK AND DOUGHBOY COLUMNS ARE FIGHTING A STIFF SERIES OF BATTLES TONIGHT WITH GERMAN ACKACK GUNNERS IN THE OUTER PERIMETER OF LEIPZIG'S ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES.

THIS METROPOLIS OF 700,000 PERSONS--SWOLLEN BY REFUGEES TO POSSIBLY 1,000,000--HOUSES GERMANY'S BOOK TRADE AND FUR DRESSING INDUSTRIES AND IS ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY-DEFENDED CITIES OF EUROPE.

"THEY TURNED DOWN THEIR 88 MILLIMETER BATTERIES AGAINST OUR COLUMNS," SAID LT.COL.EDWIN L.LUSK JR., ROSWELL, N.M.

"LAST NIGHT WE GOT A WHOLE INFANTRY BATTALION PAST ONE OF THEIR STRONGEST BATTERIES UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS. THEY FINALLY OPENED FIRE BUT THEIR SHELLS WERE GOING OVER THE TOP OF OUR COLUMN, WHICH DIDN'T HAVE WITH IT GUNS BIG ENOUGH TO TAKE ON THE GERMAN BATTERY."

"ONE ARMORED COLUMN RAN INTO 500 KRAUTS AND 25 ACKACK GUNS SOUTH OF PEGAU ABOUT FOUR MILES," SAID CAPT.FRANK C.CHILD, 1636 EAST NINTH ST., SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ANOTHER COLUMN YESTERDAY OVERRAN 80 FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS IN HEINRICH HIMMLER'S GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS, WHO WERE THROWN INTO THE LINES AT NAUMBERG.

A RESISTLESS FLOOD OF TANKS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY WAS FLOWING DOWN EVERY ROAD AS LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S. FIRST ARMY WHEELED FORWARD UNDER THE HOT SUN.

ROADBLOCKS AND OCCASIONAL BLOWN BRIDGES DID MORE TO SLOW UP THE RIGHT FLANK OF THIS GREAT ARMORED MARCH THAN THE OCCASIONAL POCKETS OF DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE.

AS YET THERE HAD BEEN NO TIME TO MOP UP BEHIND THE SWIFT CHARGING TANKS BECAUSE THE BEGRIMED DOUGHBOYS WERE ROLLING ALONG RIGHT BEHIND THEM.

THE PRESENT PENETRATION TOWARD THE ELBE, LAST RIVER BARRIER BEFORE BERLIN, CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF GIANT STEEL PRONGS THRUSTING HOURLY DEEPER INTO GERMANY.

ROVING BANDS OF DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS FROM THE COLLAPSED GERMAN ARMIES MADE MANY SIDE ROADS PERILOUS TO JEEPS AND TRUCKS. THE ENEMY STICKS STUBBORNLY TO ROAD BLOCKS ON THE SIDE ROADS.

ONE GROUP OF LIGHT VEHICLES FROM AN INFANTRY OUTFIT WITH WHICH I WAS TRAVELING WAS AMBUSHED WEDNESDAY JUST OUTSIDE KOLLEDA, WHERE IT WAS GOING TO SET UP A NEW COMMAND POST. A QUARTERMASTER WAS KILLED IN A BRIEF FIGHT BY A SNIPER WHEN HE LIFTED HIS HEAD TO TRY TO LOCATE ENEMY POSITIONS.

JS908PEW

A93 (210)

ARNHEM

APR 14 1945

BY NED NORDNESS

ARNHEM, HOLLAND, APRIL 13-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GEN.H.D.G. CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY COMMAND HAVE PENETRATED TO THE CENTER OF ARNHEM, SCENE OF THE FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY'S HEROIC BUT FUTILE STAND LAST SEPTEMBER.

THE FACTORY DISTRICT HAS BEEN CLEARED AND INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY IS WORKING ITS WAY THROUGH THE NORTH RESIDENTIAL SECTION TO HIGH GROUND NORTH OF THE CITY.

SIXTEEN MILES TO THE NORTH CANADIANS ARE WITHIN TWO MILES OF APELDOORN AND IN BETWEEN THESE TWO THRUSTS ARE THE BEST OF GERMANY'S FIGHTING MEN ON THIS FRONT.

TROOPS ARE ACROSS THE ISSEL RIVER ON THIS FRONT, AND TROOPS, TANKS AND GUNS ARE BEING MOVED ACROSS AT A RAPID RATE FOR THE BIG TASK OF CLEANING THE ENEMY OUT OF WESTERN HOLLAND.

THE ATTACK ON ARNHEM WAS MADE BY THE BRITISH 49TH DIVISION.

"THE BOYS NEVER HAVE BEEN SO HAPPY AS THEY ARE NOW IN FIGHTING INTO ARNHEM," SAID ONE OFFICER. "THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY ANNOYED IF SOMEONE ELSE GOT THE ASSIGNMENT TO TAKE THE CITY.

"WE HAVE BEEN SITTING ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE FROM THIS PLACE FOR FOUR MONTHS AND TAKING THEIR MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THE HILLS BEYOND ARNHEM, AND WE WANTED TO GET BACK AT THEM.

"MOSTLY, THOUGH, WE WANTED TO TAKE ARNHEM IN REVENGE FOR WHAT THEY DID TO OUR AIRBORNE LADS THERE. THE MORE JERRIES WE FIND THE BETTER THE BOYS WILL LIKE IT."

JS941PEW

ADD JENA XX FLA

COL. COSTELLO ISSUED TO JENA THE SAME SURRENDER ULTIMATUM WHICH THE CITY OF WEIMAR, 12 MILES TO THE WEST, HAD ACCEPTED EAGERLY YESTERDAY. THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF WEIMAR TOOK THE ULTIMATUM INTO JENA LAST NIGHT, PRESENTING IT TO THE BURGOMEISTER AND THE GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER.

THE FEW GERMANS REMAINING THE CITY RESISTED WEAKLY AND INEFFECTUALLY WHEN THE 80TH INFANTRY ATTACKED THIS MORNING FROM TWO SIDES.

THE DOUGHBOYS ENCOUNTERED ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRE AND QUICKLY CLEARED THE WESTERN HALF OF THE CITY, WHICH IS BISECTED BY THE SAALE RIVER. HOWEVER, THE GERMANS HAD DESTROYED THE BRIDGE AND THERE WAS SOME DELAY IN MOPPING UP THE EASTERN SECTIONS.

MAJ. JAMES HAYNES, 6200 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, SAID THAT THE 80TH INFANTRY HAD MET NO ARTILLERY OPPOSITION IN NEARLY TWO WEEKS AND COMMENTED, "I THINK THE GERMANS LOST MOST OF THEIR ARTILLERY WEST OF THE RHINE."

ALL PRODUCTION IN THE ZEISS PLANTS HAD BEEN HALTED SINCE ALLIED

BOMBERS WRECKED THE COMPANY'S BUILDINGS MARCH 19. AN OFFICIAL OF THE FIRM SAID. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE MAIN PLANT IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY WAS 60 PER CENT DESTROYED, BUT A PERSONAL INSPECTION TODAY MADE IT APPEAR 90 PER CENT WOULD BE MORE ACCURATE.

THE SOUTH PLANT OF THE ZEISS GROUP WAS SEVERELY BOMBED MARCH 17, BUT THE NORTH PLANT ESCAPED WITH ONLY MINOR DAMAGE. ANOTHER PLANT WAS DISCOVERED UNDERGROUND AT TORTHENSTEIN, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF JENA.

OTHER BUILDINGS NEAR THE ZEISS PLANTS SUFFERED SOME DAMAGE, BUT IN GENERAL THE PEOPLE OF JENA GOT OFF LUCKY. THEY LINED THE STREETS AS THE DOUGHBOYS POURED INTO THE CITY AND SEEMED HAPPY.

TA650PEW

APR 14 1945

A73 (300)

THIRD ARMY

BY EDWARD D.BALL AND THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, APRIL 13-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR, IN A SENSATIONAL AND ALMOST UNOPPOSED LUNGE OF AT LEAST 32 MILES EASTWARD, CROSSED THE MULDE RIVER TODAY AND WAS BELIEVED ONLY 90 MILES FROM THE RUSSIAN LINES.

THE "FLAMING" FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION MADE THE CROSSING AT A POINT BELIEVED TO BE ABOUT DUE EAST OF JENA, WHILE THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION REACHED THE MULDE AT AN UNDISCLOSED POINT FARTHER NORTH AFTER A 24-MILE DRIVE.

IF THE CROSSINGS WERE MADE DUE EAST OF JENA, THEN THEY WERE PROBABLY 90 MILES FROM THE LAST-REPORTED RUSSIAN POSITIONS. THIS WOULD REPRESENT AN ADVANCE OF 32 MILES.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS CANNOT BE TOLD, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CROSSED THE MULDE FROM 10 TO 12 MILES FROM CHEMNITZ, ONE OF GERMANY'S GREATEST TEXTILE CENTERS WITH A POPULATION OF 350,000.

THE FALL OF THIS OFTEN-BOMBED GERMAN CITY WOULD CUT THE LAST MAIN RAILWAY BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE BRENNER PASS, ALTHOUGH LESSER ROUTES WIND THROUGH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, FAMED FOR ITS BREAKTHROUGH, WAS BELIEVED TO BE ALREADY 30 MILES EAST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S WESTERN TIP AND WAS CUTTING ACROSS THE WAIST OF GERMANY 32 MILES OR SO NORTH OF THE LITTLE BALKAN COUNTRY'S NORTHERN FRONTIER.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION'S DASH TO THE MULDE WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY A BATTALION OF TANKS AND A BATTALION OF INFANTRY, WHICH CROSSED THREE RIVERS IN THE AREA OF ZEITZ.

THE TANK BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.CHESTER KENNEDY, DETROIT, MICH., AND THE ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL. CHARLES BROWN, TACOMA, WASH., CROSSED THE WIESSE, ELSTER AND SCHWENNICK RIVERS AT A POINT SOUTH OF LEIPZIG AND ATTACKED TOWARD ZEITZ.

ANOTHER COLUMN OF TANKS, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.EMBRY LAGREW, LEXINGTON, KY., ATTACKED ZEITZ FROM THE FRONT. ZZEITZ WAS IMPORTANT PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THE GERMANS THERE HAD DEFLECTED FLAK GUNS AND WERE HOLDING UP THE SIXTH ARMORED ADVANCE.

THUS, WHILE ZEITZ WAS CONTAINED, OTHER COLUMNS OF THE SIXTH ROARED EAST TO THE MULDE.

JS844PEW

APR 14 1945

B84

(Q)

BA

WITH U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE NEW MAYOR OF HASSEL IS ADOLF LAMBERTS, 59, SURVIVOR OF 40 DAYS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AND ONE OF THE FEW JEWS ENCOUNTERED AS THE SEVENTH ARMY PLUNGES DEEPER INTO GERMANY.

CAPT.SAMUEL HABER, 4308 RUSSELL AVE., MT.RAINER, MD., REPRESENTING THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID LAMBERTS WAS A WORLD-TRAVELED ENGINEER AND WAS WIDELY RESPECTED IN THE COMMUNITY. HE ADDED THE OLD MAYOR, IN OFFICE SINCE 1933, WAS THOROUGHLY NAZI.

FD1039AEW

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 13--(AP)--

GERMANS FIGHTING IN THE RUHR POCKET CALLED A SHORT TRUCE YESTERDAY TO PERMIT AMERICAN MEDICS TO RESCUE FOUR INJURED UNITED STATES AIRMEN.

THE INJURED WERE MEMBERS OF THE SIX-MAN CREW OF A MEDIUM BOMBER WHICH CRASH-LANDED [redacted] IN ENEMY TERRITORY EAST OF COLOGNE AFTER ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT ONE ENGINE. ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE CREW WAS KILLED. THE [redacted] SIXTH WAS UNINJURED AND WAS HELD CAPTIVE BY THE GERMANS.

LACKING MEDICAL FACILITIES TO TREAT THE FOUR, THE GERMANS CALLED ON AMERICAN TROOPS TO EVACUATE THEM. HOSTILITIES CEASED WHILE THE MEDICS CROSSED THE RHINE BY BOAT AND RETURNED WITH THE INJURED.

NAMES OF THE CREWMEN WERE WITHHELD TEMPORARILY UNTIL THEIR FAMILIES ARE NOTIFIED.

APRA 13 JAMESONS 01246 JRT 740AEW

30.21-24779

A41
-95-
ROME, APRIL 13-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS DRIVING FORWARD STEADILY IN THE LOWER PO VALLEY AGAINST "PARTIALLY DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE AFTER BEATING OFF NUMEROUS HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS WEST OF ITS NEWLY WON SANTERNO RIVER BRIDGEHEADS.
AT THE SAME TIME ATTACKING FIFTH ARMY FORCES ON THE OPPOSITE END OF THE FRONT WERE REPORTED MEETING LITTLE OPPOSITION.
Z542AEW

A82FX
KMELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 13-(AP)-ALL CHURCHES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA WILL OFFER SPECIAL PRAYERS ON SUNDAY AND HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES ON THE DAY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FUNERAL.
THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT WILL ADJOURN ON WEDNESDAY AS A MARK O RESPECT TO THE LATE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, WHOSE DEATH CAME AS A GREAT SHOCK TO AUSTRALIA.
PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN, LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, STATE PREMIERS, AN CHURCH AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS JOINED IN TRIBUTES TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
WW454APW

83FX

APR 14 1945

LISBON, APRIL 13-(AP)- PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, WEARING DEEP MOURNING, CALLED ON U.S. AMBASSADOR HERMAN BARUCH TODAY TO EXPRESS HIS SORROW AT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHOM HE CALLED ONE OF THE GREATEST MEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

ALMOST EVERYBODY IN LOSBON WORE BLACK TODAY. MANY BUILDINGS DISPLAYED FLAGS AT HALF MAST. HUNDREDS OF PERSONS CALLED AT THE U.S. EMBASSY TO EXPRESS THEIR GRIEF.

APR 14 1945

WR 1130 APR 1010SERIES

CAIRO, APRIL 13-(AP)-KING FAROUK, WHO RECENTLY CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SENT A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES TODAY.

RR1155A....OBRIENS 01497

MONTIVIDEO, URUGUAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-LATIN AMERICAN, IN WHOSE INTEREST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD INSTIGATED THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, JOINED IN TRIBUTE TO HIM TODAY.

THE BLUE, GREEN AND YELLOW FLAG OF BRAZIL FLEW AT HALF MAST AS PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS DECLARED A THREE-DAY PERIOD OF NATIONAL MOURNING AND DISPATCHED A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO PRESIDENT H TRUMAN.

THE URUGUAYAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENT TO PARLIAMENT A BILL, EXPECTED TO BE ENACTED TODAY, WHEREBY A THREE-DAY MOURNING PERIOD FOR THE NATION WILL E PROCLAIMED. THE BILL REQUIRES ALL ESTABLISHMENTS OF URUGUAY'S ARMED

FORCES TO PAY HOMAGE CORRESPONDING TO THAT GIVEN ITS OWN CHIEF OF STATE.

FLAGS WERE AT HALF MAST, AND THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NAME TO A BIG NATIONAL PARK NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

IN BUENOS AIRES, LARGE GROUPS GATHERED AT THE FOOT OF THE STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON OPPOSITE THE U.S. EMBASSY. THE CROWD, WHICH COLLECTED SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT, STOOD FOR SOME MINUTES IN PIOUS SILENCE, LA NACION REPORTED, AND THEN LAID A WREATH WITH A RIBBON BEARING THE ARGENTINE COLORS AND A MESSAGE READING: "THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE IN TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT."

ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS DEVOTED MANY PAGES TO THE CAREER OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

APR 14 1945

LAST NIGHT

IN NICARAGUA, THEATERS WERE CLOSED AS THE POPULACE MOURNED THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

IN ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, THE MUNICIPAL LEGISLATURE, WHICH WAS IN SESSION WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED, WAS ADJOURNED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION TO CABLE MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY FROM THE PEOPLE TO MRS. ROOSEVELT AND THE WHITEHOUSE.

WR WU NOON

APR 14 1945

CHUNGKING, APRIL 13-(AP)- CHINESE TROOPS HAVE MOUNTED A LARGE-SCALE COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN HONAN AND HUPEH PROVINCES AND GUERRILLAS OPERATING BEHIND ENEMY LINES HAVE STRUCK SIMULTANEOUSLY IN A CONCERTED ATTACK, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY, AMID INDICATIONS THAT THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGN WAS BEING THROWN SWIFTLY INTO REVERSE.

LAOHOKOU, SITE OF AN ADVANCED U.S. AIR BASE, WAS RECAPTURED YESTERDAY, THE CHINESE SAID. THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED IT WEDNESDAY, SHORTLY BEFORE THE COUNTEROFFENSIVE WAS OPENED. IT HAD BEEN ABANDONED PREVIOUSLY AS A U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE.

THE TROOPS OPERATING BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES WERE SAID TO BE PURSUING JAPANESE FLEEING NORTHEASTWARD FROM LAOHOKOU TOWARD TENGHSIEN, 35 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, AND TO BE SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES.

30.24- 24781

LAOHOKOW, 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANKOW AND 350 FROM CHUNGKING,
WAS TAKEN BY THE CHINESE AFTER BITTER STREET FIGHTING WHICH LASTED
UNTIL NIGHTFALL, AND WAS COMPLETELY CLEARED, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

WR 1145 PREWD 1400 2020

CHUNGKING, APRIL 13--(AP)--MANY CHINESE LEARNED OF THE DEATH OF
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT THROUGH EXTRAS WRITTEN WITH CHINESE BRUSH AND INK
WHICH WERE PLACARDED IN BUSY THOROUGHFARES.

EVEN THE ILLITERATE AND UNINFORMED WHO HAD NEVER HEARD OF
ROOSEVELT SOMEHOW LEARNED THAT A GREAT MAN XXXXXXXX WHO WAS A FRIEND OF
CHINA HAD DIED ACROSS THE VAGUELY PICTURES SEAS.

APR 14 1945

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ORDERED THREE MINUTES OF SILENCE IN
MEMORY OF ROOSEVELT AT ALL MEETINGS OF GOVERNMENT AND ARMY ORGANIZATIONS
THROUGHOUT CHINA AT 9 A.M. NEXT MONDAY. SUCH MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY MONDAY
AND ARE KNOWN AS MEMORIAL MEETINGS IN HONOR OF SZ SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF
THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

CPW MOOSA 1050 1445 CCC 830A

A75FX
TOKYO EYEWITNESS (220)
BY ELMONT WAITE

GUAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 14-(AP)-SUPERFORT CREWS RETURNING FROM THEIR MULTI-THOUSAND TON INCENDIARY RAID OF THE TOKYO ARSENAL AREA TODAY REPORTED SEEING "ONE SOLID AREA OF FIRE" VISIBLE FROM 75 TO 100 MILES AWAY.

INTERCEPTORS WHICH APPEARED TO BE JET-PROPELLED JAPANESE FIGHTE ATTACKED THE RAIDING BOMBERS.

"THOSE FIGHTERS LOOKED LIKE BALLS OF FIRE IN THE SKY," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER ALBERT EVANS (25 OSBORNE) YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. "THEY FLASHED ACROSS THE SKY LIKE ROMAN CANDLES IN A FLAT TRAJECTORY."

A TAIL GUNNER, CPL. WALTER TEBBIT (412 NORTH VIEW)AURORA, ILL., SAID HE SAW 11 SEPARATE FIRES BURNING AFTER HIS PLANE, THE SIXTEENTH OVER THE TARGET, LEFT TOKYO. POSSIBLY 400 B-29S PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID.

"I SAW ONE SOLID AREA OF FIRE YOU COULD SEE 75 TO 100 MILES OUT," HE SAID.

OTHER PILOTS REPORTED THAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE HIGHER THAN THEIR PLANES, WHICH FLEW IN AT PROBABLY 5,000 TO 7,000 FEET, ROSE FROM THE TARGET AREA AND THAT EXPLOSIONS WERE AUDIBLE MORE THAN 100 MILES.

THE TARGET AREA WAS A DISTRICT COMPRISING ARSENALS AND CHEMICAL AND EXPLOSIVES PLANTS.

CPL.DAVID L.MENOR (1156 E. 65TH) KANSAS CITY, MO., ONE OF THE FIRST RETURNING CREWMEN, SAID "WE SAW CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE HIGHER THAN OUR PLANE AND COULD STILL HEAR EXPLOSIONS WHEN WE WERE MORE THAN 100 MILES AWAY FROM THE TARGET."

SGT.AUBREY E.POLLOCK, PAMPA, TEX., SAID "THERE WERE FIGHTERS AND TRACERS EVERYWHERE. WHEN WE GOT THERE, WE SAW ONE LINE OF FIRES. WHEN WE LEFT, THERE WERE TWO LINES."

PM553PPW NM

A19FX
PMS BUDGET

APR 14 1945

OKINAWA (450)
BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, APRIL 13-(AP)-A STRONG JAPANESE AIR FLEET, INCLUDING SUICIDE PILOTS BENT ON SELF-DESTRUCTION IN CRASHES AGAINST CHOICE TARGETS, SANK AN AMERICAN DESTROYER AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHER SHIPS OFF OKINAWA YESTERDAY IN A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH 118 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED.

ALL EVIDENCE SUGGESTED THAT MOST OF THE ATTACKING FORCE WAS WIPED OUT--BY SUICIDE CRASHES IF NOT BY AMERICAN INTERCEPTORS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

THE ATTACK WAS DIRECTED AT SHIPS AND SUPPLY DUMPS AT THE TENTH ARMY'S BEACHHEAD ESTABLISHED EASTER MORNING NEAR HAGUSHI ON THE WEST COAST. SEVEN PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE MORNING AND 111 IN A FURIOUS AFTERNOON ENGAGEMENT.

TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED, TOTALLY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT

JAPANESE FLIERS SANK TWO BATTLESHIPS AND TWO LARGE TRANSPORTS IN THE OKINAWA ACTION AND LEFT FIVE OTHER LARGE WARSHIPS AFIRE. IT SAID ONLY TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE LOST.

THE ENEMY RADIO ALSO REPORTED TWO AIRFIELDS, ONE IN THE NORTH, THE OTHER IN THE SOUTH SECTION OF OKINAWA HAD BEEN BOMBED BY JAPANESE ARMY PLANES AT DAWN YESTERDAY, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE. ANOTHER AIR ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED AFTER NIGHTFALL, THE BROADCAST SAID.

FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, DESCRIBING THE ATTACK AS "SUICIDAL" IN HIS COMMUNIQUE TODAY, INDICATED THE JAPANESE PILOTS WERE MEMBERS OF THE "KAMIKAZE", OR SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS, HIGHLY ADVERTISED BY THE JAPANESE AS VOLUNTEERS FOR DEATH. THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL MENTION OF JAPANESE SUICIDE FLIERS FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE.

NIMITZ SAID ALL THE AMERICAN SHIPS DAMAGED REMAINED IN OPERATION.

YESTERDAY'S DESPERATE ATTACK WAS THE SECOND HEAVY AERIAL ASSAULT IN SIX DAYS AGAINST THE INVADERS OF OKINAWA, JUST 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN PROPER. IN A DAY-LONG ONSLAUGHT LAST FRIDAY THREE U.S. DESTROYERS WERE LOST WHILE 116 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF OKINAWA DID NOT RELAX IN INTENSITY. NO ADVANCES IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR WERE REPORTED FOR THE EIGHTH SUCCESSIVE DAY, ALTHOUGH MARINES IN THE NORTH MOVED WESTWARD ALONG THE RUGGED MOTOBU PENINSULA AND PRESSED NORTHWARD OVER ISHIKAWA ISTHMUS AGAINST ONLY SPORADIC RESISTANCE.

NIMITZ IDENTIFIED FOUR MORE AMERICAN DIVISIONS AS IN ACTION ON OKINAWA. THESE WERE THE FIRST AND SIXTH MARINE DIVISIONS AND THE 27TH AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS. THE SEVENTH AND 77TH ARMY DIVISIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED. ALL ARE PART OF THE NEW TENTH ARMY.

APR 14 1945

A20FX

THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION, UNDER MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. GRINER, IS MADE UP OF NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD UNITS, INCLUDING THE FAMED "FIGHTIN' SIXTY-NINTH" REGIMENT OF WORLD WAR ONE, REDESIGNATED AS THE 165TH REGIMENT. THE DIVISION BATTLED IN THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS AND AT BLOODY SAIPAN.

MAJ.GEN. JAMES L. (SMILIN' JIM) BRADLEY'S 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, COMPOSED MAINLY OF MIDWESTERNERS, WAS THROWN UNTESTED INTO THE PHILIPPINES AT LEYTE AND WOUND UP THE CAMPAIGN WITH DISTINCTION.

PRESUMABLY ALL THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS ARE ENGAGED IN THE BITTER BATTLE ALONG THE "LITTLE SIEGFRIED LINE," AN ELABORATE JAPANESE DEFENSE SYSTEM FOUR MILES DEEP NORTH OF THE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA. ALL MARINE UNITS ARE TO THE NORTH.

WW132APW

A21FX

B31KY

OKINAWA, APRIL 13-(AP)-FLAGS FLEW AT HALF-MAST OVER OKINAWA AND SHIPS OFF ITS BEACHES IN MOURNING FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY.

"THIS IS REALLY BLACK FRIDAY," AN OFFICER REMARKED. AND A NEGRO MESS STEWARD SAID, "IT'S ALMOST LIKE THE WAY LINCOLN DIED, JUST WHEN HE WAS NEEDED MOST."

XA926ACW NM

APR 14 1945

A98

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS, SWEEPING SOUTHWARD THROUGH CENTRAL BURMA, HAVE CAPTURED KYAUKPADAUNG, 50 MILES WEST OF MEIKTILA, AND ALSO ARE MAKING "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS" DUE SOUTH OF THE LATTER CITY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MT842AE

SAN FRANCISCO ,APRIL 13-(AP)-ONLY A FEW HUNDRED JAPANESE TROOPS--SOME OF THEM ALMOST INSANE WITH HUNGER--REMAIN ON MOROTAI ISLAND, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY ANETA, REPORTED TODAY.

LARGE-SCALE LIQUIDATION OF NIPPONESE TROOPS--ORIGINALLY NUMBERING SEVERAL THOUSAND--HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY CRACK NITS OF THE AMERICAN 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

AMERICAN ADVANCES THROUGH JUNGLES, MUD AND POURING RAINS RESULTED IN THE SURRENDER OF SOME HUNGER-CRAZED JAPANESE WHO HAD PLENTY OF AMMUNITION, ANETA SAID.

DV1124PCWNM

AS7

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-WITHIN A PERIOD OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN SIX MONTHS, AMERICA HAS LOST THREE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT PUBLIC FIGURES:

ALFRED E.SMITH, FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR AND 1928 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, WHO DIED LAST OCT. 4; WENDELL L. WILLKIE, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN 1940, WHO DIED LAST OCT. 8, AND PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Z703AEW

B56 G26

NEW YORK APRIL 13-(AP)-THE SERVICE MEN AT THE STAGE DOOR CANTEEN, MANY OF THEM WOUNDED VETERANS, SAT FOR A MOMENT UNDER A PALL OF SHOCKED SILENCE AND THEN QUIETLY, UNASHAMEDLY, SOME OF THEM BEGAN TO CRY.

IN A NEWSREEL THEATER MEN SOBBED ALOUD, WOMEN BURST INTO TEARS AND RAN INTO THE STREET.

TWO SHORE PATROL SAILORS IN TIMES SQUARE SAID: "ALL DOWN OUR BEAT WE SAW PEOPLE WIPING THEIR EYES, WOMEN CRYING."

THESE SCENES WERE TYPICAL IN NEW YORK CITY LAST NIGHT AS THE PEOPLE RECEIVED WITH INCREDULOUS SURPRISE THE NEWS THAT THEIR NATION'S WAR LEADER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WAS DEAD.

"PRESIDENT'S DEAD...THE PRESIDENT'S DEAD..."

A HUSH FOLLOWED THE WORDS EVERYWHERE.

AT FORT TOTTEN'S AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND BASE 770 MEN AWAITING SHIPMENT TO A BATTLE ZONE HEARD THE NEWS AND ASKED THEIR CHAPLAIN TO LEAD THEM IN SPECIAL PRAYER.

OFFICIALS OF MILITARY HOSPITALS WORRIED OVER THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS ON PATIENTS. THROUGH WARDS AND CORRIDORS THE WORD SPREAD AMONG THE WOUNDED AND MEN ON CRUTCHES AND IN WHEEL CHAIRS FORMED LOW-TALKING GROUPS TO ASK:

"WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE PEACE PLANS NOW? WILL IT KEEP THE WAR GOING LONGER?"

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MILLED ABOUT TIMES SQUARE.

"I CAN'T BELIEVE IT. IT'S NOT TRYE."

THESE WERE THE FIRST REACTIONS, REPLACED BY CERTAINTY AND GRIEF.

ONE ELDERLY, WHITE-HAIRED MAN STOOD TREMBLING AND TEARFUL ON A STREET CORNER. HIS VOICE WAS HUSHED WITH AN INFINITE SADNESS WHEN HE

30.24-24783

SAID:
"I WONDER, SOMETIMES, HOW THE UNIVERSE IS MADE UP. A CHARACTER LIKE HITLER LIVES AND THIS GOOD MAN DIES. HE DIES AND HE DOES NOT SEE THE GOOD FRUITS OF HIS LABOR."
KK840AEW

A96
(125)
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY APR 14 1945
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS ENTERED ARNHEM; BRITISH CONTINUED SIEG OF BREMEN, ADVANCED TOWARD HAMBURG.
12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH ARMY MASSED ACROSS ELBE RIVER FOR BERLIN PUSH; THIRD ARMY DROVE TOWARD LEIPZIG AND CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, ENTERED JENA.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS THREATENED NUERNBERG, BAYREUTH.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: ENTERED ARNHEM.
BRITISH SECOND: BESIEGED BREMEN, CONTINUED DRIVE TOWARD HAMBURG.
U.S. NINTH: MASSED ACROSS ELBE FOR BERLIN PUSH.
U.S. FIRST: ADVANCED UNDER SECURITY NEWS BLACKOUT.
U.S. THIRD: THREATENED LEIPZIG, ADVANCED TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
U.S. SEVENTH: THREATENED NUERNBERG, BAYREUTH.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
SECOND ARMORED: MASSED ACROSS ELBE FOR BERLIN PUSH.
FOURTH AND SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
MT837AEW

A74
--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
WESTERN FRONT: 57 MILES (FROM ELBE RIVER).
ITALIAN FRONT: 530 MILES (FROM MENATE).
MK728AEW

325 (280)
NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (FRI) NIGHT:
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS ENTERED ARNHEM, ADVANCED SIX MILES BEYOND ISSEL RIVER; BRITISH DROVE 10 MILES TO POINT 45 MILES FROM ELBE RIVER SOUTHEAST OF HAMBURG.
12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH MASSED ON 100-MILE FRONT ALONG ELBE RIVER BEFORE BERLIN; FIRST ARMY ASSAULTED LEIPZIG; THIRD ARMY SMASHED 32 MILES TO WITHIN 38 MILES OF DRESDEN.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: SEVENTH ARMY THREATENED NUERNBERG, BAYREUGTH.
--DASH--
ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: FOUGHT INTO ARNHEM, DROVE SIX MILES BEYOND ISSEL RIVER.
BRITISH SECOND: CONTINUED DRIVE TOWARD HAMBURG, BES. GED BREMEN.
U.S. NINTH: MASSED ON ELBE WEST OF BERLIN, FOUGHT INSIDE MAGDEBURG.
U.S. FIRST: BEGAN ASSAULT ON LEIPZIG.
U.S. THIRD: PUSHED 32 MILES TO WITHIN 90 MILES OF HOOK-UP WITH RUSSIANS.
U.S. SEVENTH: CLEARED MORE THAN 100 TOWNS IN SOUTH, THREATENED NUERNBERG AND BEYREUTH.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
2ND ARMORED: MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE ACROSS ELBE AT MAGDEBURG.
4TH ARMORED: RACED 32 MILES AND CROSSED MULDE RIVER 38 MILES WEST OF DRESDEN.
5TH ARMORED: REACHED ELBE AT TANGERMUENDE, 45 MILES FROM BERLIN.
6TH ARMORED: REACHED MULDE RIVER IN COMPANION DRIVE WITH 4TH ARMORED.
9TH ARMORED: ENTERED DALZIG, SEVEN MILES FROM LEIPZIG.
11TH ARMORED: CAPTURED CRONACH, 34 MILES FROM CZECH BORDER.
35TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP RUHR POCKETS.
75TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT INSIDE DORTMUND IN RUHR.
76TH INFANTRY: CLEARED 55 TOWNS SOUTHWEST OF NAUMBERG ON 7TH ARMY FRONT.
79TH INFANTRY: MOPPING UP POCKETS IN RUHR, CAPTURED DUISBURG.
80TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED JENA.
83RD INFANTRY: REACHED ELBE AT BARBY, SOUTH OF MAGDEBURG.
87TH INFANTRY: REACHED SAALE RIVER ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.
89TH INFANTRY: REACHED SAALE RIVER.
95TH INFANTRY: CLOSED ON DORTMUND FROM SOUTHWEST.

B20KX (CSEG)
THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY (120) APR 14 1945
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY LANDS ON BOHOL IN VISAYAS. SIXTH ARMY TIGHTENS TRAP ON BICOL PENINSULA JAPANESE.
OKINAWA: TENTH ARMY DEADLOCKED. JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES SINK U.S. DESTROYER AS 118 ENEMY PLANES ARE SHOT DOWN. SIX U.S. DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED ON OKINAWA.
--DASH--
MARINE AND ARMY CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
AMERICAL DIVISION INVADES BOHOL. OTHER U.S. ELEMENTS PUSH AHEAD ON CEBU.
14TH CORPS DRIVES 30 MILES ALONG EAST COAST OF LUZON.
11TH CORPS SEALS OFF ENEMY CAVES ON CENTRAL LUZON.
6TH MARINE DIVISION GAINS ON MOTODU PENINSULA, OKINAWA.
1ST MARINE DIVISION MOPS UP ON OKINAWA'S ISHIKAWA ISTHMUS.
27TH AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS HIT STIFF RESISTANCE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
FJ407ACW

HESS ONCE [illegible] ONFINED AT TRENT PARK, THE FORMER PALATIAL RESIDENCE OF [illegible] LATE SIR PHILIP SASSOON, FROM WHERE HE COULD HEAR THE CRUMP OF [illegible] RMAN BOMBS AND THE ROAR OF LONDON'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE.
HE FOLLOWED THE WAR'S PROGRESS BY RADIO AT THE BEGINNING OF HIS CONFINEMENT BUT NOW IS REPORTED SO DEPRESSED THAT HE REFUSES TO LISTEN TO BROADCASTS AND SPENDS HIS DAYS IN MOODY CONTEMPLATION.
TA638PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT:

RYUKYU ISLANDS -- U.S. PACIFIC FLEET FAST CARRIER PLANES SHOT DOWN MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT APRIL 11-12.

OKINAWA -- DEADLOCK CONTINUED ON SOUTHERN FRONT. JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACKED BUT WERE BEATEN BACK BY 24TH ARMY CORPS SUPPORTED BY NAVAL GUNS AND ARTILLERY.

FORMOSA -- FIGHTER PLANES OF BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET ATTACKED AIRFIELDS APRIL 12.

PHILIPPINES--33RD DIVISION APPROACHED WITHIN THREE MILES OF BAGUIO, AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED ON ALL FRONTS.

--DASH--

MARINE AND ARMY CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

MARINE 3RD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ENGAGED ENEMY GROUPS ON NORTHERN OKINAWA AND ADVANCED ON ISHIKAWA PENINSULA.

158TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM (ARMY) ADVANCED IN BICOL AREA OF SOUTHERN LUZON, PHILIPPINES.

11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION REACHED MULAY.

25TH DIVISION INCHED AHEAD IN GRIM BATTLE FOR BALETE PASS, NORTHERN LUZON.

33RD DIVISION NEARED BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL SUPPOSEDLY USED BY JAPANESE AS MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

40TH DIVISION PRESSED FORWARD ON NEGROS ISLAND, PHILIPPINES.

AMERICAL DIVISION CONTINUED MOPUP ON BOHOL ISLAND, PHILIPPINES.

MH750PPW NM

APR 14 1945

B90
(Q) (200)
KX (ASKED)

UNDATED DIVISIONS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEN.EISENHOWER BY TODAY HAD IDENTIFIED 55 AMERICAN COMBAT DIVISIONS IN ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT--A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 750,000 FIGHTING TROOPS.

A DOZEN ARE ARMORED DIVISIONS: THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, TENTH, 11TH, 12TH AND 14TH ARMORED.

THREE ARE AIRBORNE: THE 17TH, 82ND AND 101ST.

FORTY ARE INFANTRY: THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, 19TH, 26TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, 35TH, 36TH, 42ND, 44TH, 45TH, 63RD, 65TH, 66TH, 69TH, 70TH, 71ST, 75TH, 76TH, 78TH, 79TH, 80TH, 83RD, 84TH, 87TH, 89TH, 94TH, 95TH, 99TH, 100TH, 102ND, 103RD, 104TH AND 106TH.

THE LIST IS B NO MEANS COMPLETE, BECAUSE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD NOT ALLOWED IDENTIFICATION OF SOME UNITS FIGHTING IN THE WEST. NOTABL NONE OF THE NEW 15TH ARMY UNITS HAVE BEEN NAMED.

SEVEN AMERICAN DIVISIONS ARE FIGHTING IN ITALY: THE FIRST ARMORED, THE TENTH MOUNTAIN, THE 34TH, 85TH, 88TH, 91ST AND 92ND INFANTRY.

ANOTHER 25 AMERICAN DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE PACIFIC. THESE ARE THE FIRST CAVALRY DISMOUNTED; THE 11TH AIRBORNE; THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH MARINE DIVISIONS; AND THESE INFANTRY OUTFITS: THE AMERICAL, THE SIXTH, SEVENTH, 24TH, 25TH, 27TH, 31ST 32ND, 33RD, 37TH, 38TH, 40TH, 41ST, 43RD, 77TH, 81ST AND 96TH.

FD1054AEW

30.24-24785

Roosevelt Service Is Held in Solemn Capital; Truman Gets Stalin to Send Molotov to Parley

APR 15 1945

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CAPITAL FUNERAL SERVICES MARKED BY SAD SPLENDOR

Body of President to Rest in Secluded Garden at Hyde Park.

BURIAL THIS MORNING

Notables of Nation and World Attend Solemn Rites in Washington.

By TOM REEDY

WASHINGTON, April 14. —(AP) Franklin D. Roosevelt was borne reverently tonight on his last long journey.

"A part of me within me cries NIGHT out to go back to my home on the Hudson river," he wrote last year. The letter announced his agreement "reluctantly but as a good soldier" to accept nomination for the fourth presidential term which was only well under way when he died in action.

Tonight after funeral rites of sad splendor at the White House, mourned by the nation and honored by the world, he got that wish.

Accompanied by family and friends, notables of the United States and dignitaries representing sorrowing nations abroad, his body was taken by train to the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, N. Y. for burial tomorrow at 10 a. m. in a secluded, hedge-walled garden [illegible].

The funeral train, preceded by another special train loaded with mourners, pulled out of the Union station here at 11 p. m. (Eastern War Time), due at Hyde Park at 8:40 a. m. tomorrow.

The journey, with the casket under honor guard in the dim-lighted presidential car that carried Mr. Roosevelt on so many triumphal travels, was an extension of the sorrowful trip here last night from Warm Springs, Ga., where the President died Thursday.

Tonight as then, honor guards of servicemen were stationed along the route. Just as last night, mourners high and low gathered along the route and at operating stops for a last glimpse of the only man to serve 12 years as President.

Crowds Line Streets

The greatest throng ever to gather in the nation's capital stood in stricken quiet in a bright sunshine to watch the fallen leader borne along historic streets to the White House this morning for the services.

Then tonight the body was carried out of the White House at 9:28 p.m. (E.W.T.) and taken in a motor funeral coach to Union station.

The ag-draped casket was borne out of the mansion by servicemen through a military, naval and Marine honor guard while the U. S. Navy band played first the Star Spangled Banner and then "Lead, Kindly Light." The music came out of the darkness of the elm-shaded lawn while thousands stood in silence across Pennsylvania avenue, jamming Lafayette park.

The cortege to the railroad station included eight limousines. The funeral coach started moving behind a motorcycle escort at 9:32 p.m. and at 9:34 passed through the northeast gate.

In the first automobile behind it were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter Anna Boettiger and son, Brigidaire General Elliott Roosevelt.

Following in other automobiles were the wives of the other three Roosevelt sons.

Miss Margaret Suckley, a cousin of Mr. Roosevelt, took the late President's Scottie, Fala, with her in another car.

The cortege moved back along the same route that was traveled this morning. Again that way was lined with soldiers bearing fixed bayonets. Again tonight there were sorrowing watchers as the short cortege went by. But there was no such circumstance of high office as marked the earlier passage —the great of this nation had said the capital's farewell during the day.

Millions Mourn Roosevelt

And over the world millions joined in the mourning for the man who symbolized for them the ideals and aspirations of the United States Their high diplomatic representatives stood for them beside the bier in the famed East Room of the executive mansion.

In a flag-draped casket, the body of the fallen leader arrived from Warm Springs, Ga., at 9:50 a.m., was carried along the once-triumphal inaugural route from the Union station to the executive mansion, past between 300,000 and 400,000 capital residents who stood in shocked silence.

The black army caisson brought the late president to the door of the mansion at 11:16 a.m. At 4 p.m., President Harry S. Truman joined the widow and close relatives, associates of many years and representatives of many foreign governments in the rites of the Episcopal church.

In the flower-decked room, the casket stood on a small oriental rug before an altar.

The right Rev. Angus Dun, bishop of Washington, officiated at the simple, 23-minute ceremony of the faith in which Mr. Roosevelt was a lifelong communicant.

On one side stood a vacant wheelchair, mute symbol of the malady which struck the president down in his prime but couldn't keep him down. Bishop Dun was more than a clergyman for he once warded off an attack of infantile paralysis and like Mr. Roosevelt counted Harvard—the divinity school—as his alma mater.

Only small fraction of the huge crowds of the morning funeral procession remained outside but they were the faithful who refused to depart, standing across the street in silent tribute.

After the services, the body rested before a guard of honor of enlisted men chosen from each branch of the armed forces that Mr. Roosevelt helped develop to such great magnitude.

Special Train Stands By

A special train stood by to carry the body tonight at 10 o'clock for interment in the Garden of Mr. Roosevelt's beloved Hyde Park, N. Y. estate.

Mrs. Roosevelt was stoically dry-eyed through the prayers and hymns her husband liked so much but there was many a damp cheek through the room. There, too, sat Mrs. Woodrow Wilson who endured the same grief a score of years ago.

The women were in black. Mrs. Roosevelt wore the brooch that was her wedding gift from her husband.

Harry Hopkins, closest presidential adviser for years, clung to a chair for support, pale and shaken. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger wept. Crown Princess Martha of Norway dabbed at her eyes frequently.

Bishop Dunn led prayer and then recalled that Mr. Roosevelt 12 years ago voiced his own deep faith that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

And as that was his first word as President, the bishop said, "I am sure he would wish it to be his last and that we should go forward into the future as those who go forward without fear, without fear of the future, without fear of our Allies and friends, and without fear of our own insufficiencies."

A vested choir led in a hymn that reflected Mr. Roosevelt's love of the sea: "Eternal Father, Strong to Save." Another hymn was "Faith of Our Fathers."

The Bishop prayed:

"Remember thy servant, Franklin Delano, O Lord, according to the favor which thou bearest unto thy people and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of thee, he may go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in thy heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Oh God, from whom every good gift cometh, we thank thee for the qualities of heart and mind for this, thy servant, brought to the service of our nation and our world."

The Rev. John G. Magee of St. John's, Washington, read the 46th and 121st Psalms. The lessons, Romans VIII, 14 and St. John XIV, 1, were read by the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas', Washington, the "President's church" which Mr. Roosevelt attended.

Roosevelt Funeral Is Conducted In White House

APR 15 1945

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt returned in death today to the White House he had occupied longer than any other President.

In the East Room at 4 P.M. funeral services were held for the departed leader with the Roosevelt family, national figures and representatives of foreign governments in attendance. The service in the flower-banked room opened with the singing of a hymn.

Bishop Officiates

Then the Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of Washington, spoke the familiar "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord."

The Rev. John G. Magee, of St. John's Church, Washington, read the 46th and 121st Psalms.

The lessons, Roman viii, 14, and St. John xiv, 1, were read by the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Washington, "the President's church," which Mr. Roosevelt attended.

Another Hymn Sung

Another hymn followed.

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The service called for the mourners to respond "and with Thy spirit," to the bishop's entreaty, "the Lord be with you."

The service closed with Bishop Dun praying over the body in the hushed notable-crowded room. The bishop besought:

"Enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race."

Lifelong Communicant

The bishop administered the simple but impressive order for the burial of the dead of the Episcopal Church, of which the fallen President and war chief was a life communicant.

"Remember Thy servant, Franklin Delano, O Lord," Bishop Dun intoned in his closing prayer, "according to the favor which Thou bearest unto Thy people, and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of Thee, he may go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in Thy heavenly kingdom."

"Grant quietness of heart and comfort," he prayed, "and the assurance of Thy eternal love to those whose lives were knit to his in the bonds of family and friendship.

Prays For Successors

"Strengthen those on whom have fallen new responsibilities in the high tasks of government, that with simplicity of heart and sure trust in Thee, they may accept as from Thee the burden laid upon them.

"Watch over the men and women of our forces by sea, by land, and in the air, in particular those of this household; be Thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a righteous peace.

"Quicken and knit together in common loyalty the wills of this whole people, that we may resolutely take to ourselves the responsibilities bequeathed to us by our stricken leader.

"Strive For New Freedom"

"Keep us in this land and those peoples who struggle at our side, steadfast and united in the unfinished task of war. Revive us when in weariness we are tempted to grow slack and each man to seek first his own advantage. As we look ahead to final victory, enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race, and to bear without stint our destined responsibilities in the family of nations.

"Make ready our shoulders to carry the burdens of victory; to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to free the oppreesed, and to lay the foundation for a more just and ordered common life for all Thy people."

While thousands paused in grief, the funeral cortege bearing the body of the late President drew silently up to the White House door at 11.14 A.M.

It was the end of a long train trip from Warm Springs, Ga., where the President died Thursday.

Truman At Station

Met at the Union Station by President Truman and other Government leaders, Mr. Roosevelt's body was borne slowly along broad Constitution avenue on a flag-draped army caisson. So great was the throng of spectators at the station thta police were still untangling traffic half an hour after the last car had gone.

Tonight the body will be taken to Hyde Park for burial at the family home tomorrow.

Thousands of persons who lined the streets of the procession spoke only in whispers as the casket passed. The caisson was preceded by a guard of all military services.

In the first car directly behind it were Mrs. Roosevelt, Brs. Anna Boettiger, the Roosevelt's only daughter, and Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the second son.

In the second car were Col. John Boettiger and the wives of the Roosevelt sons.

President Truman, Secretary of Commerce Wallace, and James F. Byrnes, recently resigned war mobilization chief, rode in the third car, flying the American and presidential flags.

Record-Size Capital Crowd

The metropolitan police estimated the largest crowd ever assembled in Washington—between 300,000 and 400,000—saw President Roosevelt's body borne from the Union Station to the White House.

Major Edward J. Kelly, police superintendent, said the number of persons lining the two-mile-long procession route surpassed even the largest presidential inaugural crowds.

While thousands lined the streets, many other thousands gathered before the White House and in adjacent parks.

Many In Tears

Many along the funeral route were in tears. As the procession entered the White House grounds, President Truman's car swung out of line and the new Chief Executive dismounted at the steps of the executive wing, entering the White House there.

The caisson halted before the main white-columned portico and the casket was borne into the White House by uniformed members of the armed services. Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the family slowly followed. The Navy Band, which so often greeted Mr. Roosevelt with the joyous "Hail to the Chief," played "The Star - Spangled Banner."

The long procession of military men and machines which followed the casket from Union Station marched and rolled onward up Pennsylvania avenue without stopping.

Within the White House, the casket was placed on a carrier and wheeled straightforward across the glittering bronze seal embedded in the lobby floor.

Wheeled Into East Room

It turned left down a long red carpet, passed the grand staircase on the left, passed the Green Room on the right and through the sliding doors into the famed East Room.

An altar stood before the double doors in the center of the east wall and the casket was place immediately before it. Flowers banked the whole long expanse of the east wall and overflowed into corners of the room whichha s seen so many other solemn occasions—and also the laughter and gayety of brighter moments.

Washington Portraits Overhead

Looking down upon the casket were the pictures of George and Martha Washington. There were no flags. The red drapes of the room were not drawn.

Resting there beneath the glass inclosure of the casket, the body of Mr. Roosevelt was dressed in a greyish-blue business suit, a greyish-blue fore-in-hand tie and a white, soft-collared shirt. He looked younger in death than when last seen by friends in Washington.

Outside on the lawn a service band played an old hymn, "Abide With Me."

Cousin Brings In Fala

The little dog he loved, Fala, was brought in on a leash by Miss Margaret Suckley, the President's cousin. Only a few close friends and members of the White House staff were admitted to the mansion.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughters-in-law, clad in black, retired to the upper floors of the White House.

President Truman went to work in the Oval Room of the executive offices. He said he would attempt to clear his desk of as much business as possible before the 4 P.M. services.

Mr. Roosevelt's body reached Washington at 9.50 A.M.

President Truman and members of the Cabinet were at the station a few minutes before the train pulled in.

Family Enters Train

Members of the Roosevelt family were the first to enter the funeral train, followed by President Truman. Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger then went aboard. They were followed by Admiral William D. Leahy, who was President Roosevelt's military chief of staff; by Bernard Baruch, Byrnes and War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

Members of the Supreme Court and their wives, and Cabinet officers and their wives also entered the train.

Band Plays "Hail To Chief"

As the Government officials, heads bowed, walked slowly toward the cars a Marine band softly played "Hail to the Chief" and the national anthem.

The funeral train was parked on a Union Station siding near a freight depot. Crowds thronged as close to the train as police would let them. At the rear of the former President's car stood a huge army caisson and seven white horses, awaiting the body of the late President.

The body was lifted to the caisson at 9.58 A.M., and the procession began its slow trip to the White House.

Virtually every high dignitary of the Government rode in the procession as it wended its way through the railroad sidings and on to the picturesque Union Station plaza which faces the Capitol.

Two of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, Stephen T. Early and William D. Hassett, rode together in one car. Behind them came another member of the White House secretariat, Jonathan Daniels.

Old Associate Sad-Faced

Sad-faced and with shoulders slumped, Samuel Rosenman, Mr. Roosevelt's long-time counsel, rode in one of the cars reserved for the former President's closest friends. Rosenman had been associated with Mr. Roosevelt in one capacity or another since the days when the late President was Governor of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, a Hudson Valley neighbor of the Roosevelt's, rode alone—his head bowed in grief. He glanced neither right nor left as the procession moved out of the station.

Two sharp high notes of a sailor's pipe signaled the start of the long cortege.

Down Constitution Avenue

With the bass drums of a military band thumping mournfully in the distance, a battalion of Marines, followed by a strong detachment of bluejackets, tramped solemnly down Constitution avenue.

A wedge of a 25 motor-cycle policemen rode along the line of march.

A light bomber, gleaming in the sun, circled overhead.

Despite Mrs. Roosevelt's request that no flowers be sent, several truckloads arrived at the White House and were unloaded at the front door.

Among these floral tributes were several from foreign governments.

Two minutes after the last car of the procession pulled away from the station the funeral train stood by itself.

Crowd Breaks Barrier

Then suddenly the crowd that had been pent up behind guard ropes some distance away burst through and swarmed around the famous and much traveled Presidential railroad car.

Police dashed in and cut off the rush of curious spectators.

The Presidential car was laden with floral offerings. Shades were lifted in the living room section, giving the spectators a momentary glimpse of the interior of the famous "Rolling White House."

A team of seven white horses drew the four-wheeled caisson on which the casket of the fallen President lay. The Marine honor guard snapped to attention as the wheeled catafalque passed.

Six of the horses, hitched in three teams—lead, swing and wheel—were harnessed to the caisson, with a rider for each team. The seventh guide horse was ridden at the left front by the noncommissioned officer in charge of the detail.

Three cars to the rear rode President Truman.

A woman Marine, a SPAR, a WAVE and a WAC marched abreast ahead of companies from their organizations.

Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson. Mrs. Roosevelt had traveled on the train from Warm Springs.

Members of the Supreme Court and their wives and Cabinet officers and their wives also entered. As the Government officials, heads bared, walked slowly toward the cars a Marine band softly played "Hail to the Chief" and the national anthem.

The body was lifted to an Army caisson drawn by seven white horses and the procession started at 9:58 A. M., and the procession began its slow trip to the White House.

Virtually every high dignitary of the Government rode in the procession as it wended its way through the railroad sidings and on to the picturesque Union Station plaza which faces the national Capitol.

Two sharp high notes of a sailor's pipe signaled the start of the long cortege. With the bass drums of a military band thumping in the distance, a battalion of Marines, followed by a strong detachment of bluejackets, tramped solemnly up Constitution avenue. A wedge of twenty-five blue-clad motorcycle policemen puttered and popped in the line of march. A light bomber, gleaming in the sun, circled overhead.

The last car in the procession left the station at 10:20 A. M. It took almost twenty minutes for the entire funeral party to get under way to the White House.

Despite Mrs. Roosevelt's request that no flowers be sent, several truckloads of blossoms arrived at the White House and were unloaded at the front door. Among these floral tributes were several from foreign governments.

As the cortege cleared the Union Station plaza a formation of twenty-five Liberator bombers flew toward the White House, followed a few seconds later by a flight of forty-eight in groups of four.

Down Constitution avenue the seven horses drew the caisson. The Marine honor guard snapped to attention as the wheeled catafalque passed.

Three cars to the rear rode President Truman.

The Ride to the White House.

In the first car after the caisson and military guard were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Boettiger, the Roosevelts' only daughter, and Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the second son. In the second car were Col. Boettiger and the wives of the Roosevelt sons. President Truman, Secretary of Commerce Wallace, and James F. Byrnes rode in the third car flying the American and presidential flags.

Many along the funeral route were in tears.

When the procession entered the White House grounds, President Truman's car swung out of line and he got out at the steps of the Executive wing, entering the White House there.

The caisson halted before the main white-columned portico and the coffin was borne into the White House by uniformed members of the armed services. Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the family slowly followed.

The silence in the throngs about the White House before the music was so deep that even the chirping of the birds on the White House lawn could be heard distinctly.

Symbolically, the long proces-

WASHINGTON PAYS FAREWELL TRIBUTE

APR 15 1945

Huge Throngs Line Avenues Leading From Union Station to White House—Episcopal Service Held.

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—The Roosevelt funeral train drew into a Union Station siding today, ending the journey from Warm Springs, Ga., where the late President had died on Thursday.

Awaiting its arrival were members of the Roosevelt family and President Truman, and as it came to a stop they went aboard, to be followed by Admiral William D. Leahy, who was President Roosevelt's military chief of staff; by Bernard M. Baruch, James F. Byrnes and War

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sion of military men and machines which followed the coffin from Union Station marched and rolled onward up Pennsylvania avenue without stopping.

The Metropolitan Police estimated the largest crowd ever assembled in Washington—between 300,000 and 400,000—saw President Roosevelt's body borne from the Union Station to the White House.

Major Edward J. Kelly, police superintendent, said the number of persons lining the two-mile-long procession route surpassed even the largest presidential inaugural crowds. While thousands lined the streets, many other thousands gathered before the White House and in adjacent parks. They stood silently with bared heads as the procession passed.

Mrs. Roosevelt Composed.

Mrs. Roosevelt stood erect and steady as the caisson bearing her husband's body halted at the entrance of the White House.

Standing next to Mrs. Roosevelt was her son, Elliott. On his other side was Mrs. Boettiger, and to Mrs. Roosevelt's right was Vice-Admiral Ross McIntire, physician to the former President.

Behind them stood the four daughters-in-law, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Mrs. John Roosevelt, and the son-in-law, Col. Boettiger.

The United States flag and the President's flag dipped and the "Star-spangled Banner" resounded as bearers lifted the coffin from the caisson to carry it into the White House.

The chief White House usher, Howard Crim, motioned slightly to Mrs. Roosevelt. She moved forward very slowly. Her family followed a step behind.

They walked at an extremely slow pace, following the coffin into the Executive Mansion in which the Roosevelts have lived for more than twelve years.

Mrs. Roosevelt's steps never faltered. With composed but solemn face she went up the wide steps without taking the ready arm of her son. She bowed her head slightly as the coffin was borne through the door of the White House.

Coffin Taken to East Room.

Within the White House, the coffin was placed on a carrier and wheeled across the glittering bronze seal imbedded in the lobby floor. It was wheeled down a long red carpet, past the grand staircase on the left, the green room on the right and through the sliding doors into the famed East Room.

An altar stood before the double doors in the center of the east wall and the coffin was put at rest immediately before it. Flowers banked the whole long expanse of a wall and overflowed into corners of the room. Looking down upon the coffin were the pictures of George and Martha Washington. There were no flags. The red drapes of the room were not drawn. Chairs for the services this afternoon had been placed in two semi-circles at either end of the room.

Scene in the East Room.

The flag-draped coffin of gun metal gray bronze rested on a frame covered with a brown shroud. A sailor, a flyer, a marine and a soldier stood at the corners of the small oriental rug, on which the coffin was centered, with left arms behind their backs, bayoneted rifles out-thrust. An American flag was to the left, the presidential flag to the right.

Three dimly lighted crystal chandeliers cast a sheen on the 200 gold straight back chairs for those invited to the services. In the center at the front were a dozen armchairs upholstered in a pale green brocade. Those were for the family. To one side was an empty wheel chair, standing near a wall banked halfway to the ceiling with flowers of every description.

Resting beneath the glass inclosure of the coffin, the body of Franklin Roosevelt was dressed in a grayish blue business suit, a grayish blue four-in-hand tie and a white, soft-collared shirt. He looked younger in death than when last seen by friends in Washington where his office weighed so heavily.

Outside on the lawn, a service band played an old hymn, "Abide With Me."

Only a few close friends and members of the White House staff were admitted to the executive mansion. Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughters-in-law, clad in black, retired to the upper floor of the White House.

Mrs. Truman and her daughter, Margaret, arrived at the White House at 3:35 P. M., escorted by Col. Vaughn, Mr. Truman's military aid. They came through the northwest gate of the Executive Mansion grounds and went to the executive offices. There they joined President Truman for the walk through the mansion to the East Room.

A brief rainstorm about a half hour before the services sent thousands of Washingtonians who had witnessed the military funeral procession scattering for cover. But the sun soon shone again.

The funeral rites, impressive in their simplicity, were held in the East Room where, just twelve weeks ago today, Mr. Roosevelt, with bowed head, attended divine services on the inaugural day which started him on his fourth term as President.

The Episcopalian order for the burial of the dead was the funeral service which was attended only by the family and those associates and friends who could be accommodated in the East Room.

No State Funeral.

There will be no state funeral.

"Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you," read the prayer to be offered by Bishop Angus Dun of Washington Episcopal Cathedral.

"The Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace, both [illegible] and evermore."

A few ho[illegible] the White House servi[illegible]eral party was to leav[illegible]e Park. There private b[illegible] will be held at 10 A. [illegible] in a hedged flower garde[illegible] on the Roosevelt estate—a spot predestined to become a national shrine.

The final resting place lies near the Roosevelt mansion, overlooking the placid Hudson River which Mr. Roosevelt loved.

Crowds Waited.

Long before the funeral train arrived at the Union Station hushed crowds swarmed into the downtown areas and jammed the parks along the procession route to the White House.

Battle-clad infantrymen, bayonets fixed, stood at six-foot intervals around the streets flanking the Executive Mansion. Before the main gate there, the G. I. ranks were three deep, standing attentively at parade rest.

President Truman arrived at the White House at 8:45 A. M., from his Connecticut avenue apartment. He rode alone in a large black limousine and went immediately to the living quarters of the mansion.

Traffic was stilled within the White House grounds, save for an occasional floral delivery truck which came through the police guards.

It was a beautiful morning. Curious spectators clung to statues and benches in Lafayette Park, across from the White House, to get a better glimpse of the funeral entourage. Along historic Pennsylvania avenue, officialdom and "the little people" vied for vantage points on the steps and window ledges of Government buildings.

Cabinet Leaves for Station.

Members of the Roosevelt Cabinet—carried over into the new administration — began arriving at the White House at 9:30 A. M. and shortly thereafter, President Truman and the Cabinet left the Executive Mansion grounds in closed automobiles for the station to meet the funeral train.

The crowds near the Union Station included hundreds of returned overseas veterans, their steel helmets lettered with such names as Marsola, Osterson, Opchika, Christie, Heirberger.

Along Delaware avenue, two blocks south of the station, a regiment of midshipmen from Annapolis deployed in precise formations. A company of girl Marines marched smartly down the thoroughfare to take their place in the sad procession.

President Truman was accompanied on the ride to the station by Secretary of Commerce Wallace and James F. Byrnes. The his white shirt.

President Truman will accompany the body of his predecessor to Hyde Park, N. Y., for burial tomorrow.

Hours in advance of the funeral procession, police strung guard ropes along the route from the station to the White House.

Two non-commissioned officers each from the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps, commanded by Army Master Sergt. James Bowder, were designated pallbearers here.

Separate Senate committees were named to attend the services at the White House and at Hyde Park.

Designated to the White House were Senators McKellar (D.-Tenn.), Barkley (D.-Ky.), White (R.-Me.), George (D.-Ga.), Hayden (D.-Ariz.), Wagner D.-N. Y.), Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), Connally (D.-Tex.), Thomas (D.-Utah), Green (D.-R. I.), Mead (D.-N. Y.), Tunnell (D.-Del.), Millikin (R.-Col.), Wherry (R.-Neb.), Cordon (R-Ore) and Saltonstall (R.-Mass.).

Hyde Park Committee.

The Hyde Park list included Senators Barkley, White, LaFollette (Prog.-Wis), Wagner, Austin (R.-Vt.), Hatch (D.-N. M.), O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), Guffey (D.-Pa.), Pepper (D.-Fla.), Hill (D.-Ala.), Mead, Lucas (D.-Ill.), Burton (R.-Ohio), Maybank (D.-S. C.), Ball (R.-Minn.), Ferguson (R.-Mich.) and McMahon (D.-Conn.).

Similar lists of Representatives were to be drawn at an unusual Saturday session of the House, originally planned more than a month ago as a celebration of Pan-American Day.

Instead the session became a requiem.

FUNERAL PLANS AT HYDE PARK

Roosevelt Hymns Will Be Sung by Villagers.

Hyde Park, April 14 (A. P.).—The earth of Hyde Park, warmed by spring sunshine, was laid open today to receive the body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In a rose garden shielded by an ancient cedar hedge, a grave was prepared for the burden it will receive Sunday morning when a white - haired, white - bearded clergyman recites:

"Unto Almighty God we commend the soul of our brother departed, and we commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the resurrection unto eternal life."

The village of Hyde Park, still bewildered by the sudden death of its first citizen, mourned quietly and proudly.

The 78-year-old Rev. George W. Anthony, who will officiate at the burial, said villagers would gather at the old ivy-covered Episcopal Church of St. James immediately after the brief service at the grave.

They will sing his favorite hymns and the minister will read the President's favorite Bible chapter: "For now we see through a glass dearly, but then face to face . . . and now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity . . ."

As preparations were being made, one of the President's most loyal friends, Mose Smith, 68, tenant farmer on the Hyde Park estate, stared at a row of fragile young maples. Forlornly he picked up a bucket and walked over to water them.

"He wanted me to plant these trees," he said. "I planted them for him. He'll never see them now."

The church-like town hall, where the President voted, was draped in purple and black today. So were the few other public buildings in Hyde Park, a peaceful, spacious village founded in 1735.

Eagle Engine Company placed a wooden plaque in a front window to mark the passing of its most famous volunteer fireman, and the flag was at half staff in front of Hyde Park's 300 houses, most of them shining white.

A fireman said: "Just the last time he was here, he came and watched us put out a fire. He stayed about ten minutes in his convertible until we got the fire out. He had heard the engines go by."

For many of the 1,200 Roosevelt neighbors the national day of mourning was spent away from their jobs in Poughkeepsie, four miles from here. Once the domain of Hudson River squires, Hyde Park now is suburban.

borne up the steep hill, through the oak and hemlock, to the garden. Then will follow the brief committal service of the Episcopal church.

President Truman and highest ranking officers of the Army and Navy, together with Cabinet and Congressional leaders and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will attend the service with Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the immediate family.

While Hyde Park's citizens may not see the funeral train—the private siding, which rims the Hudson below the village, is hidden by trees—they will attend a memorial service at 11 A.M. in St. James Episcopal Church, of which the Hyde Park Squire was senior warden.

Seventy - eight - year - old Rev. George W. Anthony will conduct the memorial service as well as the ceremony at the grave.

Parents Buried In Churchyard

Mr. Roosevelt's mother, who died in 1941, and his father, who died in 1900, both lie in 134-year-old St. James' churchyard, in a modest plot shaded by stately oaks, beeches and elms. Mr. Roosevelt's first son, who died in infancy, is buried beside them.

The weather forecast for tomorrow is clear and mild. Violets are blooming in the woodland through which the cortege will pass from the railroad to the manor house. Pines and wild apple blossom scent the air.

Between the stately manor house —white painted wood on three sides, stone and stucco on the front—and the new field stone library is the rose garden where the grave has been dug.

FEW NEIGHBORS TO SEE BURIAL

Hyde Park Citizens To Hold Memorial Service Today

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 14 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt's home town was draped with black and purple tonight as its saddened residents awaited the funeral train that will bring the body of the thirty-second President to its final resting place.

Most of the 1,200 townspeople went to their homes when the few stores closed at 4 P.M., to listen to broadcast accounts of the funeral service in Washington.

Few residents will be present tomorrow at the burial at 10 A.M. in a flower-decked garden on the Roosevelt Crum Elbow estate. Soldiers with rifles stood at every entrance to the 1,100-acre estate today and the New York Central railroad tracks were guarded for miles.

Memorial Service At 11 A.M.

Present plans are for the body to be taken off the train at 9 A.M. on the Roosevelts' private siding, and

EAST ROOM RITES MARKED BY PRAYER

Bishop Dun, Of Episcopal Church, Officiates

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Bishop Angus Dun, praying over the body of President Roosevelt in the crowded East Room of the White House, besought today:

"Enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race."

The Bishop of Washington administered the simple but impressive order for the burial of the dead of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Roosevelt was a life communicant.

"Remember Thy servant, Franklin Delano, O Lord," Bishop Dun intoned in his closing prayer, "ac-

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cording to the favor which Thou bearest unto Thy people, and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of Thee, he may go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in Thy heavenly kingdom."

Prays For Family, Friends

"Grant quietness of heart and comfort," he prayed, "and the assurance of Thy eternal love to those whose lives were knit to his in the bonds of family and of friendship.

"Strengthen those on whom have fallen new responsibilities in the high tasks of Government, that with simplicity of heart and sure trust in Thee, they may accept as from Thee the burden laid upon them.

"Watch over the men and women of our forces by sea, by land, and in the air, in particular those of this household; be Thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a righteous peace.

"Quicken and knit together in common loyalty the wills of this whole people, that we may resolutely take to ourselves the responsibilities bequeathed to us by our stricken leader.

Unity Urged

"Keep us in this land and those peoples who struggle at our side, steadfast and united in the unfinished task of war. Revive us when in weariness we are tempted to grow slack and each man to seek first his own advantage. As we look ahead to final victory, enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race, and to bear without stint our destined responsibilities in the family of nations.

"Make ready our shoulders to carry the burdens of victory; to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to free the oppressed, and to lay the foundation for a more just and ordered common life for all Thy people."

Opens With Hymn

The service in the flower-banked East Room opened with the singing of a hymn.

Then Bishop Dun spoke the familiar, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord."

The Rev. John G. Magee, of St. John's Church, Washington, read the Forty-sixth and the One Hundred Twenty-first psalms.

The lessons, Romans 8, 14, and St. John 14, 1, were read by the Rev. Howard S. Wilinson, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Washington, "the President's church," which Mr. Roosevelt attended.

Another hymn followed.

The service called for the mourners to respond "and with Thy spirit," to the bishop's entreaty, "The Lord be with you."

The service closed with Bishop Dun's prayer.

House Resolution Expresses Grief

Washington, April 14 (AP)—The House adopted a resolution of sorrow today over the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt and promptly adjourned out of respect to him.

The unusual Saturday session, originally scheduled for observance of Pan-American day, lasted only five minutes.

The resolution:

"The House of Representatives has learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of the late President Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, illustrious statesman and leader in the nation and in the world.

"*Resolved*, That as a token of honor and in recognition of his eminent and distinguished public services to the nation and the world, the Speaker of the House shall appoint a committee of fifteen members of the House to join a similar committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral services of the late President.

"*Resolved*, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late President in their sad bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the late President.

"*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President, the House do now adjourn."

Named To Attend

Speaker Rayburn named these Representatives as the House committee to attend funeral rites at Hyde Park:

The Speaker, McCormack, of Massachusetts; Sabath, of Illinois; Lea, of California; Norton, of New Jersey; Cooper, of Tennessee; Bulwinkle, of North Carolina; May, of Kentucky; Peterson, of Florida, and Quinn, of New York; Democrats, and Martin, of Massachusetts; Halleck, of Indiana; Arends, of Illinois; Lefevre, of New York, and Baldwin, of New York, Republicans.

To attend services at the White House he designated in addition to himself, Doughton, of North Carolina; Vinson, of Georgia; Bland, of Virginia; Bloom, of New York; Cannon, of Missouri; Cochran, of Missouri; Ramspeck, of Georgia; Snyder, of Pennsylvania, and Curley, of Massachusetts, Democrats, and Martin, of Massachusetts; Woodruff, of Michigan; Rogers, of Massachusetts; Jenkins, of Ohio, and Auchincloss, of New Jersey, Republicans.

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300,000 Plain People See Sorrowful Return

By VIRGINIA VAN DER VEER

Washington, D. C., April 14 (AP).—"Here he comes."

They said it quietly, many of them tearfully, a whisper from one to the next all along the lines.

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They were the people, waiting in a still, hazy Washington morning, to bid Franklin Roosevelt good-by. They stood shoulder to shoulder, four deep and more in places—white and Negro, Italian and Oriental, Congressman and day laborer. The official estimate was that they numbered from 300,000 to 400,000.

Only a few months ago many of them had lined the same sidewalks to watch a man in a heavy navy cape ride bareheaded through the drizzling rain, waving his hat and smiling, back to the White House to start his fourth term as President of the United States.

Two old men, immaculate in black suits, stood near Union Station.

"Well, here he comes," said one. "The President's casket."

"Saw Them Bring Harding."

"I saw them bring Harding back," said the other. "Seems a long time ago."

Along the tree-shaded street toward the Capitol, the people were quiet. They had brought their children, in carriages, in their arms and seated along the curb.

Only whispers, the solemn muffled beat of approaching drums, a baby's sudden wail, broke the stillness.

"Now here come the horses," a mother explained. "The President's in there under the flag."

As the caisson lumbered into view, a woman wept. The crying spread to other women behind the hemp rope. The people had brought their cameras and the approach of the flag-flanked casket was the signal to focus them.

Soldiers Salute.

Men removed their hats and placed them on their breasts. Soldiers moved quickly to salute. Civilians, seeing them, made their own uncertain salutes.

The horses passed and the long, black car came next. The people knew its occupants.

"There's Mrs. Roosevelt. And Anna. And Elliott."

They knew the next people, too. "There's Truman. There's Wallace."

A child piped up as a car passed with a dog hanging from its window: "Is that Fala?" "No," said his mother, "Fala's a Scottie."

The undertone of drums faded. The people began to walk away, slowly, looking back down the long view of Constitution Ave., watching the procession move toward the monuments of Washington and Lincoln and Jefferson.

Order of Service at Funeral in the White House: The Bible Readings, the Prayer and the Hymns

Mrs. Roosevelt Asked Use of 'Only Thing We Have to Fear Is Fear Itself'

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Following is the outline of the funeral service for Franklin D. Roosevelt as given out by the Right Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington:

First shall be sung the hymn, "Eternal Father, Strong to save."

Then shall the minister say:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die.

"I know that my redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though this body be destroyed, yet shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not as a stranger.

"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Then shall be read two psalms (by the Rev. John G. Magee, of St. John's Church, Washington):

Psalm 46:

"God is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble.

"Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea;

"Though the waters thereof rage and swell, and though the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.

"There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God; the holy place of the tabernacle of the most highest.

"God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed; God shall help her, and that right early.

"Be still then, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the nations, and I will be exalted in the earth.

"The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Psalm 121:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills; from whence cometh my help?

"My help cometh even from the Lord, who hath made heaven and earth.

"He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; and he that keepeth thee will not sleep.

"Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

"The Lord himself is thy keeper; the Lord is thy defense upon thy right hand;

"So that the sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon by night.

"The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; yet, it is even He that shall keep thy soul.

"The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth for evermore."

Then shall be read the lessons (by the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Washington:

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Romans viii, 14:

"As many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit Himself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorfied together. For I reckon the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to His purpose. What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with him also freely give us all things? Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

"Jesus said, let not your heart be troubled: Ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many mansions: If it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself: that where I am, there ye may be also. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto Him, Lord, we know not whither Thou goest; and how can we know the way? Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me."

Then shall be sung the hymn, "Faith of Our Fathers."

[*President Roosevelt's expression of faith—"the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"—was inserted at this point in the service at the request of Mrs. Roosevelt. She told Bishop Dun that the quotation, part of the President's first inaugural address, would best express what Mr. Roosevelt would want to leave with the people. Bishop Dun said:*

["In his first inaugural, the President bore this testimony to his own deep faith: 'So first of all let me assert by firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.'

["As that was his first word to us, I am sure he would wish it to be his last; that as we go forward to the tasks in which he has led us, we shall go forward without fear, without fear of the future, without fear of our Allies or of our friends, and without fear of our own insufficiency."]

Then shall the bishop say:
"The Lord be with you."

And the people shall answer:
"And with Thy spirit."

And the bishop shall say:
"Let us pray."

"O God of Peace, who hast taught us that in returning and rest we shall be saved, in quietness and in confidence shall be our strength: by the might of Thy spirit lift us, we pray Thee, to Thy presence, where we may be still and know that Thou art God: through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

"Remember Thy servant, Franklin Delano, O Lord, according to the favor which Thou bearest unto Thy people, and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of Thee, he may go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in Thy Heavenly Kingdom: through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

"O God, from whom every good gift cometh, we thank Thee for the qualities of heart and mind which this Thy servant brought to the service of our nation and our world. For steadfast courage in adversity; for clear vision of dangers to which many shut their eyes; for sympathy with the hungers and fears of common men; for trials met without surrender, and weakness endured without de-

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feat; for unyielding faith in the possibility of a more just and ordered world, delivered from the ancient curse of war; we praise Thee, O God.

"And as we give thanks for his life and pray for Thy merciful judgment on the imperfections which he and all of us have brought to our many callings, we beseech Thee to take under Thy good providence the lives and causes for which he spent himself.

"Grant quietness of heart and comfort and the assurance of the eternal love to those whose lives were knit to his in the bonds of family and friendship.

"Strengthen those on whom have fallen new responsibilities in the high tasks of government that with simplicity of heart and sure trust in Thee they may accept as from Thee the burden laid upon them.

"Watch over the men and women of our forces by sea, by land and in the air, in particular those of this household; be Thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that, whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a righteous peace.

"Quicken and knit together in common loyalty the wills of this whole people that we may resolutely take to ourselves the responsibilities bequeathed to us by our stricken leader.

"Keep us in this land and those peoples who struggle at our side steadfast and united in the unfinished task of war. Revive us when in weariness we are tempted to grow slack and each man to seek first his own advantage. As we look ahead to final victory enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race and to bear without stint our destined responsibilities in the family of nations. Make ready our shoulders to carry the burdens of victory; to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to free the oppressed and to lay the foundation for a more just and ordered common life for all Thy people.

"And do Thou, with whom a thousand years are as one day, and before whom our lives pass like a watch in the night, help us to walk this day and all our days in the light of Thine own eternity; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"The God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ the Great Shepherd of the Sheep; make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen."

Mrs. Roosevelt Leads Family To Pray At Husband's Bier

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Strong even in sorrow, Eleanor Roosevelt today led her family to pray at the foot of the casket in which reposed the body of her husband.

Declining to cover her face with the heavy widow's veil draped to her shoulders, Mrs. Roosevelt remained clear-eyed, her face solemnly composed during 23 minutes of funeral services in the historic East Room of the White House.

One symbol of her long devotion to Franklin D. Roosevelt was the only ornament on her head-to-toe black garb. It was his wedding present to her—a small gold brooch shaped as a fleur de lys, the Roosevelt family crest.

Daughter Anna Nearest Her

Anna, only daughter and eldest child of the Roosevelts, sat nearest her mother. Her black dress, black calot and thin black veil were the same costume she had joyously worn to witness her father's fourth inauguration.

Only a few minutes before the funeral services, Anna had returned from the hospital in which her 5-year-old son, Johnny Boettiger, is seriously ill.

Next to Anna sat her husband, Lieut. Col. John Boettiger. On his other side was Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the only one of the four Roosevelt sons able to return from overseas duty in time to attend.

Beyond him sat his wife and the wives of the other sons, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. John Roosevelt.

Athlone And Eden There

Two vacant chairs separated the Roosevelt family from the 200 men and women representing the great of the world who came to pay tribute.

In the same row as the family sat the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada whom King George of Great Britain designated his personal representative at the services.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden sat between the Earl and the Earl's wife, Princess Alice.

President and Mrs. Truman and their 21-year-old daughter, Mary Margaret, headed the front row across the aisle.

Mrs. Truman's face showed the strain which the death of President Roosevelt and her husband's elevation to the Presidency has caused. Both she and her daughter were dressed in dark blue.

Among those gathered in the room was another wartime President's widow, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. She sat with Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the man who served President Roosevelt as Secretary of State through nearly three terms.

Among those in the room were the former President's personal secretary, Grace Tully, and Mrs. Roosevelt's two secretaries, Miss Malvina Thompson and Mrs. James Meredith Helm.

Notables In Blue Room

Members of the household staff of the White House, many of whom had served the Roosevelt family for more than twelve years, were seated in the Green Room adjacent to the East Room.

Some former associates of President Roosevelt and other national figures were in the Blue Room, including James A. Farley, Roosevelt's campaign manager in 1932 and 1936 before the two split politically in 1940. Labor union leaders Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL also were there.

At the close of the brief services, Mrs. Roosevelt once more led the family. They retired to private quarters upstairs, memories of a beloved husband and father their only companions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Calm, Steady

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Dressed in black, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt stood erect and steady as the caisson bearing her husband's body halted at the entrance of the White House for brief ceremonial tribute.

Standing next to Mrs. Roosevelt was the one son able to be here, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt of the Army Air Forces.

On his other side was the Roosevelts' daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, and to Mrs. Roosevelt's right was Vice Admiral Ross McIntire, physician to the former President.

Four Daughters-In-Law There

Behind them stood the four daughters-in-law, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. John Roosevelt, and the son-in-law, Col. John Boettiger.

All the women of the Roosevelt family wore unrelieved black.

The United States flag and the President's flag dipped and "The Star-Spangled Banner" resounded as bearers lifted the casket to carry it into the White House.

The chief White House usher, Howard Crim, motioned slightly to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Moves Very Slowly

She moved forward very slowly. Her family followed a step behind.

They walked at an extremely slow pace, following the casket into the executive mansion in which the Roosevelts have lived for more than twelve years.

Mrs. Roosevelt's steps never faltered. With composed but solemn face, she went up the wide steps without taking the arm of her son.

She bowed her head slightly as the casket was borne through the door. The White House had been left alone to the Roosevelts today.

Truman Diverts His Car

President Truman diverted his car to the executive offices in the west wing after entering the White House grounds.

Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Mary Margaret, were not present. Mrs. Truman has secluded herself in their Connecticut avenue apartment since her husband was sworn in as President Thursday evening.

Roosevelt Will Lie In Rose Garden

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 14 (AP)—In a rose garden shielded by an ancient cedar hedge, a grave was prepared here today for the body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The village of Hyde Park, still bewildered by the sudden death of its first citizen, was in mourning.

The Rev. George W. Anthony, who will officiate at the burial tomorrow said villagers would gather at the old ivy-covered Episcopal Church of St. James immediately after the brief service at the grave to sing his favorite hymns.

Favorite Bible Passage

And the minister will read the President's favorite Bible chapter:

"For now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face. . . ."

"And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. . . ."

As preparations were being made one of the President's most loyal friends, "Mose" Smith, 66, tenant farmer on the Hyde Park estate, looked at a row of young maples. He picked up a bucket and walked over to water them. "He wanted me to plant these trees," he said. "He'll never see them now."

Town Hall Draped In Black

The churchlike Town Hall—where the President voted—was draped in purple and black today. So were the few other public buildings in Hyde Park, a village founded in 1735.

The Eagle Engine Company placed a wooden plaque in a front window to mark the passing of its most famous volunteer fireman; and the flag was at half staff in front of Hyde Park's 300 houses.

A fireman said: "Just the last time he was here, he came and watched us put a fire out. He stayed about ten minutes in his convertible until we got the fire out. He had heard the engines go by."

For many of the 1,200 Roosevelt neighbors the national day of mourning was spent away from their jobs in Poughkeepsie, 4 miles from here. Once the domain of Hudson River squires, Hyde Park now is suburban.

His Birthplace

The 1,000 acres of Roosevelt land sweep down to the Hudson's bend from the remodeled farmhouse in which the late President was born. Oaks and hemlock clothe one hill below the manor house. Hay fields, mowed for more than a century, are on the hill that slopes away from the river.

A portion of this acreage passed into public control upon the death of the President, who in 1943 deeded it to the Government as a national historic site.

Provision was made that Mr. Roosevelt should remain as tenant for life and that Mrs. Roosevelt and the children might occupy the "Summer White House" after his death.

There is magnificence and yet simplicity about the house. Ivy long has grown on the stone and stucco walls, and the early Nineteenth Century atmosphere blends with that of the recently finished library—another presidential gift to the people.

Seventy-five State policemen joined the military police today around the grounds.

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Cox Thinks Yalta Conference Broke Health Of Roosevelt

Atlanta, April 14 (AP)—Former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, in a signed editorial in the Atlanta *Journal*, which he owns, expressed belief tonight that the Yalta conference broke Franklin D. Roosevelt's health.

The man who headed the Democratic ticket in 1920 with Mr. Roosevelt as the vice presidential nominee asserted that "at Yalta the issues to be met could not have but been most exacting of his powers of endurance."

"It must have been more trying on Roosevelt than either Churchill or Stalin because the United States had been held responsible for the failure of the League of Nations," the editorial said.

Under Great Responsibility

"And in the midst of present discussions, the head of our Government must have been constantly remindful that a greater responsibility rested upon him. This tremendous load must have taken its toll."

The former Governor said he talked to Mr. Roosevelt by telephone just before the President left for Warm Springs, where he died Thursday, and that he seemed to "be quite himself."

"I remarked that if he was as well as he sounded he must be in good shape," Cox recalled. "He said the most bedeviling thing was sinus trouble which persisted in the Washington climate. Nowhere else was he ever conscious of it."

"Good Spirit" Cited

Looking back through the years to their campaign, Cox said Mr. Roosevelt "accepted, in good spirit, every decision that was made as to campaign policy," and, after the ballots were counted, "he was a good loser and never, to me at least, gave evidence of a disturbing disappointment over the results of the election."

Describing the late President as a man of physical and moral courage, Cox said Mr. Roosevelt had "great common sense" and realized that virulent attacks upon him were "perfectly natural."

Knowledge Of Government

"I remember his once saying to me that he was sure the common people of the country loved him," the Cox editorial continued. "Those were his precise words, and he further observed that that was ample compensation for all the unpleasant things that had come."

Declaring that no President ever knew as much about the ramifications of government, Cox said: "His Administration might have functioned better and he might have lived longer if more matters of detail and even minor policy had cleared through the Cabinet members."

Navy Grew Strong Under Roosevelt

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—When Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the White House in 1933 the total strength of the United States Navy was little more than that of a task force today.

The operating force plan for 1933 provided for 455 vessels of all types, of which 410 were in full commission. The fleet had 919 serviceable airplanes. Navy personnel totaled 79,700, the Marine Corps 16,527.

Today, latest figures give the Navy 61,299 vessels of all types, including 1,108 combatant craft. Plane strength last June 30 was 34,000. Navy personnel at the end of last February totaled 3,269,670, Marine Corps had 474,980 and the Coast Guard, operating with the Navy in wartime, 171,726.

EARL OF ATHLONE AND EDEN ARRIVE

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada and uncle of King George of England arrived in Washington at noon today to represent the British royal family at the Roosevelt funeral. The Governor General came in at the National Airport in a Royal Air Force Liberator bomber. He was met by a host of high ranking government, diplomatic and military officials.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived at the same airport a short time later to represent the Churchill government at the funeral. Wearing a blue-grey suit the handsome Foreign Secretary alighted from a Royal Air Force four motored transport plane which brought him

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from London.

He was greeted by the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, Assistant United States Secretary of State James C. Dunn and other dignitaries.

Roosevelt Services All Over World

[By the Associated Press]

The world mourns with the United States today as tribute is paid to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in funeral services at the White House.

In many other nations, whose high officials still were sending a stream of condolences to this country, memorial services were called for today and tomorrow.

Many Services Held

Reverently, American soldiers and sailors stationed in Britain filed into churches during the day for a last tribute to their dead Commander in Chief. The United States Army scheduled Protestant services at Grosvenor Chapel, Catholic mass at St. James's Church and Jewish services at the West End Synagogue. American naval personnel attended a service at St. Mark's Church.

The British will honor the late President at Sunday church services.

As Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden flew to the United States to represent Britain at the funeral, the King and Queen canceled plans for a week-end trip to Glasgow and the court went into mourning.

France observed an official day of mourning today. Special services will be held tomorrow at Notre Dame Cathedral, at the American Cathedral Church and in a Paris synagogue.

American, British and Canadian military forces in northern Ireland will attend a memorial service tomorrow at the Londonderry Cathedral.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek invited high Chinese officials, foreign diplomats and representatives of Allied military forces to a memorial service in Chungking Monday.

Tribute By Portuguese Fleet

The Portuguese fleet lowered its flags to half mast and the flagship is firing salutes every half hour.

In Venezuela, the municipal council of Caracas was asked by a political party to name one of the principal streets of that city in honor of Roosevelt, "thus perpetuating the memory of such a great man in the birthplace of the liberator (Simeon Bolivar) of America."

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Millions Abroad Join in Paying World-Wide Tribute to Roosevelt

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

One to three days of national mourning were decreed yesterday in a host of foreign countries while courts donned crepe and ordinary citizens prayed in an unprecedented world-wide tribute to President Roosevelt.

American forces overseas also held special services everywhere.

Foreign newspapers and broadcasts were filled with tributes to the late President and descriptions introducing his successor, Harry S. Truman, to their countries.

In Britain, where many newspapers devoted approximately three pages of their four-page wartime editions to Roosevelt and Truman, the court went into mourning and the King and Queen called off a scheduled week-end trip to attend a Glasgow event.

The British public will honor Roosevelt also at Sunday church services today, and men and women of the American armed forces in the United Kingdom attended special Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services yesterday in Great Britain and northern Ireland.

The Soviet Union decreed two days of mourning yesterday and today in the first such official action in its history in honor of a foreign government head. Citizens wept at newsreels showing the President; the radio devoted its foreign news columns to Roosevelt and his successor, and the press hailed the late President as the initiator of friendly American-Soviet relations, while black-bordered Soviet flags flew at halfmast all over the country.

High Soviet officials attended a private service for Roosevelt, conducted by Sgt. George E. Thomas of Chicago, former Lynn, Mass., minister, at the residence of U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

France was in official national mourning yesterday, with all theaters and cabarets closed on orders of Gen. Charles De Gaulle, provisional government head, who sent condolences to Mrs. Roosevelt. American flags by the thousands were reported hung with crepe in even the smallest villages.

It was announced that an important Paris boulevard would be named after Roosevelt. Memorial services attended by Yank soldiers of all faiths were to be held today and French Protestants announced a memorial service tomorrow.

The late President was officially mourned throughout liberated Europe.

At Rome cardinals and diplomats will attend services this evening at the American Catholic church of St. Susanna conducted by Mgr. Francis J. Brennan of Philadelphia. King Mihai of Romania decreed a day of country-wide mourning yesterday. The Lisbon city council voted its condolences to "all the cities of the United States." At Gibraltar the cathedral was packed in a special service.

At the huge hospital center at Blandford, memorial prayers were said at a special retreat.

Three United States Army chaplains will conduct a memorial service Sunday at the Cransley parish church, where a stained-glass window depicts Roosevelt and Churchill at the Atlantic Charter meeting.

At the London Protestant service the invocation was given by Capt. J. J. Weaver, Dayton, Ohio, and the Scripture was read by Lieut. Col. John Rhea, Bristol, Tenn.

Archbishop Griffin was assisted at the Catholic tribute by Major William S. Walsh, of Portland, Ore., and Lieut. R. J. Egan, of Iowa.

Gold Braid And GI's Mingle In Mourning

London, April 14 (AP)—Generals sat beside GI's, and admirals next to gobs today as American forces in the United Kingdom bowed their heads at memorial services for their late President.

While Britons, who feel keenly the loss of Franklin D. Roosevelt, waited until tomorrow to pay their respects, men and women of the United States armed forces filed silently into churches of their faiths in London and at interior bases and shore stations.

A Protestant memorial service in crowded Grosvenor Chapel, where the Stars and Stripes tied with a black bow drooped before the altar, was addressed by Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, commanding the United Kingdom base.

Navy Men At St. Mark's

Navy men gathered in bomb-ravaged St. Mark's Church, at a service attended by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, members of the British Board of Admiralty, representatives of the Allied navies and the Red Cross and three cousins of the late President.

The Most Reverend Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, officiated at the Catholic service in St. James' Church.

Capt. Paul Gorin, of Chicago, leading the Jewish tribute in West London Synagogue, likened Roosevelt to Moses.

Negro WACs Pay Tribute

In Birmingham an all-Negro WAC battalion held a special formation, and a memorial prayer was offered by Major Charity Adams, of Columbia, S.C. Tomorrow all Negro soldiers at Southampton will attend a memorial service, conducted by Chaplain J. L. Reeves, Topeka, Kan.

MOLOTOV LEADS MEMORIAL RITES

Russia Goes Into Two Days' Mourning For Roosevelt

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov led the Russian people today in a memorial service for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He headed a delegation from the Foreign Office, high admirals and generals and a number of ordinary Russian citizens who went to services conducted by an American Army sergeant, George S. Thomas, at Spasso House, residence of American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Harriman himself read the prayer written by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the landing of Allied forces in Normandy. A choir of American Army privates sang hymns.

2 Days Of Mourning Ordered

Black-bordered red flags were displayed throughout Russia today as two days of official mourning began by order of the Council of People's Commissars.

It was the first time the Soviet Government, which won American diplomatic recognition in Roosevelt's presidency, had so honored the head of a foreign country.

Additional telephone operators had to be engaged by the American Embassy to handle the numerous calls expressing sympathy. Operators said many persons sobbed as they talked. There was open weeping in theaters where newsreels of Roosevelt were shown in a review.

Never had such a demonstration of popular respect and affection for a foreigner happened here before.

At Leningrad

At Leningrad, authorities opened a Roosevelt exhibit at the public library around a big portrait of Roosevelt.

The radio devoted its foreign news time to reports of reactions abroad to Roosevelt's passing and to extensive biographical details of President Truman's life, also carried in the press.

The United States Ambassador to China, Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, was expected here today or tomorrow to confer with Harriman before continuing to his Chungking post which he left February 19 for consultation at Washington. Hurley is coming on Harriman's special plane, with which Harriman is expected to return to Washington in a few days.

ALL FRANCE OBSERVES A DAY OF MOURNING

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—France observed an official day of mourning today for Franklin D. Roosevelt, with flags at half-staff, all amusement places closed and primary schools devoting the day to the study of the late President's life.

Special services will be held tomorrow at Notre Dame Cathedral, at the American Cathedral Church and in a Paris synagogue.

The Paris press played up favorably President Truman's assertion that he would follow Roosevelt's policies. Perhaps not one Frenchman in ten even knew the new President's name before yesterday. Today it is on everyone's lips.

The French press agency said yesterday that the Paris Municipal Council had decided "to give President Roosevelt's name to one of the greatest Boulevards of Paris," according to the Office of War Information.

The Federal Communications Commission also recorded a later dispatch which said that Protestant churches of France would hold "a solemn service" to the memory of Mr. Roosevelt in the Reformed Church of the Louvre Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Star For Roosevelt

Sugar Notch, Pa., April 14 (AP).—The name of Franklin D. Roosevelt was placed on the Sugar Notch honor roll board today with a gold star beside it.

John A. Riley, honor roll chairman, said "President Roosevelt was the Commander in Chief of our forces. He is a casualty on the home front and joins 11 Sugar Notch boys who also have given their lives for their country."

Russia Mourns Officially

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—Russia went into official mourning at dawn today for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Black-edged red flags of the Soviet Union were hoisted over the Kremlin, all other public buildings, in city squares, over apartment houses, and even at private residences.

It was a gesture to a head of a foreign government unparalleled in Soviet history.

Truman Biography Read

Acquainting the Russian people with President Truman, the Moscow and All-Russian Radio this morning gave a long biography of the new American leader. Exhaustives details of his life took up the entire foreign news report from 6.15 to 6.30 A.M.

Last night thousands crowded into Moscow theaters showing pictures of the Crimean Conference for a look at President Roosevelt. Other thousands were turned away.

Weep At Picture

Theater managers said there was weeping during showing of the Roosevelt pictures.

Russian officialdom is attending special memorial services at Spasso House, residence of United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, which will be conducted by an American Army sergeant, George E. Thomas, of Chicago.

Alexander Troyanovsky, first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, wrote a tribute to Roosevelt in the army newspaper *Red Star*

Recalling that Roosevelt brought about American recognition of the Soviet Union, Troyanovsky said: "It is altogether apparent that the present collaboration of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union in the struggle against Hitlerite aggression would have been impossible without the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1933."

SOLDIER FAINTS AS CAISSON PASSES

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—An unidentified soldier fainted today as the caisson bearing his late Commander-in-Chief's body approached the White House.

As he fell the bayonet he had been holding rigidly at attention gashed his chin. Two Navy enlisted men gave him first aid as he lay in the street while the funeral cortege passed by. He was removed in an official limousine before his identity could be learned.

STAMP TO HONOR ROOSEVELT LIKELY

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—A special memorial stamp in honor of President Roosevelt—long known as the nation's number one stamp collector—appeared likely today. Post Office Department officials said that no steps yet have been taken, but that it is likely such a stamp will be considered.

A special memorial stamp was issued in 1923 in tribute to President Harding following his death. That stamp was a two-cent black showing a side profile of Mr. Harding.

In addition to being a collector, Mr. Roosevelt frequently suggested designs for stamps, accompanying his suggestions with his own sketches.

SUZUKI SYMPATHETIC

San Francisco, April 14 (A. P.).—Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki of Japan has extended his profound sympathy to the American people on the death of President Roosevelt, the Japanese Domei news agency said today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Saburo Kurusu, Special Envoy to the United States when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, asserted today that President Harry S. Truman "hasn't Roosevelt's ability to lead and control the American people and thereby will confront difficulties." In a Japanese Domei news agency broadcast, recorded by the FCC, Kurusu added, however, that it "is presumable Truman's determination will be to fight Japan to the bitter end, and we, too, will fight to the end."

Memorial Services In Rome

Rome, April 14 (AP)—Cardinals, diplomats and military leaders are expected to attend memorial services for President Roosevelt tomorrow night in the American Catholic Church of St. Susanna here.

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F.D.R. 4th President To Be Buried On Hudson

Albany, N.Y., April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt will be the fourth President buried along the shores of the Hudson River.

His body will be interred tomorrow at his Hyde Park estate.

Ulysses S. Grant was buried on Riverside drive, New York City; Martin Van Buren at Kinderhook, and Chester A. Arthur at Albany.

Two other presidents were buried in New York State—Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, L.I., and Millard Fillmore at Buffalo.

URGES MRS. ROOSEVELT BE PEACE DELEGATE

DES MOINES, April 14—(AP) A suggestion that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt be sent as a special representative to the United Nations conference in San Francisco April 25 was made in a telegram sent today to President Harry S. Truman by Jake More, chairman of the Iowa Democratic Central committee.

More said in his telegram that the selection of Mrs. Roosevelt "would give assurance to the people of every nation that the President's plans for a lasting peace would be forcefully brought to the attention of the delegates."

F.D.R. ...tograph Rece... At Last

New York, April 13 (AP)—Hugh Denning, 13-year-old infantile paralysis victim, waited seven months for an autograph from Franklin D. Roosevelt, but his joy in its possession was short-lived.

One hour after the chestnut-haired boy, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, received the signature and proudly displayed it, he heard the announcement of the President's death.

"He did a lot for us kids struck by polio. He'll be missed by the whole world," Hugh said.

He's going to have the autograph framed, and "keep it as long as I live."

Roosevelt's Birthday Proposed As Holiday

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Designation of January 30, birthday of President Roosevelt, as a national holiday was proposed in legislation drafted today by Representative Gallagher (D., Minn.)

Gallagher also called for creation of a national shrine at the Warm Springs (Ga.) cottage—the "little White House"—where Mr. Roosevelt died.

Roosevelt Praised By Yalta Servants

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—The death of President Roosevelt deeply affected two middle-aged chambermaids and the headwaiter at Yalta who waited on him during the Big Three conference.

With tears in their eyes, Varya K...ckhova, 44, and Maria Bezruk...va, 51, today described Mr. Roosevelt as a "splendid human being and a real gentleman."

He had sent letters and gifts to the two women and to Oementy Gogoberidze, the headwaiter, thanking them for their attention and services.

MOLOTOV COMING TO CONFERENCE

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Stalin Replies To Suggestion Of President Truman

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Marshal Stalin, at the suggestion of President Truman, is sending Foreign Secretary Molotov to be Russia's representative at the United Nations Conference.

This was disclosed by the White House tonight.

A statement said that Mr. Truman directed Ambassador W. Averell Harriman at Moscow yesterday to tell Marshal Stalin that the presence of Molotov "would be welcomed."

Stalin Sends Word

It would be welcomed, it was said, "as an expression of earnest co-operation in carrying forward plans for formulating the new international organization as laid down by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Yalta conference."

Then today, Stalin sent word that Molo... would attend, the White House said.

Prospects for the success of the gathering in its work of chartering a peace-keeping organization were brightened considerably by the news.

It was regarded as an extraordinary demonstration of friendship on the part of Russia toward the Government Mr. Truman heads.

Eden Already Here

Previously, Stalin had designated Ambassador Andrei Gromyko as Russia's representative at the conference opening in San Francisco April 25.

This arrangement had disappointed President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Stettinius as they believed the importance of the meeting deserved representation at the highest foreign official level. They felt that Russia was displaying indifference in not sending Molotov.

Great Britain's representative, Foreign Minister Eden, is now in this country for President Roosevelt's funeral. But he will stay on until the time for the conference and this will give him and Mr. Truman, and Secretary Stettinius an unusual opportunity for conferring on problems.

TRUMAN TO LEAVE PARLEY TO OTHERS

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—President Truman, intensively preparing to take President Roosevelt's place in the Big Three, is leaving American responsibility for the San Francisco conference with this country's delegation.

This turn of affairs developed today as the new President arranged to lead the nation in sorrowing funeral rites for its dead Commander in Chief.

Faced with the necessity of familiarizing himself with all the intricate details of Europe's tangled affairs, Mr. Truman has decided not to attend the United Nations' meeting. He will probably send a strong statement of approval to the delegates who tackle there the task of constructing a world peace-keeping league.

Delegates Must Decide.

But it will be up to Secretary of State Stetinius and his seven delegation colleagues to make on-the-spot decisions on any differences that arise over the Dumbarton Oaks formula and the Big Three agreement proposing revisions.

Mr. Truman meanwhile set out on the task of acquiring the background information he must have at his command if he is to meet Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill on even terms.

He began that educational process in a conference yesterday with James F. Byrnes, former war mobilizer, who attended the Yalta conference with President Roosevelt, and will continue it with Byrnes, Stettinius and others.

The cascading advance of Allied forces across Germany may precipitate a demand for another meeting of the heads of the three nations much earlier than had been anticipated.

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The feeling in official circles here is that when Gen. Eisenhower declares officially that organized resistance has ended, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill will want to meet with Mr. Truman almost immediately to settle problems involving the whole economic, if not political, future of Europe.

There will be an immediate request, it is said, to realign each nation's troops within the four agreed zones of occupation in Germany. French troops will occupy one of these areas and Gen. de Gaulle, provisional President of that nation, will want to be in on the conference.

There are indications that at this meeting the nations directly involved will want agreement on the preparations in kind which were projected at Yalta. This means that they want to know how many German plants and other installations in their occupied zone they can dismantle and ship home to replace their shattered factories.

Question of Prisoner Labor.

The question of prisoner labor for reconstruction will also be up, as well as the disposition of foreign refugees who have migrated or been transported to the Allied countries during the war.

President Truman is reported to have told friends that he knows he must have an American answer on these and other important questions. And time is short.

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In the midst of this imperative research, the new Chief Executive found time to issue through Stettinius yesterday a declaration that there will be no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Truman is expected to enlarge upon this theme in a brief address at a joint session of Congress on Monday afternoon after he returns from President Roosevelt's burial rites at Hyde Park on Sunday.

On Tuesday night the new President will go on the radio for an address beamed to American fighting m... the world. Reputedly ... the suggestion of th... nmand, this speech is e... to pledge forceful prose... of the war on all fronts.

It was a busy first day that Mr. Truman spent in his new office yesterday—from 9 A. M. until about 6 P. M.

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In the oval room where President Roosevelt worked for more than twelve years, Mr. Truman saw Army and Navy chiefs, Stettinius, Byrnes and others. He decreed today a day of mourning for Mr. Roosevelt.

At noon he sped to the Capitol where he had lunch with old Senate friends. He received unanimous pledges of support.

Then he came out of the room to greet newspaper men.

"If you fellows pray," he said, "please pray for me. I mean that."

Good-Neighbor Policy Backed By Truman

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Washington, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt prepared before his death a message stating that "the maintenance of lasting peace in the Americas is bound up with the maintenance of lasting peace throughout the world."

President Harry S. Truman today sent it to the meeting of the governing board of the Pan-American Union which met in honor of Pan-American Day.

Mr. Truman accompanied it with a message of his own in which he said "I wholeheartedly subscribe" to the good-neighbor policy.

Secretary of State Stettinius read the Truman and Roosevelt messages to the union.

Unity Demonstrated

The Roosevelt message:

"Once more the American republics have demonstrated both their unity of purpose and their capacity for effective co-operation to maintain the security of this hemisphere against aggression and to advance the welfare of the American peoples.

"The agreements reached at the Inter-American Conference in Mexico City and the solid support given to these agreements by all 21 of the American republics have a significance, however, that extends far beyond this hemisphere.

"They provide renewed assurance that the American nations intend to live not only as good neighbors among themselves, but as good neighbors in a world of neighbors.

Understanding Is Shared

"The governments and peoples of the Western Hemisphere share the understanding that maintenance of lasting peace in the Americas is bound up with maintenance of lasting peace throughout the world.

"To the long and difficult tasks of organizing the world for such a peace they will bring a community of principle and a rich store of common experience which will contribute greatly toward the accomplishment of this wider purpose."

Mr. Truman, in his message, sent his regrets that he could not attend the board meeting. But he said that "to the purposes and beliefs which he [President Roosevelt] stated in this message and to the good-neighbor policy of which he was the author, I wholeheartedly subscribe."

"New Strength To Friendship"

"I am certain," said the new President, "that the bond of a cherished memory will give new strength to the friendship of the Americas."

After reading the two messages, Stettinius said that the good-neighbor "policy and program to which President Roosevelt gave so much live on. They are now part of America."

"We shall continue to walk together as neighbors,'" Stettinius concluded, "on that road to security and peace which the vision and steadfast purpose of Franklin Delano Roosevelt helped us so much to find and follow."

Union Pays Tribute

The union passed a resolution of tribute to the late President, calling him "a citizen not only of the United States but of all the Americas."

Mr. Truman, intensively preparing to take Mr. Roosevelt's place in the Big Three, is leaving American responsibility for the San Francisco conference with this country's delegation.

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May Send Statement

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Troop Realignment

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To Go On Air

Tuesday night the new President will go on the radio for an address beamed to American fighting men all over the world. Reputedly made at the suggestion of the high command, this speech is expected to pledge forceful prosecution of the war on all fronts.

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terday—from 9 A.M. until about 5 P.M.

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HOPKINS IS WILLING TO HELP TRUMAN

Roosevelt Aide Flies From Hospital To Attend Funeral

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins talked with President Truman today, but said afterward not to draw conclusions that he would figure in the new Administration.

Close friend and adviser of the late President Roosevelt, haggard at 54 from a series of illnesses, Hopkins came here from a hospital to attend the Roosevelt funeral.

Willing To Aid Truman

After he had lunched with Mr. Truman he was asked whether he had offered his services to the new President. He replied:

"Naturally, like every other citizen, I would want to do everything I could to help him make his Administration a success.

"But there should be no implication in that general statement that should apply to me personally."

For years, Hopkins was a right-hand aide to Mr. Roosevelt, flying all over the world on secret missions, helping the President with advice and information, and even living at the White House for a year and a half.

He has no such ties to President Truman, whose main adviser has been Hugh Fulton, a lawyer, who served as counsel for the Truman Investigation Committee of the Senate.

Declines To Talk Of Future

In declining to talk of his future, Hopkins said:

"I just came back to say good-by to a very good friend of mine. And I came down to pay my respects to the President and wish him well. I know he'll get what he deserves—the support of all the American people in this time."

Hopkins Lunches At White House With Truman

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Washington, April 14 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, friend and confidant of Franklin D. Roosevelt, had lunch at the White House today with President Harry S. Truman.

Looking haggard from illness, Hopkins told reporters he did not want to discuss his plans for the future in any way.

"I just came back to say goodby to a very good friend of mine," he said in an obvious reference to President Roosevelt, then added:

"And I came down to pay my respects to the President, and wish him well. I know he'll get what he deserves—the support of all the American people in this time."

Voice Hardly Audible

Hopkins, who flew to Washington for the funeral from Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., spoke so low that his voice was hardly audible to the reporters who crowded about him as he left the executive mansion.

Hopkins said it was hard for him to tell what was in his mind and heart at this time. But he said he had arranged, when he gets out of the hospital, to see President Truman again and "acquaint him with any information I might have about government that I might have acquired in my relationships with Mr. Roosevelt."

Will Do All Possible

Asked whether he had offered his services to Truman in case the new President wished to take advantage of them, Hopkins replied:

"Naturally, like every other citizen, I would want to do everything I could to help him make his Administration a success. But there should be no implication in that general statement that should apply to me personally."

Hopkins said he thought neither the White House nor himself would have anything to say on that score until he returns to Washington.

"It won't be too long, I hope," he said, "because I'm getting along pretty well."

He said he would, of course, see Mrs. Roosevelt on the present visit.

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TRUMANS TO MOVE INTO BLAIR HOUSE

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—President Harry S. Truman, his wife and daughter, are scheduled to move temporarily into historic Blair House across Pennsylvania avenue from the White House. They are leaving their five-room apartment on Connecticut avenue for the yellow home where kings and chiefs of state usually stay as guests of the President.

It was understood they would not move into the White House until the Roosevelt family is ready to leave.

Amir Faisal, Saudi Arabian delegate to San Francisco, is staying in Blair House now but will leave after Franklin D. Roosevelt's funeral today.

JAP SEES TROUBLE AHEAD FOR TRUMAN

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Nipponese Diplomat Offers Views On President

San Francisco, April 14 (AP)—The special Japanese diplomatic envoy who was in Washington on a "peace" mission when the Nipponese staged their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, was quoted by the Domei agency today as predicting difficulties for President Harry S. Truman.

A Domei radio Tokyo broadcast quoted Saburo Kurusu, the diplomat, as saying the new President "hasn't Roosevelt's ability to lead and control the American people and thereby will confront difficulties." Kurusu presumed that it is President Truman's determination "to fight Japan to the bitter end, and we, too, will fight to the end."

Domei also said Japan's new Premier, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki had extended "profound sympathy" to the American people on the death of President Roosevelt.

Radio Tokyo, speaking of the latest B-29 fire raid, said "it is apparent the enemy carried out such an atrocious action in an attempt to conceal his disappointment over the death of President Roosevelt."

Examiner Read the Eye Chart To Help Truman Join the Army

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INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 14 (AP).—President Harry S. Truman, captain in the Army during the World War, had to "pull sort of a ast one" to get into uniform, it as recalled today by Edgar G. linde, Independence postmaster ho served with Mr. Truman in hat war.

"Harry had weak eyes and his ision was blurred without his lasses," Mr. Hinde said. "He anted very much to get in the rmy, but knew he couldn't pass he physical examination on acount of his eyes—so he just peruaded the examining sergeant to hisper the letters to him so he ould read the chart perfectly. He assed with 20-20 vision.

"Later, after he was already in nd serving, they gave him another xamination and found out about is eyes. He talked them into letng him sign a waiver—and he urned out to be one of the best fficers this country had."

Called Calm Under Fire

Mr. Truman's popularity as a oldier is well known. "He was my dea of a good officer," Mr. Hinde aid. "When we were under fire ver there he was as calm and colected as could be."

It was a day of reminiscing for ll acquaintances of the Truman amily here. Representatives of ational press and broadcasting ervices swarmed the small town n search of stories about the new hief Executive.

A reporter from "The London Mirror" telephoned Miss Ethel Noand, cousin of Mr. Truman, to nquire of his attitude and feeling oward the British.

Miss Noland assured the reorter that President Truman had very warm feeling toward the British people. She explained that e had visited England when verseas in 1917-'18.

Henry P. Chiles, of the County Clerk's staff at Independence, realled that he and Mr. Truman vere in the same class at school. He was always at the head of he class and active in the literary ocieties and such. He didn't tear around and ride fast horses like he rest of us."

Mrs. Truman an Athlete

Mr. Chiles also knew Mrs. Truman as a girl. "She was a great girl," Mr. Chiles chuckled. "She was the first girl I ever knew who could whistle through her teeth. She could bat a ball as far as any boy in the neighborhood.

"I don't want you to get the wrong idea about Bess," Mr. Chiles added, "for as she grew up she became very dignified—but she was quite a tomboy as a youngster, very popular and well liked."

Miss Nellie Noland, another cousin agreed that Mrs. Truman was "very lively" as a girl. "She was a beautiful skater, both on ice skates and roller skates, and was the best tennis player in town.

"Harry wasn't too athletic, he was always bookish, but he did become interested in jujutsu and used to demonstrate for all of us. I think he picked this up while in Battery B."

Called Very Determined

TAMPA, Fla., April 14 (AP).—President Truman is a man who is very determined, says C. W. Latimer, and "if he tells Stalin he wants an island in the Pacific, he'll most likely end up with that island."

This was the characterization of the new Chief Executive presented here by City Representative Latimer, a boyhood friend of Mr. Truman.

President Truman is great on details, studies everything thoroughly before taking any action, and knows where he is going before he moves, Mr. Latimer said.

The city official helped draft Mr. Truman into his first public office as a county judge twenty-three years ago in Independence, Mo., and reported the task required all the persuasive powers of six men.

"They had to sell the idea to him and give him time to study it from every angle," Mr. Latimer asserted, "but once his mind was set he saw it through."

"Hit the Ground" in Argonne

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., April 14 (AP).—Assemblyman Joseph R. Younglove recalled today that President Truman, then an artillery officer, "hit the ground" to save himself during the second day of the Battle of the Argonne in September, 1918.

"He was right at the front and the fighting was the toughest of any in the Argonne Forest," Mr. Younglove said.

He said he and Mr. Truman, then with the 35th Division, were standing on high ground when German field pieces and machine guns fired on an infantry unit directly in front of them. They fell to the ground to avoid the intense fire.

Mr. Younglove said he wrote the Vice-President Dec. 8 and received a reply from him Dec. 19, in which Mr. Truman said he remembered the incident.

Scheiberling Pledges Legion's Aid to Truman

Calls San Francisco Decision a Tribute to Roosevelt

ALBANY, April 14 (AP).—Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander, pledged the American Legion's support to President Truman today and told him his decision to proceed with the San Francisco conference was a "great tribute to our beloved President who carried us so far on the road to victory and peace."

"You face the greatest challenge that has ever confronted an American," Mr. Scheiberling wired the President. "Speaking for the two million men and women of the Legion, I pledge to you our individual and united support.

"Your own knowledge of the horror and suffering of war gives our people confidence that you will continue the effort to build a lasting peace. Your decision to proceed with the San Francisco conference is a gerat tribute to our beloved President who carried us so far on the road to victory and peace."

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Truman Is Called Able And Fair By Colleague

The following appraisal of President Truman was written especially for the Associated Press by Senator Tunnell, who was a schoolteacher and later a lawyer before he was elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket in 1940.

By James M. Tunnell

[United States Senator from Delaware]

Washington, April 13 (AP)—For more than four years I have sat in the Senate of the United States while Harry S. Truman has been either a member or its presiding officer.

I listened to him the day he offered his resolution providing for the committee which was afterward appointed and usually called the Truman Committee.

Senator Truman was firmly convinced that an investigation at that time would not only be the means of discovering any attempt at dishonesty on the part of those dealing with the United States Government either directly or indirectly as contractors or laborers, but he believed that the fact that such a committee was in existence and making honest investigation would prevent dishonesty in such matters.

No Partisanship

It is generally stated that there has never been a minority report from this committee. Senator Truman has shown remarkable ability in investigations during war, when party feelings might have been aroused, to steer his committee through investigations which frequently involved men of both parties without causing any claims of partisanship or unfairness.

Senator Truman has been a liberal in his votes in the Senate. He voted for the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act and the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

Favored Bonus

He voted for joining the World Court, for the Florida Ship Canal, and favored bonus payments to World War veterans. He supported the preparedness program and voted for appropriations to prepare the United States for what he believed to be the coming struggle.

He has been classed as a liberal but has never been the kind of legislator who voted for or against a measure without knowing why.

There has never been the slightest suspicion of dishonesty in connection with any act of Harry Truman's life. His habit of thought today is straightforward. In any matter coming before him as President of the United States his first question will be as to whether it is right and next as to whether the suggestion is possible of attainment.

His experience as a farmer, as a merchant, as a lawyer, as a judge, as a senator, as chairman of the Truman committee, as Vice President, have prepared him for the greater responsibilities of his present position. In every position which he has held he has shown the common-sense attitude of a practical American.

Those who are inclined to estimate his talents lightly are in for a surprise.

My prediction is that President Truman will meet the highest expectations of the American people in the successful conclusion on the war. It will never be difficult to learn what he believes, and why he believes it.

The world will learn that under the smiling surface there is a steeled determination to stand for right and justice.

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9th Racing for Berlin; Russian Drive Reported On

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AMERICAN ENTRY INTO BERLIN IS SEEN IMMINENT

Germans Open Up with Artillery against Ninth Along Elbe River.

CHEMNITZ PERILED

Armored Columns Roar Across Reich Within 18 Miles of Czech Border.

PARIS, Sunday, April 15—(AP) U. S. First and Third army tanks drove deep beyond besieged Leipzig and within 85 miles of the Russian lines yesterday while the Germans opened up with artillery against the Ninth army front less than 45 miles west of Berlin.

A German radio commentator today described the Third army drive, which had reached within seven miles of Chemnitz, as "significant," and predicted its speedy exploitation for a link-up with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army in Silesia.

Berlin Front-Line City

The same commentator declared Berlin now was "a front-line city" and "may well reckon with defense simultaneously against the western Allies and the Soviets."

The Americans west of Berlin moved up to the twice-breached Elbe river on a 90-mile-wide front while some 750 RAF heavy bombers subjected Berlin and the suburban garrison town of Potsdam to a heavy night bombing.

(The American broadcasting station in Europe told the German people that the entry into Berlin was "imminent" and asserted a "state of tension" existed in the capital, now menaced by American forces 45 miles away and Russian troops 30 miles away.)

As American armored columns roared 10 miles or more eastward under a partial news blackout in the center of Germany, one infantry unit was only 18 miles from the Czech frontier.

The First's Ninth Armored division and the Third's Fourth and Sixth Armored divisions had struck so deep into the enemy's rear that the Germans now must turn for a back-to-back death stand or be cut off from retreat into the southern mountains.

Already this mountain fortress of Bavaria and Austria had been penetrated on the north by yet another Third army column—the Eleventh Armored division—which roared into the Wagnerian city of Bayreuth, 124 miles north of Munich and 173 miles from Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden.

Continue Leipzig Battle

The battle for refugee-packed Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of Berlin, thundered into its second day. The Ninth Armored division quit the Leipzig siege and joined the powerful eastward push.

North of Leipzig, the First army's Third Armored division broke loose on a 30-mile gallop that reached a point three miles south of Dessau, six miles from the Elbe river, and 55 miles southwest of Berlin itself.

The U. S. Ninth army forced a second crossing of the Elbe river at an undisclosed point on its looping front bulging within 45 miles of Berlin, and was battering against the capital's leveled anti-aircraft guns as it strove to build up the bridgehead.

The Germans on this front also were being forced to fight back to back with the Russian lines 90 miles away, but there was as yet no indication that any forces had been disengaged from the Eastern front to attempt to save the ruined capital.

Berlin in fact reported the Russians were about to launch a mighty offensive along the Oder and Neisse rivers east of the Reich capital.

Far behind this front, two big German cities fell—Brunswick, aircraft manufacturing center with a population of 201,000, and the Ruhr's Dortmund, with a population of 537,000.

Compress Ruhr Pocket

The battle to liquidate the Ruhr pocket was in its final phase. It had shrunk to one-fifth its original size and 114,000 of the estimated 150,000 Germans troops cut off there had been captured.

On the Ninth army's western flank, the British Second army drove 36 miles out of its Celle bridgehead and reached Uelzen, 22 miles from the Elbe river and 42 miles southeast of the great port city of Hamburg.

The battle for northern Holland was all but won by the Canadian First army, which drove into the Dutch communications center of Groeningen near the North Sea and to the east were within 10 miles of the sea on the approaches to the port of Emden.

Canadians farther south captured Arnhem, where heroic British parachute troops met defeat last September, and drove into Apeldoorn, 16 miles to the north, where Kaiser Wilhelm spent his exile.

On the southern end of the front, the French First army in a 13-mile drive captured Kehl, east bank Rhine city opposite Strasbourg, erasing the threat to that city. More than 50 towns were captured.

The U. S. Seventh army was fanning out steadily on a broad front east of the French positions in the Black Forest and running into stiff resistance.

The Fourth Armored division of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army was battering at the approaches of the communications city of Chemnitz, 33 miles west of Dresden.

When last reported it had driven six miles beyond the Mulde river in twin advances and was in the vicinity of Meinsdorf, seven miles west of Chemnitz, and Hohenstein, nine miles to the southwest.

There was no late news from the Sixth Armored division, which last was reported near Lindenberg, 22 miles southeast of Leipzig.

Near Czech Border

The 90th Infantry in a 10-mile advance was nearing Lichtenberg, 18 miles from the Czech border.

The Eleventh Armored division swung 15 miles southeast into Bayreuth, home of the Wagner music festivals and at the northern edge of mountainous south Germany where the Nazis finally will be brought to bay.

The Eleventh Armored division also battled to the vicinity of Untersteinach, where it was 25 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia.

Infantry was crowding in close behind the armored spearheads, clearing town after town.

The 76th Infantry cleared Zeitz, 20 miles southwest of Leipzig, against moderate resistance while the 80th Infantry captured Gera, city of 82,000 population 33 miles southwest of Leipzig.

While attacking in front of Leipzig, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First army likewise was bypassing it on the south.

Following over a route churned by the treads of U. S. Third army tanks headed for Dresden, the First Army's Ninth Armored division reached the Pleisse river at Bergisdorf, 15 miles southeast of Leipzig.

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Columns nearest Leipzig still were reported seven miles southwest of the city and heavily engaged by Germans manning leveled antiaircraft guns. The German strongpoint of Wissenfels, 16 miles southwest of Leipzig, fell after a 20-hour battle.

Another armored column also was heavily engaged nine miles southwest of Halle, which lies 16 miles northwest of Leipzig. The Germans turned villages into strongholds blazing with bazooka, mortar and artillery fire.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. 9th Army Infantry was spilling out on the north German plain and cementing the flanks for the two Elbe River crossings.

The 84th Infantry reached Wittinge and Gladdenstadt, 30 miles north of Brunswick and close to the British forces swinging northeastward toward the Elbe.

While the siege of Magdeburg continued, the 2d Armored Division was gathering strength on the east bank of the Elbe to the south and bridging it under heavy fire.

While the Germans gave way southwest of Hamburg on Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British 2d Army front, they still held fast on the direct approaches to that second city of Germany and a second port of Bremen to the southwest.

Going is Slow At Bremen.

British troops and tanks southeast of Bremen found the going slow in attempts to enlarge the Aller River bridgehead, where they might sweep northwest and take that port from the rear. Violent counterattacks by a marine division were beaten off in this area.

Along the western flank steady gains were reported. The strongly-defended communications center of Cloppenburg, 35 miles southwest of Bremen, finally was captured. The British then pushed five miles beyond to within 16 miles of the city of Oldenburg.

Farther north the Canadians finally fought into the strongpoint of Zwolle, less than 10 miles from the Zuider Zee.

Infantry of the U. S. 7th Army captured Bamberg, a railway center with a population of 57,000, 30 miles north of the Nazi party city of Nurnberg.

All along Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 120-mile front the Americans were on the move.

Patton Near Czech Border

Paris, April 14 (AP)—The American 9th Army won a second crossing over the Elbe River today and fought slowly forward on the outer defenses of Berlin. First and 3d Army tanks drove well past besieged Leipzig and advanced into the Nazi mountain stronghold of Bayreuth.

The flanking sweep past Leipzig carried deep into Saxony to within 7 miles of Chemnitz, 88 miles from the Russian lines and 38 from Dresden.

The 3d Army's 90th Infantry reached a point 18 miles from the Czechoslovak border as the 4th Armored Division drove to a point within 7 miles of industrial Chemnitz, a front dispatch reported.

Roads From Berlin Cut

For all practical purposes, Germany had been cut in two, for the last direct communications from Berlin south—including the superhighway to Munich—were cut. The 3d Army had bypassed the northwest tip of Czechoslovakia.

The 9th Army captured Dortmund, second largest city of the Ruhr and eleventh largest in Germany. Its 537,000 peacetime residents worked in the great coal mines over which the city sprawled and in its vast steel and iron mills and synthetic oil plants. The city was an important traffic center but was ruined by bombs and shells.

Arc Around Berlin

The 1st Army closed within 55 miles southwest of Berlin, widening the siege arc being fashioned around the capital by the 9th Army to the west and the Russians to the east.

A 30-mile armored dash carried within 3 miles of Dessau, where the Mulde River meets the Elbe.

The Canadians seized Arnhem, eleventh city of Holland.

The 1st Army captured the industrial center of Luedenscheid and came within 2½ miles of cutting the Ruhr pocket in two near Hagen, menaced on the north by the 9th Army.

French Make Gains

The French took Kehl across the Rhine from Strasbourg and 50 other places, including Buehl, Achern, Reystadt, Gamhurst and Otterswier plus "enormous quantities of material" and prisoners so numerous they could not be immediately counted.

Supreme headquarters did not disclose where the new Elbe crossing was made.

[BBC said the crossing was 15 miles southeast of Magdeburg at Barby.]

The original bridgehead was established by the Hell on Wheels (2d Armored) Division using assault boats near Magdeburg. The nearest 9th Army troops last were reported 45 miles from Berlin.

Many Cities Captured

Among cities captured were Brunswick, Jena, Zeitz, Saalfeld, Rudolstadt, Sangerhausen, Weissenfels, Gerolzhofen, Lichtenfels and Lichtenau.

The 7th Army fought into the rail center of Bamberg, 32 miles from Nuernberg, and on a canal to the Danube. Fighting flared

Yanks Entry Into Nazi Capital Is Near, Report Says

APR 15 1945

London, April 14 (AP)—ABSIE, the American station in Europe which beams propaganda broadcasts to the continent, said today the United States 9th Army's entry into Berlin was "imminent." The station explained, however, that this statement was based on the broad picture drawn from front-line dispatches.

The broadcast made no reference to specific distances from Berlin. Latest advices from Associated Press Correspondents with the 9th Army placed the 9th Army 45 miles from the city.

Absie's report was broadcast at 5.30 P. M. and said:

"There is a state of tension in Berlin as the United States 9th Army approaches the city's western outskirts. [illegible] into Berlin is imminent."

through the cities of Magdeberg, Bayreuth, Gera and the Dutch centers of Goeningken, Zwolle and Appeldorn.

The British besieged Bremen and outflanked Hamburg by plunging 36 miles to within 23 miles of the Elbe south of Hamburg.

The Ruhr pocket was compressed down to a fourth its original size as the one hundred fourteen thousandth prisoner streamed from Germany's greatest industrial valley. The 1st Army took 34,847 prisoners yesterday, 19,904 from the Ruhr. More than 50,000 surrendered the day before.

Trap In Holland

The Canadians were attacking 200,000 Nazis caught in a larger trap in Holland and helping the British erase 40,000 pocketed southwest of Bremen. Already 400,000 Germans have been taken this month.

Supreme headquarters said French troops under Gen. Eduard Rene-Marie de Larimat had made a limited attack at an undisclosed point on the French coast—"the forgotten front"—where thousands of Germans still hold the Gironde estuary, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Lorient and Dunkerque. Some 1,500 American heavy bombers attacked the Germans at Royan and Pointe de Grave, barring access to the port of Bordeaux.

Infantry Moving Up

Third Army infantry was rushing up between Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 4th and 6th Armored Divisions while his Thunderbolt (11th Armored) Division broke into Gera, 35 miles south of Leipzig and 33 west of Chemnitz.

Gen. Omar Bradley's armies bypassed Leipzig and tightened the siege arc around the great Saxony city. The closest troops were last reported 4 miles away.

Yanks east of the Elbe were encountering heavy fire from flak batteries guarding the capital. They were making slow progress on the Brandenburg Plain. Americans were along the Elbe for almost 100 miles.

96 Miles From Prague

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops moved within 85 miles of the Skoda munitions works at Pilsen and 96 of the Czechoslovak capital of Prague.

Three of Bradley's armies were less than 100 miles from the Russian lines. The 3d Army was within 88 miles of the Soviets, the 9th was 90 miles and the 1st was reported 95 miles from the Red armies.

The Germans fought without a cohesive front and without a cohesive command. The rear of the mass of their armies along the Oder was being penetrated by the swift advance of American armies which gained 30 or more miles in a day.

With the loss of the aircraft center of Brunswick, Germany had lost half of her 58 cities of more than 100,000 population.

British Gains In North

The British 2d Army cut loose in the north in an advance to Uelsen, 49 miles southeast of Hamburg.

The Canadians fought to within seven miles of the North Sea and onto the approaches of Emden.

The Hell on Wheels (2d) Armored Division of the 9th Army had established a firm bridgehead over the Elbe in the Magdeburg area 97 miles from the capital and was progressing slowly. The 17th Engineers Corps was forced to proceed slowly with bridging the 450-foot river because the Germans had the site under direct observation and heavy artillery fire.

The 5th Division north of Magdeburg was closer to Berlin—45 miles away. Bridging the Elbe presents even greater difficulties than the Roer or Rhine Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher said. The main fire on the bridgehead came from the flak batteries.

Nazis Can Move Overnight

"The 9th Army is so close to the Russian front now that the Germans could move a tank division from one front to the other overnight, and it is expected that some divisions from the East will appear on the side of Berlin if the Nazis plan to defend the capital," the Gallagher dispatch said.

Great cities in the Ruhr were near capture, including Duesseldorf, Wuppertal, Hagen, Salengen, Oberhausen and Mulheim. Some may have fallen already.

The 3d Army was racing across eastern Germany virtually unopposed—driving down clear roads as fast as the greatest aerial resupply effort of the war could keep the attacking columns powered.

By entering Bayreuth after a 15-mile gain, the 3d Army outflanked the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg, 40 miles to the southwest. Bayreuth, scene of Wagnerian music festivals, is 124 miles north of Munich and 173 miles from Hitler's mountain home at Berchtesgaden.

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2 Red Armies Launch Mighty Berlin Drive

KARLSRUHE

Germans Report Massive Tank Battle Rages Before Capital.

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LONDON, Sunday, April 15—(AP) Panicky German broadcasts said that a massive, swaying tank battle was raging early today within 30 miles of Berlin after two mighty Soviet armies opened "preparatory" offensive operations yesterday for a linkup with American troops.

The battle raged after massed Russian forces broke through powerful Nazi fortifications in preliminary thrusts which, Berlin said, indicated that the Red army had begun the grand-scale, long-planned offensive to engulf Berlin and end the war.

Drive Toward Yanks

Late German broadcasts indicated that the major Soviet blow was about to fall along the Neisse river 85 miles from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army. One Soviet battle group was said to be attacking after violent artillery fire to cover up heavier attacks planned to sweep south of Berlin and link up in the area of Dresden.

There was no confirmation from Moscow, but dispatches reported a zero-hour atmosphere in the Soviet capital.

With captured Vienna behind them, Russian armies in the south wheeled toward Hitler's mountain lair at Berchtesgaden, drove within 63 miles of the Austrian city of Linz, and in Czechoslovakia battered within 29 miles southeast of the war production city of Bruenn (Brno), Moscow disclosed.

Berlin said that fighting was spreading like wildfire along a 57-mile front east and southeast of Berlin in the initial blows of a massive offensive involving four armies and possibly the greatest concentration of men and materiel massed by the Red army.

The first blows were launched near Guben, 50 miles southeast of Berlin, yesterday morning, the enemy said. Later, six-inch artillery guns opened a paralyzing barrage from bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder river between Kuestrin and Frankfurt, due east of the capital.

The attacks were described as "diversionary" and of "regimental strength" designed to feel out German positions, preparatory to the main offensive which Berlin said was "immediately imminent."

Tank Battle Raging

But in fighting west of Kuestrin, Berlin admitted that a tank battle already was raging, claiming that 47 Russian tanks had been destroyed "within a few hours." In this area, where last enemy reports put the Russians 30 miles from Berlin, Nazi broadcasts admitted that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's tanks had penetrated "into foremost German positions."

After the break-in, the Nazi DNB agency said, Zhukov's troops were "forced to take cover and subsequently were weakened by German fire." DNB, however, did not claim that the Russians retreated.

South of Frankfurt, near Fuerstenburg, lively activity also was reported blazing. There, the enemy said, Russian sappers were clearing German minefields.

Nazi broadcasts said four powerful Russian armies were poised along a 170-mile front. American armies were only 88 miles away. Gloomy Nazi commentators said: "We must stand and fight—win or die—as the Russians are getting ready to smother us like a blizzard across the steppes."

Far to the north, Russian rearguard troops opened an offensive to clear the Samland peninsula of East Prussia west of Koenigsberg, capturing more than 60 towns and villages and 7,000 prisoners and constricting the enemy pocket to 153 square miles. Soviet naval planes again lashed enemy shipping off the coast and sank 13 small naval ships, a tanker and 18 enemy transports totaling 92,000 tons.

Meanwhile, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army west of Vienna advanced 12 miles through the Danube valley north of the Vienna woods and captured more than 60 towns and settlements and 2,200 prisoners.

Tolbukhin's troops breached the Traisen river and captured Herzogenburg, 63 miles east of Linz, 132 miles of Berchtesgaden, and 89 miles of Bavaria.

Along the south bank of the Danube, advancing tank forces pushed forward 12 miles from Tulin to take the station of Gemein Lebarn, 133 miles southeast of the Czechoslovak capital of Prague.

Sweep Across Austria

On the north bank of the Danube, infantrymen of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army also were sweeping across Austria and Czechoslovakia in a drive that ultimately may wheel to Prague.

They closed in on the rail junction of Breclav (Lundenburg) on the Austrian-Czechoslovak frontier, by taking the suburb of Stara Breclav, site of an important German airfield and 29 miles southeast of Bruenn, guarding the southeastern approaches across the Moravian plateaus to Prague.

The Red army storm before Berlin, brewing for 10 weeks as the Russians brought up two armies from East Prussia and Danzig and massed them on a 170-mile front from Stettin bay to the Sudeten mountains east of Dresden, apparently was about to burst with full fury.

Six-inch Russian offensive guns, Berlin said, opened the "diversionary attack" from a Red army bridgehead at the Oder-Neisse river confluence north of Guben, 50 miles from the Nazi capital. A violent barrage lasted 25 minutes and then Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army troops went over to the attack.

The Germans said, however, that the blow was "designed to conceal Russian concentrations farther to the south" along the Neisse river.

A short time after this announcement, a German military spokesman in Berlin said zero-hour was imminent for the major offensive.

Along a 57-mile front from Kuestrin, 38 miles east of Berlin, to Forst, on the Neisse river 13 miles south of Guben, the spokesman said "the Russians are busy clearing German minefields and establishing lanes through these fields—an unmistakeable sign that the planned large-scale offensive toward the west is about to begin."

The German Transocean Agency forecast a great pincer and frontal assault on Berlin.

It predicted the combined 2d and 3d White Russian armies under Marshals Konstantin K. Rokossovsky and Alexander M. Vasilevsky, former chief of the Red Army general staff, would strike across the Oder River northeast of Berlin, sweep north of the capital and cut the Berlin-Stettin *autobahn*.

Russian military men said the main bulk of the German Army is massed along the Oder-Neisse sector and despite rapid Anglo-American advances, these forces must be crushed. They believe the cost may be heavy. But standing ready to fight is the greatest weight of tanks, artillery and infantry massed by the Red Army and to supplement them are large forces of cavalry and the air force to give the final death blows to the W... *macht.*

Tito's Army Active

West of Vienna the Germans admitted deep penetrations near St. Poelten, 28 miles from the Austrian capital, while to the south Soviet Alpine troops pushed into the Fischbacher Alps toward Austria's second city of Graz.

Meanwhile, Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army broke through German lines in northeastern Yugoslavia, forced three major rivers and in a 32-mile sweep westward stormed six strong points and a dozen smaller places, the Free Yugoslavia communiqué announced.

The action was fought in the plains of the Srem lowland between the confluence of the Drava and Danube rivers and north of the Sava River, where the Germans held fortified positions northeast of Belgrade.

[A second communiqué said that the island of Rab, in the Adriatic Sea, off Yugloslavia's northwest coast 35 miles south of Fiume, also had been captured.]

Meanwhile today other powerful Russian forces released by the fall of Vienna mounted new drives aimed at Prague and the Nazis' mountain fortifications in South Germany.

The Austrian capital on the Danube fell yesterday to the combined weight of the Second and Third Ukrainian Armies under Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Feodor I. Tolbukhin after a week-long siege that resulted in the capture of 130,000 Germans, by Moscow account.

Vienna, second city of the greater Reich and bulwark of the invasion routes to Bavaria, little more than 100 miles away, was the tenth European capital occupied by the Red Army and the eighteenth liberated or dominated by the Allies.

Moscow said that between March 15 and April 13, eleven German tank divisions were smashed as Russian forces closed in on the Austrian capital, and the Soviet radio last night said the Viennese had saved the honor of the Austrian nation by assisting in the liberation of the famed city of song.

The Viennese celebrated their liberation with public waltzes in the city's squares. The streets were hung with Austrian and Soviet flags as the populace saluted the Red Army with unconcealed joy, a Moscow broadcast reported.

Meanwhile, Malinovsky's troops northeast of the capital, captured the war center of Hodonin in a surge across the Moravian border that carried to within thirty-two miles of Bruenn (Brno), Czecho-Slovak arms center. The Soviet forces were storming the Morava River along a fourteen-mile stretch and driving forward on a twenty-five-mile front in this sector.

Tolbukhin's tanks were rolling back the Germans across Austria west of Vienna between the Danube and Drava rivers. Berlin already has reported a wholesale withdrawal of Nazi troops on this wide 170-mile front.

Tolbuhkin was driving hard toward Berchtesgaden, Hitler's Bavarian mountain stronghold, but perhaps more significant was Malinovsky's push into Moravia, which with Bohemia, is the last arsenal for the crumbling Wehrmacht.

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REDS REPORTED PROBING LINES BEFORE BERLIN

KARLSRUHE

Russians West of Vienna Push On for Prague and South Germany.

AUSTRIAN CITY CELEBRATES

Moscow Says People of Capital Saved Nation's Honor by Aid Given to Soviet Forces.

London, April 14 (A. P.).—Marshal Zhukov's First White Russian Army troops probed the German defenses before Berlin today with attacks from their Oder bridgeheads along a thirty-five-mile front which heralded, the Germans said, "a general offensive toward the capital which will begin very shortly."

The Berlin radio commentator, Ernst von Hammer, who made the report, said the preparatory attacks were in regimental strength.

30.24-24795

'Greatest Battle' Forecast For Russ Front

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—Every sign indicated today that four massive Russian Army groups were approaching the zero hour for the drive against German divisions massed on the Eastern front from Silesia to the Baltic.

The Russians were rested and ready for the campaign which promises to destroy a principal part of Adolf Hitler's staggering military forces. The expected blow might result in the greatest battle of World War II.

"Greatest Offensive"

[Berlin broadcasts said today that the Russians "are about to launch their great offensive" on the Eastern front aimed at Berlin and a linkup with British and American armies driving toward the Reich capital from the west. One German correspondent said Russian artillery was in position for the preliminary bombardment.

[The Germans indicated they expected Soviet forces to strike to outflank Berlin from the north and south while Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, now approximately 30 miles due east of Berlin, staged the frontal blow.]

Mud Hampers Effort

Working against troublesome thaws and mud, which hampered transport on lines of communications stretching from the Urals, Soviet forces now have thoroughly prepared for the fight.

Premier Marshal Stalin will throw the greatest force of the war into the fray. Marshal Zhukov, who was the defender of Moscow, well may be the man upon whom the burden will fall to lead the spearhead attack.

Konev In Command

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commander of the 1st Ukrainian Army, probably will direct the southern wing of the all-out offensive into the heart of Germany.

What disposition Stalin will make of his forces in the Baltic operations, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army and Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky's 3d White Russian Army, remains to be seen. These two forces may be sent into the lower Oder sector opposite Stettin or should

to the salient between Konev's and Zhukov's principal spearheads.

Push Toward Prague

New Russian drives today were aimed at Prague and the Nazis' mountain fortifications in southern Germany.

Vienna fell yesterday after a week-long siege that resulted in the capture of 130,000 Germans, by Moscow account.

The Austrian capital, second city of the Greater Reich, was the tenth European capital occupied by the Red Army and the eighteenth liberated or dominated by the Allies.

RAF BOMBERS RIP BERLIN, POTTSDAM

Raid Seen as Softening Up Attack for Ground Forces.

LONDON, Sunday, April 15—(AP) RAF heavy bombers last night assaulted Berlin and its western suburban garrison town of Pottsdam, toward which Allied armies were surging in strength.

The heavy bombings, first since the RAF hit Berlin in three waves the night of April 12, was seen as a possible softening-up attack for the ground forces.

The air ministry estimated that possibly 750 Lancaster heavy bombers participated.

The isolated German garrison which has been blockading the southwestern French port of Bordeaux for months was attacked today by 1,150 Flying Fortresses and Liberators in a revived offensive against the Nazis' forgotten front in France. Five bombers were reported missing.

Supreme headquarters in Paris announced that French forces followed up the attack with a limited assault on an undisclosed sector of the French coast, heightening speculation here that the plane raid was designed to soften up German defenses as a prelude to land or sea operations.

Returning crewmen said they encountered little or no flak and all bombing was visual with good results. It was the first time in nearly two years that such a large force of heavy bombers had attacked a target without fighter escort.

At least 3,500 tons of high explosives were slammed into the Gironde estuary gateway from the sea to Bordeaux in the two-hour raid started shortly after daybreak. The assault followed a night attack by 750 RAF heavy bombers on the great German naval base at Kiel.

It was estimated that possibly 35,000 Germans are crowed along both sides of the Gironde estuary, part of possibly 170,000 Nazis still holding out in half a dozen pockets of resistance scattered along the French coast from Dunkerque to Bordeaux.

The British coastal command announced that RAF planes caught a large German coastal steamer believed to be moving troops through the Kattegat from Norway to Baltic ports and at least two direct hits were scored.

The Air Ministry announced that the German 10,000-ton cruiser Admiral Hipper and the 5,400-ton cruiser Emden were believed damaged April 9 in a raid on Kiel which is jammed with the last remnants of the Nazi navy. It was there that the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer was sunk.

Gironde Pocket Hammered By U.S. Planes

London, April 14 (AP)—The German heavy cruiser Admiral Hipper and the cruiser Emden are believed to have been damaged in the Kiel raid of April 9 when the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer was sunk, the British Air Ministry announced tonight.

London, April 14 (AP)—A force of 1,150 American heavy bombers made a surprise attack at dawn today on German strong points and anti-aircraft positions on both sides of the Gironde Estuary north of the French Atlantic port of Bordeaux.

This is one of a half dozen isolated places along the French coast where Germans estimated to total 170,000 are still holding out.

The bombing fleets dropped 3,500 tons of explosives through clear skies in a two-hour attack started soon after daybreak. Concrete fortresses, troop concentrations and largely silent anti-aircraft batteries were among the targets struck around Royan. Unescorted, the bombers met no fighters.

Coast Sector Attacked

Some time later [illegible] headquarters announced that French troops simultaneously had carried out a limited attack on an undisclosed sector of the French coast.

The daybreak attack followed a blow last night by more than 750 RAF Lancaster and Halifax bombers on Kiel, chief refuge for what remains of the German navy.

There was speculation in London that the bombing of the Gironde pocket might be linked with some kind of land or sea action.

It was the first time in nearly two years that Fortresses and Liberators carried out a daylight operation wholly without fighter escort.

Supplied By Subs

Perhaps 21,000 Germans are still sitting out the war in the Royan district around the mouth of the Gironde. Others are holding out in Dunkerque, St. Nazaire and the Channel islands. Small quantities of food and other supplies have been sent to them occasionally by Nazi aircraft and submarines.

Three aircraft were reported missing from last night's RAF operations which, in addition to the attack on Kiel, included a raid by 100 bombers on objectives in Hamburg, Boizenburg southeast of Hamburg, and in Stralsund, another German naval base on the Baltic northwest of Stettin.

Big Blasts Reported

RAF airmen observed many big explosions during the attack on Kiel, where reconnaissance had shown the harbor packed two days ago with all kinds of shipping driven from such Baltic ports as Gydnia, Danzig and Konigsberg by the Russians.

Last night's attack was made through clouds under control of a master bomber—one plane that hovers over the target and directs all bombing by night. The entire port area, including three big shipbuilding yards, was saturated with both high-explosive and incendiary bombs.

London Newspaper Shouts "This Is Victory Week End"

London, Sunday, April 15 (AP)—The London *Sunday Express* reported today that "news of major importance is known to have reached the Cabinet Ministers yesterday," and declared "the war may end literally at any moment."

[While there are indications that an American-Russian junction or entry into Berlin may come at any time, the best information available to the Associated Press is that an actual end of the war in Europe will not come for some time.]

Called Victory Week End

Contributing to the wave of optimism in London, the *Sunday Dispatch* carried a headline saying "This is the victory week end."

However, when a secretary at Prime Minister Churchill's residence at 10 Downing Street was asked if there had been an official state alert, he said: "No—thank you."

No special preparations had been made in official quarters in London for any startling announcements over the week end. Censors were not clamping down on any news generally known.

Bell-Ringers Rotate Shifts

And though bell-ringers went on rotating shifts at St. Paul's Cathedral to be sure of being on hand when the news proclaiming victory does come, there were few takers of bets that V-E day would come this week end.

Many Britons got their cue that something might happen from Prime Minister Churchill's decision not to attend President Roosevelt's funeral.

An authoritative report said the Prime Minister made the decision against his personal wishes and that it was dictated by last-minute reports from the war fronts which made his presence here essential.

Expect Guerrilla Fighting

Throughout England the air of tense expectancy was tempered only by grief over the death of President Roosevelt and by the realization that large-scale guerrilla warfare probably will be waged before the last of the fanatical Nazis have been eliminated.

Key Government officials were ordered to remain at their posts. Most high-ranking foreign diplomats stayed close to their jobs.

The man in the street was betting the V-E day proclamation would come anywhere from tomorrow to Thursday, when Churchill is scheduled to review the progress of the war again.

Steel emergency barriers have been erected to screen the broad steps and forecourt of St. Paul's to prevent injuries among the mass expected to assemble there to give thanks for victory. The big church's famed choir stood by for thanksgiving services.

Banner lines on London evening newspapers declared German "Collapse at Hand," "Reich Entering Its Last Hours."

It was the general opinion that an announcement of the end would be issued simultaneously in London, Moscow and Washington.

Nazi Damper On News

London, April 14 (AP).—The German radio and press services were blacked out on all crucial sectors of the western front today, and only the Berlin station was on the air.

The Transocean and DNB agencies had made no broadcasts since 7 P. M., and the International Information Bureau reported only on the Dutch front and the Ruhr pocket.

Last Shot Held Fired In Defense Of Britain

London, April 14 (AP)—In relinquishing command of Britain's anti-aircraft command, Gen. Sir F. A. Pile today told his gunners, "I think I have seen you fire the last shot in defense of this country."

General Pile said no German aircraft of flying bombs had been seen over England in three weeks and that fifteen days had passed without a rocket falling.

Rudolf Hess Moved From Prison To Prison

London, April 14 (AP)—Rudolf Hess, once deputy Führer of Germany and now wallowing in melancholia with the collapse of the German Army near, is a here-today and gone-tomorrow war prisoner of Britain.

Closely guarded since he bailed out of a Messerschmitt on a Scottish moor May 10, 1941, on a reported peace-mission, bushy-eyed Hess now is being moved from one hide-out to another, it was understood today.

The objective is to prevent fanatical Nazi war prisoners who might escape from attempting to liberate him, kill him or give him an opportunity to kill himself.

When German prisoners made a mass breakout from Newport stockade last month, Hess was only 20 miles away. Guards were doubled and he was moved to another secluded spot.

VON PAPEN SEIZED BY YANKS IN RUHR

'Gray Fox' of Nazi Diplomacy Taken Prisoner at Hunting Lodge.

PARIS, April 14 — (AP) Franz Von Papen, the gray fox of Nazi diplomacy and a notorious international figure since he was kicked out of the United States in 1915, was captured in the Ruhr pocket by the U. S. Ninth army April 11, Allied headquarters disclosed tonight.

The 65-year-old former chancellor of the German republic, vice-chancellor under Hitler and later ambassador to Austria and Turkey, was seized at a small hunting lodge near Stockhausen, 25 miles southeast of Hamm. Taken with him were his son, Capt. Friedrich-Franz and his son-in-law, Baron Max von Stockhausen.

Captured by U. S. Troops

The capture was made by Lt. Thomas McKinley of Lexington, Ky., and seven soldiers.

They were: Sgts. Stephen A. Witchko of McKees Rocks, Pa., Hugh G. Frederick of Adamsville, Ala., Herbert A. Steuben, Chicago; Waldo L. Elder of Burlington, Iowa; and Pfcs. Jesse H. Leonard of Lexington, N. C., Denver M. Terrill of Bunker, Mo., and Anthony L. Giuinti of Chicago.

Von Papen, famed for lighting on his feet in many a desperate situation, including the Nazi blood purge of 1934 in which he was marked for destruction, exclaimed upon his capture:

"I wish this war were over."

"So do eleven million other guys," replied Sgt. Frederick as he led away the man who has been named in countless unconfirmed rumors as a would-be peace negotiator.

What will happen to Von Papen next has not been disclosed but authoritative word from Britain was that he was regarded as "just a prisoner," despite his lack of military status.

Von Papen became widely known in the First World War when, as German military attache to the United States, he was expelled for "improper activities in military and naval matters" in connection with the notorious Zimmerman incident.

The United States then was neutral, but a British destroyer stopped the neutral ship on which he was traveling, and found his baggage papers which led to the arrest and trial of numerous German espionage suspects in the United States. Von Papen, himself, as a diplomat, went free eventually and was assigned to a liaison job with the Turkish army for the remainder of that war.

Von Papen had been an important servant of Hitler for more than a dozen years.

Former German Chancellor

He himself was chancellor of the German republic in 1932, the year before Hitler took power. As chancellor he had refused to deal with the rising Nazi party, but in 1933 he helped bring Hitler together with important bankers who contributed to the Nazi movement.

While Von Papen barely escaped with his life in the 1934 Nazi blood purge, the agile gray fox managed to land on his feet and shortly was appointed ambassador to Austria, a country to which he gave the kiss of death.

He it was who persuaded Premier Schuschnigg to make the fateful journey to Berchtesgaden in February, 1938, which resulted in the forced anschluss with Germany and in Schuschnigg's imprisonment.

This cheap victory so pleased Hitler that he named the Catholic Junkers Von Papen a member of the Nazi party and sent him to Turkey as ambassador in 1939 to keep up the "good" work.

Von Papen failed, however, to win Turkey to the German side.

Shrewd, affable, dignified, he was credited by the Turks with probably saving them from German attack, as he argued with Hitler that he could win the Turks through diplomacy without use of an army.

Even in those days, there was talk that Von Papen might some day seek to seize power in Germany eventually and make peace with the Allies. Adroit as he was, however, he failed to bring off any such coup. Yet he has escaped the Nazi collapse by becoming a prisoner of the Americans.

The instant reaction in London upon news of his capture was "Von Papen's done it again, as far as getting out of the Nazi frying pan and the fire."

The same authoritative British spokesman who made this comment added, "this time there is no fixing. He is just a prisoner."

Nazis Apt To Fight On Past V-E Day, Possibly Into Next Winter

APR 15 1945

By James M. Long

Allied Headquarters, Paris, April 14 (AP)—The German Army, still fighting fiercely in the east, no longer has either a cohesive front or a coherent command in the West. The long-awaited linkup splitting the Reich in the middle is near—but that does not mean that the war in Europe will end at that time.

There may still be military fighting on into next winter, but it is not likely that this will still be regarded as an active phase of the European war.

Joint Action Expected

V-E day will come, according to the best available opinion here, somewhere between the Allied linkup and the end of subsequent fighting. And it will come by Allied proclamation and not by German surrender.

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Events since General Eisenhower a fortnight ago predicted that the Germans would continue to fight as best they could until the last inch of the Reich has been overrun have only served to underscore the supreme commander's words.

But it is hardly likely that Eisenhower alone could or would proclaim a V-E day. It would be proclaimed by a joint agreement with Premier Stalin, and it could hardly come, whatever the success of the cleanup in the West, until the Eastern front, too, had collapsed.

Two Fronts Forming

There is no disposition here to believe that even splitting the Reich in two will cause the collapse of a fighting front—actually many fighting fronts as the German command disintegrates into separate pockets of major resistance.

These fronts are already forming. One, perhaps the weaker of two, is shaping up in the north in a great arc backed up against the Baltic Sea and trying to hold the northern ports and perhaps Berlin.

The other would be a great arc in the south centered upon the "national redoubt" of Nazism—the hideaways of mountainous southern Germany and northern Austria between Lake Constance and Berchtesgaden.

Foe Being Concentrated

The arc in the north will probably break into more than one pocket, particularly if the Allies in the west continue their wedge toward Hamburg and Luebeck.

It would mean there would be the Berlin arc to clear out, the northern ports, western Holland—perhaps eventually even Denmark and Norway. Norway and the heart of the south German redoubt might take months to clean out, especially if the Nazis held on there past fall.

It is not suggested that the Germans would necessarily be able to do that with any degree of success. The American speed through middle Germany and the force of the Russain drive are bringing the end near even faster than the Germans had calcluated.

But, by the very nature of the Allied breakthrough in the center, considerable *Wehrmacht* forces are actually being folded back into these arcs.

Situation Unprecedented

The situation is virtually without military precedent—a people beaten and unable to quit, a nation defeated and unwilling to surrender; and the prospect of one side eventually having to announce that it had won a war.

Just when the Allied victory proclamation will come, will depend upon the extent of the breakdown of the German fighting force. But it is conceivable—even probable—tht when it does come the Germans will still have at least a nominal army in the field. That is to say, the proclamation may not await breakdown of the German opposition into purely guerrilla resistance.

But it would certainly not come until virtually all of Germany had been seized and resistance whittled down to mere mop-up.

If that was the case, there might come a "celebrational" victory day, and after that the war would continue as "aggressive occupation" of additional parts of the Reich and the liberation of the last bits of German-held and German-conquered territory.

It would be entirely conceivable under such conditions that some American doughboys would still be in the fighting line in Europe and new Gold Stars would be added to the little flags in the windows down Main Street back home for weeks, or even months, after the day of celebration.

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Nazis May Fight In Hide-Aways Through 1945

Victory Proclamation Date in Doubt as Two Fronts for Last Stand Shape Up

By James M. Long

PARIS, April 14 (AP).—Victory on the European front by Allied proclamation—whenever it comes—probably will not mean an end of fighting on a military scale in Germany or its stolen outposts.

The best information here is that if the fighting is not broken down to mere guerrilla warfare by late fall, it might conceivably stretch on through the winter in the pass-guarded hide-aways of Norway and southern Germany's "national redoubt," where snow and ice would slow the clean-up.

In such an event, weeks and months after proclaimed victory American divisions might still be in the line on European soil.

American boys still might be dying in a war whose end already had been celebrated.

There is no reason to suppose that the link-up with the Russians, splitting Germany in two in the middle, would be the signal for General Dwight D. Eisenhower in conjunction with Premier-Marshal Stalin to proclaim victory.

After the junction with the Russians, large German forces still will be in the field in the north or south or both, and it is believed here that V-E Day will be proclaimed only after those forces are much more greatly broken down and boxed in.

Already there is no cohesive front nor coherent German command in the west. The junction of the Allies of the east and west seems near, but V-E Day will come, according to best opinion here, somewhere between that junction and the end of the subsequent fighting.

APR 15 1945

Two fighting fronts now are shaping up. One is in the north guarding the great German ports and perhaps Berlin.

The other is the "national redoubt" of mountainous southern Germany and northern Austria between Lake Constance and Berchtesgaden, whose approaches already echo to the clamor of American and Russian arms.

Both present the drab prospect of long and bitter campaigning.

In the north, besides the ports—always stubbornly defended by the Germans—there is flooded western Holland, perhaps Denmark and Norway. Norway might take months to clean out.

It is not suggested that the Germans will be able to turn southern Germany into the fortress the Nazis hope for. The speed of the Russian and American advances is

Just when the Allied victory proclamation will come after the die-hards are shoved into their last corners will depend upon the extent to which the German fighting force is broken down in the process.

It will not come until most of Germany is seized and resistance is whittled down to a mere mop-up.

It presents an almost unprecedented military situation.

A people is beaten and yet it is unable to quit.

A nation is defeated and is unwilling to surrender.

Thus the Allies have no alternative. They must announce that they have won a war.

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Robert S. Allen Freed

Colonel, Former Columnist, Taken Near Ohrdruf on April 7

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, April 13 (Delayed by censor), (AP).—Colonel Robert S. Allen, former co-author with Drew Pearson of a Washington newspaper column, was captured by the Germans south of Ohrdruf on April 7 and liberated when the United States 3d Army took Erfurt.

Allen, who is on Lieutenant General George S. Patton's staff, was in a jeep that was ambushed from the rear by German civilians after it ran into a lightly-manned roadblock.

APR 15 1945

Bullitt Takes Over Spa

Allied 6th Army Group Headquarters, April 14 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Paris and Moscow and now a major in the French Army, has been named military government mayor of Baden Baden, famous German health resort captured by the French 1st Army.

'Ike' Compliments 3d Army

With U.S. 3d Army in Germany, April 14 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, after visiting the 3d Army front, expressed today "pleasure with the discipline and veteran characteristics of all troops, particularly the self-confidence of all 3d Army troops I saw at the front."

More Art Treasures Seized in Reich

Wuerzburg, Germany, April 14 (A. P.).—Although this historic city underwent heavy destruction, it appears today that more art treasures can be salvaged than the Allied Military Government had expected.

The Sixth Army Group public relations section announced the finding of more than 200 rare paintings valued conservatively at $200,000 in a farmhouse at Kist, southwest of Wuerzburg. Other works of art were hidden in the caverns of the thirteenth century fortress of Marienberg.

Eisenhower Back From Front Tour

JULES GRAD

SHAEF, April 14 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower returned to his headquarters today after an extended tour of 1st Army corps and divisions in central Germany.

Tanned from the trip in an open jeep, the supreme commander immediately upon his return conferred with members of the general staff.

General Eisenhower, accompanied by Gen. Omar Bradley, 12th Army ground commander, and Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, 1st Army chief, yesterday rode through thick clouds of dust and over shell-pocked German roads along the southern and eastern fringes of the Ruhr pocket.

Girls Cry 'Russki, Polski'

And the 42d Division Finds a Way Around Fraternization Ban

SCHWEINFURT, Germany, April 12 (Delayed) (AP).—Americans of the 42d Division who captured Schweinfurt have figured out an answer to the Army's non-fraternization edict, laid down when the Allies invaded Germany.

As the Americans celebrated the conquest with girls, military police would ask the girls if they were German.

"Russki, Polski," all would exclaim. There were hundreds of Russian and Polish girls among the slave laborers in the Schweinfurt ball-bearing plants.

The 42d previously had taken Wuerzburg, whose cellars yielded some choice champagnes. Corks were popping all afternoon.

117 Frenchwomen Freed From Nazis, Get Home

Paris, April 14 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today welcomed 117 Frenchwomen released from the infamous Ravensbruck concentration camp where some 30,000 women of Allied nationalities, 7,000 of them French, await repatriation.

They were doctors, actresses, wives of resistance leaders and other Frenchwomen deported to Germany for political reasons.

Henri Frenay, Minister for Prisoners, announced that of France's total of 2,500,000 prisoners and deportees in German hands, about 1,000,000 had been liberated. Of those freed, 102,000 have been repatriated and the others are being returned to their homes at the rate of between 15,000 and 20,000 daily.

France Plans To Ship Champagne And Cognac

Paris, April 14 (AP)—Champagne and cognac are expected to be among the first French products exported to America when trade channels between the two countries are reopened in the near future, it was announced today.

The Government said it would grant licenses for export of French products to the United States with the view of gradual re-establishment of commerce. The Foreign Commerce Office suggested that exporters contact agents in America to determine market possibilities.

Indo-China Resistance Continues

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—The National Defense Ministry announced tonight that French troops in Indo-China continued to resist in upper Laos despite heavy Japanese reinforcements in that province. The Ministry also announced that it was forming a brigade of marines for service in Indo-China.

30.24-24797

APR 15 1945

French Deny Bullitt Rules Baden Baden

Paris, April 14 (A. P.).—The French denied a broadcast report today William Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, had been appointed governor of the captured German town of Baden Baden. Bullitt is serving in the first French army as a liaison officer.

French Resisting Japs

Paris, April 14 (AP)—The National Defense Ministry announced tonight that French troops in Indo-China continued to resist in upper Loas despite heavy Japanese reinforcements in that province. The Ministry also announced it was forming a brigade of Marines for service in Indo-China.

NAZIS WIELD WHIP ON FOE

Enemy Treated Like Dogs In 'Horror March' Over Snow

WIANT

Wefenbuttle, Germany, April 12 [AP—*Delayed*] — American soldiers, part of 2,000,000 Allied prisoners of war and slave laborers liberated so far on German soil, told today of a "horror march" under the Nazi whip as brutal as that perpetrated by the Japanese in the Philippines.

They were the half-starved, weary, footsore doughboys liberated by the British 2d Armored Division, and who have been forced to march from eastern prison camps as the Germans fled the Soviet drive.

This is not the first time such a story has been told.

American captives freed on nearly every front tell of the horror of that frozen march, of beatings when the marchers lagged; of the weak left to die in the snow.

Nazi Mask Slips Off

How many died no one could say, but they were many as frantic guards strove to keep ahead of the Russians.

NIGHT

One veteran from the Italian front said his march began from far-off Danzig, where they had been treated fairly well but poorly fed.

Then the Nazi mask slipped off. Two pieces of bread was the daily ration.

If the sick fell out, they were beaten with rifle butts until they got up again. If they couldn't get up, they were allowed to ride in a car for a day, but the next day they were left behind if they still could not make it.

Sleep In Snow Or Rain

As the line tramped westward it was joined by other columns of British and Americans until there were thousands of them slogging along the frozen roads.

They slept in the open in snow or rain.

"They treated us like dogs," said one soldier.

There might have been more left behind on the Polish plain, or in eastern Germany, but the British and American prisoners shared the little food they had and helped each other to march along.

One prisoner captured in the Ardennes on the Western front, January 22, said he had been "walking ever since" and after losing 40 pounds was down to 80. Another soldier lost 80 pounds.

Million Frenchmen Freed

Most of those liberated so far have been Frenchmen, both war prisoners and slave laborers. It is estimated that 1,000,000 Frenchmen alone have been freed.

[The Polish Press News Agency from Moscow, said that among American, British, French, Polish and Russian prisoners just liberated on the Eastern front were some who had been forced to make an eight-day march.

[This account said many died of starvation, exposure and torture, that the Germans employed dogs and rifle butts to make them move along, and some were shot after they became too weak to walk.]

Yanks At Door, Nazi Leader Kills Self

BOYLE

Naumburg, Germany, April 14 (AP)—A Nazi leader shot himself to death yesterday as American soldiers knocked on the door of his attic hideaway.

The suicide, Paul Hinkler, stocky, white-haired, handsome in his fifties, died not in the gaudy trappings of a Nazi functionary, but in an ordinary nightshirt.

Hinkler's appointment as police commissioner of Wuppertal bore the signature of Hermann Goering. His effects included many flamboyant uniforms and decorations.

Word From Mayor

The incident took place in the little village of Nissmitz, near Freyborg. Two American military intelligence soldiers had heard from the mayor that Hinkler was a man of influence among National Socialists. The Americans decided to arrest the man but found him dying, Lieut. Col. Maxwell A. Snead, of Winston Salem, N.C., said.

DAY

His wife disclaimed belief in Nazism.

"But my husband was a good man,' she protested. "I just couldn't control him. To the best of my knowledge, he shot only twelve people."

7TH ARMY DRIVES FOR NUERNBERG

GOLDBERG

Leading Elements Now 25 Miles From Shrine City

Sixth Army Group, April 14 (AP). Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army smashed southward toward Nuernberg tonight, with leading elements drawing up along a mile-front at Pettstadt, 25 miles from the Nazi shrine city.

Nuernberg, Bavaria's second city with a peacetime population of 431,000, was in the path of at least three divisions moving down from the north and two other divisions were closing down from the northwest.

NIGHT

45th Division In Center

In the center was the veteran 45th Division, which captured Bamberg and began charging south. Bamberg is 30 miles airline and 32 by road from Nuernberg.

The seasoned 3d Infantry Division was on the west flank and the 14th Armored Division on the east flank.

The 42d "Rainbow" Division was coming down swiftly from the northwest and the 12th Armored Division has had a spearhead pointed at Nuernberg from that direction for ten days.

Was Toy-Making City

Loss of the mountain city would be especially hard for the Nazis, since aside from its role as a rallying ground, it guards the northern approaches to Munich and the mountains where the Germans are expected to hold out against the final day of reckoning.

Nuernberg was an ancient city of toymakers, but Hitler changed it to a city that made lethal toys. It was a center of precision industries until the Allied bombers began working it over.

2 Soldiers Face Hanging, Attacked German Women

Third Gets Life; Court Martial Rebuffs Husband's Thanks

TAUBERBISCHOFSHEIM, Germany, April 14 (AP).—Three American soldiers were convicted of rape today by a court martial which sentenced two to be hanged and a third to life imprisonment.

The complainants, two German women, were in court when the verdict was announced. The husband of one thanked an American Army officer for the verdict.

"We didn't do this to please you," the officer snapped. "We did it to maintain discipline. Do you think the German Army would have done the same if the situation were reversed?"

The German mumbled, "no, and I'm not for Hitler," and hurried away.

The sentences are subject to review by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. The soldiers are Negroes.

Three white soldiers are to be tried next week on rape charges.

Of the convicted men, Corporal Carey Pugh, of Earling, W. Va., was sentenced to life while Private First Class Harold Williams, of New Orleans, and Private First Class Luster Wright, of Cleveland, were sentenced to be hanged.

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NIGHT

Yanks Tell Of Nazi Horror Marches

By J. W. Gallagher

A Prisoner-of-War Camp, Wefenbuttle, Germany, April 12 [AP—*Delayed*]—American soldiers freed by the Allied advance told today of numerous deaths among their fellow prisoners from freezing and sickness and of guards' cruelty during forced marches from eastern camps as the Germans fled before the Red Army.

The Americans were freed by the British 2d Armored Division. The Tommies gave the men—weeping with joy—eggs, cigarettes and field rations before resuming the pursuit of the enemy.

Horror Marches

Soldiers captured on various fronts told similar stories of horror marches during which frantic German guards beat and cursed them and left many to die when they dropped out in snow, rain and sleet.

In February, detachments of American and British prisoners were marched 600 miles from East Prussia. Scores froze or starved to death.

DAY

There were fifteen cases of diphtheria at the camp when the British liberated the Allied prisoners.

Marched Feb. 27 To April 5

Private Walker Mikesz, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who was captured at the Rapido River in Italy at a time when the 36th Division was cut off, said he was treated fairly well at Danzig, but was poorly fed.

"On February 27 we were forced to march out," he said. "We marched every day until April 5. We got two pieces of bread daily and some slop that they called coffee.

"If a man was sick and fell out they beat him with rifle butts until he got up again. If he couldn't get up they put him in a car for a day and if he couldn't march the next day he was left behind."

40 Arrive, 5 Die

"What became of those left behind, I don't know," Mikesz said. "Forty of us reached this camp and five died the day after getting here."

Corporal James Garvin, of Illinois, of the 9th Armored Division, captured in the Ardennes Forest, told of losing 75 pounds through illness during the march.

"I was so weak from dysentery I couldn't walk," he related. "One morning I stayed in a barn after the others left. A guard came in, beat me with a stick and cursed me."

Slept In Snow And Rain

Private Anthony Amati, of Donora, Pa., reported: "We slept in the open in the snow and rain. I am the only one of my group of 25 to reach here. I don't know where the rest are."

Amati was captured in Tunisia in February, 1943, when the Germans broke through the Kasserine Pass.

2 Yank Soldiers On Road To Berlin Play Cupid To A German Girl And A French 'Slave'

APR 15 1945

Schlotheim, Germany (AP)—Two American soldiers on the road to Berlin halted long enough to play cupid by arranging a marriage between a French slave laborer and a German girl.

"They stopped us as we were rolling through town and asked us if we would please help them get married," said Sergt. Gerald E. Herrnstadt, of New York city.

The Frenchman was Jacques Rousseau, 24, of Ligneville, France. He wanted to marry a German girl—she was named Erna Gindler and was 22 years old—because she had brought him food for the last four years while he was compelled to do forced labor.

Good-Looking Girl

"It was really a love match—and she was a real good-looking girl, slim and blond. We told them that we would do what we could for them."

The Frenchman explained that they had tried repeatedly to get married, but that the burgomeister had refused to sanction the ceremony because such marriages were frowned upon by the Nazi party.

Finally, the local Nazi party bigwig agreed to let them marry. He granted his permission in a letter which stipulated:

"If a German woman sinks so low as to marry a Frenchman, the Frenchman must prove he is worthy of her by serving in the German armed forces."

Girl Protested

But the German girl, called "swine of French" by her neighbors, refused to let her lover enter a German SS (Elite Guard) unit.

"If you do I won't marry you," she stated firmly.

That was the status of the case when the American Army arrived on the scene.

"Let's go to a priest," said Herrnstadt and Lieut. Richard E. Artschwagnern, who lives in a village near Santa Cruz, New Mexico.

The priest agreed to perform the ceremony, although the girl was a Protestant, and married the couple at once.

Afterward, the happy couple took a handsome radio liberated from an overrun Nazi party office as a wedding gift.

For their honeymoon they moved right in the burgomeister's apartment. The burgomeister seemed very glad to do anything to oblige them.

BRITISH FORCE ITALIAN RIVER

8th Army Breaks Out Of Bridgeheads In 4-Mile Gain

Rome, April 14 (AP)—British 8th Army forces, breaking out of their bridgeheads across the Santerno River, have advanced 4 miles and forced a crossing of the Sillaro River, about 22 miles east of Bologna despite bitter German resistance, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

A late headquarter's report said the Germans were making every effort to eliminate Allied bridgeheads over the Sillaro.

Other 8th Army forces to the south moving forward against light and scattered German resistance rammed into the outskirts of Imola, junction city on the Bologna-Rimini highway 20 miles southeast of Bologna.

Yanks Take Strongpoints

Ten miles south of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army captured San Ansano, Castelnuova and Barchetta. All three towns have been strongpoints of German resistance all winter, but the Yanks entered them today with little or no trouble.

San Ansano and Castelnuova were taken without a shot being fired, and Barchetta fell after a short skirmish, giving the Yanks holdings on the west bank of the Savena River.

NIGHT

The Sillaro was reached on a 3-mile front astride the Massa Lombarda-Medicina highway. Conselice, 4½ miles north of Massa Lombarda, was cleared and Chiesanova, just west of Conselice, was taken after the Conselice Canal had been bridged.

Other Allied forces pushed along Highway 16 beyond Santerno.

Amphibious Landings Made

Eighth Army amphibious landings on the southwest shore of Lake Commancchio yesterday against very strong enemy opposition were reported. The landings cut the Porto Maggione road in two places about 4 miles from Menate. The Germans counterattacked bitterly, reports said, but so far the positions had been held.

In the west American troops drove within 11 miles of the naval base of La Spezia.

United States 5th Army troops moving against light opposition captured La Pizza, a 3,000-foot peak 3 miles north of captured Carrara and also took near-by Castel Poggio.

Troops of the 92d Division pushed into the outskirts of Avenza, on the coast 3 miles southwest of Carrara, headquarters said.

Allied headquarters disclosed that the famed marble center of Carrara had been cleared of the Germans and collaborating Fascists troops by the town's Partisan warriors, mostly young boys and girls, who swarmed out of caves in the marble quarries before the American troops arrived.

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Allies In Outskirts Of Imola In Italy

Rome, April 14 (AP)—Eighth Army troops have driven into the outskirts of Imola, Po Valley highway center less than 20 miles east of Bologna, Allied headquarters announced today.

A communiqué said the advance along the Bologna-Rimini highway was made against light and scattered German resistance, but that heavy fighting continued farther north in the bridgehead across the Santerno River.

Stronghold Taken

Polish troops pushing directly along the highway yesterday had been reported less than 4 miles from Imola, while Italian troops had captured the Nazi stronghold of Tossignano, 7 miles southeast of Imola.

Grim resistance from Nazi tanks and anti-tank guns impeded the progress on the right wing of the fresh Po Valley offensive. Nevertheless, the Santerno River was crossed in that area and 8th Army units were within 2 miles of the road intersection town of Bastia, adjacent to Argenta on the main route toward Ferrara.

Bridgehead Widened

Ever heavier fighting was in progress west and northwest of captured Massa Lombarda where the original bridgehead over the Santerno was being widened and deepened.

At the other end of the Italian front American 5th Army troops moved farther north along the coast against light enemy resistance. They took Lapizza, 3,000-foot peak northwest of the newly occupied village of Castelpoggio, and reached the outskirts of Avenza.

RAF heavy bombers, meanwhile, attacked enemy concentrations northwest of the 8th Army's advancing columns last night after British and American planes had given all-day support over the battle zone. Fourteen planes were lost.

Rivalry Reported

An army report said intense rivalry existed between various Italian Partisan groups in the newly captured marble industry center of Carrara, but that they had united against the Nazis in a loose confederation known as the Garibaldi brigade.

The Partisans, a large proportion of whom are boys and girls, disrupted German communications and then ambushed and shot up enemy groups as they fell back past Carrara before the American attack. Many Partisans had lived secluded in quarries since Italy's surrender in September, 1943.

Couple From America Blessed By Pope Pius

Vatican City, April 14 (AP)—Pope Pius XII granted a private audience to an American couple today and imparted a special blessing following their marriage in the Blessed Sacrament Chapel of St. Peter's.

The newlyweds were Capt. Joseph Lamper, of Wilmington, Del., and WAC Sergt. Miriam Margaret Allen, of Cleveland.

Nazi Conference in Oslo

STOCKHOLM, April 14 (UP).—Josef Terboven, Nazi civil governor of Norway, is reported to have called the German military commanders in that country to Oslo for a conference, authoritative sources here said today.

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FRANCO GRANTS PARTIAL AMNESTY

Madrid, April 14 (A. P.)—The Franco regime today proclaimed an end to the period of repression that followed the civil war and invited Spanish Republicans abroad to apply for return.

The announcement was a frank bid for the support of a majority of the Allies. It was by no means a general amnesty offer, for the Government reserved to itself the right to make decisions on applications for re-entry to Spain, and there was no indication that persons arrested since the civil war for opposition to the regime would be freed.

It was, however, a promise of freedom for the political prisoners, possibly 60,000, still held in Spanish jails as an aftermath of the struggle.

In Mexico City Felix Gordon Ordaz, last Spanish Republican Ambassador to Mexico, said many of the problems connected with restoration of the Spanish Republic will be settled at the coming San Francisco conference.

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Two Russians Disagree On German Punishment

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—The Communist party's propaganda chief said today the German Nazis were baring their Western front to the Soviet's allies and concentrating forces on the Eastern front as a gigantic political trick designed to create dissension among the nations warring on Hitler.

"They are trying to create distrust among the United Nations—to postpone at least temporarily the last mortal blow of the Allied armies," said Georgif Alexandrov, chief of the propaganda section of the central committee of the Communist party.

Some Not Nazis

At the same time Alexandrov said Germans and Nazis are not identical. He took issue with one of the Soviet's top writers, who had contended that all Germans form one "colossal gang" and that all must pay equally for Nazi crimes.

Referring to an article earlier this week by Ilya Ehrenburg on the whole subject of Germany, Alexandrov said in a prominently displayed story in the Communist party newspaper *Pravda:*

"Each person who reads attentively Comrade Ehrenburg's article cannot but note its basic thesis is not well thought out and is visibly erroneous.

Not "One Big Gang"

"The reader cannot agree with his description of Germany as one single 'colossal gang,' nor with his explanation of the reasons for the departure of the German Fascist Army from the Western front and concentration of all forces of the German Army in the East.

"Comrade Ehrenburg assures the readers that all Germans are identical and all in equal measure will answer for the crimes of the Hitlerites."

Alexandrov said it was not difficult to prove that the assertions of Ehrenburg, who writes for both *Pravda* and *Red Star*, did not correspond with the facts. His commentary defining the Soviet view in respect to the German population and the Nazi rulers of Germany was of the highest importance.

Germans Different

"Currently," Alexandrov said, "everyone is convinced, and this especially is true in view of the experiences of the last few months, that different Germans fight differently and conduct themselves differently."

Declaring that this was true not only of the civilian population but also of the German Army, he added: "It is not surprising that if some German officers fight for the cannibal system, then others throw bombs at Hitler and his clique or persuade Germans to put down their guns."

Alexandrov declared that Premier Marshal Stalin foresaw long ago what was now happening in the German Army and among the German people.

Won't Exterminate People

"If it is admitted that Ehrenburg's stand is correct," Alexandrov went on, "then it follows one must assume that all the population of Germany will share the fate of Hitler's clique. In the given case Ehrenburg does not express Soviet public opinion.

"The Red Army, fulfilling its great liberative mission, is waging war for the liquidation of Hitler's army. The Soviet Government never has and does not have as its aim the extermination of the German people.

"This would be stupid and unthinkable.

Rulers Unlike People

"The Soviet people have never considered as one and the same the German population and the criminal Nazi clique ruling Germany."

Alexandrov said Ehrenburg correctly condemned the bloody work of the Germans in Russia, "but regrettably, from unarguable facts, Ehrenburg draws erroneous conclusions.

"Noting that 'impudent Germans conduct themselves with Americans as with some neutral power,' Ehrenburg says tough resistance of the Germans on the Soviet-German front was caused by fright and fear in view of the coming payoff for their cruelties committed on Soviet soil."

Alexandrov asked what plan Germany was following in carrying out a transfer of troops to the Eastern front from the west.

Caused By Fear?

"Can such action be explained by fear of the German command for responsibility for bloody crimes committed on Soviet territory?" he wrote. "The Hitlerites are trying by their action to create distrust in the United Nations camp, to bring about dissension among the Allies, to postpone if only temporarily the last mortal blows of the Allied armies and, by the help of provocative military-political tricks, to save that which they failed to achieve with the help of the armed forces."

The propaganda chief added that "the unfounded conclusions and deductions of Comrade Ehrenburg confuse the question and, of course, do not help expose the provocative politics of the Hitlerites directed toward dissension among the Allies."

REDS FIND VIENNA A CITY OF HUNGER

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Moscow, April 14 (A. P.)—Vienna is a hungry town, a war correspondent's dispatch to the newspaper Izvestia from the liberated Austrian capital said today. Russian correspondents gave this picture of Vienna:

Tens of thousands of foreign workers were found. The Germans did not even give them the 150 grams of bread daily which they fed the Viennese population. While Vienna was not too badly damaged, the Germans set fire to the gas plant as well as to numerous other buildings. A wing of the Parliament building burned. Smoke from these fires hung over the city for two days.

The Viennese are getting the capital back in order again, sweeping tons of glass from the streets, repairing snapped trolley and telephone wires and reopening stores, some well-stocked. The flag of Austria flies over the City Hall.

The Russians found 1,200 wounded soldiers whom the fleeing Germans had abandoned.

Russian cooks commenced feeding the population even before the city was completely freed. Long lines of thin women and children flocked to the Red Army kitchens while guns roared not far away.

Two of Vienna's famous bridges were saved and the electric power station was captured intact.

The Russians found a group of Austrian Patriots in a ministry building battling against the Germans. They wore red and white arm bands.

The Red Army [illegible] graves of Beethoven [illegible] and decorated th[illegible] wreaths.

APR 15 1945

35,000 Captives of Nazis Forced to March 8 Days

Poles Report Incomparable Torture of 'Doomed People'

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—The Polish press agency said today that Nazis herding captives from the path of the Russian drive westward in one case had inflicted an eight-day forced march on prisoners in groups of 1,200, a "march of doomed people with which nothing can be compared in human history."

More than 35,000 persons, most of them Polish, were living in a concentration camp at Stutthof, east of Danzig, the statement said. As the Russians advanced, the prisoners were marched westward at a pace of almost twenty miles a day. Dogs and rifle butts were used to keep them moving.

Some too weak to walk were reported shot. Many died of starvation, exposure and torture, the statement said, adding that the prisoners finally were quartered in open fields near Lauenburg, in Pomerania, for five weeks.

Hurley Expected in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—Major General Patrick J. Hurley, American Ambassador to China, is expected to arrive in Moscow today or tomorrow for conferences with Ambassador W. Averell Harriman. Hurley is on his way back to Chungking from the United States. Harriman plans to go to Washington soon for a brief visit, but does not expect to attend the San Francisco world security conference.

Tokyo Reports 3 Palaces Were Fired by B-29s

Asserts Meiji Shrine Was Destroyed in 400-Plane Blow; Emperor Is Safe

GUAM, April 15 (Sunday) (AP).—Major General Curtis E. LeMay said after yesterday's raid on Tokyo by B-29s of the 21st Bomber Command, which he headed, that destruction of Japan's industry by air blows alone was possible, but, he added, "we would have to have many more B-29s than we do at present."

The raids, however, already have hit enemy plane plants hard, with a consequent sapping of Japanese ability to resist in the air, he said.

Yesterday's raid, made in "very great strength," probably included as many as 400 Superfortresses.

An imperial communique said fires were started in "buildings within the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace and the Asaha detached palace," and the Tokyo radio declared, "The enemy carried out such an atrocious action in an attempt to conceal his disappointment over the death of President Roosevelt."

Tokyo quoted Premier Kantaro Suzuki as assuring the Japanese people that their imperial majesties, the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager, are absolutely safe and sound and that no damage was incurred by the three sanctuaries within the Imperial Palace." Suzuki personally apologized to the Emperor for the bombings.

The Japanese communique also said that "the main building and sanctuary of the grand Meiji Shrine were burned to ashes." This is one of Japan's major Shinto shrines.

The Japanese Cabinet, Tokyo said, met in emergency session Saturday afternoon to hear reports on the raid and discuss plans to cope with the situation.

Crew members of the B-29s reported they left great fires in the five-mile-square area of arsenals and large and small industries northwest of the Imperial Palace grounds.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington announced six planes were missing from the raid. Returning crews told of seeing Japanese jet-propelled fighters flash through their formations like balls of fire, the first encountered in the Pacific war.

A Japanese communique claimed forty-one raiding planes were shot down and eighty damaged after "wantonly" bombing the city.

The bombers went without the Iwo Jima-based Mustang fighters, which accompanied the last two daylight missions by B-29s against Japan. General LeMay, in his talk yesterday, said that the use of fighter planes from Iwo Jima as air cover for the B-29s was for a particular purpose which military security forbids disclosing. Their two missions have proved they fulfill the purpose, he said.

Imperial Palace Fired In Raid, Japs Say

San Francisco, April 14 (AP)—Fires were started in the Imperial Palace and Japan's revered Meiji Shrine destroyed in today's Superfortress raid on Tokyo, Japanese headquarters said in a broadcast recorded here.

All fires were extinguished by 6 A.M., the communiqué said. It claimed 41 of the 170 raiders were shot down and 30 others damaged.

The communiqué said bombs were dropped wantonly on the city and fires started in "buildings within the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace and the Asaha detached palace, but were soon extinguished. The main building and sanctuary of the grand Meiji Shrine were burned to ashes."

Suzuki Apologizes

Radio Tokyo reported that Premier Baron Admiral Kantaro Suzuki called at the imperial palace and Omiya palace, residence of the Empress Dowager, and paid his respects to their majesties. Later "he worshipped at (the site of the) Meiji shrine, expressing an apology."

"It is apparent," the broadcast said, "the enemy carried out such an atrocious action in an attempt to conceal his disappointment over the death of President Roosevelt."

The Tokyo radio said the Japanese were indignant over "the enemy's defilement of the imperial palace" and other imperial shrines.

Emperor Reported Safe

The dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Premier Suzuki as assuring the Japanese that "their imperial majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager are absolutely safe and sound and that no damage was incurred by the three sanctuaries within the imperial palace."

"The Japanese people renew their pledge to crush the barbaric enemy because of irrestible indignation over the enemy's defilement of the imperial palace, Lyima palace and the detached Palace of Akasaka, as well as the Meiji Shrine, by enemy indiscriminate bombing," the broadcast quoted Premier Suzuki.

Suicide Raids Reported

Another imperial communiqué asserted Nipponese suicide planes continuing the attack on American shipping around Okinawa, 325 miles south of Japan, had destroyed or damaged twelve more vessels. A cruiser, one transport and five unidentified craft were listed as sunk.

A more candid report by Tokyo domestic radio admitted the Okinawa battle "seems to be changing for the worse."

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Blasts In Tokyo Attack Heard 100 Miles

Guam, April 14 (AP)—The greatest B-29 raiding force yet struck the arsenal area of Tokyo early today with fire bombs, causing explosions which pilots said were heard more than 100 miles away.

Explosive blasts bounced the 60-ton Superfortresses as much as one mile upward through the air, pilots said. Crewmen unanimously agreed it was "a very successful raid."

The Japanese met the raiders with jet-propelled fighters which B-29 crewmen said flashed across the sky like great balls of fire.

Six Planes Missing

[At Washington, the 20th Air Force reported that six aircraft were missing in the Tokyo attack. The communiqué did not specify whether they were bombers or escorting fighters.]

Tokyo radio said the B-29's had been given a "hot reception." An imperial communiqué said that 41 planes were shot down and 80 damaged.

Beginning at 12.30 A.M. Japan time (11.30 A.M. Friday, E.W.T.) the sky giants from Marianas bases poured thousands of tons of incendiaries on the choicest targets thus far attacked in the enemy capital — a five-mile-square area containing arsenals, chemical plants and explosives factories.

400 Planes Indicated

It was the fifteenth Superfort raid on Tokyo. The raiding force was officially described as of "very great strength," which probably meant as many as 400 planes. The largest previous B-29 assault on the enemy capital, March 10, involved probably 300 planes.

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Power, of Fort Worth, Texas, who cruised over the city nearly two hours after the raid, said it looked as if "the boys did a good job, but I wouldn't want to estimate the damage until we see the photographs."

Fires Rage For Hours

Tokyo Radio reported fires continued to rage several hours after the assault, but said the first of the conflagrations was brought under control by dawn. Superfort crews said some of the smoke columns rose higher than their planes which went over the city at 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

The target area, 6 miles north of the Imperial Palace, has a population of 30,000 or more persons to the square mile and includes the famous Itabashi arsenal. On its fringes are countless home industries doing piecework for war.

Plane Plant Wrecked

While today's raid was under way, 21st Bomber Command headquarters reported reconnaissance photos of the April 7 Superfort raid on Nagoya showed virtually complete destruction of the great Mitsubishi aircraft plant there.

The plant had been hit several times previously. Pictures taken after the April 7 assault indicated all major assembly buildings and machine shops of the plant had been either destroyed or heavily damaged. Of 140 buildings in the area only 24 showed no visible damage.

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LE MAY ASKS MORE B-29'S

Air Blows Alone Can Destroy Jap Industry, He Says

Guam, *Sunday*, April 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May declared after Saturday's greatest raid on Tokyo by B-29's of his 21st Bomber Command that destruction of Japan's industry by air blows alone was possible.

"But we would have to have many more B-29's than we do at present," he added. The "very great strength" of Superfortresses which hit the Japanese capital with fire bombs shortly after midnight yesterday probably numbered as many as 400.

Crew members reported they left great fires in the 5-mile square area of arsenals and large and small industries northwest of the Imperial Palace grounds. They heard explosions when 100 miles from the blazing city.

The Japanese Cabinet, Tokyo radio said, met in emergency session Saturday afternoon to hear reports on the raid and discuss plans to cope with the situation.

Six Planes Missing

A Japanese communiqué said fires were started in three palaces and that "the main building and sanctuary of the Meiji Shrine were burned to ashes."

This was without American confirmation as also was the Japanese claim that 41 of the raiding bombers were shot down.

Washington 20th Air Force headquarters announced six planes were missing from the raid. Returning crews told of seeing Japanese jet-propelled fighters flash through their formations like balls of fire.

The bombers went without the Iwo Jima-based Mustang fighters which accompanied the first two daylight missions by B-29's against Japan.

Apologizes To Emperor

Tokyo radio quoted Premier Kantaro Suzuki as assuring the Japanese people that "their Imperial majesties, the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager, are absolutely safe and sound and that no damage was incurred by the three sanctuaries within the Imperial Palace." Suzuki personally apologized to the Emperor for the bombings.

The Imperial communiqué claimed fires were started in "buildings within the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace and the Asaha Detached Palace."

Tokyo radio declared "the enemy carried out such an atrocious action in an attempt to conceal his disappointment over the death of President Roosevelt."

It was the fifteenth B-29 attack on Tokyo and the second in 38 hours.

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'Friday, 13th', Ends Happily

Guam, April 14 (AP)—It was a real Friday the thirteenth yesterday for a landing-craft support ship off Okinawa, but it had a happy ending.

Three suicide planes crashed into her during a heavy air attack in the afternoon. She received an eight-foot hole in her side which extended below the water line.

Her lower compartments were flooded and some of her guns were put out of action. The water system in the galley went out of operation and all living quarters became uninhabitable.

Then things changed.

When the fourth Japanese plane came over, the little ship shot it down. Then she proceeded to anchorage under her own power.

She gets credit for four planes.

Captain Honored For Clearing Dispatches

Guam, April 14 (AP)—Capt. Harold B. Miller was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit Medal today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for work which "enabled representatives of the world press and through them the American people being supplied news of the Pacific war and of their Navy with maximum speed and in great volume."

"Captain Miller has thus made a material and meritorious contribution to fulfillment of this basic tenet of American naval policy," the citation said.

Miller, as public-relations officer, from September 9, 1944, to April 12, 1945, established public-relations facilities in forward areas.

"This task was accomplished with outstanding efficiency resulting in moving of unprecedented volume of news material in record time resulting from the assault and capture of Iwo Island and positions in the Ryukyu Islands," the citation added.

First Marines on Isthmus

GUAM, Sunday, April 15 (AP)—The Sixth Marine Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., was attacking Japanese troops on the Motobu Peninsula.

The First Marine Division, under Maj. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle, pushed northward along Ishikawa Isthmus to capture the towns of Momobaru and Arakawa.

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MARINES NEARING TIP OF OKINAWA

96th Infantry Division Halts Small Jap Counterattack

Guam, *Sunday*, April 15 (AP)—The 1st Marine Division advanced to within 10 miles of the northern tip of Okinawa—just 325 miles south of Japan—Saturday while the 96th Army Infantry Division was beating off a small but desperate Japanese counterattack on the southern front.

The 6th Marine Division, meanwhile, virtually completed occupation of Motobu Peninsula.

The leathernecks' push gave the United States control of the central two thirds of Okinawa. Their sweep northward from the landing beaches near Katena has been island-wide.

Nine Jap Planes Down

On the south, frontlines remained virtually unchanged, extending across the strategic Ryukyus Island from 4 miles north of Naha on the west coast to Yonabaru on the east. Aside from the quickly repelled Japanese counterattack, action in the south was chiefly an artillery duel.

After two days of desperate, fanatical Japanese aerial attacks on both the amphibious task forces lying off Okinawa and against American-held airfields on the island, the enemy sent only a few aircraft against Yank forces yesterday.

Nine were shot down, bringing the three-day toll of Nipponese warcraft destroyed in and near the Ryukyu islands to more than 265.

No Damage To U.S. Ships

The attack was defeated, apparently without any damage to United States ships.

Some 350 miles to the south small groups of Japanese planes attacked the British Pacific task force. Three Nipponese planes were destroyed. United States Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communiqué that none of the British ships were damaged.

The British, meanwhile, sent their carrier aircraft to raid airfields and installations at Matsuyama and Shinchiku on Formosa Friday. A number of aircraft were damaged on the ground and fires were started in barracks. A railway bridge, a train and other targets were heavily damaged.

Two Towns Captured

The following day, American carrier aircraft resumed where the British had left off a few days earlier, bombing Ichi Ishigaki and Miyako Islands in the Sakishima group, southernmost of the Ryukyus. Seven Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 25 damaged.

The British had hit Formosa airfields on Thursday.

The 6th Marine Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., was attacking small concentrations of Japanese troops which were virtually bottled up on Motobu Peninsula.

The 1st Marine Division, under Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle, pushed northward along Ishikawa Isthmus to capture the towns of Momobaru on the west coast and Arakawa on the eastern shore—only 10 miles from the northern tip of Okinawa.

Field Artillery Used

Resistance was negligible in the Marine sectors.

On the southern "Little Siegfried" front, Nimitz said, the enemy's small counterattack "was immediately beaten off" by elements of Maj. Gen. James L. (Smilin' Jim) Bradley's 96th Infantry Division.

Enemy positions along the southern front again were shelled by field artillery and ships' guns and were bombed and strafed by both carrier and land-based planes. The latter are operating from Katena and Yontan airfields, only a few miles north of the bitter ground fighting.

Hiding Places Disclosed

The heavy artillery duel, most intense and longest of the Pacific war, continued into its twelfth day with Yank guns slowly but deliberately knocking out the enemy's pieces as their hiding places in caves and rugged hills were disclosed.

Tokyo radio broadcast an imperial communiqué claiming without confirmation that twelve more American vessels had been sunk or damaged by Japanese "special attack" or suicide planes.

But Nimitz has said the suicide flyers obtain small results for their efforts, having sunk only destroyer or small craft and failing utterly to sink any fast carriers, battleships or cruisers.

Okinawa Force Repels Furious Counterblow

Guam, April 14 (AP)—The 24th Army Corps—backed by heavy guns of the Army, Navy and Marines—hurled back a furious pre-dawn Japanese counterattack on Okinawa Friday and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Continuing their desperate suicidal air assaults on Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet screening Okinawa on Wednesday and Thursday, the Japanese lost more than 100 additional planes for a total of more than 218 planes on the two days. Lesser actions off the Ryukyus brought the two-day total to more than 256.

Corps Fails To Gain

Attesting to the fury of the ground fighting in southern Okinawa, Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps failed to gain

ground for the eighth straight day.

Over this contested area, the Pacific war's heaviest artillery duel went into its eleventh day. It was in this sector that the Japanese counterattack, involving a battalion, probably 500 men, was hurled back.

In the north, 3d Amphibious Corps' Marines continued their steady advance on both Motobu Peninsula and Ishikawa Isthmus. Resistance, reported Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's headquarters, was "sporadic and ineffective."

Carrier Force's Score

Nimitz disclosed that in the 26 days from March 18 through April 12 Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier force pilots destroyed 1,277 planes, an average of more than 49 planes daily. Of this number, 841 were destroyed by carrier pilots in air combat, 73 by ships' gunfire and 363 on the ground.

British carrier-borne planes destroyed 16 planes in the Formosa area and 1 on the ground and damaged 5 others, bringing their total in the Northern Pacific to 64 destroyed and 17 damaged in three weeks.

Army, navy and marine patrol, bomber and fighter planes hit ships and targets from the Bonins to the Carolines and east to the bypassed Marshalls.

Pilot Lack Plagues Jap Air Force

By James Strebig

Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, Apr. 14 (AP)—Japanese air power may be suffering from the same malady which plagued the German air force—strangulation of the pilot supply.

Enemy aircraft shot down in the Okinawa operation, 325 miles south of Japan, in general appear to be of excellent quality, materials and workmanship. The numbers in which they have been made available for destruction by American carrier-based planes and anti-aircraft fire indicated sizable resources.

But the manner in which they have been employed causes eyebrow-raising among tactical experts.

Fuel A Likely Problem

Japan appears to be lacking properly trained personnel to fly planes.

The most likely reason for Japan's deficiency is the lack of aircraft fuel, which was the major

difficulty in Germany's program. It may also be that Japan simply lost pilots faster than she could replace them. And now with the war in her front yard, doesn't have time for an adequate training program.

DAY

The enemy hasn't enjoyed the opportunity of live target practice as the Americans have in bypassed islands. When the enemy comes in to fight it meets the first line, whereas the United States has been able to condition younger flyers with practice runs on Japanese-held areas left behind in the sweep toward Nippon.

Holding-Back Theory

Considering other tactics, it is possible the Japanese command is holding back much top-flight personnel against the day when the war enters Nippon's parlor. This doesn't make much sense, but neither does the Japanese failure to use her best—if there is any—when the war is still beyond the front gate.

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JAP TOLL ON GUAM 18,500 SINCE D DAY

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—Nearly 18,500 Japanese have been killed on Guam since D day last July 21, Major-Gen. Henry L. Larsen, Marine commanding officer of the island, reported today. Only one day has passed since the Marines retook the island without at least one Japanese being killed, he said. Latest previous official reports had placed enemy killed on the island at about 15,000.

Gen. Larsen told a news conference that there was no way to estimate the number of Japanese remaining on the island, but that he was positive no support was coming in for them.

Japanese now being accounted for, he said, were very largely military personnel, though there were a few civilians.

Gen. Larsen is here for staff conferences.

Jap Suicide Plane Missed Flagship

Okinawa, April 13 [AP—Delayed]—It can now be disclosed that a Japanese suicide plane crashed in the water only 200 yards from the amphibious flagship of Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner while he and Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, watched from the bridge.

The plane narrowly missed several small boats, but did no damage. Like a great majority of suicide planes it missed all targets.

A hospital ship nearly was struck the same day as a Kamikaze swooped in, maintaining a long, steady dive at the white-painted ship. As the Kamikaze struck the water a bright sheet of flame flicked out, almost reaching the ship.

How Destroyer Sank

Elaborating on the destroyer announced sunk in yesterday's communiqué, it was said at headquarters the ship had shot down a single-engine Japanese fighter, then was attacked simultaneously by two Zeros flying wing to wing. One of these was shot down but the other's bomb sank the ship.

Navy in Pacific Joyful At 'News' of Armistice

False Report Moves Sailors and Flyers to Celebrate

OKINAWA, April 14 (AP).—The men aboard American warships in the western Pacific and even carrier-plane pilots far out over the ocean celebrated a false European armistice report today. It took several hours for the bubble to burst.

DAY

The excitement was traced to a garbled news message regarding reduced German resistance. Warships, catching phrases of the report, sent queries crackling back and forth. Radio units ashore misinterpreted the queries and repeated them as facts. A battleship picked up one of the shore reports and radioed it happily to ships in general.

Within a few minutes some vessels, including two large ships, announced over loudspeaker systems that German resistance had ended. Some of the carriers even sent the information to pilots in flight and their joyful responses came singing back over fleet networks.

Several hours later the rumor was discredited.

Counter-Attack Fails

WITH THE UNITED STATES 184TH REGIMENT, Okinawa, April 13 (Delayed) (AP).—An American naval flare, fired for another purpose early today, out-

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ned a column of 200 Japanese soldiers against the Okinawa skyline and enabled an American unit to smash an attempted counterattack along a hillside front, killing about fifty of the Japanese.

ISLES SEIZED OFF LEGASPI

Sea Approaches Are Secured. Yanks Close In On Baguio

Manila, *Sunday*, April 15 (AP)—American infantrymen seized Batan and Rapuropu islands off Legaspi, important harbor on southeastern Luzon, quickly eliminating the Japanese garrisons, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The landings, made Friday, secured the sea approaches to Legaspi, which is in American hands.

Doughboys of the 1st Army Corps, meanwhile, closed in on Baguio, Philippine summer capital, in the Benguet Mountains of northwestern Luzon, as bombers and fighters blasted the way with 540 tons of explosives, one of the heaviest concentrated bombings of the Pacific war.

NIGHT

Six Freighters Wrecked

Baguio, bitterly defended, has been a prime ground target since the Yanks first invaded Luzon on January 9. A Japanese military headquarters is believed located there.

Bombers patrolling the China Sea area wrecked six small freighters, and raked rail installations in Indo-China. Formosa's west cost was another target.

Patrol bombers scored near misses on a 10,000-ton tanker and an escorting vessel off Borneo. A small freighter was hit in Borneo's Brunei Bay and shipyards at Sandakan were bombed.

Japs Burned Out

Davao, on Mindanao's east coast, was severely pounded by Liberators.

The Japanese garrison at Fort Drum on tiny El Fraile Island at the mouth of Manila Bay has been burned out by a United States 38th Division assault unit at the cost of three men slightly wounded, 5,000 gallons of gasoline mixture and a demolition charge.

Australians Active

The Yanks stormed the concrete decks of the battleship-shaped fort south of Corregidor Friday, and when the 25 to 50 Japanese in the bastion refused to surrender, poured gasoline into this structure and set it afire.

Melbourne Radio said Australians, with bayonet work and automatic-weapon fire, overcame all organized Japanese resistance in the But-Dagua area of northern Guinea.

On Bougainville Island, in the Solomons, 2,343 Japanese dead have been counted since November, when Australians took over from the Americans and started operations to clear the island, Melbourne reported.

Yanks Burn Out Foe In Manila Bay Fort

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Manila, April 14 (AP)—Thirty-eighth Division Yanks stormed battleship-like Fort Drum on El Fraile Island in Manila harbor yesterday and burned out a Japanese garrison which had been maintaining a radio signal station.

Using a specially constructed ram which rattled down from the superstructure of a landing ship, the troops got aboard a concrete deck ashore with a minimum exposure to sniper fire from portholes in the wall.

Gas Poured Into It

Once atop the deck of the fort, which maintained two former battleship turrets as gun positions, the Yanks challenged the enemy to surrender.

On repeated refusal, they poured 5,000 gallons of a gasoline mixture down vents and set a 600-pound demolition charge before withdrawing. The subsequent blast sent fire shooting from every porthole in the "stationary battleship" which lies across the bay from Corregidor.

Thinks None Survived

Col. Robert H. Soule, assistant division commander, who led the assault, said there was no chance of survival of the estimated 25 to 50 Japanese.

Major Paul R. Lemasters, of Shelbyville, Ind., battalion commander, said the attack was so well executed that the only casualties were three soldiers who suffered superficial wounds from snipers as the landing craft drew near Fort Drum.

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South Luzon Japs Pushed Back

Manila, April 14 (AP)—Isolated Japanese in Bicol peninsula of southern Luzon are compressed into an area about half the length of the peninsula as a result of advances Thursday of the 158th Regimental Combat Team and elements of the 11th Airborne Division.

Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider's 158th, which landed Easter at Legaspi, advanced 12 miles from Camalig, capturing road junctions at Guiobatan and Ligao and sweeping on to Oas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in today's communiqué. Opposition was light.

11th Airborne Gains

In the north, the 11th Airborne Division reached Mulay, on the northern end of the peninsula.

The swift retreat of Japanese in southern Luzon was not matched in the northern sector where the 25th Division pushed painfully ahead against stubborn, holed-up Japanese.

The 33d Division, driving on the Philippine summer capital of Baguio, captured Mount Calugon, less than 4 miles from the city limits, and Asin town, 3 miles from Baguio.

Bombers continued pounding vital Cagayan Valley, hitting Bagabag and Tuao effectively.

Mop Up On Bohol

On newly invaded Bohol Island, the American division continued to mop up the Japanese against slight opposition and reported the island under control.

Bombers of the 13th Air Force smashed hard at Japanese positions at Davao and around Cotabato on Mindanao while 5th Air Force and Navy bombers attacked sugar refineries, rail centers and dock areas on Formosa in a succession of raids from April 10-12.

Navy search planes sank a 1,000-ton freighter transport and fired a small freighter and damaged two others off Swatow in the China Sea. Land-based bombers struck a railway terminal near Nanking.

JAPS ORDERED TO KILL CRUELLY

Manila, April 14 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported today that a Japanese document captured by troops of the Fourteenth corp in Batangas province on March 27 read:

"Kill American troops cruelly. Do not kill them with one stroke. Shoot guerrillas. All who oppose the Emperor, even women and children, will be killed."

Headquarters said the document was part of battle instructions to Japanese troops from the ground commander of the Juji group and was dated March 8, 1945.

PERIL HALTED AT CHUNGKING

Strategic Town Of Siangyang Is Under Direct Assault

Chungking, April 14 (AP)—Chinese troops attacking in a general counteroffensive in southwest Honan and northern Hupeh provinces have frustrated enemy threats to Shensi province and to Chungking itself and have placed the big, strategic highway town of Siangyang under direct assault, the high command announced tonight.

Advancing in Hupeh southward from the area of Laohokow, recaptured former United States airbase city, the Chinese won a 24-hour battle for dominating heights 7½ miles from Siangyang, which is on the Han River, 30 miles southeast of Laohokow.

Japs Open New Drive

Other enemy strong points were assaulted both in Honan and Hupeh, and "a large number" of Japanese were killed, the high command said.

Japanese, meanwhile, launched a new attack in the area west of Hengyang in Hunan province, far to the south of the new counteroffensive. Three enemy columns struck out from their Paoching stronghold guarding the west flank of their Indo-China corridor, possibly paving the way for a drive on the advanced United States 14th Air Force base at Chinkiang in western Hunan.

14th Air Force Helps

One of these columns, for which reinforcements had been moved up, was hurled back, and the two others were engaged in a severe battle 18 miles west of Paoching, the Chinese said.

The United States 14th Air Force gave strong support to the resurgent Chinese in their Honan-Hupeh drive, lashing at columns of Japanese and enemy strong points in the areas around Laohokow. They also hit rail yards, convoys and other targets over a wide area in Honan,

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Hupeh and Hunan provinces.

The Chinese attacked at several points north of Sinyang, another highway town, 100 miles north of Hankow.

Chinese Offensive Ends Jap Threat

Chungking, April 14 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command said today that Japanese threats to Shensi province and to Chungking itself had been frustrated by the newly launched Chinese general counter-offensive in Honan and Hupeh provinces. Resurgent Chinese in southwestern Honan hammered against stubborn enemy resistance, reaching the southern suburbs of Sichwan, a highway town thirty-seven miles east of the Shensi border and fifty-three north of the recaptured former United States air base at Laohokow.

Other Chinese in Hupeh battled toward Singyang, strategic Han River town thirty miles southeast of Laohokow, placing it under direct assault after a successful 24-hour battle for heights seven and a half miles to the west.

RUSH TO RED BORDER

Chungking, April 14 (A. P.).—The Japanese are speeding mechanized forces from the Shanghai area to positions they occupied originally in Manuchuria as a result of Moscow's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese neutrality act, a Chinese army spokesman declared last night.

British Troops Make Central Burma Gains

Calcutta, April 14 (AP)—British 14th Army troops have entered Hlaingdet, 8 miles east of Thazi on the main road to the east from central Burma, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the area of Kyaukpadaung, 34 miles south of the Irrawaddy river bridgehead at Pakokku, other Allied troops and armor "continue to make satisfactory progress," the communique said.

Allied headquarters announced a number of enemy coastal vessels were sunk and shore installations on Great Coco Island were bombarded recently by units of the East Indies fleet.

Japs Report British Plane Raid On Formosa

San Francisco, April 14 (AP)—Tokyo Radio said today 200 British carrier planes raided northern Formosa yesterday for the second successive day while fighter-escorted American bombers from the Philippines struck central and southern areas.

The broadcast, recorded here, said the British carriers were cooperating with an American task force which was active nearby.

Honduras Routs Exile Invasion

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 14 (AP)—Honduran exiles living in Guatemala invaded the border town of Copan and were chased out by Government troops after a fight, according to reports received here tonight. The reports said that the rebels had fled to La Florida and had been pursued by the troops into the mountains.

Captured Correspondent Freed

TORONTO, April 14 (AP).—William Kinmond, thirty-year-old war correspondent for "The Toronto Star," captured by the Germans in Belgium Sept. 8, 1944, has been freed by the United States 9th Army. He sent word to his wife and parents that he was "hungry, but happy."

Suggests Allies Enter Berlin Simultaneously

'Army-Navy Journal' Favors Expression of Unity

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—The "Army and Navy Journal" said today that the question "which national force shall first enter Berlin or whether contingents shall occupy the enemy capital simultaneously, is intriguing military minds in Washington."

"There may be competition on this matter on the part of the commanders of several co-ordinated campaigns, but there is none between the governments," said the unofficial service publication, adding that the governments were "anxious to finish the job as speedily as possible."

"Whichever army arrives at the city will be hailed for its achievement," he said. "It is acknowledged that it would be expressive of the unity which has existed between the Big Four, if France be included, should the commanders agree, when Berlin is invested, for troops representing each of them to participate in the final assault."

The "Journal" said that Berlin "will be districted between the four powers, and thus any clashes between its occupying troops will be avoided."

CATHOLICS SEE FUTURE CLASH

Bishops Cite Democracy And Marxian Idea

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Washington, April 14 (AP)—A committee of Catholic bishops today said "two strong essentially incompatible ways of life will divide the loyalties of men and nations in the political world of tomorrow. They are genuine democracy and Marxian totalitarianism."

The statement was part of a pronouncement on international affairs taking sharp issue with some of the plans for world peace organizations. It was prepared prior to the death of President Roosevelt.

Democracy's Foundation

The group, consisting of the archbishops and bishops constituting the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said:

"Democracy is built on respect for the dignity of the human person with its God-given inviolable rights. . . . however, we have to reckon with the active, cleverly organized and directed opposition of Marxian totalitarianism to genuine democracy. This system herds the masses under dictatorial leadership, insults their intelligence with its propoganda and controlled press, and tyranically violates innate human rights."

Must Be On Guard

"Against it," the bishops added, "genuine democracy must constantly be on guard. . . ."

The bishops said a "sound world organization is not a utopian dream. With honest good will in all the victors, it will be realized."

But if any nation refuses the organization full support or insists on vitiating its charter by radically changing it, then, the bishops asserted, a martial victory may be "largely nullified by sheer political expediency."

Other points touched upon by the bishops:

"We fail to see that the voting procedure in the security council agreed upon at Yalta is consistent with the sovereign equality of peace-loving nations recognized as basic in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. . . .

"The nations should adopt an internation bill of rights, in which men and groups everywhere would be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their human rights.

"The peace of the world demands a free and independent Poland."

ASKS AMENDMENT OF OAKS FORMULA

Bushfield Wants Declaring Of War Left Up To Congress

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.) proposed today that the American delegation attempt to write into a projected world security formula guarantees that Congress will decide when this country is to take up arms against an aggressor.

Bushfield wrote Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, that "a prolonged contest" might be avoided in the Senate if the American representatives to the United Nations conference will insist upon such an amendment to the Dumbarton Oaks formula.

The Bushfield proposal, forerunner of similar suggestions expected to be made in the Senate when a peace-keeping treaty is considered there, also was submitted to the delegates.

Resuming Meetings Tomorrow

This country's group of eight, headed by Stettinius, will resume Monday the preconference policy-making meetings which were interrupted by President Roosevelt's death.

Informed by President Truman that they must shoulder full responsibility for American decisions at the San Francisco meeting, members said the delegation probably will seek an appointment with the new Chief Executive to inform him of their progress before they leave.

Noting that ratification of the Dumbarton Oaks formula was to be accomplished by this and other countries "in accordance with their constitutional processes," Bushfield told Stettinius it is his opinion that Congress cannot delegate the power to declare war.

How It Could Be Done

Bushfield said he thought it would be possible to insert in the proposed San Francisco charter a statement similar to that which the Senate approved overwhelmingly in adopting in 1943 the Connally resolution.

This resolution, written by Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, pledged this country "acting through its constitutional processes" to join with other nations to establish an international organization "with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

The South Dakota Senator said he was led to believe that the State Department desired "a broad delegation of power to the President or to the American delegate to the security council, whereby he or the delegate could act without reference of the matter to Congress when it became necessary to send armed force into foreign countries to carry out the aims of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals."

RUSSIANS REBUFF HATE INSTIGATOR

Disowning Ideas Seen Aiding Allied Understanding

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

Washington, April 14 (AP)—The Soviet disavowal of ideas of Ilya Ehrenburg, Russia's leading wartime pamphleteer, constituted a significant political and diplomatic step today. It is likely to contribute to Allied understanding.

Ehrenburg, chief instigator of the Russian hate campaign against the Germans during the war, also has been the Soviet Union's severest critic of the Allies. He was one of its most strident publicists in his demands for a "second front."

Words Carry Weight

The disavowal came from his Communist Party superior, Georgif Alexandrov, head of the propaganda section of the central committee, who denounced Ehrenburg's favorite theme that all Germans were war criminals and equally liable to punishment.

Alexandrov, who writes rarely but whose words carry tremendous weight in Russia, said even more significantly:

"The unfounded conclusion and deductions of Comrade Ehrenburg confuse the question and of course do not help expose the provocative politics of the Hitlerites, directed toward dissension among the Allies."

Cut In Following Likely

Alexandrov's article in the Communist party newspaper, *Pravda*, dealt Ehrenburg his first public rebuff since the start of the war. It is likely to reduce the wide following his writings had won in numerous Russian newspapers and magazines.

Publication of Alexandrov's views was particularly important because of the apparently imminent junction of Allied and Russian military forces in Europe, and the impending problem of close cooperation between them.

Ehrenburg has been a frequent source of irritation to the Allied diplomatic corps in Moscow, not only by his writings but also by his spoken views, which have included criticism of America as the most "racist" country in the world.

Why U.S. Demands Tightening Of Belts To Send Food Abroad

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Washington, April 14 (AP)—Recent tightening of civilian food supplies has led many to ask why Americans should tighten their belts to send a "lot of food" abroad.

They have asked, too, why Americans feed enemy prisoners of war better than the enemy feeds captured Allied soldiers.

Answers to these and similar queries are to be found in the basic principle of the Government's wartime food program. This is that American food must be used to help win the war under internationally accepted rules and to found a durable peace.

Military Strategy Cited

Examine foreign shipments, starting with lend-lease.

The Government believes it to be good military strategy for this country to send supplies to Great Britain and Russia. These countries have not produced enough to keep their armies fighting.

Hence, the Government believes, our suplies have kept British and Russian soldiers fighting and the military burden on American fighting men has been lessened.

Examine next the policy of foreign relief feeding. This program promises to overshadow all other phases of the wartime food program. It may cause this country many heartaches and disappointments.

The Government has three main reasons for providing relief:

1. Food has been promised.

2. Food must be sent for humantarian reasons.

3. The United States must help for reasons of self-interest.

Cornerstone Of Program

The promise of food relief was made one of the cornerstones of the American wartime food program. Conquered peoples were told that liberating armies would appease their hunger.

This promise had its military aspect. It was designed to keep the spirit of resistance and to encourage sabotage of the enemy.

Supplying of food for humanitarian reasons was emphasized recently by President Roosevelt in a statement calling for further belt tightening at home.

Officials believe Europe will need vast quantities of food and farm implements during the next twelve to eighteen months if starvation is to be prevented.

In peacetime the Continent does not produce enough to feed itself. It normally imports between ten and twenty per cent of its food materials.

Deficiency Greater Now

That deficiency is much greater now. Some experts believe it will take Europe two or three years to get back to prewar production.

Supplying food for reasons of self-interest is in the opinion of many the most important.

Officials realize that people with empty stomachs don't tend to be wise or even-tempered. They are not likely to build durable political institutions or to plan soundly for the future.

Could Endanger Future

Thus a European continent seething with chaos and hunger could endanger the future of this country.

Further, officials believe failure of this country to divide its food with the overseas hungry could do much to turn such people against this country.

Officials explain still further that diseases, epidemics and plagues often follow in the wake of hunger. Such diseases could easily spread to our soldiers of occupation and even to this country.

Ready To Provide Relief

The Government is set to provide relief. The only question is our ability to help. Because of a world wide shortage of most foods and because of heavier military requirements, that ability may not be sufficient to prevent suffering next winter.

Now turn to the feeding of prisoners of war. The Geneva Convention requires that prisoners be fed rations equal in quantity and quality to the rations of our own troops in base camps.

Permit Substitution

This does not mean that prisoners must be supplied with steaks

if our troops are fed steaks. The rules permit substitution for scarce items. Prisoners get less red meat than our soldiers, but more fish. They get margarine instead of butter.

The Government feels that this country is not justified in putting prisoners on starvation diets just because the enemy does. To do so, officials explain, would be to reduce this country to the level of the enemy as a treaty breaker.

YUGOSLAVS TAKE RAB

New York, April 14 (A. P.).—The island of Rab, in the Adriatic sea off the northwest coast of Yugoslavia, has been captured by Yugoslav troops and naval units, a Yugoslav broadcast communique said today.

The announcement, reported by the FCC, said that the entire enemy garrison in the town of Rab had been annihilated.

China To Get Truck Bases

Detroit, April 14 (AP) — The Chrysler Export Corporation of Detroit announced today with War Department approval that it will establish a network of truck repair and maintenance bases in Free China and along the new Ledo and old Burma roads.

The project is to be financed by the Foreign Economic Administration and is part of a program announced by Leo T. Crowley, FEA administrator, to speed up the movement of lend-lease materials to the Chinese Government.

To Use 600 Technicians

Plans for the network include a repair and supply headquarters employing 600 technicians and mechanics for complete reconstruction of truck assemblies, and fourteen stations for overhauling, replacement of parts and miscellaneous repairs.

C. B. Thomas, president of Chrysler Export, said the corporation was seeking to enroll service engineers and technical experts, as well as mechanics, from all parts of the United States for the project. The American staffs will be augmented by more than 3,000 Chinese.

Trucks Sent To China

Many specially constructed heavy duty trucks already have been shipped to China from the Dodge truck plant here, and thousands more will be shipped in the ensuing months, Thomas said.

"When the entire Dodge fleet is in operation on the all-land route," he said, "an estimated 140,000 tons can be hauled each month."

SUBS SINK SHIP A DAY

Portland, Ore., April 14 (A. P.).—American submarines have sunk an enemy ship in the Pacific for every day of the war since Pearl Harbor, Rear Admiral Ralph W. Christie announced.

The Navy officer, who for thirty-three months commanded the submarine fleet in the Southwest Pacific, said the subs have consigned the Japanese merchantman to that part of the ocean which is rightfully his, the bottom.

Admiral Christie, now commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, told business men here yesterday that the submarine fleet has one standing order: "Find 'em, chase 'em, sink 'em."

Youth Leader Reported Slain

New York, April 14 (AP)—The American broadcasting station Europe, quoting a Soviet bro cast, said tonight that Viennese patrols had executed Baldur von Schirach, Hitler youth leader and Gauleiter of Austria.

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NEW INSTANCES OF

LONDON, APRIL 14--(AP)--FRONT ADVICES TODAY REPORTED

FRUSTRATED

ADDITIONAL ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE GERMANS UPON HELPLESS CIVILIANS

CAUGHT WEHRMACHT'S RETREAT. WERE

AND POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE PATH OF THE [redacted]

REPORTED TODAY BY FRONT ADVICES.

A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND REPORTED

THAT NETHERLANDS CIVILIANS WHO AIDED ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS DROPPED

INTO NORTHERN HOLLAND LAST WEEK WERE KILLED BY THE GERMANS AS THEY

WITHDREW TOWARD THE NORTH SEA. THE VICTIMS INCLUDED A 14-YEAR-OLD BOY

PATRIOTS

AND ONE WOUNDED CANADIAN TROOPER SAID THE [redacted] WERE

APPARENTLY BEATEN BEFORE THEY WERE SHOT AND PERHAPS TORTURED.

FOURTEEN WERE KILLED TUESDAY IN A BARN AT SPEIR, 30 MILES

SOUTH OF GRONINGEN, AND 11 MORE WERE SHOT THE NEXT DAY AT A RIFLE RANGE

NEAR ASSEN, 17 MILES FARTHER NORTH, THE DISPATCH SAID.

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A U. S. THIRD ARMY FRONT DISPATCH QUOTED CAPT. CHARLES

DAVIDSON, BEAUMONT, TEX., AS SAYING THAT THE GERMANS COLD-BLOODEDLY

EXECUTED 900 POLITICIAL PRISONERS DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE AMERICAN

SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION'S LIBERATION OF THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMAN COMMUNIST TOLD THE AMERICANS

THAT THE 900 WERE SHOT WHILE THEY STOOD AGAINST A WALL, OSTENSIBLY FOR

PHYSICIAL EXAMINATION.

IN ITALY ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ON THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY

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FRONT SAID NEARLY 400 CIVILIANS, INCLUDING A PRIEST CUT DOWN WHILE HE WAS AT THE ALTAR CELEBRATING MASS, WERE SLAIN BY GERMAN SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS IN ITALIAN VILLAGES BETWEEN SEPT. 29 AND OCT. 6.

THE OFFICERS SAID THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTARIO ATTESTED TO VIRTUALLY ALL THE ATROCITIES, COMMITTED IN A NUMBER OF VILLAGES BETWEEN THE SETTA AND RENO RIVERS EAST OF VERGATO.

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ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM KOEDELLA, GERMANY, QUOTED A YOUNG GERMAN ACTRESS AS TELLING AMERICAN OFFICERS THAT 5,000 CIVILIANS IN BERLIN WHO HAD RIOTED AGAINST NAZI RULE MARCH 9 WERE WIPED OUT IN A STREET BATTLE BY SS TROOPS AND POLICE. SHE SAID STREET BARRIERS WERE ERECTED IN BERLIN NOT TO FIGHT OFF RUSSIANS OR AMERICANS, BUT SO THE NAZIS "COULD GUARD THEMSELVES AGAINST CIVILIAN VIOLENCE."

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APL 1-2 0800 SNITES MB/310A

ADD WUERZBURG XX MARIENBERG

THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION ANNOUNCED THE FINDING MORE THAN 200 RARE PAINTINGS VALUED CONSERVATIVELY AT $200.000 THE SECOND BATTALION, 114TH REGIMENT, 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION, IN A FARM HOUSE AT KIST, SOUTHWEST OF WUERZBURG.

MAJ.EDWARD F.DARMS OF BOULDER, COLO., A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER, SAID THAT GOSSIPING GERMAN CIVILIANS REVEALED THE LOCATION OF THE ART TREASURES. A SCOUTING PARTY LED BY LT.DANIEL W.BRADSHAW OF TREMONTON, UTAH, DISCOVERED THE TREASURES.

00912AEW

ADD SIEGEF XX POCKET

FROM FIRST-HAND BRIEFINGS THE GENERAL RECEIVED AT CORPS AND DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, IT SEEMED APPARENT THAT THE POCKET WOULD BE COMPLETELY REDUCED SOON.

DIVISIONS CONTINUED TO CAPTURE PRISONERS BY THE THOUSANDS, AND ONE COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, OF THE 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS, ANNOUNCED HIS UNIT HAD COLLECTED 30,000 PRISONERS IN SIX DAYS.

TA856PEW

APR 15 1945

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS OUTSIDE LEIPZIG, APRIL 14-(AP)-FIERCELY BATTLING CIVILIANS JOINED WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO HOLD THE GREAT GERMAN CULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTER OF LEIPZIG AGAINST LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY TROOPS.

THE AMERICANS CAME UP TO THE CITY ON THE HEELS OF 1,500 VANISHING HUNGARIANS WHO AVOIDED CONTACT WITH A FAST-MOVING TANK COLUMN AND STREAMED BACK FROM WEISSENFELS, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LEIPZIG, WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT OR SHEDDING A DROP OF BLOOD FOR THEIR GERMAN ALLIES.

AS THE DOUGHBOYS GOT CLOSER TO LEIPZIG THEY HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH SUBURBAN VILLAGES AGAINST FANATICAL NAZIS WHO TURNED GAS-LESS VEHICLES INTO PILL BOXES AND SNIPED FROM EVERY VANTAGE POINT.

E IMMEDIATELY HOWEVER, THE AMERICANS WE

POINT.

TONIGHT, HOWEVER, THE AMERICANS WERE IN LINE FOR A FRONTAL ASSAULT FROM THE WEST. STRONG ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD SPEARED TO WIEDERAU, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF LEIPZIG AND HAD CUT A RAILROAD LINE LEADING INTO THE CITY.

THE PATH TO A DIRECT ASSAULT ON LEIPZIG'S GREAT ACK-ACK DEFENSES, CONTAINING SOME OF THE MOST POWERFUL ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS IN EUROPE, WAS OPENED WITH THE CLEARING OF WEISSENFELS AFTER 48 HOURS OF SAVAGE CLOSE-RANGE FIGHTING.

THE 69TH INFANTRY FINALLY POUNDED THE WEISSENFELS GARRISON INTO SURRENDER AFTER MOPPING UP ONE BARRACKS AT BAYONET POINT AND AN ALL-NIGHT SHELLING OF SCHLOSS NEU-AUGUSTUSPURG, A 17TH CENTURY CASTLE PERCHED ON A HILL IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THIS TOWN OF 40,000.

AT MIDNIGHT, THE OPENING BARRAGE BY 105 MM AND 155MM HOWITZERS SET THE ANCIENT BUILDING ON FIRE AND THE BURNING CASTLE COULD BE SEEN FOR MILES IN THE SURROUNDING SAALE RIVER VALLEY WINE-PRODUCING COUNTRYSIDE. THE BATTERED DEFENDERS YIELDED SHORTLY AFTER DAYBREAK.

CIVILIANS JOINED SOLDIERS IN TURNING EVERY HOUSE IN SOME SECTIONS INTO STRONGPOINTS THAT HAD TO BE TAKEN OR SMASHED SINGLY.

"THEN THEY TOSS IN THE TOWEL AND COME OUT YELLING 'KAMERAD.'"

TANK FORCES DROVE 25 MILES IN 20 HOURS AND TOOK 4,259 VETERANS AND 14-AND 15-YEAR-OLD BOY WEREWOLVES. AT PLEISMAR 80 OF THESE YOUNG MEMBERS OF GERMANY'S LATEST UNDERGROUND MCVEMENT HAD BEEN ASSEMBLED FROM MISCELLANEOUS PRISONERS INCLUDING "COMBAT" VETERANS AND HAD BEEN NEIGHBORING VILLAGES FOR TRAINING.

APR 15 1945

A99

AS AN AMERICAN TANK COLUMN REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN, THE GERMAN OFFICER IN CHARGE THREW THESE BOYS INTO THE FRONT LINE. THREE WERE KILLED BY TANK FIRE AND THE REST BROKE AND RAN, CRYING HYSTERICALLY. A NUMBER WERE CAPTURED.

AMONG THE DAY'S PRISONER BAG ALOS WERE TWO GERMAN AND ONE HUNGARIAN GENERALS.

AT OSSA THE AMERICANS CAPTURED A CHEMICAL WARFARE SUPPLY DEPOT CONTAINING 50,000 GAS BOMBS OF 550-POUND WEIGHT AND 15,000 NEW TYPE GAS BOMBS BELIEVED TO CONTAIN CYANOGEN CHLORIDE, A NERVE-PARALYZING GAS.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR, ROLLING EASTWARD ALONG THE FIRST ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK, POACHED INTO HODGES' TERRITORY TO GRAB NAUMBERG.

"WE HAD MORE TROUBLE GETTING THOSE ARMORED GUYS OUT OF TOWN THAN WE DID WITH THE GERMANS," SAID ONE STAFF OFFICER.

PRISONERS HAVE BECOME MORE OF A PROBLEM THAN THE ENEMY AS THE AMERICANS MOVE ACROSS THE HISTORIC PLAINS WHERE IN 1813 NAPOLEON WAS DEFEATED IN THE FAMOUS "BATTLE OF THE NATIONS".

IN NAUMBERG SO MANY GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE WANDERING AROUND--SOME IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES--THAT MILITARY POLICE ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD ACCEPT A MASS SURRENDER OF ALL REMAINING TROOPS IN THE CITY SQUARE AT 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

THEY STREAMED IN ALL NIGHT AND THIS MORNING. AN OFFICER SAID "WE'VE GOT 10,000 IN CAGES NOW, INCLUDING THOSE FERRIED BACK FROM THE FRONT LINES, AND I DON'T KNOW WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO WITH THEM ALL."

TA930PEW

LIKE MOST OTHER PRISONERS HE WAS A MEMBER OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED IN VON RUNDSTEDT'S BREAKTHROUGH NEAR WILTZ, LUXEMBOURG LAST DECEMBER. FREED WITH THE AMERICANS WERE 51 ENGLISH SOLDIERS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN HELD FOR FIVE YEARS.

"EXCEPT FOR LACK OF FOOD, WE WEREN'T TREATED TOO BADLY BY THE GERMANS ONCE WE GOT TO THE CAMP AREA," THE YOUNG KENTUCKIAN SAID. "BUT WE WILL NEVER FORGET THAT LONG MARCH FROM LUXEMBOURG TO LIMBURG, GERMANY.

"THEY STRIPPED MANY OF US OF OUR COMBAT SHOES, OVERCOATS, FIELD JACKETS, GLOVES AND OUR WOOL CAPS AND WE HAD TO MARCH THROUGH THE FREEZING COLD SHIVERING. SOME OF THE MEN HAD ONLY STOCKINGS ON. WE MARCHED 35 KILOMETERS A DAY--ABOUT 500 OF US. AT NIGHT WE SLEPT IN BARNS WITHOUT BLANKETS. FOR FOUR DAYS WE HAD NOTHING TO EAT BUT HAD TO KEEP MARCHING. THEN THEY GAVE US ONE LOAF OF BREAD FOR FIVE MEN AND TOLD US IT WOULD HAVE TO LAST US FOR THREE DAYS."

APR

A 107

SEVERAL SOLDIERS DIED ON THE WAY AND SOME OTHERS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED BY STRAFING AMERICAN PLANES.

"AT BITBURG, GERMANY, WE WERE CAUGHT DURING A BIG BOMBING RAID," SAID THE YOUNG KENTUCKIAN. "ONE BUILDING WAS HIT BY A BOMB AND 30 OF OURMEN WERE KILLED. THE GERMANS MADE US DIG OUT THE BODIES OF THEIR CIVLIANS AND SOLDIERS FROM THE RUINS OF OTHER BUILDINGS."

TA957PEW

APR 15 1945

NAUMBURG, GERMANY, A 14-(AP)-ONE OF THE YOUNGEST PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE FIRST ARMY RIVE THROUGH CENTRAL GERMANY IS A 13-YEAR-OLD HUNGARIAN BOY APTURED WITH 500 HUNGARIAN TROOPS AND THEIR WIVES AND 91 OFFICERS.

"HE TOLD US HE HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY THREE YEARS," A GUARD SAID.

TA858PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

THURINGIA, GERMANY, APRL 14-(AP)-FREED AFTER MORE THAN 100 DAYS OF NEAR STARVATION IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS, 41 LIBERATED AMERICAN SOLDIERS RODE WHOOPING UP AND DOWN THE STREET TODAY ON EVERY BICYCLE AND STRAY GERMAN ARMY HORSE IN THIS TOWN.

IN THEIR HANDS WERE GREAT CHUNKS OF BREAD COVERED AN INCH THICK WITH BUTTER AND PINEAPPLE JAM.

ACROSS THE STREET IN THE COURTYARD OF A WAREHOUSE WHERE THE NAZI OVERLOADS HAD WORNED THE AMERICANS 10 HOURS A DAY, STOOD MORE THAN 2,000 GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS TAKEN PRISONER IN THE LAST TWO DAYS.

THEY WATCHED IN DEPRESSED SILENCE--THEIR ROLES OF VICTOR AND VANQUISHED REVERSED--AS THE LEAN, DIRT-STAINED YANKS CELEBRATED THEIR FREEDOM WITH THE WILD JOYRIDES.

AMONG THE GLUM ONLOOKERS WERE 91 HUNGARIAN AND 76 GERMAN OFFICERS STANDING UNEASILY IN NEATLY PRESSED UNIFORMS AND SHINY BLACK BOOTS. IN THE WAREHOUSES WERE STORED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE AND HUGE STORES OF GERMAN ARMY FOOD--PRECIOUS LITTLE OF WHICH EVER WENT TO THE AMERICAN PRISONERS.

STRETCHING HIMSELF LUXURIOUSLY AFTER A HUGE MEAL OF ROAST BEEF, MASHED POTATOES, PEAS, GRAVY AND HOT COFFEE, A SKINNY KENTUCKY PRIVATE TOLD HOW HIS GERMAN CAPTORS AFTER EARLY MISTREATMENT BEGAN TO RELAX THEIR STERN DISCIPLINE AS THE AMERICAN ARMY APPROACHED THE CAMP.

APR 15 1945

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS, APRIL 14--(AP)--POLISH TROOPS WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY WERE ONLY SEVEN MILES FROM THE NORTH SEA TODAY AND WERE ADVANCING VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED. BRITISH INFANTRY FOUGHT HOUSE-BY-HOUSE THROUGH ARNHEM.

APR 15 1945

APL 1-1030 MB/603A

WITH ~~THE~~ CANADIAN FORCES IN HOLLAND, APRIL ~~14~~

13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 GERMAN AND DUTCH JEWS WERE LIBERATED TODAY FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP BY AN ADVANCE OF THE SECOND CANADIAN DIVISION BEYOND THEIR CAMP NEAR WESTERBORK, NORTH HOLLAND.

FROM WSTERBORK, IT WAS LEARNED, 120,0 0 JEWS HAVE BEEN SENT DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS TO CAMPS IN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

-RPS APL AMARONS 1040D 538A

APR 15 1945

30.24 - 24805

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 14-(AP)- PFC. ASA E. FARMER, OF ISOM, VA., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR IN ABSENTIA TODAY FOR ONE OF THE MOST FANTASTIC SINGLE EXPLOITS OF THIS CAMPAIGN - THE DESTRUCTION OF 11 GERMAN VEHICLES AND KILLING OF MORE THAN 60 GERMANS WITH A BAZOOKA BEHIND GERMAN LINES ON THE ROAD TO ROME LAST JUNE.

FARMER, WHO IS NOW A PRISONER OF THE GERMANS, PERFORMED THE FEAT WHEN HIS PLATOON INFILTRATED INTO GERMAN LINES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAN CESARIO AND CAUGHT THE GERMANS WITHDRAWING UP A ROAD.

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DESPITE THE DANGER FROM GERMAN FIRE, FARMER STOOD AND FIRED HIS BAZOOKA AS EACH VEHICLE APPROACHED, HITTING THE BULLSEYE EACH TIME WHILE OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS PLATOON PICKED OFF THE NAZIS TRYING TO ESCAPE.

FARMER WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION LAST SEPTEMBER. IT WAS NOT UNTIL LATE IN DECEMBER THAT THE RED CROSS LEARNED DEFINITELY HE WAS A PRISONER OF WAR. HIS COMMANDER DIVISION DIDN'T WANT TO MAKE THE AWARD UNTIL HE KNEW FARMER'S FATE.

AGA PFDERR 02130/KIN/655

XXXXX WEST OUT
GUAM..1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA XXX OR CRUISERS.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY L.LARSEN, MARINE COMMANDANT OF GUAM, SAID IN WASHINGTON NEARLY 18,500 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED ON THIS U.S.NAVY HEADQUARTERS ISLAND SINCE MARINES AND SOLDIERS CHARGED ASHORE LAST JULY 20 (CQT.)

ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE ENDED ON GUAM AUG.9, AND 12 DAYS LATER NIMITZ SAID 14,067 JAPANESE BODIES HAD BEEN BURIED.

DV430PCWNM

GUAM,SUNDAY,APRIL 15-(AP)-THE NAVY, ALWAYS CLOSE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HEART, PAID HIM TRIBUTE TODAY AT THIS FORWARD BASE FROM WHICH THE PACIFIC FLEET IS PROJECTING ITS BLOW TO THE APPROACHES TO JAPAN.

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AND HIS STAFF ATTENDED BRIEF SIMPLE SERVICES IN AN OPEN AMPHITHEATER WHERE THE AUDIENCE WAS A COMPOSITE OF ALL NAVAL RANKS AND SERVICES--FROM GOLD BRAID TO BLUE DUNGAREES.

GREASE-STAINED MECHANICS STOPPED WORK TO ATTEND AND THEN IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO THEIR SHOPS.

FROM THESTAGE WHERE A TROPICAL CROTON WREATH RESTED AGAINST A PLAIN ALTAR, NAVY CHAPLAIN ROBERT M.SCHWYHART OF IOWA CITY, READ THE SCRIPTURE AND PRAYED. A NAVY BAND PLAYED A FUNERAL MARCH. MUSICIAN SECOND CLASS MAX GLATFELTER OF YORK,PA., SOUNDED TAPS.

THAT WAS ALL.

THEN NIMITZ AND HIS STAFF WALKED BACK TO THE CAR--AND IT WAS WARRING BUSINESS AS USUAL.

HW859PPW NM

APR 15 1945

BY AL DOPKING

PEARL HARBOR,APRIL 14-(AP)-CORRESPONDENT REMBERT JAMES WROTE ALL THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STORIES ABOUT THE RAPID-FIRE STRIKES OF ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET--ALL EXCEPT HIS OWN.

THE MILD-MANNERED NEWSHAWK RETURNED FROM A 40,000-MILE SEA TOUR WITH A MATTER-OF-FACT REPORT ABOUT "MY LITTL ACCIDENT."

ONE MOMENT HE HAD BEEN STANDING ON THE FLAG BRIDGE OF VICE ADM. JOHN S.MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, PENCIL AND NOTEPAD IN HAND. THE NEXT MOMENT HE WAS LOOKING DOWN ON A BURNING PLANE, AND DEAD AND CRITICALLY INJURED SCATTERED OVER THE DECK AND BRIDGE.

IT HAPPENED JAN. 21 AS CARRIER PLANES WERE RETURNING FROM A STRIKE ON FORMOSA. TWO 500-POUND BOMBS ACCIDENTALLY DROPPED FROM THE RACK OF A LANDING PLANE AND EXPLODED ON THE FLIGHT DECK.

THE PILOT, THE REAR GUNNER AND A NEARBY FLIGHT CREW WERE KILLED. JAMES AND LT.COMDR.DON THORBURN, ON THE BRIDGE, BOTH HAD THEIR RIGHT EARS RUPTURED BY THE BLAST.

SHRAPNEL BOUNCED OFF THE FOREHEAD OF LLOYD TUPLING OF SEATTLE, UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT. THE MACHINEGUNS OF THE PLANE WERE FIRING AND BULLETS WERE SPLATTERING ALL OVER THE PLACE.

JAMES CARRIED ON, WRITING STORES OF THE STRIKE. THE NEXT DAY THE FORCE STRUCK OKINAWA AND THE AMAMI GROUP OF THE RYUKYUS, SO HE KEPT ON WRITING. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DID NOT KNOW OF JAMES' CONDITION, AND HE DIDN'T REPORT IT. HE JUST KEPT ON WRITING.

NOT UNTIL JAMES, WHO WEARS THE PURPLE HEART FOR A BOMB BLAST WOUND RECEIVED ON BOUGAINVILLE, RETURNED TO PEARL HARBOR DID HE GIVE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS A REPORT OF "MY LITTLE ACCIDENT."

HW724PPW NM

APR 15 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 14-(AP)-A LARGE PROPORTION OF JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES ARE SHOT DOWN BY SHIP'S GUNS AS THEY MAKE THEIR SUICIDAL DIVES. MANY OTHERS MISS THE TARGET ALTOGETHER BECAUSE THE PILOTS ARE KILLED OR BLINDED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

SUICIDE PLANES ARE COMPARATIVELY EASY TARGETS FOR AMERICAN PILOTS BECAUSE MANY OF THEM ARE OBSOLESCENT TYPES AND MANY ARE FLOWN BY COMPLETELY INEXPERIENCED AIRMEN.

ENS. PAUL R. BAUMGARTNER, (50 LAWRENCE AVE.) DETROIT, MICH., A WILDCAT PILOT ABOARD AN ESCORT CARRIER, COMMENTED "THE JAPANESE COME IN SO INTENT ON HITTING THE SHIPS THAT THEY PAY SCARCELY ANY ATTENTION TO US.

BAUMGARDNER WAS SHOT DOWN THURSDAY BUT WAS PICKED UP UNHARMED.

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"WE WERE FLYING COMBAT PATROL--NAVY WILDCATS AND MARINE CORSAIRS--WHEN WE JUMPED TWO SUICIDE-BOUND TOJOS," BAUMGARTNER SAID. (A TOJO IS A SINGLE-ENGINED JAPANESE FIGHTER.)

"I SHOT DOWN A TOJO. IN THE MELEE TWO OF OUR PLANES COLLIDED. EACH LOST A WING. I SAW ONE PILOT BAIL OUT AND WAS WATCHING HIS CUTE TO GIVE HIS POSITION WHEN A TOJO SNEAKED IN ON MY TAIL.

"HE DAMAGED ME AND I WAS FORCED TO CRASH.

OTTAWA, APRIL 14--(AP)--FLT. LT. JOSEPH ARTHUR LEO COUTURE, SON OF J. A. COUTURE, 1224 EAST 130TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., AND FLIGHT OFFICER ARTHUR JACOB GOLDMAN, WHOSE GUARDIAN, [redacted] F. M. GILMORE, 1014 MCCAUSLAND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO., ARE FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD AFTER BEING REPORTED PREVIOUSLY AS MISSING IN ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR AIR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APR 15 1945

MB/CP/418A

AND W/US 184th, 6 KIA, 30 WIA, 4 KIA KILLED

THE NIPPONESE WERE SPOTTED ABOUT 30 YARDS AWAY BY AN ACTING SQUADRON LEADER, PFC. CLYDE QUEENER, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND PFC. LLOYD COOS, A BAZOOKA OPERATOR, WHILE ON GUARD DUTY.

THEY OPENED UP WITH A HEAVY MACHINE GUN. THE JAPANESE SCATTERED AND HIT THE DIRT. ONE NIPPON OFFICER AND FOUR MEN YELLED WILDLY AS THEY CHARGED.

"MAYBE IT WAS A BANZAI CHARGE" SAID QUEENER. " I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WERE HOLLERING BUT IT SOUNDED LIKE A WHOLE TROOP OF MONKEYS."

ALL FIVE JAPANESE WERE KILLED WITH RIFLES BY A GROUP OF WHICH PFC. KENNETH C.BROCKMAN, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., WAS A MEMBER.

AFTER THE INITIAL CHARGE WAS BROKEN UP THE AMERICANS CALLED FOR MORTAR AND ARTILLERY BARRAGES.

THE JAPANESE TRIED A SECOND CHARGE ON THE LEFT FLANK. NINE WERE KILLED BY YANK SHARPSHOOTERS.

ANOTHER JAPANESE GROUP GOT WITHIN 15 YARDS OF THE AMERICAN LINES. THEY WERE SHOT DOWN WHILE THROWING GRENADES.

A COMPANY COMMANDER, 1ST LT. DANIEL R.LEFFEL, OF LANSING, KAS., FORMER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., SAID FIFTY JAPANESE BODIES WERE COUNTED. THE NIPPONESE WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE REMOVED OTHER CASUALTIES.

APR 15 1945

ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED AND TWO WERE WOUNDED IN THE ACTION, WHICH LASTED MORE THAN AN HOUR.

AMONG OTHERS AIDING IN REPELLING THE COUNTERATTACK WERE SGT. CLARENCE R.JOHNSON, OF BALATON, MICH., (COPY) AND PFC. LLOYD O'NEAL, OF ADOLPHUS, KY.

THE SKIRMISH TOOK PLACE NEAR THE EASTERN FLANK ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT LINE ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA.

HH297PCW

3024-24807

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN)
WESTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (FROM TANGERMUENDE)
ITALIAN FRONT: 530 MILES (FROM NENATE)
BZ552PEW

APR 15 1945

UNDATED GRAND DUCHESS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE OF LUXEMBOURG RETURNED TO HER COUNTRY YESTERDAY (SAT) AFTER FIVE YEARS OF EXILE, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST REPORTED IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE OWI.
CEREMONIES WERE CURTAILED, THE BROADCAST SAID, BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THE LUXEMBOURG FLAG FLEW AT HALF STAFF OVER THE ROYAL PALACE.
MD1027PEW

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (SAT.) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY ELEMENTS INVADED TWO ISLETS OFF LEGASPI, ELIMINATED JAPANESE GARRISONS; SIXTH ARMY UNITS CLOSED IN ON BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL, WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT.
OKINAWA--TENTH ARMY REPULSED COUNTERATTACK IN SOUTH, ADVANCED IN NORTH TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF NORTHERN END OF ISLAND.
FORMOSA--AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARRIER PLANES POUNDED FORMOSA AIRDROMES, TOWNS AND ISLANDS ADJACENT.

CORPS AND DIVISIONS--
FIRST ARMY CORPS APPROACHED BAGUIO, LUZON.
96TH ARMY DIVISION REPULSED SMALL COUNTERATTACK ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS REACHED MOMOBARU AND ARAKAWA ON NORTHERN OKINAWA.
PM611PPW NM

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
APR 15 1945
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS BESIEGED ARNHEM, CAPTURED DUTCH BASTION OF ASSEN; BRITISH DROVE TO WITHIN 49 MILES OF HAMBURG, OUTFLANKING THE PORT, CONTINUED SIEGE OF BREMEN.
12TH ARMY GROUP: THIRD ARMY VIRTUALLY BISECTED GERMANY IN DRIVE PAST TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA; THREE ARMIES LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM RUSSIANS; GERMANS OPENED UP WITH FLAK BATTERIES AGAINST NINTH ARMY, 45 MILES FROM BERLIN; FIRST ARMY BATTLED FOR AND BEYOND LEIPZIG.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: SEVENTH ARMY DROVE FOR NUERNBERG; FRENCH NINE MILES FROM STUTTGART.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST
CANADIAN FIRST: BESIEGED ARNHEM; CAPTURED ASSEN, DUTCH BASTION CITY.
BRITISH SECOND: DROVE TO WITHIN 49 MILES OF HAMBURG, OUTFLANKING PORT; CONTINUED SIEGE OF BREMEN.
U.S. NINTH: MET GERMAN FLAK BATTERY RESISTANCE IN DRIVE 45 MILES FROM BERLIN.
U.S. FIRST: BATTLED FOR AND BEYOND LEIPZIG.
U.S. THIRD: VIRTUALLY CUT REICH IN TWO WITH DRIVE PAST TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
U.S. SEVENTH: CONTINUED ADVANCE TOWARD NUERNBERG.
FRENCH FIRST: NINE MILES FROM STUTTGART.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
SECOND ARMORED: MET GERMAN FLAK FIRE 45 MILES FROM BERLIN.
FIFTH ARMORED: ADVANCED ON SECOND ARMORED'S LEFT.
11TH ARMORED: ENTERED BAYREUTH IN GERMAN REDOUBT AREA.
JR857PEW

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
APR 15 1945
21ST ARMY GROUP: BRITISH BROKE OUT OF CELLE, REACHED UELZEN, 42 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HAMBURG; CANADIANS NEARED END OF BATTLE FOR NORTHERN HOLLAND, DRIVING INTO GROENINGEN, CAPTURING ARNHEM.
12TH ARMY GROUP: SHOT NINTH ARMY'S ADVANCE SPEARHEAD TO WITHIN 45 MILES OF BERLIN; DROVE FIRST AND THIRD ARMY TANK COLUMNS PAST LEIPZIG T WITHIN 85 MILES OF RUSSIAN LINES.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: MET STIFF RESISTANCE ON BROAD FRONT EAST OF BLACK FOREST; FRENCH CAPTURED KEHL, ERASING THREAT TO STRASBOURG.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: CAPTURED ARNHEM, ADVANCED INTO GROENINGEN.
BRITISH SECOND: DROVE 36 MILES FROM CELLE TO UELZEN.
U.S.NINTH: FORCED SECOND CROSSING OF ELBE, ADVANCED TO WITHIN 45 MILES OF BERLIN.
U.S.FIRST: SURGED PAST LEIPZIG TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF DESSAU.
U.S.THIRD: DROVE INTO GERMAN REAR WITH FIRST ARMY, CUT INTO BAYREUTH TO CHOP OFF BAVARIAN RETREAT.
U.S.SEVENTH: CAPTURED BAMBERG, MET STIFF RESISTANCE.
FRENCH FIRST: CAPTURED KEHL AND 50 OTHER SMALLER TOWNS.
--DASH--
U.S.DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEAD OVER ELBE, MOVED AHEAD.
THIRD ARMORED: ADVANCED TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF DESSAU.
FOURTH ARMORED: REACHED VICINITY OF MEINSDORF.
FIFTH ARMORED: PAUSED AT ELBE NORTH OF MAGDEBURG.
SIXTH ARMORED: CROSSED WEISSE RIVER SOUTH OF ZEITZ, REPORTED IN VICINITY OF LINDENBERG.
NINTH ARMORED: FLANKED LEIPZIG ON SOUTH, REACHED PLEISSE RIVER AT BERGISDORF.
11TH ARMORED: ENTERED BAYREUTH, APPROACHED UNTERSTEINACH.
12TH ARMORED: ADVANCED THROUGH LIMPURGE FOREST SOUTHEAST OF WUERZBURG.
17TH ENGINEERS: BUILT BRIDGE ACROSS ELBE UNDER ENEMY FIRE.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED TO AREA 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF COBURG.
45TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT INTO BAMBERG.
76TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED ZEITZ.
80TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED GERA, CLEARED JENA.
84TH INFANTRY: REACHED WITTENGEN AND GLADDENSTADT.
87TH INFANTRY: CLEARED SAALFELD AND RODOLSTADT, CROSSED SALLE RIVER.
89TH INFANTRY: NEARED SALLE RIVER SOUTH OF JENA.
90TH INFANTRY: NEARED LICHTENBERG.
102ND CAVALRY: ADVANCED TO BAMBERG.
RW732PEW

APR 15 1945

UNDATED--WITH WESTERN FRONT (1st)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED AND RUSSIAN ARMIES HAVE CONQUERED HALF OF GERMANY'S CITIES OF MORE THAN 100,000 PEACETIME POPULATION AND VIRTUALLY ALL OTHERS STILL UNDER THE NAZI BANNER EITHER WERE BESIEGED TODAY OR THREATENED.

THE CONQUERED CITIES IN ORDER OF SIZE:

COLOGNE, ESSEN, FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, HANNOVER, DUISBURG, KOENIGSBERG (TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS), GELSENKIRCHEN, BOCHUM, MANNHEIM, KASSEL, BRUNSWICK, OBERHAUSEN, KARLSRUHE, WEISBADEN, KREFELD, ERFURT, AACHEN, MAINZ, MUENSTER, LUDWIGSHAFEN, SAARBRUECKEN, BIELEFELD, MUENCHEN GLADBACH, HINDENBURG (RUSSIAN), GLEIWITZ (RUSSIAN), DARMSTADT, WUERZBURG, BONN AND BEUTHEN (RUSSIAN.)

THOSE STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS:

BERLIN, HAMBURG, MUNI
H, LEIPZIG,

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BERLIN, HAMBURG, MUNICH, LEIPZIG, DRESDEN, BRESLAU, DUESSELDORF, DORTMUND, STUTTGART, NUERNBERG, WUPPERTAL, BREMEN, CHEMNITZ, MAGDEBURG, KIEL, STETTIN, HALLE, AUGSBURG, LUEBECK, HAGEN, SOLINGEN, MULHEIM, POTSDAM, ROSTOCK, DESSAU, HARBURG, FREIBURG, PLAUEN AND REMSCHEID.

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ROOSEVELT IS BURIED WITH SOLEMN RITES

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TRUMAN, DIGNITARIES OF GOVERNMENT ATTEND CEREMONIES AT ESTATE

Interment Takes Place In Flower Garden As Volley Of Farewell Salutes Is Fired And Bombers Drone Overhead

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Hyde Park, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—As President Truman looked on, Franklin D. Roosevelt was committed today to the warm brown earth of his native land.

Under a cloudless spring sky, the body of the late Chief Executive was lowered solemnly into a grave in the flower garden of his family estate.

Watching were members of the family, dignitaries of Government and little groups of plain people— the employés on the place and neighbors from the countryside.

A detail of gray-clad cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point fired a volley of three farewell salutes. A bugler played "Taps."

Flag Given Mrs. Roosevelt

Soldiers, sailors and Marines, who had held an American flag over the casket, folded it and handed it to Mrs. Roosevelt.

A few steps to the rear stood President Truman.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had left his task unfinished, but he had blazed for his successor the paths he believed would lead most surely to swift victory at arms, and to a world of peace and plenty.

The garden where Mr. Roosevelt rests lies between the family home where he was born 63 years ago and the library which houses his state papers and the gifts of a world which recognized him as one of its pre-eminent leaders.

Body Brought From Capital

The body had been brought here overnight from Washington, where a state funeral was held yesterday in the East Room of the White House.

The Cabinet, Supreme Court, representatives of other lands, members of the Senate and House, and other high officials in public life accompanied it.

Removed from a special train alongside the Hudson, just below the hills which sweep up to the estate, the casket was placed on a caisson and driven slowly along between lines of men in uniform standing stiffly alert to honor their late Commander in Chief.

Behind the caisson, a Negro cavalryman led a black horse draped in black, carrying saber and boots, symbolic of Mr. Roosevelt's position as head of the nation's military forces.

Presidential Salute Fired

It was exactly 10 A.M. when the first gun of a presidential salute was fired from a battery in the library grounds to the east of the quarter-acre garden. The guns boomed at solemnly spaced intervals.

An honor guard lining the hemlock hedge around the garden stood at attention.

A few moments later, the distant melody of a bugle came to those within the garden. A flight of bombers and another of training planes droned overhead.

The beat of muffled drums in slow cadence rolled through the wooded hills above the Hudson. In the distance, gradually drawing nearer, a band played a funeral dirge.

Promptly at 10.30 the national anthem sounded and, as the wheels of the caisson noisily ground the gravel of the roadway, the notes of "Nearer, My God, To Thee" were played softly.

Rector Appears

Through a passageway at one corner, the elderly, grey-bearded rector of the President's Episcopal Church at Hyde Park walked across the newly clipped grass toward the grave.

The Rev. George W. Anthony was wearing the black and white surplice and stole of the clergy. He removed a black velvet skullcap and took his position at the head of the grave, toward the west. The family followed him.

Facing the grave was Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the second son, on the left.

Mrs. Roosevelt, her face wan and drawn, its pallor contrasting with her black attire, was on Elliott's right. Next to her was the only daughter, Anna, and her husband, Colonel John Boettiger.

Truman's Stand In Rear

Behind them were the daughters-in-law—wives of the boys who all are in service. Behind them stood President and Mrs. Truman, taking an inconspicuous role in a moment in history reserved for the dead, rather than for the living.

"All that the Father giveth me shall come to me," the Rev. Mr. Anthony said.

A lone plane circling above almost drowned his words as he declared that unto Almighty God "we commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," the rector intoned.

"Lord, have mercy upon us. Christ, have mercy upon us. Lord, have mercy upon us."

The pastor repeated the words of the Lord's Prayer. Elliott's lips moved with him.

The services followed the ordinary Episcopal burial rites for the dead. There were no words of eulogy, only the word of God.

Near its conclusion the Rev. Mr. Anthony recited the poem written by John Ellerton in 1870: "Now the laborer's task is o'er; now the battle day is past."

"Father, in Thy gracious keeping we now leave Thy servant sleeping," the rector continued.

The services were brief. They were over by 10.45.

Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the family walked out slowly, and went to the manor house.

President and Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt and Washington officials left Hyde Park by special train for Washington, little more than three hours after they arrived here.

With a crew of assistants, he rasped some of the rough edges off the speech as he rode back to the capital by special train.

It is an address which the entire world is awaiting eagerly for indications of the course he will chart for winning the war and guaranteeing peace. He has promised to carry on where President Roosevelt left off, and no wide deviation of policy is expected.

Byrnes Aids on Speech

James F. Byrnes, who resigned but a few days ago as War Mobilizator and Reconversion director, was one of Mr. Truman's principal advisers on the speech. Whether that augured a return of the former Senator and Supreme court justice to a position high in government was not yet apparent.

The address will be made before a joint session of Senate and House about 1 p.m. (EWT) tomorrow.

George Allen, former District of Columbia commissioner and insurance executive, whipped together the first draft from suggestions made by various individuals.

"He pulled the suggestions together and did the spade work," one of Truman's assistants said.

Lunches in Private Car

The President finished lunch as his train was being serviced in the Mott Haven railroad yards at New York city. Seated around the table in the private railroad car, the Roald Amundsen, were Mrs. Truman, their daughter, Byrnes, Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and Mrs. Hannegan, Democratic Treasurer Ed Pauley, and Col. Harry Vaughn.

Vaughn served in the same brigade with Truman in the last war and was his secretary before reentering service in this conflict. Now he is Truman's military aide.

A bouquet of spring flowers was in the center of the dining table.

After lunch, Truman returned to the parlor of the private car and conferred with Allen. Mrs. Roosevelt came in a few minutes later with her son, Elliott, and sat down with the President on a settee. Elliott sat in a chair facing them.

Mrs. Truman joined them shortly and they talked at length.

Truman Back in Capital, Talks to Congress Today

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World Awaits First Outline of His Policies in Speech to Legislators.

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) President Truman returned to Washington at 8:27 p.m. (EWT) tonight from Hyde Park, N. Y., burial services for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

With Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, the Chief Executive was whisked to the Truman's Connecticut avenue apartment.

Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the Roosevelt family returned to the White House.

Aboard the train enroute to Washington, President Truman toiled over the address he will deliver tomorrow to Congress—the first since his elevation to the highest office.

SIMPLE SERVICE IS FINAL TRIBUTE TO WAR LEADER

President Truman Leads Government Dignitaries at Graveside Rites.

CADETS FIRE VOLLEY

Ritual Conducted Without Eulogy; Mrs. Roosevelt Returns to Washington.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 15—(AP) As President Truman looked on with a face frozen in grief, Franklin D. Roosevelt was committed today to the warm brown earth of his native soil.

Under a cloudless, spring sky, the body of the late Chief Executive was lowered solemnly into a grave in the flower garden of his family estate.

Watching with strained faces were members of the family, dignitaries of government and little sad-faced groups of plain people—the employes on the place and neighbors of the countryside.

A detail of grey-clad cadets from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point fired a volley of three farewell salutes. A bugler played "Taps," its sweet but still sad notes echoing through the wooded estate.

Flag Given to Mrs. Roosevelt

Soldiers, sailors and Marines, who had held an American flag over the casket, folded it and handed it to Mrs. Roosevelt.

A few steps to the rear, President Truman stood with dim eyes and lowered head. There was a hush. Then, in that moment of supreme grief, he squared his shoulders as if to assume completely and finally the enormous burden left by the death of Mr. Roosevelt.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had left his task unfinished, but he had blazed for his successor the paths he believed would lead most surely to swift victory at arms, and to a world of peace and plenty.

The garden where Mr. Roosevelt rests lies between the family home where he was born 63 years ago and the library which houses his state papers and the gifts of a world which recognized him as one of its pre-eminent leaders.

The body had been brought here overnight from Washington, where a state funeral was held yesterday in the East room of the White House. The Cabinet, Supreme court, representatives of other lands, members of Senate and House, and other high officials in public life accompanied it.

Removed from a special train alongside the shimmering Hudson, just below the hills which sweep up to the estate, the casket was placed on a caisson and driven slowly between lines of men in uniform standing stiffly alert to honor their late Commander-in-Chief.

Behind the caisson, a Negro cavalryman led a black horse draped in black, carrying sabre and boots symbolic of Mr. Roosevelt's position as head of the nation's military forces.

Last Presidential Salute

It was exactly 10 a.m. (EWT) when the first gun of a presidential salute was fired from a battery in the library grounds to the east of the quarter-acre garden. They boomed at solemnly-spaced intervals.

An honor guard lining the hemlock hedge around the garden stood at attention.

A few moments later, the distant melody of a bugle came to those within the garden. A flight of bombers and another of training planes droned overhead.

The beat of muffled drums in slow cadence rolled through the wooded hills above the Hudson. In the distance, gradually drawing nearer, a band played a funeral dirge.

Promptly at 10:30, the National Anthem sounded and, as the wheels of the caisson noisily ground the gravel of the roadway, the notes of "Nearer, My God to Thee," were

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played softly. Through a passageway at one corner, the elderly, grey-bearded rector of the President's Episcopal church at Hyde Park walked across the newly-clipped grass toward the grave.

The Rev. George W. Anthony was wearing the black and white surplice and stole of the clergy. He removed a black velvet skull-cap and took his position at the head of the grave, toward the west. The family followed him. Facing the grave was Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the second son, on the left.

Mrs. Roosevelt with Son

Mrs. Roosevelt, her face wan and drawn, its pallor contrasting with her black attire, was on Elliott's right. Next to her was the only daughter, Anna, and her husband, Col. John Boettiger.

Behind them were the daughters-in-law—wives of the boys who all are in service. Behind them stood President and Mrs. Truman, taking an inconspicuous role in a moment in history reserved for the dead, rather than for the living.

"All that the Father giveth me shall come to me," the Rev. Mr. Anthony said.

A lone plane circling above almost drowned his words as he declared that unto Almighty God "we commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

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There was a stirring in the crowd.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," the rector intoned.

"Lord, have mercy upon us. Christ, have mercy upon us. Lord, have mercy upon us."

The rector repeated the words of the Lord's prayer. Elliott's lips moved with him.

No Words of Eulogy

The services followed the ordinary Episcopal burial rites for the dead. There were no words of eulogy, only the word of God.

Near its conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Anthony recited the poem written by John Ellerton in 1870; "Now the laborer's task is o'er; now the battle-day is past."

"Father, in Thy gracious keeping we now leave Thy servant sleeping," the rector continued.

The services were brief. They were over by 10:45. The flag which Mrs. Roosevelt clutched tightly was handed to Elliott, and the family filed out.

President Truman left for the village station in Hyde Park, followed by the other dignitaries present, to return to Washington on the special train.

Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the family walked out slowly, and went to the manor house.

Several onlookers reached earthward to pick up a few souvenirs, including some empty shells dropped from the saluting cadet rifles.

Members of the Cabinet, Supreme court and Senate and House then filed through the tall hemlock hedge opening, each taking a final glance at the flower-banked graveside.

President and Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt and Washington officials left Hyde Park by special train for Washington, little more than three hours after they arrived here.

Memorial Service Held

The Rev. Mr. Anthony went to the tiny Church of St. James, where the President had been senior warden. There 300 sorrowing villagers paid tribute to their neighbor at a memorial service.

The church was crowded. Men and women knelt in the aisles. But one pew was empty—the one in which Mr. Roosevelt used to sit.

All about the old ivy-covered church were memories. There was his pew; there the grave-yard where his mother and father lie beside a son of the President who died in infancy; there the stained-glass window dedicated to the memory of James Roosevelt, the President's father.

Many shed tears as they sang the words of one of his favorite hymns: "O Master, help me bear the strain of toil, the fret of care."

Others wept when the congregation stood in tribute to the flag and sang the national anthem.

The Rev. Mr. Anthony read from Mr. Roosevelt's favorite biblical passage: ". . . and now abideth faith, hope, and charity, but the greatest of these is charity."

"I know of no other man among the world's leaders who would be so universally lamented," the white-bearded minister said in his sermon, broadcast over NBC. "He is as truly a casualty of the war as any member of the armed forces. . . He was a great lover of mankind.

"Now he is at rest in the community which he loved.

"He has come back home."

Thousands Pay Tribute

A special train, rolling northward from Washington through the night, brought the late Chief Executive's body to Hyde Park. Thousands of plain people in the towns and cities through which it passed, stood for hours in the night to bid a reverent, sad farewell.

Aboard the train were the highest officials of a nation which Franklin Roosevelt had served through trying years of peace and war.

Shortly before 9 a.m. (E.W.T.), the train came to a stop beside the Hudson river. As a lad, Mr. Roosevelt had sailed its waters in summer and skimmed its ice in winter.

The casket, still covered by the flag it wore at state funeral services at the White House yesterday, was lifted from the rear car of the train by men in uniform. Slowly it was taken up the steep, twisting road leading from the river to the wooded slope at the rear of the Roosevelt estate.

Yearned to Return

Plaintively, Mr. Roosevelt had spoken many times of a yearning to return to the ancestral lands he loved. Every inch of that had been a delight to him. Every neighbor for miles he knew by first name.

But retirement to the life of a country squire had been denied him. He had died Thursday of a cerebral hemorrhage at his "other home," at Warm Springs, Ga.

Even as he accepted nomination for a third term in 1940, Mr. Roosevelt had declared it would have been his personal preference to leave public life. Again last year, in agreeing to run for a fourth term, he had voiced a longing to go back to Hyde Park as a private citizen.

He had seen war coming and then had watched it break in all its fury. If America felt it needed his services, he felt it his duty to give them.

The casket was borne to Washington's Union station late last night in a plain black hearse. Thousands of residents of a still stunned capital stood bare-headed along the route.

As it was placed aboard the train, an Army band played the National Anthem. And, as a guard of honor of four men from the armed forces took their places, the music of a well-loved hymn, "Rock of Ages," spread through the warm night.

Stiffly braced against the lurching of the train, the honor detail stood guard for two hours. Then four other men took over, for two more hours.

Blackout Is Over

The shades were up on every window at the rear of the train so the people could see in. This time, there was no blackout for security reasons.

At Poughkeepsie, seat of Mr. Roosevelt's home county, boy and girl scouts at salute lined the station platforms and men doffed their hats as the train rolled past.

Already waiting at Hyde Park was another special train that had brought members of Congress, other dignitaries and a large delegation of the press.

The wildflowers of Spring were blooming in the swampy lowlands along the river and a brook rippled quietly down the hillside as the casket was borne the half mile to the Roosevelt garden, between the family home and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

A mound of flowers, truckloads of them, had been built to the north of the grave. There were offerings from everywhere — from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, from Cuba, from Bermuda—lilies, roses, carnations, and new blossoms of Spring.

Along the 15-foot hedge, 400 feet long and 200 feet wide, stood ranks of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Employes on the estate, friends from the village, and wives of military officers participating in the service stood in knots to the north of the grave.

They conversed in hushed tones. A tiny girl sobbed.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, a Harvard classmate of Mr. Roosevelt, wore the only top hat among those inside the green-walled enclosure.

A delegation from the Senate and House filed in two by two at 9:30 a.m. and took its place on the west, alongside the members of the Supreme court and Cabinet.

The White House staff was on the east.

The burial plot itself was toward the southeast corner of the quarter-acre garden.

A chill was in the air in the early morning, but a bright sun in a cloudless sky soon warmed the early arrivals.

King Brings Wreath

MacKenzie King had brought with him a wreath. As the mourners gathered about the burial plot, awaiting the service, he carefully unwrapped the wreath, left his coat and hat with Secretary of State Stettinius and walked alone to the grave. He stood a moment, then quickly dropped the flowers at the grave-side and returned to stand with Stettinius and towering Bernard Baruch.

Three small boxes of earth from Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic had been flown here yesterday to be placed on the grave by the consuls general of those good neighbor nations.

Robert Sherwood, the towering playwright and former OWI official who helped on so many presidental speeches, stood a head taller than any other spectator.

NATIONS JOIN IN PRAYERS

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Roosevelt Memorial Services Held In Many Lands

New York, April 15 (AP)—Americans and friends of America paused today to pay tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt in globe-

memorial services.

As the President's body was laid to rest at his Hyde Park home, radio and cable brought across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the story of how his death touched leaders and common people alike in all except the enemy lands.

Millions of Britons at their regular church services joined in prayers for the late President, while American service men and women in the British Isles held special services at every post and base. The empire's formal memorial will be held Tuesday at famous St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Notre Dame In Paris

A solemn mass for the President at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris was attended by General de Gaulle and most of his Cabinet while a half dozen other religious services were held elsewhere in the French capital.

One of the most moving was that by the Paris Jewish colony at the Grand Synagogue of Paris, where many members of the congregation wept unashamedly over the death of the man they credit with playing a large part in their deliverance from four years of German rule.

Many churches in Ireland observed a one-minute period of silence in respect to Roosevelt's memory, and Derry Cathedral at Belfast was the scene of a special service.

Algiers, Athens, Jerusalem

An open square in Algiers was thronged for services in charge of American military men and attended by representatives of the French Government.

Greeks paid their tribute at a service in Athens Cathedral, attended by the Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, and other high officials.

Special services were held in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

A massed gathering of Indian civilians and British and American soldiers attended services in an open park at New Delhi.

Churches of Australia held special services, with ministers and laymen voicing tributes. Eight nations were officially represented at a special service at Sydney's largest Presbyterian church.

New Zealand churches also paid their tribute and that country will observe an official two minutes of silence at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

In Buenos Aires hundreds of Argentines and members of the North American community paid homage to Roosevelt at the George Washington Statue near the United States Embassy residence. On Tuesday, official religious services will be held in the Metropolitan Cathedral, with Argentine official representatives in attendance.

The Canadian capital of Ottawa paid tribute to the late President with services Saturday in the old Christ Church Cathedral. Among the mourning throng was Princess Alice, wife of the Governor General.

MRS. F. D. R. IS COMPOSED

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Stands Immobile During Services For Husband

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—Black-garbed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife and coworker for more than 40 years and lifetime companion since their childhood together, stood strong and clear-eyed today throughout the burial rites for her husband.

Head bowed, face wan but uncovered beneath her widow's veil, she seemed immobile until volleys fired over the grave caused her to start involuntarily.

At the close of the services, the master sergeant heading the bearers folded and placed in Mrs. Roosevelt's hands the Stars And Stripes which had covered her husband's casket.

Smiles At Rector

The Rev. W. George W. Anthony, white-haired rector of St. James' Church, of which the President was senior warden, passed by Mrs. Roosevelt in the recessional. She smiled slightly at him and others who participated in the services.

She lost her look of sorrowful reverie, raised her head and moved forward to kiss Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, widow of the former President's half brother.

The former First Lady left the garden before the casket was lowered. With members of her family, President Truman, his family, and close friends she walked sturdily to the house.

Mrs. Roosevelt even found time to greet friends standing on the grounds. She told them she was glad they could come.

To Supervise Packing

Within half an hour she motored to Truman's special train to return to Washington to supervise removal of the President's and her belongings from the White House where they have accumulated for more than twelve years.

With her were the Roosevelt's only daughter and eldest child, Anna; the latter's husband, Lieut. Col. John Boettiger; the only son able to return from fighting for their country, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt; his wife, and the wives of the other three sons, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. John Roosevelt.

Before she boarded the train, Mrs. Roosevelt paused to thank personally each of the New York State troopers officiating during the occasion.

Widow Returns to Grave

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 15 (AP)—In dry-eyed sorrow, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt returned to the family garden after the crowds departed today to look at the grave of her husband.

It was several minutes after the close of the burial service. She gazed at her husband's final resting place a minute or so, then turned and walked away.

In the great profusion of flowers at the grave was an offering from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

COL. ROOSEVELT ARRIVES TOO LATE

Reaches N. Y. After 10,000 Mile Flight from Manila to Find Funeral Over.

NEW YORK, April 15—(AP) Col. James Roosevelt of the Marine Corps, eldest son of Franklin D. Roosevelt, arrived at Floyd Bennett field today after a flight from Manila, but was an hour and a half too late to attend the burial of his father at Hyde Park.

He went directly from the airport to Pennsylvania station, arriving there in time to meet the presidential train aboard which his wife, mother and President and Mrs. Truman were returning to Washington.

Col. Roosevelt said weather conditions, especially head winds, delayed his 10,000-mile flight from the Philippines.

"I would have been here in time for father's funeral, had it not been for head winds," he said. "We left Manila when word of father's death was received and our flight took 60 hours."

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Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, who flew to the United States from his post in Europe, was the only one of the late President's four sons at the funeral.

Col. Roosevelt said he would remain in Washington a week and then return to the Philippines where he is assistant chief of staff of a Marine Corps amphibious group.

"We still have to finish that job and we'll do it all right," he declared.

The last time he saw his father, he said, was at the late President's fourth inaugural ceremonies.

"Just a week ago," he recalled, "I received a cheerful letter from him in which he said he was looking forward to going to San Francisco for the international conference. Although the last time I saw him he appeared in high spirits I noticed a definite change in his looks. First there was a noticeable loss of weight. And he appeared too thin."

Fala Present At Burial Of Master At Hyde Park

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—Fala, the little black scottie Franklin Roosevelt kept almost constantly at his side in his world travels in recent years, rolled on the grass just a few feet from his departed master as the committal service was read today.

He was held on a leash by Miss Margaret Suckley, the late President's cousin and worker in the Roosevelt library here.

Fala seemed to sense something was wrong, Arthur Prettyman, who was Mr. Roosevelt's valet, said. He became restless as the first volley from the West Point rifles was fired. He barked a little, but was soon quieted.

Exhibition Scheduled Of Roosevelt Papers

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—A public exhibition of Franklin D. Roosevelt's papers bearing on his international war conferences will be held in the National Archives in Washington May 4.

Fred W. Shipman, director of the Roosevelt Library in the family estate here, said various documents were being collected for the display.

The exhibit had been planned for some time and Shipman said "we decided to go ahead with it since it will be even more significant since Mr. Roosevelt's passing."

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ARTIST TALKS ON ROOSEVELT

Verbal Picture Given About His Last Moments

New York, April 15 (AP)—The Russian-born woman artist who was sketching Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was stricken fatally at Warm Springs, Ga., painted for the nation today a verbal picture of the late President's last living moments.

At her Locust Valley (Long Island) home to which she returned by automobile, Mme. Elizabeth Schoumatoff, a tall, dark-haired, brown-eyed woman, told newsmen that Mr. Roosevelt was seated at the fireplace in the little White House. In the room with him also were two cousins, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley, and his secretary, William D. Hassett.

"The President was busily signing papers," Mme. Schoumatoff recalled. "There were papers stacked on the card table. The chairs were covered with papers as was a large sideboard. Then Mr. Hassett said: 'Don't mind me I'm just drying my laundry.' At that the President burst into laughter."

Tie Was Just Right

Hassett, she said, referred to the fact that the papers were spread around the room to allow the President's signature to dry.

"I had brought my easel with me for a life-size portrait," Mme. Schoumatoff continued. "I was getting set to start painting when I noticed the President had worn his red Harvard necktie. It was just right. He never looked better than when he greeted me. He had on a dark grey suit and the Harvard necktie was a perfect blend with his blue navy cape."

Mme. Schoumatoff said one of the cousins who had stepped out of the room then returned. Some conversation regarding the pose followed and then she began painting.

"The time was 12.30 P.M. When it was getting near 1 o'clock the butler came in and started to set the table for luncheon. Mr. Hassett had taken all his papers away. The President looked up from the papers he had been working so hard over and said to me:

"'We've got just about fifteen more minutes to work.'

Cousin Asks For Doctor

"With that he went back to work on the papers. He became so engrossed that he slipped slightly out of pose. His head went down a little but I didn't ask him to look up. He was extremely absorbed. Fifteen minutes had passed."

"I couldn't paint his face while he was out of pose so I was doing this and that, particularly making notes of the color and light on his face.

"Then he raised his left hand to his left temple, then to his forehead and his hand went back to the arm of the chair. Then slowly he lay back, reclined in the chair, slipped slightly to the left, with his head more to the left.

"Then the two cousins rushed to him just as the butler was coming into the room."

One of the cousins, she said, told her to ask a Secret Service man to call a doctor immediately.

Call For Mrs. Roosevelt

"I went out and did that," she continued. "I told him to get instantly a doctor because the President was not feeling well."

Mme. Schoumatoff said she did not again return to the room. About fifteen minutes later a doctor arrived, she related, and then someone telephoned Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Then I returned to my cottage. One of the cousins came in a few minutes and asked me to leave as they would need the cottage."

She said she called Nicholas Robbins, a New York photographer who had accompanied her to Warm Springs.

Death Report Stops Call

"He was at an inn at Warm Springs," she said. "In an hour we were off the property. I didn't know how seriously ill the President was and didn't know he was dead until I reached Macon, Ga.

"I had spoken to Miss Tully (Miss Grace Tully, the late President's private secretary) before leaving the property and intended to call her back. In Macon, I went into a telephone booth, dropped in the coin. But before I could get the number the operator asked me:

"'Did you hear, the President is dead?'"

She said she then got back into the car and started for Locust Valley.

Will Finish Portrait

Mme. Schoumatoff recalled that the President "looked remarkably well" shortly before he collapsed.

"The chair he was seated in was not a wheel chair, but a chair with leather arms and back—a rather high back so that when his head fell back in a faint it rested on the back of the chair," she said. "It was a beautiful day. The sun was coming in rather warm. It was a cheerful room."

She said she would work two more days to complete the unfinished portrait and expressed the hope that it would be hung in Mr. Roosevelt's library at Hyde Park.

Stassen Wants Roosevelt World Leader 'Emeritus'

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 15—Comdr. Harold Stassen suggested tonight that the late President Roosevelt be named "President Emeritus of the United Nations of the World."

Commander Stassen, a delegate to the forthcoming San Francisco Conference, spoke on a broadcast program of tribute over CBS.

"He was looking toward San Francisco in his last days," said Commander Stassen, a Republican who left the Governorship of Minnesota to become a navy officer.

"Now he will not be there to open that historic conference. But the impetus that he gave it will be felt. The ranks will close. The agreements will be reached. The framework will be erected. We may yet say—he is not really gone. And then we may well name Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in absentia, President Emeritus of the United Nations of the World."

Three Faiths Join in Tribute

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Memories of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a neighbor for twelve years occupied the city's churchgoers at special services today. Hundreds of all creeds and stations in life prayed for the late President, and while the burial was being conducted at Hyde Park leaders of three faiths paid homage in Constitution Hall, a scant three blocks from the White House. The hall was filled for the memorial program led by the Rev. Edmund S. Walsh, vice president of Georgetown University; Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, and Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the Senate and minister at the Foundry Methodist Church.

Campobello Islanders Hold Memorial Service

200 Crowd St. Anne's, Which Roosevelt Attended as Boy

WELCHPOOL, Campobello Island, N. B., April 15 (AP).—Campobello Islanders paid their last respects today to President Roosevelt in St. Anne's Episcopal Church, which he attended as a boy.

More than two hundred persons—more than a third of the current population—crowded the little church for a brief and simple memorial service.

In charge was the Rev. Raymond Smith, now rector at Trinity Church in St. Stephen, who was rector here when Mr. Roosevelt paid his last few visits to his family's summer estate.

The reverent congregation heard a eulogy based on the text "He has fought the good fight" and sang some of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite hymns, among them "Faith of Our Fathers" and "Eternal Father, Strong to Save."

St. Anne's is in the village of Welchpool. The Roosevelt summer home lies a mile away, overlooking Friar's Bay and the American shore.

President Roosevelt passed part of his childhood and youth on the island. He returned often and made several visits while President.

Hollywood Broadcasts Memorial to President

Stars of Screen and Radio in Two-Hour Program

HOLLYWOOD, April 15 (AP).—Stars of radio and screen joined tonight to pay tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It was a tribute far removed from the usual program of Hollywood entertainment. Millions heard it over the National Broadcasting Company network, and hundreds sought admission to the studio. But there was no audience.

There were laugh makers on the two-hour program, Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Eddie Cantor, Edgar Bergen, Ed Gardner, Fibber McGee and Mollie, Amos and Andy, Kay Kyser, all famous for their fun making. But there were no jokes.

There were dramatic stars, Ingrid Bergman, Bette Davis, Ronald Colman, James Cagney, Robert Young, Charles Laughton. But there were no dramatics and no applause.

There were songs by Bing Crosby, Deanna Durbin, John Charles Thomas, Shirley Ross and Ginny Simms. But there were no encores.

U. S. [illegible]nese Memorial

3,000 at Relocation Center on Coast Pay Tribute to Roosevelt

MANZANAR, Calif., April 15 (AP).—Three thousand persons of Japanese ancestry at this relocation center assembled today at a memorial service honoring Franklin D. Roosevelt. Buddhist, Protestant and Catholic clergymen participated in the service, attended by Issei, Nisei and Sansei—aliens, their American-citizen children and their grandchildren. The crowd included forty American Legionnaires of Japanese ancestry and a score of Nisei soldiers in United States uniforms of this war, here on furlough visiting their parents.

Mr. Roosevelt was eulogized in English and Japanese by Kaiycharu Anzai, unofficial mayor of Manzanar as head of the Block Managers' Association, which also sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Truman-Secret Service Tete-a-Tete Is About Due

His Independent Habits Are a New Worry for Agents

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—It won't be long before President Truman gets a good talking to by the Secret Service, experts in that line predicted today. And he, not being a man to worry folks unduly, will probably assent smilingly to their pleas for a little less moving about.

But until the new Chief Executive gets used to the constant companionship of the Secret Service, there may be some new gray hairs among those traditional guardians of the President. When Mr. Truman makes up his mind to go somewhere it take more than arguments to stop him. To Secret Service agents nothing is so disturbing as a President on the move.

Their responsibility for his safety requires elaborate precautions to guard him at all times. His every departure from the White House is a nerve-twisting crisis which lasts until his return.

"It's going to be tough for me," President Truman confided to a reporter shortly after his inauguration Thursday. "I can't get used to having whole swarms of people follow me wherever I go."

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FULTON SLATED FOR TOP POSITION IN TRUMAN CIRCLE

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) A 230-pound, round-faced lawyer of only 36 years shaped up tonight as the likely top heavyweight of the Truman inner circle.

He is Hugh Alfred Fulton, Ohio-born New Yorker, whose intimates credit him with an abiding devotion to President Truman and a profound knowledge of the workings of government.

Fulton Glutton for Work

A behind-the-scenes operator, Fulton is a glutton for work with little appetite for the limelight.

Some say he eventually will be attorney general, if he wants that cabinet post.

He says he doesn't know what role the President has in mind for him.

Whatever may be his title, his job will be important, for Truman himself has often said he thinks Fulton had a brain "almost as big as his body."

This new "brain-truster" on the American political scene is as unremarkable in appearance as his career has been spectacular.

After a brilliant scholastic record at the University of Michigan, the Phi Beta Kappa Fulton established a name for himself early in his legal career as a special assistant to the attorney general.

He was in charge of the prosecution of Howard Hopkins in the celebrated government investigation of the Associated Gas & Electric company back in 1940.

He and Truman had never met until the heavily-built, slightly-shy young attorney walked into the former Senator's office one day in 1941 in response to a suggestion by Robert H. Jackson, now a Supreme Court justice and then attorney general.

Truman, attempting to organize his newly-created Senate War Investigating committee for an inquiry into camp construction and other defense activities, had asked Jackson to recommend a good man for counsel.

The $7,500 he could pay Fulton meant a sacrifice and Fulton hesitated.

Had Free Hand

"I want to give you a free hand," Truman told him. "I want this to be a real investigation. We don't want to whitewash anybody or smear anybody. I'll give you my full support for such an investigation if you will take the job."

The rest of the story is part of American history. Fulton set to work. His staff remembers that he would stay on the job until 11 o'clock at night and be back at his desk at 3 a.m., on many occasions.

Fulton presented an accumulating mass of evidence and the investigators, in unanimously-approved reports engineered by their chairman, condemned waste and mismanagement and suggested remedies. The committee's fame

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spread.

The Senate, with never even so much as a word of debate on the subject, started voting the committee $100,000 at a time.

Out of that investigation as much as any one thing, came a vice presidency for Truman, and with the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the nation's highest office.

It is only natural for Truman, in shouldering the heavy new responsibilities, to turn to the smiling bespectacled, Fulton.

Even his best friends won't say that Fulton is an astute politician. The campaign speeches he helped Truman draft lacked the dash, and color that bring the cheers.

The political decisions ahead are a job for people like Bob Hannegan, Democratic national chairman and like Truman, a Missourian.

Fulton's assignment is likely to be in government. His background as a student in that field was expanded during his three and a half years as committee counsel during which he probed deep into the operations of every department.

SHIFTS LIKELY IN CABINET

Truman's Friends Look For Changes Within 2 Months

Washington, April 15 (AP)—President Truman is being urged by some of his closest advisers to make early and sweeping changes in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Although Mr. Truman emotionally told the Cabinet members when he was sworn in last week he wanted them to stay on, most of his friends look for changes within the next two months.

This shakeup probably will extend down through the socalled Little Cabinet—Government officials who head agencies not of Cabinet rank. They have been among the sixteen or seventeen persons who used to gather regularly on the Fridays President Roosevelt was in town and wanted to see them.

Stettinius Likely To Go

Most Capitol Hill associates of Mr. Truman believe that soon after the San Francisco United Nations conference has concluded its work on an international organization, Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, may move on to other fields.

There are persistent reports that the new President would like to have James F. Byrnes, his former Senate colleague, as his Secretary of State. That is perhaps the only Government office that would interest Byrnes, who resigned as war mobilizer shortly before Mr. Roosevelt's death.

Certainly Mr. Truman intends to lean heavily on Byrnes, who accompanied President Roosevelt to Yalta. The new President demonstrated that when he asked Byrnes to accompany him to Hyde Park on the Roosevelt funeral train and the return to Washington.

Took Lengthy Notes

Byrnes took along lengthy notes which he had taken at the Yalta conference of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. The shorthand notes had been transcribed in detail since he stepped out of official life in Washington.

Of the present Cabinet, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, are sure to be asked to stay.

Forrestal and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, were particular favorites of President Truman when he was a senator and there is no reason to believe his ideas about them have changed. The Senate War Investigating Committee which the new President headed generally credited the two with having done an outstanding job in the war effort..

Probably Up To Wallace

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, probably will stay on if he desires. Mr. Truman often has told friends he did not feel Wallace received just treatment in the move that resulted in Mr. Truman's nomination for Vice President.

But the remainder of the Cabinet members in time may have to find something else to do.

If Mr. Truman follows the recommendations of his own former committee he will consolidate all labor activities under the Labor Department. Secretary Perkins, who reportedly tried to quit when the fourth term began, may not stay on long now.

The divided activities of the Agriculture Department also might be merged by the new President.

While Cabinet changes can wait, Mr. Truman has some unfilled appointments which will need early attention.

Among these is the job of Federal Loan Administrator. If the new President followed his own inclinations entirely, he might ask Jesse Jones to step back into that post. He also must fill the post of rural electrification administrator, a job for which the Senate turned down Aubrey Williams.

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KURUSU PREDICTS DIFFICULTIES FOR NEW PRESIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15—(AP) The special Japanese diplomatic envoy who was in Washington on a "peace" mission when the Nipponese staged their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, was quoted by the agency Domei today as predicting difficulties for President Harry S. Truman.

A Domei radio Tokyo broadcast quoted Saburo Kurusu, the diplomat as saying the new president "hasn't Roosevelt's ability to lead and control the American people and thereby will confront difficulties." Kurusu presumed that it is President Truman's determination "to fight Japan to the bitter end and we, too, will fight to the end."

Domei also said Japan's new premier, Adm. Baron Kantaro Suzuki had extended "profound sympathy" to the American people on the death of President Roosevelt.

The Premier told the people that the Emperor, his wife and the Empress Dowager were safe even though American bombs started fires in the Imperial palace and the Meiji Shrine in Saturday's raid on Tokyo by Superfortresses. The Japanese people were represented as indignant over "defilement" of the palace and the shrine and the Premier offered apologies to the throne and at the shrine of the late Emperor Meiji.

United Nations Join in Tribute To Roosevelt

Americans and Allies Hold Memorial Ceremonies on World Battlefronts

LONDON, April 15 (AP).—Millions of Britons joined in prayers for President Roosevelt today at regular church services.

American enlisted men thronged the Red Cross "Rainbow Corner" for memorial services for their commander-in-chief and chaplains at the various United States Army posts and air bases scattered throughout Britain led troops in prayer.

The crowds on the streets moved soberly along as Britons by word and action generally let the Americans know that they shared their sadness in the death of the President.

The Empire's memorial to Mr. Roosevelt will be held Tuesday at St. Paul's Cathedral.

British Indorse Proposal For Roosevelt Memorial

Would Create Lasting Tribute on American Soil

LONDON, April 16 (Monday) (AP).—Possibility of a British memorial to President Roosevelt in the United tSates grew today as the suggestion was indorsed by several prominent British citizens.

Suggestion for a memorial, to be financed by contributions from the British people in tribute to Britain's "greatest friend," was made Saturday in a letter to "The News-Chronicle."

The idea now has been indorsed by George Isaacs, a member of Parliament and chairman of the Trade Union Congress; Arthur Greenwood, Member of Parliament; John Masefield, Poet Laureate; Harry Politt, secretary of the Communist party, and Sir Norman Birkitt, High Court Justice.

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Memorials in Irish Churches

BELFAST, April 15 (AP)—A one-minute silence was observed today in many churches in Ireland in honor of the late President Roosevelt. Memorial services at Derry Cathedral were attended by American, British and Canadian military personnel stationed in Northern Ireland.

De Gaulle at Paris Mass

PARIS, April 15 (AP)—General de Gaulle and most of his Cabinet attended mass for the late President Roosevelt today at Notre Dame Cathedral.

Emanuel Celestin Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, presided at the mass, one of a half dozen solemn services held in the French capital.

The Garde Republicaine, lined up before the cathedral and presented arms as United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery arrived. The Ambassador also attended services at the American Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, where Dean Frederick Beekman officiated, and at the Grand Synagogue of Paris.

The synagogue service was one of the most moving, with many members of the Paris Jewish colony who spent four years under German occupation, weeping over the death of the President, whom they credit with playing a large part in their deliverance. Chief Rabbi Schwartz of France, Chief Rabbi Weiss of Paris and several American Jewish chaplains participated.

The military personnel of the Seine Base Section attended services in the great auditorium at Chaillot Palace at which prayers for Mr. Roosevelt and President Truman were said by Lieut. Col. Edward R. Carter, Army chaplain. The Scripture was read by Maj. Chester R. McLellan, chaplain.

Army Bridge on Rhine A Roosevelt Memorial

PARIS, April 15 (AP). — A 2,215-foot railroad bridge spanning the Rhine River in the United States 3d Army sector was dedicated yesterday as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Bridge. The ceremonies were attended by Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr. and Major General Cecil R. Moore, chief engineer in the European theater of operations.

The bridge was completed in 9 days 22 hours and 10 minutes. It includes thirty steel piers, nineteen of which are set on pilings in the river.

3 Large Services in Rome

ROME, April 15 (AP)—Allied diplomats, church officials and fighting men of the United Nations joined today in memorial services for the late President Roosevelt.

Crown Prince Umberto, Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, Myron Taylor, the late President's personal representative at the Vatican, and United States Ambassador Alexander Kirk were among the dignitaries at evening services in the Catholic church of St. Susanna.

Earlier services attended by Crown Prince Umberto, Pietro Badoglio, former Premier, and Count Carlo Sforza were held at the American Episcopal church.

The ceremony at St. Susanna was celebrated by Msgr. Francis J. Brennan of Philadelphia, who was assisted by other American priests stationed in [illegible]. Ten Cardinals and repre[illegible]ives of the Vatican attended. Special prayers were offered for the American people and peace.

Outside a crowd including hundreds of American troops jammed San Bernardo Square and stood in reverent silence for forty-five minutes during the services.

Military personnel of all ranks attended an outdoor memorial service at Allied Air Force Headquarters.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied forces in the Mediterranean; Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States Forces in the Middle East; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, and Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, RAF Commander in Chief in the Middle East, were among high ranking Allied officers at the outdoor service.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of Allied ground forces, attended services at Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters.

Greeks Express Sorrow

ATHENS, April 15 (AP).— Memorial services for President Roosevelt were held today in the Athens Cathedral attended by Archbishop Damaskinos, Greek Regent; Premier Admiral Nicholas Vulgaris and his entire cabinet. Resolutions expressing sorrow were adopted by hundreds of trade unions and other organizations. One said: "Greece will never forget this sacred name which has been a living expression of liberty."

Russ Newspapers Laud Roosevelt

Moscow, April 15 (AP)—Russia's Communist party newspaper *Pravda* today urged that American and Soviet friendship "continue to flower as a genuinely majestic monument to the great President Roosevelt, who departed so untimely to his grave."

In tribute to the President, the newspaper declared "the Soviet people will never forget how much Franklin Roosevelt did to strengthen Soviet-American friendship."

The President, *Pravda* said, was "a genuine public crier for the organization of peace and security. The world will never forget the contribution made by him, this outstanding participant in the 'Big Three,' to the cause of the liberation of humanity from Hitlerite tyranny and the establishment of universal security."

The Russian Trade Union paper, *Trud*, had this to say:

"The Soviet people and the Red Army will never forget the help which the United States under Roosevelt's leadership rendered our country in its heroic struggle against the enemy."

High Soviet officials in Moscow realize what the loss of the President has meant to the United States, and the best opinion here is that they will keep the ship of international relations on an even course.

It can be stated on sound authority that the Russians are keenly interested in maintaining the *status quo* of Soviet-American relations.

Service Held in Algiers

ALGIERS, April 15 (AP)—An American memorial service for the late President Roosevelt was held in an open square in the center of Algiers today. Lieut. Col. A. W. Belden of Birmingham, Ala., read Secretary Stimson's memorial orders to the United States Army and Navy detachments, and prayers were read by Chaplain Robert Davidson of Gloucester, N. J.

A French military band played the American national anthem.

Holy Land Pays Tribute

JERUSALEM, April 15 (AP).—Special services honoring Franklin D. Roosevelt were held today in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Memorial Held in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 15 (AP)—In the presence of a massed gathering of Indian civilians and British and American soldiers, memorial services for the late President Roosevelt were held today in an open park in the center of New Delhi. Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill of Merrill's Marauders presided. Maj. George A. King, American chaplain, offered the memorial prayer. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, attended the services.

ROOSEVELT RITE IN GUAM

Admiral Nimitz Attends Service in Memory of Late Leader

GUAM, April 15 (AP)—The Navy, always close to Franklin D. Roosevelt's heart, paid him tribute today at this forward base from which the Pacific Fleet is projecting its blow to the approaches to Japan.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and his staff attended a brief service in an open amphitheatre where

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all naval ranks and services, from gold braid to blue dungarees, were represented.

Grease-stained mechanics stopped work to attend and then immediately returned to their shops.

On the platform a tropical croton wreath rested against a plain altar. Navy Chaplain Robert M. Schwyhart of Iowa City read the scripture and said a prayer. A Navy band played a funeral march. Musician Second Class Max Glatfelter of York, Pa., sounded "Taps."

Admiral Nimitz and his staff returned to their car, back to war as usual.

Joint Services in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, April 15 (AP).—Memorial services for President Roosevelt were held in the churches of Australia today with pastors and laymen joining in tributes. The United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, China, the Netherlands and Norway were represented at American Army and Navy services in Sydney's largest Presbyterian church. United States Naval Chaplain D. E. Roberts spoke.

New Zealand Tribute Today

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 15 (AP)—Memorial services for the late President Roosevelt were held in churches throughout New Zealand today. The country will observe two mintes of silence at 11 A. M., Monday.

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9TH ARMY RE-CROSSES E AFTER SETBACK; RUSSIANS CRACK BERLIN' TER DEFENSES

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PATROLS REACH BERLIN SUBURBS, GERMANS REPORT

Doughboys' Elbe Bridgehead Wiped Out by Stiffening Nazi Resistance.

YANKS PERIL CHEMNITZ

American Link-Up with Reds Imminent; North-South Highways Cut.

BEALHEAR

PARIS, Monday, April 16.—(AP) Veteran German troops from the Russian front were thrown yesterday into the battle of the Elbe river 53 miles southwest of Berlin, where the U. S. Ninth Army smashed four miles east of the stream despite the loss of one of its bridgeheads farther north.

(The German - controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau said American reconnaissance patrols reached Berlin's western suburbs but were forced to turn back after meeting stiff resistance. The same agency said American vanguards had reached the suburbs of Dresden, Saxony capital.)

Southern Germany dangled from the rest of the Reich by a slender thread. All north-south highways through Germany were cut, and the enemy fled south over Czechoslovakia's winding roads and railways for a stand to the death in the mountain fastnesses of Bavaria and Austria.

Approach Mountain Retreat

Already the outer bastions of this mountain retreat were falling before the southward charge of the U. S. Third and Seventh armies. The Third army was attempting to snap the thread by driving the last 13 miles to the border of Czechoslovakia.

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A German broadcast said an American link-up with the Russians "is on the point of being realized" but field dispatches failed to confirm enemy reports that the Third army was storming the city of Chemnitz, 33 miles west of the Nazis' big east front base of Dresden.

The Fourth Armored division still was reported battling a few miles west of Chemnitz, although the Sixth Armored division crossed the Mulde river.

The U. S. First army closed up to the Mulde river on both sides of besieged and by-passed Leipzig after gains up to 18 miles.

Smash Toward Dresden

On the south, its Ninth Armored division reached the stream on a six-mile front close to the Third army's crossings and possibly 35 miles west of Dresden.

North of Leipzig, the Third Armored division reached the Mulde two miles southeast of Dessau, 54 miles southwest of Berlin, and was hurrying up tanks and troops on a broad front.

On the northern end of the front, the Canadian First army sealed off all Germans in western Holland with a 35-mile dash to the North sea, but the enemy held the British Second army in check on the approaches to the big ports of Bremen and Hamburg.

(The Luxembourg radio said entirely without other confirmation that the British had bolted northward from the Aller river bridgehead to a point 15 miles south of Hamburg, the Federal Communications commission reported.)

On the southern end of the front, the U. S. Seventh army unleashed a powerful onslaught that rolled within 15 miles of the Bavarian mountain stronghold of Nuernberg.

In the vanishing Ruhr pocket, the U. S. First army captured the industrial city of Wuppertal with a pre-war population of 398,000, cut the pocket into two segments by joining up with the U. S. Ninth army, then all but crushed the eastern segment.

On the almost-forgotten Atlantic coastal front, French troops were driving the last Germans from the mouth of the Gironde river to free the big port of Bordeaux.

Backed by American artillery and French naval units, the French Second Armored division drove into Royan, the main strong point on the east side of the Gironde estuary. (The American Broadcasting Station in Europe said Royan had been captured.)

Nazi Lines Stiffen

The German high command apparently decided to defend Berlin against the U. S. Ninth army at the cost of weakening the Russian front as enemy troops smashed the original Second Armored division bridgehead just south of Magdeburg.

Three divisions had been brought into the battle, one from the Eastern front and at least one from the Berlin garrison.

The Ninth's 84th infantry division was hurrying up to join the battle, traveling 32 miles to within six miles of the Elbe.

The loss of the Magdeburg bridgehead came after two of the German divisions struck Saturday at American infantry which had crossed the broad Elbe by boat. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Americans.

German tanks charged in against the Americans, who were without armored protection, and the massed antiaircraft guns of Berlin's outer defenses were swung down to ground level and turned on the crossing.

Magdeburg itself was under assault after a tremendous artillery and aerial bombardment and its fall seemed near. White flags flew from many of its buildings.

The push toward Berlin opened from the second bridgehead at Roy, 15 miles southeast of Magdeburg. Closest American forces to the capital are those on the Elbe's west bank northeast of Magdeburg and 45 miles west of Berlin.

Junction With Reds Near

A German broadcast declared that an American junction with the Russian armies "is on the point of being realized" with the U. S. Third army storming into the communications city of Chemnitz, 33 miles west of the enemy's big east front base of Dresden.

The U. S. First army hammered across the Mulde river north of Chemnitz and 35 miles west of Dresden. On its north flank it reached the Mulde near Dessau, close to its junction with the Elbe river 54 miles southwest of Berlin.

In the first setback since the Rhine was crossed, the U. S. Ninth army's Second Armored division yielded its Magdeburg bridgehead as the Berlin garrison sallied from the capital and attacked under cover of massed antiaircraft guns leveled and blasting away at the crossing.

Fifteen miles farther southeast, however, the Ninth army hurriedly built up its second bridgehead at Barby, 57 miles southwest of Berlin.

The 90th Infantry of the U. S. Third army battled five miles west of Hof, striving to cover the last 13 miles to the Czech border, cut Germany in half and leave only the circuitous roads of Czechoslovakia open for a German retreat to the Bavarian and Austrian Alps.

Already the last good road between north and south Germany was severed, and the 11th Armored division captured the Wagnerian festival city of Bayreuth, first large locality to fall in the American drive into the mountain fortress of Bavaria.

Two German divisions hit the Second Armored infantry yesterday [illegible]

The old "Hell on Wheels" division, which cracked the German front wide open with a dash from the Rhine to the Elbe, had its bridge damaged four times by German guns, and was unable to send tanks over to support the infantry, which had crossed in boats 48 hours previously.

Doughboys of the Second Armored division's 41st regiment and the 30th division fought two days without sleep and with little food before coming back across the Elbe with heavy casualties.

While a setback, it is but a drop in the bucket in the whole Western front picture.

Nazi Lines Stiffen in Effort To Defend Berlin to the Last

By WES GALLAGHER

AT THE ELBE RIVER, April 15—(AP) The U. S. Ninth army fought its most furious battle in more than two months on the east bank of the Elbe today as the German High command declared its intention of fighting for Berlin to the last, even at the expense of the Russian front.

A combination of German tenacity and long lines of communications has caused a gamble to go wrong and the slow movement of the Ninth Tactical air force to forward air fields resulted in a sharp setback late yesterday.

Yanks Give Setback

For the first time in its brilliant record of two and a half years of war, the Second Armored division had to give up territory to the enemy when it was forced to withdraw its bridgehead from the east bank of the Elbe river just south of Magdeburg.

The Germans pitched in precious divisions against the Second Armored, because it represented the most dangerous threat to Berlin.

But the 83rd infantry crossed with little opposition and there was no indication the Germans can parry other Ninth army thrusts or those of the U. S. First army to the south. The 83rd has deepened its bridgehead to four miles.

The Germans simply have not shown any indication of having the manpower to erect any sort of a continuous front.

The German High command apparently is determined to defend Berlin at all costs.

Two divisions were thrown against the Second Armored division. One was from Berlin's inner defenses, the 580th Potsdam division, and the other was from the Eastern front. One other division has been identified.

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Yanks Use Tanks, Planes

It is not immediately apparent where the German tanks that attacked came from. The Germans also used jet and fighter planes in continuous attacks.

Another factor contributing to the setback was the rapid Ninth army dash to the Elbe, which left it without the power punch it possessed when it crossed the Rhine.

Ammunition has to be brought several hundred miles by truck.

While tactical planes have been hampered by poor weather at their bases, the front itself has been marked by clear weather, particularly around Berlin, where German fighters now are based.

The Ninth Tactical airforce has been slower in moving bases forward to keep pace with the American advance than the Tactical Air forces in Italy and Africa, which moved with front line troops and often had planes based almost within artillery range.

The problem of the Ninth army in furthering the Berlin drive now is not one of fighting ability, but of bringing up the tail of the army, which includes supply, close to the front line troops for a new blow forward.

officers offered to sell him wine and liquors stolen from the Seyss-Inquart stock.

A German general Rauter, SS (Elite Guard) officer second in command of German forces in Holland, was reported today to have been wounded critically by the Dutch underground a month ago.

The reports said the Germans, in reprisal, killed 1,400 Dutch civilians and threatened to burn every structure between Apeldoorn and Arnhem if Rauter died.

Rauter, second in command under Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German commissioner in the Netherlands, was removed from St. Joseph's hospital on the outskirts of Appeldoorn two weeks ago because of Allied threats in that direction, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Allied wounded prisoners of war at the hospital, which was seized by the Canadians, told me the story today. They reported Rauter was shot through the chest while in his car by men in German uniform. His driver and bodyguard were killed.

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Nazi Commission in Holland Flees, Leaves Rich Loot Behind

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, April 15 — (AP) Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German commissioner in Holland, fled from advancing Canadian troops, leaving behind him most of a mountainous store of rich loot liberated Allied prisoners of war reported today.

The loot he left behind — to be picked up later if he could—never will reach his hands, these men said, because the lieutenant that Seyss-Inquart had trusted cruelly stole it for themselves.

The story came to light as Canadian troops overran St. Joseph's hospital on the outskirts of Appeldoorn and found it already had been seized by a British major and 45 of his wounded comrades who had been prisoners of the Germans for seven months.

A medical officer among them said Seyss-Inquart found himself with only a single automobile in which to make his getaway as the Allied trap in Holland was sprung. The loot he had accumulated would not begin to fit into the machine.

The medical officer said German

Dutch Nazis Kill 6 Flyers

Americans in Fortress Crew Shot While Landing By Parachute

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, April 15 (AP).—Nazi Dutch S.S. (Elite Guard) troops deliberately shot and killed six members of an American Flying Fortress crew as they parachuted to earth from their burning plane near Apeldoorn, a British medical officer said today.

The medical officer, a major, said the pilot and two other wounded men had been brought in by Germans who said the pro-Nazi Dutch had deliberately shot them.

The major said the pilot of the Fortress, since transferred to another hospital near Rotterdam, told him that as the crew parachuted from the plane the Dutch S.S. troops fired on the descending men and killed six. Later he saw a Dutch trooper deliberately shoot another crewman after he reached earth.

French And Americans Strike All-Out Blow At Bordeaux

Paris, April 15 (AP)—French forces captured Royan after savage fighting today in a drive to clear the Germans from the Bordeaux pocket on the Atlantic coast.

The action on this "forgotten front" was described as the first of a series intended to mop up pockets of enemy strength left behind in the Allies' drive to Berlin.

Big fleets of American bombers, heavy American artillery, and French naval units showered bombs and shells upon the Germans' strongly fortified Atlantic Wall defenses on the north side of the Gironde estuary.

Infantry with bayonets then chased the Germans from Royan to high ground northeast of the city.

French and American bombers pounded German-defended positions in the Roube and Jaffe areas. Spotty weather conditions limited the tactical air units to 1,200 sorties in which they destroyed 65 German planes and damaged 45 in the air and on the ground. Three Allied aircraft were lost.

20,000 Germans In Area

Trying to break the German lock on the port of Bordeaux so that France can be better fed, French troops with American artillery and French naval support jumped off at dawn yesterday to attack about 20,000 Germans entrenched in the Royan and Pointe de Grave areas on both sides of the Gironde Estuary.

German defense lines broke under the assault and the enemy started falling back into steadily contracting pockets at the coast, AP Correspondent Relman Morin reported in a field dispatch.

Resistance was spotty in the initial stages, with the Germans fighting hard to hold some pillboxes and entrenchments, while they quit cold at other places. The French quickly pinched off an enemy-held sector around Medis on the north side of the estuary, about 50 miles north of Bordeaux, while on the south they gained similar success in a drive straight toward the tip of Pointe de Grave.

Start Of "Battle Of Pockets"

General Eisenhower's headquarters suggested that the attack was only the beginning of a widespread "Battle of the Pockets" to wipe out an estimated 170,000 Germans strung out along the coast at such places as St. Nazaire, Lorient and Dunkerque.

Supreme headquarters said a task force of the French Navy opened a heavy bombardment in support of military operations "taking place to clear enemy pockets of resistance on the west coast of France."

The task force bombarding German batteries covering the mouth of the Gironde included both large and small French warships commanded by Admiral G. S. Rue.

Planned By Admiral Kirk

Planning and execution of the naval operation was directed by Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, of the United States Navy.

In an order of the day Gen. de C. A. de Larminat, commanding the French forces, disclosed that Leclerc's 2d French Armored Division, which drove the wedge to Strasbourg on the Rhine, was spearheading the assault, along with infantry of the French forces of the Interior.

"FFI soldiers of the Atlantic front, your hour has come," said his order. "You will be aided by your experienced comrades of the Leclerc division and by American artillery. Show them, show France you know how to win a regular battle.

Fighting To Free Bordeaux

"Soldiers, aviators, sailors, you are fighting to liberate a corner of your own soil. But you are fighting especially to free the port of Bordeaux which is indispensable for our imports so France will have enough to eat next winter. It is an important part in the rebirth of our country which is in your hands."

It was disclosed that the German offensive in the Ardennes last December had caused the postponement of the drive for several months. American units assigned to aid the French in freeing Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Lorient were held on the Ardennes front to stop the Nazi winter drive.

Massed Artillery Opens Up

Morin said massed artillery from the American Long Toms laid down a shattering barrage for three hours before the infantry attacked and the aerial bombardment was one of the most concentrated poundings given a small area since Cassino in Italy.

Following the big bomber attack lighter French and American planes roared over by the hundreds, and the ground for miles around trembled beneath the crushing weight of explosives.

Hitler Translator Taken

Traffurt, Germany, April 15 (AP) Karl-Henrich von Loesch, translator for Hitler at the time of Sir Neville Henderson's conferences in 1939, just before the war broke out in Poland, has been captured with his staff near here. Sir Neville was the last British Ambassador to Berlin.

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French Storm Bordeaux Fort, Port Half Freed

Leclerc's Tanks Shoot Way Into Royan at Heavy Loss; Navy and U. S. Guns Aid

By The Associated Press

AT THE FRENCH ATLANTIC FRONT, April 15.—French tanks of Major General Jacques Leclerc's famous 1st Armored Division today shot their way into the town of Royan, main point on the north side of the Gironde estuary, virtually ending that phase of the campaign to free the port of Bordeaux. Bitter fighting continued at the Pointe de Grave, on the other side of the mouth of the Gironde.

The Germans fought savagely despite their hopeless situation. Forced out of Royan, they apparently were heading for wooded high ground northeast of that town to continue fighting. With Royan and northerly coastal areas, the Germans lost heavy guns used by them to prevent Allied shipping from going up the Gironde to Bordeaux.

The French infantry again received the support of big fleets of American bombers and of American artillery, in addition to French naval units. Steel poured into the German positions from both sides of the estuary throughout the day. Smoke from the shelling and bombing was so dense artillery observation planes flying under 1,000 feet were unable to see through it.

Seldom in this war has so much firepower been concentrated upon such a small area, and it paid dividends.

When the French infantry charged, it quickly cleared the village of Medis and tank spearheads rammed along two roads to Royan, seven miles away. The armor bypassed the strongly fortified town of Belmont, and before nightfall infantry attacking with bayonets had cleared Belmont as well.

The whole area is a remnant of the Germans' much-discussed Atlantic wall. It is studded with concrete gun emplacements, pillboxes and entrenchments. The bombs and heavy shells showered upon the area smashed many of these fortifications, but as always it remained for the infantry to go in and take the points where the German defenders still waited behind their guns.

[Besides the Gironde estuary, there are twelve other Nazi-held areas of resistance behind Allied frontlines—La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Lorient and Dunkerque along the coast of France; the Channel Islands, the Ruhr, western Germany, and Breslau, eastern Germany; the Hela Peninsula, Poland; the Vistula Delta at Danzig; the Samland Peninsula and the port of Pillau, East Prussia; a section of Latvia, including the port of Libau, and the Dodecanese and Aegean Islands, including Crete and Rhodes.]

The French suffered heavy casualties, particularly at the Pointe de Grave. In that sector, they are smashing head-on against a strong German line crossing a narrow tongue of land, with little room to maneuver. It was a question of driving straight into a solid wall which has flanks protected on both sides by water.

The French, nevertheless, spanned the Gua Canal, one of the main water barriers, and inched forward against German fire. Very few prisoners were taken. Those captured represented virtually every branch of the German forces—regular army, sailors, marines, flak artillery and the Todt military construction organization. They said their orders were to fight to the last.

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3d Army Censor Shifted, Cleared Nazi Gold Story

Bradley Had Requested 'Kills,' Then Order Was Rescinded

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, April 9 (Delayed by censor) (AP).—The 3d Army's chief press censor, Captain Cecil Durant, of Gainesville, Fla., has been transferred. This occurred after 3d Army censorship cleared stories filed by correspondents April 7 telling of the capture of German gold and art treasures in a salt mine.

After the stories were transmitted to the United States, correspondents were asked by General Omar N. Bradley in a telephone message from 12th Army group headquarters to send "kills" on their dispatches to their home offices. The order was rescinded, however, when it was pointed out the stories already had been published.

Durant has been a censor since December, 1942, and has been chief press censor for the 3d Army since it became operational last summer.

In theory, censors are permitted to stop only matter involving security, anything which "gives aid and comfort to the enemy." Correspondents expressed belief that the gold story did not involve any question of security.

Higher quarters knew about the gold story hours before the news stories were filed. Censors were not told, however, to stop the story.

Americans Seize Gestapo Quarters

Frankenhausen, Germany, April 15 (AP)—American soldiers captured a temporary headquarters of the staff of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler today, three days after the Nazis had fled in such haste that many did not inform their wives or mistresses.

Records were destroyed or carted off to Munich two days before the entry of the 9th Armored Division into this spa 27 miles north of Erfurt.

"They spent two days burning cords and files," said a lieutenant who questioned the tearful, frightened women left behind, some of them with six and seven children.

Children Ousted By Gestapo

Himmler sent his staff from Berlin December 2 because of bombings and the approach of the

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Russians. They came to Frankenhausen and requisitioned a children's home, giving 200 to 300 children, many of them ill, just 24 hours to move out.

"The children had no place to go and could not be returned to their families, so the head nurse distributed them among the townspeople," the lieutenant said. The head nurse said she had nursed Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's baby during the American occupation after the last war and knew she would not be harmed if she stayed behind.

Himmler himself never visited the headquarters here, but he kept in constant telephone communication, calling two or three times daily.

Captive Allies 'Captured' Hospital

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS, Outside Apeldoorn, April 15 (AP)—Canadian forces overran a sprawling German hospital on the outskirts of Apeldoorn today and found it already had been taken over by a British major and forty-five wounded Allied comrades, prisoners of the Germans for the past seven months.

Forbidden To Use Captured Foods

U.S. 7th Army, Germany, April 15 (AP)—American troops in southern Germany were forbidden today to use captured German foodstuffs. It was reported officially the Germans either "are poisoning or have prepared poisoned coffee, sugar, cigarettes and chocolate" to leave in their retreat.

The Americans' pace in recent weeks has been so fast that forward elements lost touch with supply units. In some cases troops fed on German lard, butter, meat and sugar found in warehouses or freight yards.

U. S. Armor From Elbe at Berlin's Door

Small Units Are Forced Back; Others Are in Outskirts of Dresden

U. S.-Soviet Armies Near Joining There

Three-Fifths of Germany Won; One Bridgehead on the Elbe Is Given Up

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By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—American reconnaissance patrols have reached Berlin's western suburbs, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported tonight from Berlin.

The dispatch said that small American armored detachments ranged "to the Elbe River" to the western suburbs of Berlin" but were forced to turn back after meeting stiff resistance.

The same Nazi agency said also that there was street fighting in Chemnitz, in southern Germany, and that American advanced units had reached the suburbs of Dresden, capital of Saxony.

A military spokesman said that a meeting of the American and Russian armies in the area of Dresden could be expected "any day now."

He declared that "several American armored columns" had crossed the Elbe River west of Berlin and that the Americans controlled the stream's west bank from Wittenberge seventy airline miles southward to Schoenebeck, south of Magdeburg.

FLIER DIES A HERO AT ELBE

Pilot Gives Life Helping 60 Men Escape Back Across River

ON THE ELBE, Germany, April 15 (AP)—An American Thunderbolt pilot gave his life helping save sixty men of the Second Armored and Thirtieth Infantry Divisions when a German attack smashed the American bridgehead across the Elbe River yesterday afternoon.

An artillery observer with the men directed artillery fire on the town in which they were hidden until the Germans took refuge. While the Germans were out of sight the men made off on the double quick for the river.

Four Thunderbolt pilots, informed of the getaway attempt, swung low over the fleeing men, strafing all Germans in their path. They were flying at treetop height, and just as the men reached the river one Thunderbolt leader struck the top of a house and was killed. The other fighters continued to support the sixty men until they got across the river.

U. S. Tank Destroys Nazi Train

AT THE ELBE, April 15 (AP).—An American light tank on reconnaissance in the Barby bridgehead across the Elbe sighted a train moving along the railroad. Taking a short cut across a field, the tank reached a point on the tracks ahead of the train. The crew jumped out and piled logs on the track. When the train came around a curve and halted, the tankmen shot it up at their leisure.

RUSSIANS STRIKE WITHIN 24 MILES OF NAZI CAPITAL

Full Power of Soviet Armies Not Yet Committed, Enemy Claims.

ST. POELTEN FALLS

Tanks Roll Across Austria Toward Hitler's Hideout at Berchtesgaden.

LONDON, Monday, April 16—(AP) German broadcasts said last night that Red army forces had ripped new breaches in Berlin's outer defenses in a steadily-mounting battle of tanks, artillery and infantry and were storming the approaches to Wriezen, only 24 miles northeast of the German capital.

Berlin said that the full fury of a four-army Russian storm, brewing against Berlin along a 170-mile front, had not yet burst but was gathering force and was likely to strike at any hour.

Moscow Silent on Attack

Moscow continued entirely silent on the attack which was expected to sweep [illegible] with American armies. But Premier Stalin announced that Soviet tanks rolling across Austria through the Danube valley toward Hitler's hideout at Berchtesgaden had captured St. Poelten, strategic 10-way road and rail center 61 miles east of the big Austrian industrial city of Linz.

In East Prussia Soviet troops virtually cleared the last enemy-held territory on the Samland peninsula west of Koenigsberg, reducing the enemy pocket to about 88 square miles and pushing within 13 miles of the escape port of Pillau.

Reds Attack Wriezen

German war correspondent Armin Shoenberg, in a late front report from east of Berlin, said that massed Red army tank and infantry forces were attacking the approaches to Wriezen in a "furious" attempt to break out of bridgeheads on the curving west bank of the Oder river.

By enemy account the battle was blazing along at least a 57-mile front with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army and Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainians spearheading the assault. Berlin said that Zhukov himself had relinquished command to Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky, chief of staff under Konev, having been recalled to Moscow.

German broadcasters differed in their assessment of the Red army attacks, some terming them "preparatory and of a local nature", and others describing them as the "first chapter of the all-out Russian offensive toward Berlin and central Germany."

Heavy Red army blows, launched by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army, were concentrated on a 16-mile sector between the Oder river fortresses of Kuestrin and Frankfurt, Berlin reported.

A blazing tank and infantry battle was underway west of Kuestrin itself 38 miles east of Berlin. The DNB agency said that Zhukov had thrown five Russian divisions—some 75,000 men—supported by 200 tanks into the battle. DNB claimed that at least 198 Red army tanks had been knocked out by German guns.

Capture St. Pelten

St. Pelten, strategic 10-way road and rail center 28 miles west of liberated Vienna, fell to Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army, Premier Stalin announced in an order of the day.

Fall of the Traisen river stronghold carried Tolbukhin's tanks, cavalry and motorized infantry within 61 miles east of the big Austrian city of Linz, 126 miles from Berchtesgaden and 86 miles from the frontier of the Nazis' Bavarian mountain redoubt.

A bitter battle was in progress in the Danube valley around St. Pelten as the Germans threw in fresh reserves, especially anti-tank groups.

The Germans were employing all kinds of devices along the Vienna-Munich autobahn in an effort to halt Tolbukhin. His advance threatened to flank the Czechoslovak caital of Prague, 131 miles northwest of Soviet spearheads. Dispatches said the Nazis were felling trees, mining and blowing up huge stretches of the broad high-speed road.

While these forces gained along the Danube's south bank, a second order of the day from Moscow announced the capture of Floridsdorf, an industrial suburb of Vienna on the north bank of the Danube, which actually is included in the city boundaries.

Korneuburg, rail junction on the Vienna-Prague line three miles up the Danube, also was taken by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army, with the aid of Tolbukhin's troops who crossed the Danube in that area. Stalin said that a grouping of German troops seeking to withdraw from Vienna was wiped out and 3,000 prisoners taken.

Nazi broadcasts asserted that Red army attacks east of Berlin constituted a limited offensive. All commentators declared it had not yet reached the momentum of last January's breakout from the Vistula river in Poland.

Germans said the Russians were attempting to find a weak spot, but Nazi claims of high Red Army tank losses indicated the ferocity of the struggle.

Resistance In Yugoslavia

Meanwhile in Moscow, Marshal Tito predicted that all of Yugoslavia would be cleared of the Germans within a month or six weeks. He said the Germans were fiercely resisting the Yugoslav Army in northern Yugoslavia to prevent the loss of vital industrial districts in southern Austria.

"They understand that if in the present situation, which is so critical for them, they lose these districts then there really will be no place for them to go," Tito said.

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Berlin Admits East and West Will Soon Meet

All Elite Forces Reported Facing Reds; Americans Favored in Berlin Race

LONDON, April 15 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that the Allied "aim to link up with the Russians is on the point of being realized," but declared the German high command was "doing everything in its power to prevent . . . or at least delay this achievement as long as possible."

Swedish dispatches from Berlin to Stockholm said that Germany now was split in two administratively, and hinted that actual physical division of the Reich was a matter of days.

The British radio, in a broadcast beamed to Germany, said the German command in the west had been split by the Allied drive and that Field Marshal Ernst Busch had taken over command in the north, with Field Marshal Albert Kesselring leading the troops in central and southern Germany.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said the Nazis were using all their elite forces east of Berlin in an attempt to halt the Russians. The agency said the Russians already had cleared German minefields and were pressing on the Reich capital, but added: "If one can speak of tips the race for Berlin should be slightly in the Americans' favor."

Walter Plato, a German commentator, said any "link-up between the eastern and western Allies certainly would constitute an impressive achievement but would not be decisive."

Ivar Westerlund, only Swedish correspondent left in Berlin, wrote in the Stockholm "Dagens Nyheter" that "the greatest military resistance can be reckoned to come from southern Germany, which perhaps will serve as the central administration." Since the order to evacuate Berlin, he said, "hardly half of the ministries and officials still remain in Berlin." The S. S. (Elite Guard) weekly, "Das Schwarze Korps," failed to appear this week, with no reason given, Westerlund reported.

BOMBERS RAID BERLIN AGAIN

Bordeaux Pocket Sprayed With New Type Liquid Fire

London, *Monday*, April 16 (AP)—RAF Mosquitos bombed Berlin last night in the second consecutive night of aerial assault softening up the German capital for the kill.

It was the 61st RAF raid on Berlin in 52 nights, and followed daylong pounding of the German capital's approaches by the United States 9th Air Force.

The American planes destroyed at least 64 German aircraft and knocked out hundreds of vehicles in attacks on airfields and rail targets in the path of the advancing Allied armies.

Luftwaffe Resistance Feeble

The *Luftwaffe*, riddled by last week's loss of some 1,400 planes, offered feeble resistance. One 9th Air Force plane was reported lost, while seventeen German aircraft were shot down in aerial combat, at least 47 were destroyed on the ground and 44 were damaged in attacks on airfields in the areas of Leipzig, Dessau and Marienburg.

The enemy's loss of vehicles included 93 locomotives, 173 rail cars and 311 motor vehicles.

Saturday night the RAF sent more than 700 heavy bombers against Berlin and suburban Potsdam, where the Germany Army has had its headquarters since the days of Frederick the Great.

New Type Liquid Fire Used

During the day more than 1,300 American heavy bombers, using a new type of liquid fire along with tons of regular high explosive bombs, assaulted the German-held Gironde estuary in France in support of the French-American drive to free the entry to Bordeaux.

Eighth Air Force fighters, not needed in the unopposed Bordeaux raid, helped 9th Air Force bombers blast fortifications and communications just ahead of American ground forces converging on Potsdam and Berlin.

Called "Hitler's Hot Foot"

Flyers said the new incendiaries—which they call "Hitler's hot foot"—produced spectacular results.

"It was just like hurling a gigantic flame thrower," related Sergt. George B. Hacks, Los Angeles, a Flying Fortress gunner, in describing the effect of the tanks filled with inflammable liquid which explode on impact and splash flames over an area of 60 square yards.

More than 460,000 gallons of this liquid fire and more than 6,000 of the usual type incendiary bombs, as well as 1,000 high-explosive bombs, were spread over the target area on both sides of the Gironde.

Whole Area "An Inferno"

"The whole area was a blazing inferno," reported Major Charles A. Reid, Asheville, N.C., pilot commanding a Fortress formation.

Flak was meager, there was no fighter opposition and the crews dropped their cargoes with precision through clear skies. The attack followed the opening aerial assault yesterday by 1,150 heavy bombers. Medium and light bombers working in close co-operation with ground forces slashed at railways, airfields and troop concentrations in front of the Allied armies over a wide area in central Germany.

Thunderbolts bombed two fortified towns in the path of the United States 9th Army, hit rail yards at Ulm and Gunzberg which were supplying German troops and attacked concentrations of road and rail traffic in the areas of Chemnitz, Dresden, Muehlberg, Dessau, Leipzig and Borna.

Up to noon but one air battle was attempted by the German air force which lost some 1,400 planes last week. This battle near Bayreuth resulted in the shooting down of a German plane without Allied loss. RAF Mosquitos, however, shot down two more Saturday night while two RAF bombers were lost.

RAF forces hit a U-boat and three other ships in an attack in Norway's Josen Fjord late Saturday.

"One minute to target," said the navigator, Lieut. John E. Alexander of East Liverpool, Ohio, and the bombardier, Lieut. Carlo Zuniga of Mira Loma, Calif., prepared to let go his propaganda weapons.

Co-pilot Lieut. A. H. Franke of Spokane, Wash., explained about flak: "In the daytime you can see bursts of brown smoke, but at night it's just a flash, and hard to judge in the distance. Sometimes it looks like stars."

"Yep," observed S/Sgt. Emmerson Miller of Chrisney, Ind., tail gunner, on inter-com. "Stars that go out are flak."

After the next objective the plane set a new course farther east beyond the deepest American spearheads. There were fewer fires, and gun flashes diminished.

The waist gunners attended to cargo—S/Sgts. Larue Shipley of Caldwell, Idaho, and Charles W. Strain of Crete, Neb. A moment after "target" they reported "Cargo over the side."

South of Leipzig on the way home, the ground haze again reddened with fires. One massive conflagration apparently was an oil fire.

"Something down there is burning like hell—look at those flames roll," exclaimed S/Sgt. George W. Knott of Chester, Pa., the ball turret gunner.

The plane swung wide to avoid the Ruhr pocket. Continuous flashes could be seen inside the pocket and there was an angry glare of many fires, consuming German towns and villages.

Reich Is ... Plane Dr...

...Below Night-Flying B-24; ...render' Leaflets on Saxony

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...OMNEY WHEELER
By The Associated Press.

AN RAF BOMBER BASE, in England, April 15—A night bomber trip over the narrowing Saxon corridor, between American and Russian forces, the Ruhr pocket and the Netherlands, showed towns in flames everywhere.

The trip, which ended here this morning, was made in a United States Eighth Air Force Liberator named Midnight Mistress. The B-24 ship was loaded with leaflets telling Hitler's Wehrmacht and civilians that this is the end, and calling for surrender.

The plane crossed the Saale River battle line at a height of four miles, flying south of by-passed Leipzig and toward Dresden. Lieut. Bruce Edgerton of Washington, D. C., was the pilot.

In the darkness below fires were visible everywhere, most of them large ones.

Farther west a heavy artillery bombardment was visible in the Netherlands along the battle line.

Over the North Sea T/Sgt. Ralph W. Wise of Nabb, Ind., checked the fuel. The plane had been in the air nearly eight hours. Weather prevented the plane from landing at its home field, and T/Sgt. James K. Echols of Sandusky, Ohio, the radioman, got a report that this RAF field, eighty miles away, could take the plane in. Midnight Mistress dropped down to the runway here.

BRITISH POWER AT PEACE TALKS WORRIES RUSSIA

SINGLETON

LONDON, April 15.—(AP) Russian concern over possible British dominance of the world security conference following President Roosevelt's death was credited by some diplomats today as perhaps the chief reason why Marshal Stalin decided to send his right hand man, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, to San Francisco.

But, simultaneously, it was believed the sudden Soviet reversal of the earlier decision against Molotov's attendance generally strengthened reliance in the Big Three accord on plans for insuring peace.

The Kremlin is believed to be convinced that world security, at least in its present stage, depends upon a working agreement among the three major powers.

To this fact was added the appeal of President Truman that Molotov come to the conference, an appeal which diplomatically could scarcely be disregarded.

Truman's appeal undoubtedly was welcomed in Moscow, if for no other reason than to give Russia's leaders a first-hand appraisal of the man who must take over where Roosevelt left off.

There were a number of problems on which the Russians and Western Allies were far from accord—chief among them the future of Poland, for which Roosevelt particularly insisted upon a coalition government.

Here in Britain it was considered that Roosevelt's death and the absence of a senior Russian statesman from San Francisco would leave Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the position of being the only one at the conference with complete knowledge of the Big Three's pattern for its future.

It was felt, too, that Stalin, for the double purpose of aiding the United States' new president and of underscoring Russia's points in the absence of first-hand arguments laid before Roosevelt, had decided to assign Molotov to make the Soviet viewpoint clear.

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'V-E' Day Unlikely to Bring Finish of Fighting in Reich

By JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, April 15—(AP) Victory on the European front by Allied proclamation—whenever it comes—probably will not mean an end of fighting on a military scale in Germany or its stolen outposts.

The best information here is that if the fighting is not broken down to mere guerrilla warfare by late Fall, it might conceivably stretch on through the Winter in the pass-guarded hideaways of Norway and southern Germany's "national redoubt," where snow and ice could slow the cleanup.

In such an event, weeks and months after proclaimed victory American divisions might still be in the line on European soil.

American boys still might be dying in war whose end already had been celebrated.

There is no reason to suppose that the link-up with the Russians, splitting Germany into two in the middle, would be the signal for Gen. Eisenhower in conjunction with Premier-Marshal Stalin to proclaim victory.

Germans Still in Field

After the junction with the Russians, large German forces still will be in the field in the North or south or both, and it is believed here that V-E day will be proclaimed only after those forces are much more greatly broken down and boxed in.

Already there is no cohesive front nor coherent German command in the west. The junction of the Allies of the East and West seems near, but V-E day will come, according to best opinion here, somewhere between that junction and the end of the subsequent fighting.

It is hardly likely that Gen. Eisenhower would proclaim victory until the Eastern front too has collapsed and a proclamation is issued jointly with Stalin.

A fortnight ago Eisenhower predicted that the Germans would fight on as best they could for the last inch of Reich soil; that there would be no formal surrender; that victory probably would come by proclamation.

Events since have borne out that prediction.

Two Fronts Loom

Two fighting fronts now are shaping up. One is in the north guarding the great German ports and perhaps Berlin.

The other is the "national redoubt" of mountainous southern Germany and northern Austria between Lake Constance and Berchtesgaden, whose approaches already echo to the clamor of American and Russian arms.

Both present the drab prospect of a long and bitter campaigning.

In the north, besides the ports—always stubbornly defended by the Germans—there is flooded western Holland, perhaps Denmark and Norway. Norway might take months to clean out.

The same is true of the southern retreat, a mountain-bound natural fortress which, if the Nazis could hold out through the Fall, would be made doubly formidable by the snow and ice of the mountain passes.

It is not suggested that the Germans will be able to turn southern Germany into the fortress the Nazis hope for. The speed of the Russian and American advances is bringing the end near even faster than the Germans calculated.

Just when the Allied victory proclamation will come after the diehards are shoved into their last corners will depend upon the extent to which the German fighting force is broken down in the process.

It will not come until most of Germany is seized and resistance is whittled down to a mere mop-up.

It presents an almost unprecedented military situation.

A people is beaten and yet it is unable to quit.

A nation is defeated and is unwilling to surrender.

Thus the Allies have no alternative. They must announce that they have won a war.

CAPRA FILM ON BURMA SCRAPPED BY BRITISH

DENNEHY

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—An American-made film of the Burma campaign, produced at the special request of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, has been scrapped after British military authorities complained that it "suggests most of the Burma fighting has been done by United States troops," the British War Office announced tonight.

The British military authorities said the film, directed by Frank Capra, a prominent Hollywood director, was "completely unfair." It was reported here that the film was withheld after George Archibald, director of the films division of the British Information Service in New York, and Maj. Frank Owen, editor in India of the British publication "SEAC," saw the film at a private showing in New York.

British authorities said ground forces in Burma were predominantly British. They added that the Capra film would give the idea that they were predominantly American. Lieut. Col. Alexander Bryce of the British Army film unit, worked with Mr. Capra as co-director.

A spokesman for the British Army film unit said "the film was intended to cover the early stages of the campaign when the proportion of British troops to American was about twenty to one." Mr. Archibald and Major Owen, it was said here, cabled the War Office that the film "lacked balance" and gave undue prominence to Americans. It was reported that either Admiral Mountbatten or the War Office would commission the British Army film unit to re-film the Capra assignment.

agent in the United States from 1936 to 1941 when he was ousted for failing to comply with the Alien Registration Act, was seized at Bad Berka by troops of the 89th Division, AP Correspondent Theburn Wiant reported.

Zapp, formerly head of the Transocean News Service, said he no longer was in contact with Nazi leaders and that he could give no clue as to Hitler's whereabouts. He also claimed he had lost favor with top Nazis after being expelled from the United States, that he had served eighteen months on the Russian front, and only recently had been released to work on the American sector for the German Foreign Office.

Thin, nervous, and tugging at his goatee, Zapp said he did not fear capture because he did not consider himself connected in any way with Nazi atrocities.

The German Foreign Office was just moving some departments at Bad Berka, 5 miles south of Weimar, when 3d Army troops swept into the area, Wiant reported.

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Zapp C...tive; Prince Wilhelm, Mac...ensen Reported Seized

London, April 15 (AP)—United States 3d Army troops have captured Dr. Mannfred Zapp, Nazi propaganda chieftain expelled from the United States in 1941, and European broadcasts tonight declared Prince August Wilhelm and aged Field Marshal August von Mackensen also had fallen into Allied hands.

[Editor's note:—Von Mackensen was one of the officially listed war criminals of World War I but was not ordered to trial.]

Meanwhile, so far as could be learned from the best available sources in Paris, the German diplomat Franz von Papen still was awaiting processing and interrogation in Europe as a prisoner of war.

Wilhelm Known As "Auwi"

The Luxembourg radio said Prince Wilhelm, also known as "Auwi," had been captured by the Allies. The fourth son of the Kaiser, he once participated in Nazi activities as a Reichstag member and was the most active of all Hohenzollern princes in the Nazi cause.

ABSIE, American broadcasting station in Europe, reported the capture of von Mackensen, 96 years old, who commanded the Germans Eastern front in Galicia in the first World War.

Dr. Zapp, chief Nazi propaganda agent in the United States from 1936 to 1941 when he was ousted for failing to comply with the Alien Registration Act, was seized at Bad Berka by troops of the 89th Division, AP Correspondent Theburn Wiant reported.

Von Papen Flown To U.S.?

A Paris dispatch said supreme headquarters would neither confirm nor deny reports that von Papen had been flown to the United States.

Nor could it be ascertained whether he was listed officially as a war criminal, but he is being held under Provision 27-10 of "The Army Field Manual," which says any person having held a high diplomatic post or in any way capable of usefulness to the enemy government, can be taken as a prisoner of war.

In Bad Blankenburg, the United States 87th Division found Gen. Vittorio Foschini, formerly Mussolini's Minister of Information for the Italian Army, Navy and Air branches; Foschini's wife and Count Ettore Tolomei, former administrator of Southern Tyrol.

Shot in the left arm during the Battle of the Marne in 1914 and decorated with the Iron Cross, "Auwi" proved adept at giving the Nazi salute when Hitler rose to prominence. He became a brigadier general in the Nazi brownshirt army.

He once declared God had sent Hitler to the German people. Hitler honored him by giving him the title of national orator.

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Bombardment Group Cited For Heroism

London, April 15 (AP)—A distinguished unit citation was given today to the 100th Bombardment Group of the United States 8th Air Force for making the first three daylight attacks on Berlin in March, 1944, despite snowstorms, withering flak, and savage German fighter attacks.

Only 3 groups of bombers succeeded in reaching Berlin on the first mission. On the second trip the 100th lost half its bombers, but two days later returned again in a display of "extraordinary heroism and tenacity of purpose," the citation said.

The group then was commanded by Col. Thomas S. Jeffrey, Jr., Arvonia, Va. Now it is under Col. Frederick J. Sutterlin, Fr[illegible]rt, Kentucky.

POLISH PREMIER AC[illegible]EES ON YALTA PROVISION

LONDON, April 15—(AP) Poland's peasant-born former premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, formally agreed today to the principle that a new Provisional government of National Unity must be formed in accord with the Yalta declaration.

"I consider close and lasting friendship with Russia a keystone of future Polish policy," he said. "To remove all doubts as to my attitude I wish to declare that I accept the Crimea decision in regard to the future of Poland."

He said leading Polish personalities should meet "with a view to constituting a government of national unity as widely and fairly representative of the Polish people as possible and one which will command recognition of the three major powers."

Mikolajczyk left the Polish exiled government at London in disappointment over its refusal to agree to his plan for reaching an accord with the Soviet Union and the Lubin Committee of National Liberation. Both Russia and the western Allies have looked upon him as a man who might bring together the London Poles and the Lublin group.

Mikolajczyk made no reference to the sixteen Polish political leaders reported by the exiled government to have disappeared after meeting with Soviet agents. It was assumed that these leaders were engaged in direct negotiations with the Russians.

Russian-Yugoslav Pact

LONDON, April 16 (Monday) (AP).—The Moscow radio announced last night that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia had signed an agreement for mutual deliveries of supplies and materials needed for the war and for civilian purposes. Russia and Yugoslavia last week signed a treaty of mutual assistance.

Sergeant, Lieutenant Are Married In Paris

Paris, April 15 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Dorothy Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wilson, Gladewater, Texas, and Lieut. George [illegible], East Lansing, Mich., were married last night at the American Cathedral in Paris.

The bride was given in marriage by Major Frank Mayborn, Temple, Texas, for whom she works as a stenographer.

The couple was attended by Tech. Sergt. Jean Castles, Evanston, Ill., maid of honor, and Lieut. T. B. Sims, Jackson, Miss. Chaplain Arthur Weaver Washington, Ind., performed the ceremony.

POLISH TROOPS SEIZE IMOLA

Yanks In Italy Win Control Of Roffeno Ridge

NORGAARD

Rome, April 15 (AP)—Imola, important junction town on the Bologna-Rimini highway, 20 miles southeast of Bologna, was captured today by Polish troops of the British 8th Army.

At the same time, American troops of the 5th Army advanced through rugged terrain northwest of Vergato and seized control of the 2-mile-long Roffeno Ridge, capturing several small villages. Vergato is 17 miles southwest of Bologna, important German supply and communications center in the Po Valley.

Heavy Nazi Reinforcements

On the eastern flank of the Italian front, the Germans were reported throwing in heavy reinforcements in a desperate effort to smash the hard-won 8th Army bridgeheads over the Sillaro River.

In the face of bitter opposition, 8th Army attacks made only modest gains northwestward toward Ferrara and directly eastward, Allied headquarters said:

A New Zealand correspondent reported from the 8th Army front that one Allied battalion captured 400 Germans, many of whom, he said, surrendered because their home towns had been occupied by the Allies and their families were no longer in danger of reprisals from the Gestapo."

Many Tanks Wrecked

The correspondent said the Germans were using great numbers of the huge Tiger and Royal Tiger tanks and that the wreckage of these battle machines was strewn over the battlefield. American-made Sherman tanks of one New Zealand squadron knocked out two Royal Tigers.

An 8th Army announcement stated that the Nazi command had thrown the veteran 4th Paratroop Division into the fighting line soon after the British and New Zealand forces opened the current offensive by smashing across the Senio River.

Planes Support Action

Other German divisions reported in action in that sector included the 42d Jaeger, the 362d and 98th Infantry and the 26th Panzer.

Ground action was supported by Allied airplanes, while other craft of the 15th Air Force strafed rail lines in Bavaria, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

On the western end of the Italian front, 5th Army troops seized Monte Pizzaculo, 4 miles northwest of Carrara, and retained it against a German counterattack. Small gains were reported also in the coastal plain area west of Carrara.

The Mediterranean Allied air force flew 2,400 sorties yesterday against enemy targets in northern Italy and southern Austria with a loss of four aircraft.

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NO [illegible]AZI RETREAT EX[illegible]CTED IN ITALY

HENZERLING

ROME, April 15.—(AP) Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean theater, sent the British Eighth army into its latest battle for the Po valley with the conviction that the Germans had no intention of withdrawing from Italy.

Alexander told correspondents this April 9, five days before the attack started. Censorship permitted transmission of the interview today.

He said the enemy was suffering from an acute lack of fuel, transport and disrupted communications and even if he tried to withdraw [illegible] it would take so long to get his troops out that they could reach no vital battle-front in time.

Discussing his recent five-day visit with Marshal Tito, Alexander said he found the Yugoslav leader a "very exceptional man—he is wise, very intelligent, moderate and above all sensible."

Alexander also held "some very useful talks" with Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin, commander of the Third Ukrainian army, "about future plans and how we could foresee helping each other."

"Sooner or later our armies will join hands and we shall have mutual problems to solve," he said. "Today we have much better arrangements with the Russians for interchange of information and our air forces are giving them considerable support by bombing targets ahead of their present advance."

Three Greek divisions are being trained and equipped, he said, and when they are ready British forces will be withdrawn from Greece.

Ship Carrying V-Bombs Reported To Have Sunk

Stockholm, April 15 (AP)—The Free Danish Press Service said tonight it was rumored the 10,000-ton steamer Hansett struck a mine and sank while carrying V-bombs from Aarhus, Denmark, to Norway.

The agency confirmed an earlier report that the Germans were shipping many trainloads of long cylinder-like objects into Denmark and said they were believed to be either V-2 bombs or one-man torpedoes.

Americans Give Aerial Circus Over Stockholm

Stockholm, April 15 (AP)—American pilots delivering fifteen Mustang fighter planes from England for the Swedish Air Force thrilled Stockholm residents today with an aerial circus.

The Americans flew under the main span of the Great West bridge. All except seven of fifty planes ordered for the Swedish Air Force have been delivered.

NAZIS LAND IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, April 15 — (AP) A German fighter plane landed at Malmoe and the officer pilot and two women passengers gave themselves up as "refugees," the Swedish defense staff announced tonight.

Four More Danes Executed

Stockholm, April 15 (AP)—German authorities have executed four more Danes for unspecified reasons, the Free Danish Press Service reported today.

Swedish Envoy Leaves Tokyo

Stockholm, April 15 (AP)—Widar Bagge, Swedish Minister to Tokyo, has left the Japanese capital for Sweden, placing the legation there in charge of the first secretary as chargé d'affaires, the Swedish Foreign Office announced today.

NAZI INTRIGUE IRKS RUSSIANS

German Business Deals With Americans, Britons Feared

Moscow, April 15 (AP)—The official Communist party organ *Pravda* charged today the Nazis were using business men as "underground agents over a large part of the European Continent."

"This intrigue is going on in territory occupied by the American and English armies," *Pravda* said. "Leading German industrialists are remaining on the job with the purpose of establishing contact with the Americans and Englishmen."

Krupp's "Impudent Interview"

Pravda said the business leader, Dr. Rudhard Duisberg, "sits in the consultative council of Frankfurt-on-the-Main," along with W. C. Boehnert, a representative of the giant I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical trust.

In Essen the German munitions manufacturer, Alfred Krupp, himself remained on and, *Pravda* said, "kindly granted an impudent interview to a representative of the (London) *Daily Express* in which he advertised his Nazi party support and friendly connections with the Nazis."

Uneasiness Over Cartels

Uneasiness over possible international business deals with Germany has been reflected in the Soviet press recently. The last issue of the magazine *War and the Working Class*, remarking that "the American press has been devoting particular attention to agreements between monopolists," said:

"American cartels once before have helped their German partners to get on their feet again. The German militarists struck out the disarmament clauses of the Versailles peace treaty with the unconcealed assistance of American corporations.

"The activities of political agents of international cartels constitute an attempt on the one hand to preserve German industry, and consequently the base of new German aggression, and on the other hand to isolate the Soviet Union in the postwar world politically and economically."

NAZIS SEEN TRYING TO SPLIT ALLIES

MOSCOW, April 15—(AP) The Communist party's propaganda chief said yesterday the German Nazis were baring their Western Front to the Soviet's Allies and concentrating forces on the Eastern front as a gigantic political trick designed to create dissension among the nations warring on Hitler.

"They are trying to create distrust among the United Nations—to postpone at least temporarily the last mortal blow of the Allies' armies," said Georgif Alexandrov, chief of the propaganda section of the central committee, Communist party.

At the same time Alexandrov said Germans and Nazis are not identical. He took issue with one of the Soviet's top writers, who had contended that all Germans form one "colossal gang" and that all must pay equally for Nazi crimes.

Tito Claims Trieste, Istria For Yugoslavia

Moscow, April 15 (AP)—Marshal Tito, in an interview published in *Red Star* today, declared the "population of Istria and Trieste desire to be part of Yugoslavia, and we are assured that their wishes will be realized."

Istria is a corner of prewar Italy adjoining Yugoslavia and Trieste is a strategic port at the head of the Adriatic.

Tito said Italy "must make indemnity for the damage rendered our country by the Italian Army, but up to the present nothing has been returned to us."

Amerika, OWI Magazine, Is Printed In Russian

Moscow, April 15 (AP)—*Amerika*, a 76-page illustrated magazine in color issued by the United States Office of War Information appeared in the Russian language today. The large edition, emphasizing photographs, will appear every other month, alternating with a small edition of *Amerika* featuring articles.

Today's issue contains a description of the American system of government, including voting procedure for the election of President and the judicial system.

General Hurley In Moscow

Moscow, April 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, arrived at Moscow by plane today from Washington. He is scheduled to confer with the United States Ambassador to Russia, W. Averell Harriman, before continuing to his post at Chungking.

CHINESE GAIN IN DRIVE IN SOUTHWEST HONAN

CHUNGKING, China, April 15 (AP)—The Chinese tonight reported gains in several sectors in widespread fighting in southwestern Honan and north Hupeh Provinces, where a general Chinese counter-offensive is in progress.

In Laohokow, American air base city northwest of Hankow, the Chinese attacked a group of Japanese surrounded in the Catholic church.

The Chinese reached the suburbs of Shangyang, thirty miles southeast of Laohokow, where they had cut the Japanese lifelines to Laohokow, and battled to the gates of the walled town of Sichwan, fifty-three miles north of Laohokow and thirty-seven miles east of the Shensi border.

Tank-supported Japanese were thrown back, and one of their columns was surrounded at Hsiachikow, 100 miles north of Laohokow. The Chinese fought into the streets of Likwanchiao, twenty-five miles north of Laohokow.

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BRITISH TROOPS ENTER HLAINGDET IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, April 15 — (AP)—British 14th Army troops have entired Hlaingdet, eight miles east of Thazi on the main road to the east from central Burma, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the area of Kyaukpadaung, 34 miles south of the Irrawaddy river bridgehead at Pakokku, other Allied troops and armor "continue to make satisfactory progress," the communique said.

Allied headquarters announced a number of enemy coastal vessels were sunk and shore installations on great Coco island were bombarded recently by units of the East Indies fleet.

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India Can't Send Reporters

Press Protests Government Plan for San Francisco Parley

NEW DELHI, April 15 (AP).—The Indian government announced today it could arrange neither transportation nor accommodations for news correspondents from India to attend the San Francisco conference, and that plans to send them "must be abandoned."

"The Hindustan Times" promptly printed an article expressing suspicion that "our rulers don't wish the conference to be reported from the Indian angle" and suggested that "British authorities are afraid" that a press delegation from India would win "support of the foreign press for India's cause."

NIGHT

TOKYO HIT AGAIN BY INCENDIARIES

Industrial City Of Kawasaki Also Fire-Bomb Target

Guam, *Monday*, April 16 (AP)—American Superfortresses in great strength attacked Tokyo for the second time in 48 hours today (Tokyo time) and also raided the Japanese capital's industrial suburb of Kawasaki. Probably as many as 400 B-29's participated.

The mass attack by the Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command from this and other Marianas bases was something of a repetition of Saturday's incendiary raid on Tokyo [illegible] new targets were hit.

Returning flyers reported sections of Tokyo still were flaming from the previous raid.

Attack Near Midnight

Fire bombs were showered on the southeastern corner of Tokyo, bordered by Tokyo Bay on the east and Lama River on the south. This is one of the principal industrial areas of the city.

Japan's Domei News Agency said fires burned in the bombed area of the city for more than seven hours and made the unconfirmed claim that 50 B-29's were shot down. American reports made no mention of losses.

Kawasaki, on Tokyo Bay, between Tokyo and Yokohama, is the ninth largest city in Japan. It has many war industries and also shares the Tokyo-Yokohama railroads, highways, power system and communications network.

Saturday's raid by some 400 B-29's destroyed much of the Tokyo arsenal area.

The attacks against the two cities were made around midnight (Japanese time—11 A.M. Sunday E.W.T.).

The northern part of Kawasaki, just across the Tama River from Tokyo, was the center of the target in that city.

This was the second incendiary blow in 48 hours against Tokyo, the third incendiary strike in five weeks and the sixteenth attack since last November's inaugural from the Marianas. It was the second attack on Kawasaki but the first with incendiary bombs. The first attack on Kawasaki was by a medium force of Superfortresses on April 3.

Kawasaki has a population of more than 300,000 and together with Tokyo and Yokohama, forms a continuous, built-up area extending 25 miles along the western shore of Tokyo Bay.

Kawasaki extends inland from Tokyo Bay in a northwesterly direction about 7 miles, narrowing toward the interior. Density of population is highest near the harbor, along rail lines and along the Tama River to the north. This was included in the attack area.

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400 Superforts Put Torch To Tokyo, Kawasaki Plants

Yank Columns Converge on Baguio; Attacks Repulsed on Okinawa.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The American torch was applied again today (Japanese time) to Japan's vital homeland war industries when a very large force of Superfortresses, perhaps 400, seared Tokyo and nearby Kawasaki with tons of incendiary bombs.

This second great fire raid on Tokyo within 48 hours was officially reported by the 20th air force some hours after the Japanese radio said two score small-type aircraft and carrier-based planes had raided the Boso peninsula on Tokyo bay.

Troops Close On Baguio

In the Philippines three Yank columns converged on Baguio, summer capital in the Benguet mountains, while other American troops cleared the Japanese from Cagraray, a small island off the port of Legaspi, southeastern Luzon.

The Japanese stronghold at Davao, on the southeastern tip of Mindanao island, was plastered with 387 tons of aerial bombs.

The mass attack by the Superfortresses of the 21st bomber command from this and other Marianas bases was something of a repetition of Saturday's incendiary raid on Tokyo, except that new targets were hit.

Fire bombs were showered on the southeastern corner of Tokyo, bordered by Tokyo bay on the east and Tama river on the south. This is one of the principal industrial areas of the city.

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Saturday's raid by some 400 B-29s destroyed much of the Tokyo arsenal area.

Three Japanese counterattacks were broken up by artillery Saturday night along the bitterly-contested "little Siegfried line" of southern Okinawa, and the lines remained unchanged yesterday for the twelfth straight day.

Marines Mop Up Japs

Marines in the north continued to mop up small groups of the enemy in their drive which has carried them to within 10 miles of the northern tip of the strategic Ryukyu island, only 325 miles south of Japan proper.

One isolated Japanese force on the western side of Motubu Peninsula offered stiff resistance, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in his communique today.

Keufu island in the Kerama group just off Okinawa's southwest coast was invaded yesterday. Eight of the Kerama Islands were seized by the 77th Army division shortly before the invasion of Okinawa.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that the Doughboys in the Philippines killed 8,156 Japanese and took 205 prisoners during the past week. This boosted Nippon's total casualties in the Philippine campaign to more than 323,000.

Formosan airports and rail and dock areas were blasted by Philippines-based Yank fliers. They also hit the big Japanese supply terminals at Hong Kong and Canton, on the China coast, with 170 tons of explosives, struck Indo-China rail lines and raided shipping on the China sea and in the Makassar straight sector.

The waves of Superforts sent against the Tokyo region picked important industrial areas of the capital and Kawasaki as their targets. In the heavy raids 48 hours earlier the giant bombers hit the Tokyo arsenal sector, causing great fires and explosions in a five-mile square district of both major and small war plants.

Yanks' Artillery On Okinawa Stops 3 Jap Counterattacks

SPENCER

Japanese weaken near Baguio; 8,156 of enemy counted dead in Philippines in last week.........Page 7

Guam, *Monday*, April 16 (AP)—Three Japanese counterattacks were broken up by artillery Saturday night along the bitterly contested "Little Siegfried Line" of southern Okinawa, and the lines remained unchanged yesterday for the twelfth straight day.

Marines in the north continued to mop up small groups of the enemy in their drive which has carried them to within 10 miles of the northern tip of the strategic Ryukyu Island only 325 miles south of Japan proper.

Some Resistance Stiff

One isolated Japanese force on the western side of Motobu Peninsula offered stiff resistance, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in his communiqué today.

Keufu Island in the Kerama group just off Okinawa's southwest coast was invaded yesterday. Eight of the Kerama Islands were seized by the 77th Army Division shortly before the invasion of Okinawa began Easter morning.

Ground forces on Okinawa continued to receive close, effective support from naval guns, carrier and land-based aircraft and field artillery.

Tanega Island Bombed

No mention was made of Japanese planes raiding American shipping or ground targets. A heavy toll of 265 planes was exacted from enemy air fleets over the area for three days late last week. Dispatches from Okinawa indicated this must have taken a serious bite out of Japan's available aerial striking power.

Fleet patrol bombers hit Tanega Island in the northern Ryukyus yesterday. Army and Marine planes bombed and strafed Haha Jima, Chichi Jima and Muko Jima, in the Bonins, just north of American-conquered Iwo Jima.

The United States now controls the central two thirds of the strategic Ryukyu Island just 325 miles south of Japan proper.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division, meanwhile, completed occupation of the big Motobu Peninsula, which juts off Okinawa's northwest coast. Japanese on this peninsula counter-attacked lightly in midweek to give the Leathernecks their only sizable opposition of the campaign.

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3 COLUMNS CLAMP ARC AROUND BAGUIO

MacArthur Unit 3 Miles West of Enemy Redoubt—Landing Secures Legaspi Ship Lane

HUTCHESON

MANILA, Monday, April 16 (AP)—Further American progress in the reduction of Japanese defenses of Baguio, Philippine summer capital in the rugged mountains of northern Luzon, was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

"Our columns," the communiqué said, "converge on the city from the south, west and northwest." Doughboys of Maj. Gen. Percy Clarkson's Thirty-third Division were about three miles from Baguio on the west and about seven miles on the north.

The communiqué reported that 8,156 Japanese dead were counted and 205 of the enemy taken prisoner in the Philippines last week. This brought the total Japanese casualties for the Philippines campaign to about 323,000.

In southern Luzon American troops invaded and cleared Cagararay Island, at the entrance to Albay [illegible] further secured the shipping passage to the important harbor of Legaspi.

American aircraft dropped 387 tons of bombs on Japanese installations at Davao and other Mindanao Island positions.

Continuing their South China Sea blockade, Philippine-based bombers struck supply terminals at Hong Kong and in the Canton area, sank a medium freighter in the harbor, hit rail facilities on the French Indo-China coast and destroyed or damaged seven enemy vessels in the sea lanes.

Other planes attacked air centers, rail yards and docks in continuing daily attacks on Formosa.

Supply areas at Tawao and Tarakan, on the northeast coast of Borneo, also were bombed.

Thirteenth Air Force Liberators pounced on Japanese convoys in Macassar Strait and at Brunei Bay in the Netherlands Indies. They sank two freighters and possibly sank a third; damaged four others, a destroyer and a gunboat and sank or damaged several small craft.

Fighting continued desperate along the thirty-mile northern Luzon front, with the stiffest resistance in the Baguio and Balete Pass areas. Maj. Gen. Ennis P. Swift's First Corps troops were fighting in rain and mud.

NIGHT

Although coming long after the more spectacular battles for Manila and Corregidor, the northern Luzon fighting, concentrated near Baguio and the Balete gateway to the rich Cagayan valley, will probably prove the hardest and longest and perhaps costliest of any in the Philippines.

The Japanese are making a last stand there and doing it well.

U. S. MAYOR OF BAGUIO DIES

Halsema, Last American to Run City, Killed in Air Attack

MANILA, April 15 (AP)—E. J. Halsema, 63, of New Bremen, Ohio, last American Mayor of Baguio, was killed March 15 during the bombing of that Philippine summer capital, which, as an engineer, he helped to build. Word of his death was brought to Manila by Dr. Fernando D. Manalo, his physician, who got through the Japanese battle lines and made his way south.

Dr. Manalo, head of the Notre Dame Hospital in Baguio, confirmed the deaths in that Japanese-held area of three other Americans — Michael Ryan, 69, owner of the Shamrock Hotels at Baguio and Cebu; Mrs. John B. Rodgers, 75, wife of the first Protestant missionary in the Philippines, and Arthur E. McCan, 64, of Milwaukee, Wis., paymaster for the Sheald Lumber Company. All had been allowed to live uninterned because of their age and infirmities.

The hospital head also confirmed earlier reports that José P. Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines under the Japanese, had been flown to Japan.

Halsema, in Philippine government service since 1908, was the engineer who carried out the plan to create a summer capital during the twenty-eight years he was mayor of the city.

FOE KILLED MANILA JEWS

75 Murdered in February Battle, Relief Agency Head Reports

MANILA, April 15 (AP)—More than seventy-five members of Manila's Jewish community were killed during the February battle for the city and many were wounded, it was revealed here today by Morton Netzorg of Detroit, Mich., [illegible] of Jewish relief in Manila.

NIGHT

Mr. Netzorg told the following story:

The Japanese lumped all Germans in Manila into the German-

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Jew category, and the Aryans fared no better than the Jews. More than seventy-five German Jews resided in Manila before the war, most of them in the South Manila district, which was the worst affected by fighting in the city. Among these was Alexander M. Bachrach, 55, owner of Manila Motors and Hixbar Mining Companies, who was bayoneted at his home.

Some of those killed were refugees who, after having waited in Shanghai for years for visas, got as far as Manila and then were stranded.

War Dog And Master Recovering Together

Division Command Post, Luzon [*AP—Delayed*]—In a surgical ward of an American army field hospital attached to the 25th Division you will find in adjoining beds Corporal Frank R. Oliver, of Johnston, W.Va., and "Skipper," the War Dog Platoon.

Oliver has shrapnel in a leg, arm and shoulder while Skipper has a bullet wound through his lower jaw.

The war dog was trained to be suspicious of strangers and hospital attendants could do nothing with him until they moved his master, Corporal Oliver, into the next bed. Oliver made Skipper submit to ministrations. Both are well on the road to recovery. They were wounded leading an advance patrol in the Caraballo Mountains of east-central Luzon.

Oliver and Skipper are veterans of Aitape, Morotai and Luzon fighting. Skipper is a three-year-old German Shepherd Airdale recruited in Ridgewood, N.J.

Yanks Are Plenty Sore As Japs Destroy Beer

An American Division Command Post, Luzon [*AP—Delayed*]—The unpopularity of the Japanese among Yank doughboys of the 25th Division has reached a new high. The Yanks are quite sore.

Nipponese artillery scored a direct hit on their cache of beer in rugged Balete Pass sector. All but one bottle was destroyed. A nearby ammunition dump and a supply of soft drinks were undamaged.

'Japan Phooey!' Nipponese Cry

AN AMERICAN DIVISION COMMAND POST, Luzon (Delayed) (*AP*).—A Japanese soldier who surrendered recently to Major James A. Moore, of Kansas City, Mo., in the Balete Pass area, was fed up with bushido and Japanese warrior code. As he approached the major waving a surrender leaflet, he shouted, "Japan phooey! Japan phooey!"

Japanese Use Pikes in Attack

OKINAWA, April 15 (*AP*).—Small groups of Japanese who attempted to infiltrate the 148th Regiment lines on the 7th Division's front on southern Okinawa were armed only with six-foot poles tipped with three-cornered ten-inch steel prongs, an Associated Press correspondent with the regiment reported.

Australian Publishers Seek Free-Press Parley

Tell Two U. S. Delegates of Offer to Finance Session

SYDNEY, Australia, April 15 (*AP*).—Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, arrived in Australia today on a world tour in behalf of a free exchange of news in the post-war world.

They represent the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Officials of the Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association informed the Americans that the association had offered to pay all expenses of a proposed free press conference in Australia of some thirty to fifty British, American and Canadian editors and had asked the government to arrange travel priorities for the delegates.

Sees Long Pacific War

Gen. Blamey, of Australia, Finds By-Passing Gives False Hopes

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 15 (*AP*).—General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, deputy commander in the Southwest Pacific, discounted today any suggestion that the Pacific war might end soon.

Some people have been encouraged in such a belief by the high degree of success which attended the by-passing strategy used by General Douglas MacArthur in his advance on the Philippines, Blamey, who is also the Australian commander in chief, said in a broadcast.

"I have not heard that view expressed by any Allied service leader in possession of all the knowledge available to us," Blamey declared. "Rather, it is felt we must face up to the probability of sustained campaigning and heavy fighting for an unpredictable period."

Molotov-Truman Talk Seen As Closing Big Three Ranks

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Washington, April 15 (*AP*)—Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia is expected to come to Washington and confer with President Truman en route to the San Francisco conference.

Diplomatic officials speculated on such a visit today, as a second gesture by the Russian Government toward closing Big Three ranks following the death of President Roosevelt. The first was Premier Stalin's assent to Mr. Truman's request that Molotov be designated as the Soviet representative to the United Nations meeting starting April 25.

Busy Week For Truman

The prospect of a meeting with Molotov and conferences as well with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, of Britain, promises a busy week of international affairs for Mr. Truman. His first full week in office will be highlighted tomorrow by a fifteen-minute address to a joint session of Congress on foreign affairs.

The week also is certain to produce a fairly comprehensive development of policy by the American delegation to the San Francisco conference, whose work was interrupted by the President's death last Thursday.

Among other things, it is expected that the delegation will give strong support to the proposals by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), one of the delegates, for writing into the United Nations Charter, or into its preamble, a forthright statement of the principle of justice as the basis for a world organization.

"Get Acquainted" Meeting

There is also expected to be support for other Vandenberg proposals, and allied proposals of Commander Harold Stassen, that the organization be kept flexible and have powers of review over war and peace settlements.

While official and diplomatic Washington applauded the decision of Stalin to send Molotov to the San Francisco gathering as a result of President Truman's direct request Friday, the possibility is widely discussed here that one of Stalin's objectives is to have Molotov get acquainted with Mr. Roosevelt's successor and restore as quickly as possible the techniques of personal diplomacy which the Big Three leaders have used since the earliest days of the war.

Number Of Problems

There is beginning also to be some talk that when the British, Russian and American foreign ministers get together they may work out tentative plans for a Big Three meeting to tackle some of the problems currently bothering the Allied governments. Among these are:

1. The effort to reorganize the Warsaw Polish Government has been deadlocked for weeks. Personal intervention by President Roosevelt with Premier Stalin shortly before the former's death may have opened up somewhat the possibility for the Government to be reconstituted in time to send a delegation to San Francisco.

2. German control plans—This most urgent problem facing the Allied powers has not been solved beyond the first steps of military occupation. The Reparations Commission agreed upon at Yalta in February has not even started its meetings in Moscow.

3. The Balkans—Several weeks before Mr. Roosevelt's death the United States had undertaken to get consultations with Russia and Britain on the Soviet overthrow of a Romanian administration which was replaced by a Communist-dominated regime.

There are other sets of problems directly concerned with the San Francisco conference, such as Big Three voting powers and the issue of regional setups.

2 FOOD STUDIES FOR CONGRESS

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House Committee Begins Trip, GOP Group States Plans

Washington, April 15 (*AP*)—Two congressional groups—one official, the other unofficial—tackled the food question today with special reference to black markets and adequate production.

The official group is the House Food Investigating Committee under Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.). The other is the Republican congressional food-study committee, organized for this, the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Anderson's committee left today on a swing through the Middle West and East to get first-hand information on black markets and especially the meat shortage.

"Some Plain Common Sense"

The Republican group, in a statement, announced its intention to "inject some plain American common sense into the muddled and disorganized food situation."

Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio) said the 44-man group would conduct an independent investigation and study of the whole food situation.

Anderson's official group will hold hearings in Chicago April 16-17, studying especially meat sources and supplies. They will be in Cleveland April 18, for an inquiry into consumer problems; Boston, April 23, for a study of possible black-market channels; and Providence, R. I., April 24th for a check into the meat situation in that State.

Hearing On Diversion Of Meat

Emphasis will be placed on the diversion of meat into illegal channels, Anderson said, when the committee begins hearings at New York city, April 25.

"We are going to try to find out where black markets come from and how they grow," Anderson told a reporter. "We are going to report our findings to the Office of Price Administration for proper action."

One of the Republican group's objectives, Jenkins said in a statement, will be "to help plan a sensible national food program based upon sound conservation and the fullest utilization of our resources—and not upon the New Deal theory of a regimented economy of scarcity."

Subcommittee Chairmen

Jenkins announced appointment of the following subcommittee chairmen, all House members:

Production and marketing of field crops, Hope of Kansas.

Dairy and poultry products, Andresen of Minnesota.

Live stock and meat products, Chenoweth of Colorado.

Distribution and rationing of food, Herter of Massachusetts.

Government food purchases and lend-lease supplies, Jonkman of Michigan.

Farm machinery and farm labor, Cunningham of Iowa.

Fruits and vegetables, Landis of Indiana.

Fish and sea foods, Auchincloss of New Jersey.

Brazil Agrees to Boost 1945 Exports of Cottons

WASHINGTON, April 15 (*AP*).—Brazil has agreed to increase its cotton fabrics exports by some 300,000,000 yards during the next year, the Combined Production and Resources Board announced today. The committee described the agreement as "an important contribution to alleviation of the acute United Nations textile situation."

The new export allotment is in addition to Brazil's previous commitments to ship about 200,000,000 yards of fabrics in 1945.

Ninety million yards have been contracted for by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as part of Brazil's national contribution to that organization. Various commercial markets will receive about 60,000,000 yards.

The new agreement, negotiated at Rio de Janeiro between C. P. R. B.'s textile committee and the Comissao Executiva Textil of Brazil, also provides for 80,000,000 yards to be purchased governmentally for the liberated areas, principally in the Far East.

U. S. to Aid Construction Of West Indies Oil Plant

P.A.W. to Underwrite Material for Curacao Refinery

WASHINGTON, April 15 (*AP*).—The Petroleum Administration for War said today it is extending assistance to British interests in the construction of a 100-octane refinery on Curacao Island, off Venezuela.

The unit is being built for the Dutch Royal Shell plant at a cost of $6,700,000, as a part of the overall program to meet military demands for aviation gasoline.

United States co-operation consists of acceptance of orders for $1,650,000 of materials to be fabricated in this country. British companies pay cash for equipment for these refinery expansion projects, the P. A. W. said. All refinery facilities in the Caribbean area have been pooled for use by the United Nations.

League Likens Depressions to World Plagues

Ends 6-Year Survey With Chart for Guidance of San Francisco Parley

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15 (*AP*).—Economic depressions are like world-wide plagues, and international inoculation is the only way to prevent them, a League of Nations report said today.

Spreading from land to land once they get started, striking down strong nations along with the weak, they blight the earth with hunger, hopelessness and talk of retribution.

Sheep sicken and die in the Andes—and a steel worker's pay is cut in Pittsburgh. Rubber goes bad in Java and a blacksmith closes shop in Maine. Oil runs dry in Mesopotamia and a farmer in France can't buy shoes.

Such is the pattern of close-knit global housekeeping drawn by the Delegation on Economic Depressions of the League of Nations after a six-year survey.

Officials of the remnants of the League, whose economic experts have been centered here since war blasted them from Europe, hope the delegation's treatise will be a guide for delegates to the forthcoming United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco.

The 320-page document, titled "Economic Stability in the Post-War World," charts a course for each individual nation to avoid depression at home, and maps a master plan for the nations of the world to keep the wolf from the door.

Long-term foreign lending by the richer countries, and establishment of an international buffer stock agency are suggested as the best known preventives of global depression.

The stock agency would purchase some crude products when prices tend to fall, and sell them when prices tend to rise.

The economists, drawn from several nations of the old league structure and also the United States, contend the economic well-being of the world depends on an expanding economy and avoidance

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of delation in each individual nation with government help, and on the blending of all these healthy households into a prosperous international neighborhood.

The publication is a sequel to a report by the commission in 1943 on the transition from war to peace economy. The current report deals with the longer-term problem of securing economic stability and full use of productive resources once these resources have been readapted to peace-time requirements.

If an economic stagnation appears, the report says, "an increasing proportion of the spare resources released by technical progress should obviously be devoted to increasing leisure, particularly among the more hard-worked sections of the population."

Urging international co-ordination of national policies for the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment, the delegation suggested appointment of a central advisory body of recognized competence as a part of the general international organization.

Depressions, the report says, "are international phenomena, or national phenomena spreading from one country to another," and the delegation "had to consider the influences of policies adopted in one country upon the economic activity in another."

"We should have failed wholly in our purpose," it states, "had we put forward proposals which might reduce unemployment in one area only at the cost of increasing unemployment elsewhere."

Gen. Wainwright Well, According To Message

San Francisco, April 15 (AP)—A message represented as being from Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of United States Army forces in the Philippines who surrendered to the Japanese at the fall of Corregidor, saying he was well, comfortable and in good health, was recorded here today.

The message was broadcast from Tokyo, being read by the station announcer, and was addressed to General Wainwright's wife at Saknealteles, N.Y., and relatives in Dallas, Texas.

A private individual made the recording.

Conference Delegate Arrives From Britain

New York, April 15 (AP)—Dingle M. Foot, parliamentary secretary of the British Ministry of Economic Welfare and a delegate to the San Francisco Conference, arrived here today aboard an Army Air Transport Command plane.

He said he expected to go to Washington, where he will remain about a week before proceeding to the United Nations meeting.

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B57 (Q)
LONDON--FIRST ADD ENGLAND-FDR (TOP AYE) X X X CATHEDRAL ROOSEVELT.
IN THE VILLAGE CHURCH AT CRANSLEY IN NORTH HAMPTONSHIRE MR. ROOSEVELT IS IMMORTALIZED IN A BEAUTIFUL STAINED GLASS WINDOW--THE GIFT OF U.S. SERVICEMEN--DEPICTING THE LATE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SEATED AT A TABLE ABOARD A BATTLESHIP COLLABORATING OVER THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.
AT TODAY'S MEMORIAL SOME 60 AMERICAN AIRMEN AND A DOZEN RED CROSS STAFF MEMBERS WERE PRESENT. CHAPLAINS H.L.ROGERS, ROSEHILL, N.C., AND J.G. APPLETON, CINCINNATI, OHIO, CONDUCTED THE SERVICE. CAPT. R.O. DARDER, NEW YORK CITY, AND MARION HAMILTON, GLENRIDGE, N.J., A RED CROSS DIRECTOR, SPOKE.
TA755PEW

ADD LONDON FILM (KENNEY) XXX ASSIGNMENT
THE FIRST PART OF THE CAMPAIGN -- WHILE THE JOB OF PHOTOGRAPHING THE SECOND STAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN GIVEN TO LT.COL.DAVID MCDONALD, CHIEF OF THE FILM UNIT AND DIRECTOR OF "DESERT VICTORY."
THE SECOND STAGE OF THE BURMA CAMPAIGN DEALS WITH EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE FALL OF MANDALAY.
ARCHIBALD AND OWEN WERE SAID TO BE PLANNING TO FLY TO LONDON IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO GIVE THE WAR OFFICE MORE INFORMATION ON THE CAPRA FILM AND TO RELAY OTHER OBJECTIONS REPORTEDLY RAISED BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.
ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE FILM HAD BEEN BANNED FOLLOWED REPRESENTATIONS TO U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES BY WAR MINISTER SIR JAMES GRIGG, FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF THE CABLED PROTESTS FROM ARCHIBALD AND OWEN.
MQ844PEW

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ADD LONDON MEMORIAL FOR JUSTICE
THESE MEN SUGGESTED THESE SPECIFIC MEMORIALS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT:
ISAACS--AN AMERICAN-BRITISH EXCHANGE, TO BE SET UP TO PROMOTE, THROUGH VARIOUS MEANS, BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS; GREENWOOD--AN AMERICAN LIBRARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE; MASEFIELD--A BRITISH DOMINION LIBRARY AT HARVARD; AND BIRKITT--A WING FOR THE INFANTILE PARALYSIS HOSPITAL IN WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS INTERESTED.
MQ1002PEW

(110)
LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-WILLIAM (BILL) KINMOND OF THE TORONTO DAILY STAR, THE ONLY CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN THIS WAR, ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TODAY 35 POUNDS LIGHTER THAN WHEN CAPTURED SEVEN MONTHS AGO AND WITH INTENSE HATRED OF ERSATZ COFFEE, TURNIPS, BLACK BREAD AND GERMANS.
CAPTURED SEPT. 8 WHILE EN ROUTE TO ANTWERP, THE 30-YEAR-OLD CORRESPONDENT WAS CONFINED TO OFLAG 79 WITH BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN OFFICERS. THEY WERE FREED FROM THE CAMP, JUST OUTSIDE BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY BY THE U.S. NINTH ARMY.
BRUNSWICK, WHEN LAST SEEN BY KINMOND THIS MORNING, HAD NO HOUSE OR BUILDING STANDING. HE SAID THE DESTRUCTION WAS "SIMPLY UNBELIEVABLE."
MQ955PEW

AP8 LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE RAF ATTACKED BERLIN AND POTSDAM, ITS WESTERN SUBURB, LAST NIGHT IN OPERATIONS IN WHICH MORE THAN 700 AIRCRAFT OF THE BOMBER COMMAND TOOK PART, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
VISIBILITY WAS GOOD AND THE BOMBING WELL CONCENTRATED IN THE ASSAULT ON POTSDAM, THE MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE BALTIC SEAPORTS OF CUXHAVEN AND WISMAR WERE HIT, AS WELL AS ENEMY AIRFIELDS.
THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED. TWO RAF BOMBERS ARE MISSING.
FW541AEW

A130 ALMONDBURY, ENGLAND, APRIL 15-(AP)-MISS PHYLLIS KELWAY, 39, AUTHORESS AND NATURE WRITER FOR CHILDREN, DIED TODAY.
DY452PEW

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30.24-24821

30-24-24821

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LONDON, APRIL 15--(AP)--ANOTHER TIMOSHENKO HAS ~~BEBEBENEM~~ PROVED HIMSELF A HERO ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, BUT THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID THE GALLANT LIEUTENANT WAS BELIEVED TO BE UNRELATED TO THE FAMOUS YUGOSLAVIAN MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SUPPLEMENT BROADCAST TODAY SAID THE NEW HERO, WHO FIRST NAME WAS NOT GIVEN, AND 23 RUSSIAN ARTILLERYMEN IN THREE TRUCKS BRISTLING WITH GUNS DASHED INTO A GERMAN STRONGPOINT AT FLORIDSDORF, NORTH OF VIENNA, AND BROKE UP ENEMY RESISTANCE.

FLORIDSDORF, ~~MM~~ A LARGE INDUSTRIAL TOWN ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE DANUBE, LATER WAS CAPTURED.

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--GMK. 855PEW

APL DENNEHY'S 2230

PARIS--ADD FRENCH-FDR MEMORIAL SERVICES (A36)

X X X DALLAS, TEX.

SGT.GEORGE EGLOF, 1161 LAZERNE ST., JOHNSTOWN, PA., SOUNDED TAPS BEFORE A HUGE WREATH OF ROSES BESIDE WHICH STOOD AN HONOR GUARD COMPOSED OF MAJ.BURLE BRAMHALL, 6073 KELDEN PLACE, SEATTLE, WASH.; NAVAL LT. STEPHEN STONE, 1232 MURRAY HILL AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; WAC CAPT. ROSE F.ROSS, 31 EAST 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; CPL. GLENN FEARNEYHOUGH, WINCHESTER, ILL.; SEAMAN L.L.PRICE, THOMASTON, GA., AND CPL. MARTHA MOORE, 519 SOUTH YORKTOWN ST., TULSA, OKLA.

SK403PEW

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PARIS, APRIL 15-(AP)-FRANZ VON PAPEN, SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE SOURCES, STILL IS AWAITING PROCESSING AND INTERROGATION IN EUROPE AS A BONA FIDE PRISONER OF WAR.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WOULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY REPORTS THAT THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT, CAPTURED APRIL 11, HAD BEEN FLOWN TO THE UNITED STATES, NOR COULD IT BE ASCERTAINED WHETHER VON PAPEN WAS LISTED OFFICIALLY AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

BUT THE FORMER CHANCELLOR OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, CAPTURED BY A LIEUTENANT AND SEVEN GLIDER INFANTRYMEN OF THE U.S. 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, IS BEING HELD UNDER PROVISION 27-10 OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL, WHICH SAYS THAT ANY PERSON HAVING HELD A HIGH DIPLOMATIC POSITION OR IN ANY WAY CAPABLE OF USEFULNESS TO THE ENEMY GOVERNMENT, CAN BE TAKEN AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

SK3PEW

APR 16 1945

...TH. ADD HOLLAND) HARNEN ...EARTH

THE MAJOR SAID HE HAD NO OTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE SIX MEN HAD BEEN DELIBERATELY SHOT.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD HEARD OF SIMILAR CASES BUT THAT INVARIABLY THOSE DOING THE SHOOTING WERE EITHER GERMAN OR DUTCH SS TROOPS AND NOT GERMAN REGULAR ARMY MEN.

THE MAJOR IS A SURGEON IN CHARGE OF ALLIED WOUNDED PRISONERS IN ST.JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, NEAR APELDOORN, JUST SEIZED BY CANADIAN TROOPS.

857PEW

AP20

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, APRIL 15-(AP)-AMERICAN FIRST ARMY INFANTRY UNITS WERE FIGHTING TODAY ON THE WESTERN APPROACHES OF HALLE, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF LEIPZIG. HALLE HAD BEEN BY-PASSED EARLIER BY FIRST ARMY ARMORED COLUMNS.

RW738AEW NM CLEAR

AP21

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY--FIRST ADD HALLE (BY DON WHITEHEAD) X X X COLUMNS.

THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAS REACHED THE SAALE RIVER BORDERING THE TOWN. THE DOUGHBOYS FOUND THE BRIDGES BLOWN AND WERE MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE FROM SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, ARTILLERY, SMALL ARMS AND 88-MILLIMETER GUNS.

LT.COURTNEY HODGES' FORCES CAPTURED 28,989 PRISONERS YESTERDAY, BRINGING THEIR TOTAL SINCE D-DAY TO 519,311, THE LARGEST FOR ANY ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

RW744AEW NM CLEAR

A82

95

APR 16 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, RACING 16 MILES, CROSSED THE MULDE RIVER MIDWAY BETWEEN LEIPZIG AND CHEMNITZ TODAY, STRIKING WITHIN 35 MILES OF DRESDEN.

THE DIVISION ESTABLISHED A SIX-MILE BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE MULDE 20 MILES NORTH OF CHEMNITZ.

A TASK FORCE OF THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION THREW ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RIVER TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF DESSAU. OTHER THIR ARMORED UNITS REACHED THE MAIN DESSAU-LEIPZIG RAILROAD EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF DESSAU.

N201PEW

AP10

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION HAS CAPTURED BAYREUTH, 124 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH AND 173 MILES FROM HITLER'S RETREAT AT BERCHTESGADEN.

FW620AEW

AP11

APR 16 1945

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY--1ST ADD BAYREUTH CAPTURED (BY THOBURN C. WIANT) XXX BERCHTESGADEN.

IT WAS THE FIRST LARGE-SIZED CITY TO FALL IN THE AMERICAN PENETRATION OF THE NAZI MOUNTAIN FORTRESS OF BAVARIA, WHERE THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO STAGE A LAST STAND BATTLE.

WHILE THE ELEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION WAS TAKING BAYREUTH, THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION ADVANCED FIVE MILES TO WITHIN 13 MILES OF THE CZECH FRONTIER.

FW627AEW

CLEAR-627AEW AP12 NEXT

AP12

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY--2ND ADD WIANT'S THIRD ARMY XXX CZECH FRONTIER.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE MULDE RIVER NORTHWEST OF CHEMNITZ, WHILE THE FOURTH ARMORED CONTINUED ADVANCING FROM ITS LAST REPORTED POSITION SEVEN MILES WEST OF CHEMNITZ.

FW633AEW

CLEAR-633AEW AP13 NEXT

AP14

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY--3RD ADD WIANT'S XXX OF CHEMNITZ.

THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION DROVE EAST IN TWO COLUMNS, WITH ONE ENTERING HIRSCHBERG, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF HOF, AND THE OTHER CAPTURING SCHLEGEL, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF HOF AND 13 MILES FROM THE CZECH BORDER.

FW643AEW

HAUSEN ON REGNITZ, GERMANY, APRIL 15-(AP)-ADVANCED UNITS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY'S FAMOUS THIRD DIVISION WERE LESS THAN 13 MILES NORTH OF NUERNBERG TODAY AND STEADILY MOVING TO THE SOUTH.

ONE PATROL, LED BY LT.ROBERT WANN, A FORMER GOLF INSTRUCTOR, OF 1937 ARLINGTON AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO., SPEARED DOWN THE WEST BANK OF THE REGNITZ, LOOKING IN VAIN FOR BRIDGES TO CROSS, WHILE ANOTHER UNIT SPED DOWN THE EAST BANK ON GASOLINE-POWERED RAIL CARS. THIS UNIT WAS LED BY LT.RICHARD ROSEBERRY OF 290 MANVILLE AVE., PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y.

CAPT.WILLIAM BURUD OF 3323 B ST S.E., WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID, "SO FAR THERE'S BEEN LITTLE RESISTANCE AND WE ROLLED ALONG SURPRISINGLY FAST."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WERE EXPECTING TROUBLE, SINCE THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS HAD STRENGTHENED THE DEFENSE BELTS AROUND NUERNBERG.

GERMAN JET PLANES STRAFED EVERYTHING IN SIGHT TODAY ALL UP AND DOWN THE ROAD CONNECTING BURK, HAUSEN AND BAIRSDORF, ALL THREE OF WHICH WERE CAPTURED TODAY.

SEVERAL GERMAN OFFICERS, BROUGHT IN BY AMERICAN TROOPS, HUDDLED IN A BARN IN BURK WHEN THEIR JET PLANES CAME OVER. TWO OF THEM WERE COLONELS, CAPTURED BY PFC JOHN MILLWARD OF 1203 THIRD ST., PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, AND SGT.F.L.HARRIS OF 1905 CROCKETT ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS. TWO OTHERS WERE TAKEN BY PFC JOE HODIN OF 405 E.DRINKER ST., SCRANTON, PA., AND SGT.JOHN H.MONSON OF 2546 FOLSOM ST., SAN FRANCISCO, MEMBERS OF A FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT LED BY LT.JAMES TAYLOR OF 31 SITERS ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MRS.TAYLOR IS A REPORTER ON THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

HODIN SAID THAT HE AND MONSON CAPTURED THEIR TWO OFFICER PRISONERS IN "A BIG HOUSE THAT LOOKED GOOD FOR RECONNOITERING."

"WE SAUNTERED IN," HE SAID. "AND THERE WERE TWO COLONELS BENDING OVER A DESK STUDYING A MAP."

WHEN HODIN TOLD THEM TO PUT UP THEIR HANDS, MONSON SAID, "THEY MUST HAVE JUMPED 10 FEET IN THE AIR."

PS932PEW

D19

BY LOUISH P.LOCHNER (250)

WITH U.S. 6TH ARMY GROUP IN GERMANY, APRIL 12-(AP)-(DELAYED)-A GENERAL STANDSTILL OF ALL BUSINESS THROUGHOUT THE GERMAN AREA CONTROLLED BY THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IS BEING SLOWLY RELIEVED BY RESUMPTION OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, THANKS TO THE DILIGENT SEARCH OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR AVAILABLE CASH WHEREWITH TO REOPEN AND RUN LOCAL BANKS.

THIS IS NO EASY TASK, AS THE NAZIS WHEREVER POSSIBLE TOOK ALL FUNDS WITH THEM ON FLEEING INTO THE INTERIOR OF GERMANY. THIS WAS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF REICHSBANK SUBSIDIARY OFFICES.

ONE LUCKY WINDFALL WAS THE FACT THAT HITLER'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE STATTHALTER OR GOVERNOF FOR WESTMARK, COMPRISING THE SAAR TERRITORY PALATINATE, SCRAMMED SO HASTILY THAT HE FAILED TO TAKE ALONG 2,500,000 REICHSMARKS (NOMINALLY ONE MILLION, NOW 250,000 DOLLARS).

AT HOMBURG IN SAARLAND COUNTY THE SAVINGS BANK CAN REOPEN VERY SOON. BAD DURKHEIM IN THE PALATINATE HAS SUFFICIENT FUNDS IN LOCAL BANKS TO MEET ALL LOCAL NEEDS. AT LANDSTUHL, PALATINATE STATTHALTERS BLOCKED ACCOUNTS TO MAKE THE EARLY RESUMPTION OF BANKING POSSIBLE.

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30.24-24823

LUDWIGSHAFEN, AS THE HOME OF I G FARBEN CHEMICAL TRUST, HAD "A LARGE AMOUNT OF CASH" AVAILABLE IN THE SAFES OF THAT POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

NEUSTADT, SEAT OF THE GAULEITER FOR WESTMARK, HAD SUFFICIENT MONEY IN LOCAL BANKS TO REOPEN. KAISERSLAUTERN HAD CASH RESOURCES TOTALING 3,000,000 REICHSMARKS. THE BANKS REOPENED APRIL 3 WITH THE PROVISION THAT WITHDRAWALS MUST BE LIMITED TO 200 MARKS MONTHLY PER FAMILY.

AT SAINTINGBERT, SAARLAND, FIVE BANKS REOPENED. AT KANDEL IN THE PALATINATE, SAVINGS IN ONE OTHER BANK AGAIN WERE OPEN.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FURTHER REPORTS THAT "A NUMBER OF PROMINENT NAZIS WHO DIDN'T FLEE HAVE HANGED THEMSELVES."

JJ1101AEW

A239

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(130)

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 15-(AP)-THREE DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FORGED A TIGHT ARC TONIGHT ON NUERNBERG, THE LINES CIRCLING FROM 13 TO 18 MILES FROM THE CITY ON THE NORTHEAST, NORTH, NORTHWEST AND WEST.

THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION HAD ELEMENTS SOUTH OF HAUSEN ON THE REGNITZ RIVER, THE 45TH INFANTRY SPEARED TO A POINT ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF PRETZFELD IN THE VICINITY OF KUNREUTH, AND THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION SMASHED THROUGH HOHENNECKAR FOREST TO PLACE SOME UNITS AT HERRNNEUSS, 18 MILES TO THE WEST. THE 12TH BROKE THROUGH PREPARED POSITIONS EAST OF THE AISCH RIVER.

THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION, 42ND (RAINBOW) INFANTRY AND FOURTH INFANTRY ALSO WERE CLOSING IN ALONG THE ARC. STIFF BUT SPOTTY RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE FLANKS OF THE MAIN THRUST, BUT ALL COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE REPULSED.

ON THE SOUTHERN SECTOR, THE 100TH AND 63RD DIVISIONS SCORED GAINS OF UP TO TWO MILES.

MQ1045PEW

A183

BY EDWARD D. BALL (220)

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, APRIL 15-(AP)-AMERICAN PILOTS REPORTED GERMAN TRAFFIC MOVING SOUTHWARD TODAY TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY ROAD AND RAILWAY, PULLING OUT OF LEIPZIG AND DRESDEN, THE LATTER LESS THAN 45 MILES IN FRONT OF LT.GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S ARMOR.

THUNDERBOLTS CAUGHT THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO ABANDON AN AIR FIELD AT REISA, 30 MILES EAST OF LEIPZIG, DESTROYED 29 PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 30 OTHERS. SIX OTHER PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE PILOTS COULD SEE THE GERMANS LOADING BAGGAGE AND REFUELLING THEIR PLANES AS THEY STRUCK.

AFTER CAPTURING THE WAGNERIAN FESTIVAL CITY OF BAYREUTH, THIRD ARMY FORCES LAST WERE REPORTED SIX MILES EAST OF THERE HEADING TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THIS WAS THE ONLY OPERATION REPORTED ON THAT SECTOR.

WHILE PART OF THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE MULDE RIVER NORTH OF CHEMNITZ, OTHER ELEMENTS STILL WERE FIGHTING IN ALTENBURG, 24 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHEMNITZ. THE 76TH INFANTRY DIVISION, MOVING UP 10 MILES ON THE SIXTH'S LEFT FLANK, WAS FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF ALTENBURG.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, BATTLING IN THE CHEMNITZ AREA, CAPTURED ERNSTHAL, SEVEN MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

24823

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AT THE VILLAGE OF BLANKENHAIN, THE 89TH DIVISION FREED 330 POLISH WOMEN OFFICERS WHO WERE CAPTURED AT WARSAW. ALL WERE FORMER FRONT LINE COMBAT OFFICERS AND WERE NEAR COLLAPSE FROM A FORCED MARCH OF 21 MILES.

THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN A SIX-MILE ADVANCE ENTERED ZIEGELHEIM, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHIMNITZ.

HJ-MQ722PEW

AP15

BULLETIN

ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC FRONT, APRIL 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FRENCH ARMY, WITH POWERFUL AMERICAN ARTILLERY SUPPORT, HAS OPENED UP A CLEANUP CAMPAIGN AGAINST AN ESTIMATED 20,000 GERMANS ENTRENCHED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOUTH OF THE GIRONDE RIVER IN THE AREA OF THE FRENCH PORT OF BORDEAUX.

RW652AEW NM CLEAR

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AP16

BULLETIN MATTER

ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC FRONT--FIRST ADD PORT ATTACK (BY RELMAN MORIN) X X X BORDEAUX.

THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE IS TO SMASH THE GERMAN PADLOCK ON THE GIRONDE AND THUS FREE THE PORT OF BORDEAUX.

(A FORCE OF 1,150 U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY STRONGHOLDS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE GIRONDE ESTUARY YESTERDAY. MORIN'S DISPATCH WAS THE FIRST WORD THAT LAND FORCES HAD LAUNCHED AN ASSAULT AGAINST THE ENTRENCHED ENEMY.)

THE LAND ATTACK WAS SEEN AS THE OPENING OF A CLEANUP CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMAN POCKETS ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC COAST, MORE THAN 600 MILES BEHIND THE WESTERN FRONT.

RW658AEW NM CLEAR

BULLETIN MATTER

ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC FRONT--SECOND ADD PORT ATTACKS (BY MORIN) X X X FRONT.

THE ENEMY HAS LARGE AND WELL-FORTIFIED POSITIONS ON BOTH BANKS OF THE GIRONDE WHERE IT FLOWS INTO THE SEA. ARTILLERY OF ALL TYPES AND PLENTY OF AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES ARE CONCENTRATED IN THIS POCKET.

A GENERAL ORDER TO TROOPS LAST NIGHT TOLD THEM THEY WERE FIGHTING NOT ONLY TO CLEAR THE GERMANS FROM THIS CORNER OF FRENCH SOIL, BUT TO CLEAR THE WAY TO BORDEAUX SO ESSENTIAL FOOD SUPPLIES CAN REACH THE FRENCH PEOPLE BEFORE NEXT WINTER.

THE FRENCH TROOPS HOPPED OFF AT DAWN AND DROVE TOWARD THE CITY OF ROYAN, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY SMASHED TOWARD POINT DE GRAVE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. MASSED ARTILLERY PREPARED THE WAY WITH A SHATTERING BARRAGE THAT LASTED THREE HOURS BEFORE THE ATTACK.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMAN ARDENNES COUNTERATTACK LAST DECEMBER HAD FORCED POSTPONEMENT OF THE PRESENT ACTION AND ANOTHER AGAINST THE GERMAN-HELD PORTS OF ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT. AMERICAN UNITS WHICH HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO AID THE FRENCH IN THESE ATLANTIC BATTLES WERE HELD ON THE WESTERN FRONT TO HALT THE NAZI BREAKTHROUGH.

RW709AEW NM CLEAR

APR 16 1945

A92
BULLETIN
BY WES GALLAGHER
ON THE ELBE RIVER, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE U.S.NINTH ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER OPPOSITE BARBY NOW IS FOUR MILES DEEP.
SK242PEW

APR 16 1945

A93
BULLETIN MATTER
ON THE ELBE RIVER--FIRST ADD BRIDGEHEAD X X X MILES DEEP.
STRAGGLERS ARE COMING BACK ACROSS THE ELBE FROM THE ABANDONED BRIDGEHEAD OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION BETWEEN MAGDEBURG AND SHOENEBECK. THEIR ARRIVAL REDUCED PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF AMERICAN LOSSES.
MANY WHITE FLAGS WERE SEEN FLYING FROM MAGDEBURG TODAY FOLLOWING AN ALL-NIGHT ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT AND A FIGHTER BOMBER STRIKE ON THE HEART OF THE CITY.
SK244PEW

A61
BULLETIN
MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 15-(AP)-CANADIAN TROOPS DASHED TO THE NORTH SEA IN NORTHERN HOLLAND JUST WEST OF THE EMS TODAY BUT BRITISH TROOPS WERE HELD IN CHECK ALONG THEIR ENTIRE FRONT.
N1242PEW

B81 (O)
SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 15-(AP)-BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS JOINED AMERICAN FORCES TODAY IN MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
PRAYERS WERE READ BY CHAPLAINS CAPT. ERA FRANZ OF CUYAHOGA FALLS, O. AND CAPT. P. J. KENNAN, OF 7131 BOYER ST., MT. AIRY, PHILADELPHIA.
GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS READ SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON'S LETTER TO AMERICAN TROOPS AND ALSO READ THE TWENTYTHIRD PSALM.
0945PEW

A228
WITH U.S. 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION, APRIL 15-(AP)-BECAUSE IT IS THE WORLD'S BEST PRESERVED EXAMPLE OF A MEDIEVAL WALLED CITY, THE U.S. ARMY WANTS TO TAKE ROTHENBURG WITHOUT SHOOTING IT UP.
THE LITTLE 10TH CENTURY CITY IS ALONG THE TAUBER RIVER WEST OF NUERNBERG.
HOWEVER, AMERICAN SOLDIERS THREE MILES WEST OF THE CITY ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO ARTILLERY FIRE, AND THAT MAY MAKE A DIFFERENCE.
"ANOTHER 24 HOURS SHOULD TELL," SAID A STAFF OFFICER. "WE'LL WAIT UNTIL WE GET A LITTLE CLOSER AND IF THAT FIRE IS COMING OUT OF ROTHENBURG, WELL---"
MQ958PEW

APR 16 1945

MI
BURK, GERMANY, APRIL 15-(AP)-CPL.CHESTER KOZLOWSKI, OF 3677 SOUTH HOWELL AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS., CAPTURED A 21-YEAR-OLD POLE FIGHTING WITH THE GERMANS TODAY AND DISCOVERED THE PRISONER ALSO WAS NAMED KOZLOWSKI.
"HE TOLD ME HE CAME FROM WARSAW," THE AMERICAN SOLDIER SAID. "MY FOLKS CAME FROM THERE BUT I CAN'T FIGURE OUT IF HE MIGHT BE A RELATIVE. IT BEATS ME, MAC."
PS649PEW

A175(C&E)
BY NED NORDNESS (190)
WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, APRIL 15-(AP)-A GERMAN GENERAL RAUTER, SS (ELITE GUARD) OFFICER SECOND IN COMMAND OF GERMAN FORCES IN HOLLAND, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED CRITICALLY BY THE DUTCH UNDERGROUND A MONTH AGO.
THE REPORTS SAID THE GERMANS, IN REPRISAL, KILLED 1,400 DUTCH CIVILIANS AND THREATENED TO BURN EVERY STRUCTURE BETWEEN APELDOORN AND ARNHEM IF RAUTER DIED.
RAUTER, SECOND IN COMMAND UNDER ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, GERMAN COMMISSIONER IN THE NETHERLANDS, WAS REMOVED FROM ST.JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF APELDOORN TWO WEEKS AGO BECAUSE OF ALLIED THREATS IN THAT DIRECTION, AND HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN.
ALLIED WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS SEIZED BY THE CANADIANS, TOLD ME THE STORY TODAY. THEY REPORTED RAUTER WAS SHOT THROUGH THE CHEST WHILE IN HIS CAR BY MEN IN GERMAN UNIFORM. HIS DRIVER AND BODYGUARD WERE KILLED.
THE GERMANS BROADCAST THAT THE ASSASSINS WERE DUTCH UNDERGROUND MEMBERS DRESSED IN GERMAN UNIFORM. THE PATIENTS SAID AN ACCOUNT OF THE REPRISAL MEASURES ALSO WAS BROADCAST AND THEY BELIEVE IT WAS TRUE.
IN ADDITION TO HIS DUTIES AS SECOND IN COMMAND UNDER SEYSS-INQUART, RAUTER WAS DESCRIBED AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN HOLLAND.
MQ655PEW

APR 16 1945

A45
BY CHARLES ARNOT (270)
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
ABOARD ADM.RUE'S FRENCH FLAGSHIP OFF THE GIRONDE ESTUARY, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE ALLIED NAVY STEAMED TO A FORGOTTEN FRONT AT DAWN TODAY AND TRAINED ITS BIG GUNS ON ENTRENCHED GERMANS WHO WERE STRANDED ALONG THE STRATEGIC APPROACHES TO BORDEAUX HARBOR WHEN MOST OF THE NAZIS FLED FOR THE REICH.
THE ENTIRE BAY OF BISCAY SEEMS TO BE SHUDDERING FROM THE THUNDEROUS BOMBARDMENT BY THE FRENCH TASK FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.
TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE ARE CRASHING INTO ENEMY GUN POSITIONS ON

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BOTH SIDES OF THE ESTUARY WHICH LEADS TO BORDEAUX, ONE OF FIVE FRENCH ATLANTIC PORTS STILL IN GERMAN HANDS.

THIS IS ALMOST A MERCY MISSION. THE OBJECTIVE IS THE OPENING OF BORDEAUX HARBOR IN A LAND, SEA AND AIR OFFENSIVE COORDINATED WITH FRENCH TROOPS AND A FRENCH AIR FORCE.

THE GERMANS EVACUATED BORDEAUX LAST SEPTEMBER, BUT BLOCKED THE HARBOR ENTRANCE WITH MINES AND SCUTTLED SHIPS AND THEN WITHDREW THEIR TROOPS TO TWO POCKETS AT ROYAN TO THE NORTH OF THE ESTUARY AND AT POINTE DE GRAVE TO THE SOUTH.

A CRITICAL FRENCH FOOD PROBLEM PLACES A HIGH PRIORITY ON REOPENING THE PORT.

THE FRENCH TASK FORCE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE UNENVIABLE JOB OF SILENCING ABOUT 25 COASTAL BATTERIES RANGING FROM THREE TO 11-INCH GUNS. TO REACH THE BOMBARDMENT POINT FRENCH VESSELS STEAMED THROUGH SUBMARINE AND MINE-INFESTED WATERS.

IT IS A DANGEROUS ASSIGNMENT, BUT AROUND THIS SHIP SIGNS ARE DISPLAYED READING "HONOR AND COUNTRY." THERE IS NO MISTAKING THE PRIDE OF FRENCH OFFICERS AND MEN THAT THEY HAVE BROUGHT THEIR FORGOTTEN NAVY AGAINST THE GERMANS AT LAST. THIS IS THE DAY FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN WAITING.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE CANNOT BE DISCLOSED NOW, BUT IT PACKS ENOUGH FIREPOWER TO LET THE GERMANS KNOW THAT ALL THE FRENCH FLEET WAS NOT SCUTTLED AT TOULON.

EXCEPT FOR ONE MINESWEEPER FLOTILLA FROM THE CANADIAN NAVY, THIS IS AN ALL-FRENCH SHOW.

N1146AEW

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AWR

~~REPEATING FOR NA AND AFHQ~~ ADD ROME, ITALIAN

X X X ~~EAST OF BOLOGNA~~. HQ SAID

EIGHTH ARMY UNITS DRIVING TOWARD ARGENTA FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO BASTIA, LITTLE MORE THAN 24 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FERRARA. PATROLS WERE SENT ACROSS THE RENO RIVER AT BASTIA BUT WERE FORCED BACK BY THE GRIMLY RESISTING ENEMY.

EQUALLY STIFF RESISTANCE WAS MET AT A BRIDGE THREE MILES EAST OF ARGENTA IN THE AREA WHERE ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES WENT ASHORE FROM THE VALLI DI COMACCHIO IN A FLANKING MOVE INTENDED TO UNHINGE THE NAZI DEFENSE SYSTEM.

ADD STOCKHOLM INTERESTS, THIRD PARAGRAPH

IVAR WESTERLUND, BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE DAGENS NYHETER OF STOCKHOLM, REPORTED THROUGH GERMAN CENSORSHIP THAT "SERVICES HELD IN THE SWEDISH CHURCH (IN BERLIN) TODAY PROBABLY WERE THE LAST OF THE WAR."

WESTERLUND SAID ALL BERLIN WAS "SHOCKED BY SATURDAY'S (AERIAL) BOMBARDMENT OF POTSDAM, WHICH COMPLETELY ERASED THE TOWN."

MQ827PEW

A53

(150)

MOSCOW, APRIL 15-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM VIENNA SAID TODAY THAT THE RED ARMY HAD CAPTURED A HUGE GERMAN UNDERGROUND ROCKET FACTORY WHERE 200,000 GERMANS TRANSFERRED FROM THE REICH MANUFACTURED THE ROBOT WEAPONS. A LARGE AUTOMOBILE FACTORY ALSO WAS CAPTURED.

THE REPORTS FROM THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL CONTINUED TO TELL OF LONG LINES OF VIENNESE IN FRONT OF FOOD SHOPS WITH THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY GENERALLY SUFFERING FROM THE PITIFULLY LOW RATION QUOTAS GIVEN THE AUSTRIANS BY THE GERMANS.

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30.24-24825

IN THE FAMOUS SCHOENBRUNN PALACE THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF WANTON DESTRUCTION BY THE RETREATING GERMANS, RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS SAID. IN THE APARTMENT OF CROWN PRINCE RUDOLF, SON OF FRANZ JOSEF, DIRTY GERMAN SHOES AND CLOTHING WERE HURLED ABOUT EVERYWHERE. IN THE ROOMS OF MARIA THERESA THE BED OF FRANZ JOSEF'S DAUGHTER WAS FILLED WITH EMPTY CANS.

THE GERMANS RIPPED PAINTINGS FROM FRAMES THROUGHOUT THE PALACE, AND ALL OF THE FINEST FURNITURE HAD BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY.

THE VIENNA OPERA HOUSE WAS REPORTED DAMAGED BUT USABLE.

W1217PEW

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TODAY

TEHERAN, APRIL 15-(AP)- THE PERSIAN PUBLIC READ THE FIRST FULL DETAILS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DEATH AS NEWSPAPERS RESUMED PUBLICATION AFTER THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE, WHICH FALLS ON FRIDAY HERE.

NEWS
~~NEWS~~ OF HIS DEATH HAD SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE LAND BY WORD OF MOUTH AND PRACTICALLY EVERY HIGH OFFICIAL CALLED AT THE ~~XXXX~~ UNITED STATES EMBASSY AND SOLEMNLY SIGNED A MEMORIAL REGISTER. ~~XXXX~~

THE CABINET AND IMPERIAL COURT EXPRESSED CONDOLENCES TO U.S. AMBASSADOR LELAND B. MORRIS. TWO MINUTES OF SILENCE WAS OBSERVED IN THE CAPITAL ~~XZXXXZXXZXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ AND A MEMORIAL SERVICE WAS HELD.

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APRA 01010/KIN/ 805A

DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ. GEN. PERCY CLARKSON'S 33RD DIVISION ARE CLOSING IN SWIFTLY ON BAGUIO, ONETIME JAPANESE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS. ADD MANILA (HOTCH WELL

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS DROPPED 540 TONS OF BOMBS IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUND DRIVE.

AT LAST REPORTX

(MORE)

WX-GW1255PEW

ADD GUAM (SPENCER) OKINAWA xxx

JAPANESE FLIERS STRUCK AT AMERICAN SHIPPING OFF OKINAWA IN SMALL CAMPAIGN FORCE SATURDAY AFTER TWO DAYS OF DESPERATE ASSAULTS BY KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PILOTS WHO SPECIALIZE IN SELF-DESTRUCTION IN ATTEMPTS TO CRASH ON PICKED TARGETS. NINE WERE SHOT DOWN SATURDAY.

THE THREE-DAY TOLL FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WAS AT LEAST 265 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT DESTROYED. THE MOST SEVERE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON U.S. FORCES WAS THE SINKING OF ONE DESTROYER THURSDAY.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARRIER PLANES RAKED AIRFIELDS AND TOWNS ON FORMOSA AND NEARBY ISLANDS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. U.S. PILOTS DESTROYED SEVEN ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 25 OTHERS. THE BRITISH SHOT DOWN THREE ATTACKING THEIR TASK FORCE, AND DAMAGED A NUMBER AGROUND IN SWEEPS OF FORMOSA HANGARS, BARRACKS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

SF949APW

APR 16 1945

D69KX
ROOSEVELT (135)
BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, APRIL 13 (AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "PREMATURE DEATH AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT IN WORLD HISTORY IS A TRAGEDY WHICH AFFECTS ALL MANKIND," GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

"THE PHILIPPINES HAD NO GREATER FRIEND THAN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," SAID THE AMERICAN ARMY COMMANDER. "ITS WELFARE AND FUTURE WERE CONSTANTLY IN HIS UPPERMOST THOUGHTS. HIS PREMATURE DEATH AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY IS A TRAGEDY WHICH AFFECTS ALL MANKIND.

"HE WAS A GREAT LIBERAL BOTH IN THOUGHT AND ACTION AND THE LOSS OF HIS BENEFICIENT AND POWERFUL INFLUENCE IN SHAPING THE DESTINIES OF THE WORLD WHICH IS EMERGING FROM THE ASHES OF DEVASTATED CIVILIZATION IS IRREPARABLE. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL BE GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR SHARING THEIR GREAT SORROW."

THE PHILIPPINES CABINET'S RESOLUTION READ:

"THE CABINET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES JOINS THE WORLD AT LARGE AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR IN MOURNING THE DEMISE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. IN HIS DEATH THE UNITED NATIONS LOST A GREAT LEADER, THE FILIPINO PEOPLE A TRUE FRIEND.

"THROUGH THIS RESOLUTION THE CABINET JOINS PRESIDENT OSMENA (NOW IN THE UNITED STATES) IN EXPRESSING THE GRIEF OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE OVER THE SUDDEN AND UNTIMELY PASSING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ONE OF THE GREATEST STATESMEN THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED. PLEASE TRANSMIT THIS SENTIMENT TO THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE PRESIDENT, TO MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

GG120PCW

B96KX (Q)
PX, PG, NA, NY (110)

DIVISION COMMAND POST, LUZON, P.I., APRIL 15-(AP)-
THE MONKEY THAT LT. LOUIS ZERBI, CHARLEROI, PENN., AND PVT. DALAS R. HAYCOX, FORT WAYNE, IND., TRIED TO CATCH EVIDENTLY WAS PRO-JAPANESE.

THEY WERE SETTING UP AN OUTPOST FOR THE 43RD DIVISION EAST OF MANILA. THEY THOUGHT A PATROL HAD CLEANED OUT THE AREA.

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WHEN THEY SAW A MONKEY IN A TREE THEY TRIED TO CATCH HIM BUT HE WAS TOO NIMBLE. SGT. FRANCIS J. ROONEY, FAIRFAX, VT., TRIED TO LURE THE SIMIAN WITH BISCUITS.

SUDDENLY FROM THE DENSE FOLIAGE STEPPED A JAPANESE. THE MONKEY LEAPED INTO HIS ARMS, AND THE NIP TOOK IT ON THE LAM BEFORE THE FLABBERGASTED YANKS COULD REACH THEIR WEAPONS.

GM1121PCW

APR 16 1945

B54KX (Q)
BY VERN HAUGLAND (120)

OKINAWA, APRIL 15-(AP)-MARINE CORSAIR FIGHTERS BASED ON THE YONTAN AIRSTRIP HAVE MADE THEIR FIRST STRIKES IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS FIGHTING AGAINST THE BITTERLY RESISTING JAPANESE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

THE FLIERS OF THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING ATTACK ENEMY ARTILLERY CONCENTRATIONS WITH ROCKETS AND 500-POUND BOMBS.

FIGHTERS COMMANDED BY MAJ. ROBERT WHITE, OF CLARION, IOWA, HIT SIX GUN EMPLACEMENTS IN CAVES FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE FRONT LINES. THOSE COMMANDED BY MAJ. JAMES V. POINDEXTER, OF STEVENSVILLE, MONT., CLAIMED HITS ON 12 CONCEALED ARTILLERY PIECES.

THESE UNITS ARE UNDER COL. JOHN C. MUNN, OF PRESCOTT, ARK., AND ARE PART OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS P. MULCAHY'S 10TH U.S. ARMY TACTICAL AIR FORCE.

A MARINE AIR UNIT COMMANDED BY COL. ARD DICKEY, OF DU BOIS, PA., IS ALSO STATIONED AT KATENA AIRFIELD ON OKINAWA.

GM646PCW

APR 16 1945

BY ELMONT WAITE

GUAM, MONDAY, APRIL 16-(AP)-CREWS OF B-29S RAIDING TOKYO TODAY SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT SAW FIRES STILL BURNING FROM ANOTHER ATTACK 43 HOURS EARLIER.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. DAVIES OF PIEDMONT, CALIF., DECLARED THE SUPERFORTRESSES "ENCOUNTERED TERRIFIC CONCENTRATIONS OF FLAK AND THE JAP NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE EXTREMELY ACTIVE."

THE GENERAL, WHO COMMANDS TINIAN BASED B-29S OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, FLEW AS AN OBSERVER IN A PLANE PILOTED BY LT. CHARLES L. COLLINS OF (2825 FIELD AVE.) LOUISVILLE, KY.

LT. NEIL C. ALLEN OF (2904 NORTH 53RD) LINCOLN, NEB., BOMBARDIER OF ONE B-29, REPORTED SMOKE FROM TODAY'S RAID ROSE "TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND FEET" OVER TOKYO.

HE HAD A GOOD VIEW THROUGH THE OPEN BOMB BAY, WHEN HE CRAWLED INTO THE COMPARTMENT TO KICK LOOSE FOUR STUCK BOMBS. HE SAID HE SAW LOTS OF FIRES.

LT. SAMUEL HP0211/VKPAVZ: PAWTUCKET, R.I., ANOTHER PILOT, SAW TWO JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTACK HIS PLANE AND "THEY LOOKED LIKE A TEAM ACT." HAW ADDED "WE COULD SEE FLASHES REFLECTING FROM FIRES WHEN WE WERE 150 MILES AWAY ON THE WAY HOME."

CPL. JESSE L. LUCY OF WICKLIFFE, KY., TAILGUNNER OF A BOMBER WHICH RAIDED TOKYO'S INDUSTRIAL SUBURB OF KAWASAKI, REPORTED: "WHEN WE WERE LEAVING THE TARGET, IT WAS BURNING LIKE ALL GET OUT."

1945
1054PCW NM

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30.24-24827

A83FX
(320)
BY GRANT MACDONALD
OKINAWA, APRIL 15-(AP)-SINCE THE RYUKYU CAMPAIGN STARTED THE JAPANESE FANATICAL KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) CORPS PILOTS HAVE BEEN THROWING EVERYTHING THEY HAVE AT THE AMERICAN INVASION FORCE OF 1,400 SHIPS.

IT IS A FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE TO WATCH THESE AERIAL SCREWBALLS.

SO FAR I'VE WITNESSED A DOZEN OF THESE ATTACKS LAUNCHED APPARENTLY FROM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, 325 MILES TO THE NORTH.

THE FIRST WAS OFF OKINAWA IN MARCH. IT WAS DAWN AND THE ENEMY PLANES CUT THROUGH A SKY ALIVE WITH A MILLION STREAMING TRACER SHELLS. ONE PLANE MADE A STEEP DIVE INTO A SHIP A MILE OFF OUR PORT, CRASHING WITH A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. A SECOND CAME IN A LONG LOW GLIDE OFF OUR STARBOARD BOW ABOUT 2,000 YARDS AWAY. THE PILOT DIDN'T CALL THE SIGNALS RIGHT, OR HIS AIM WAS SPOILED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, BECAUSE HE OVERSHOT.

WATCHING THESE BIRDS COME BOILING IN AND THE RESULTANT FIERY CRASH MAKES YOU JUMPY--AND IT HAPPENS MANY TIMES EVERY DAY.

OFF OKINAWA HUNDREDS OF SUICIDE PILOTS HAVE TRIED TO GET THROUGH THE AIR PATROLS AND THEN THE SHIPS' ACKACK. HAPPILY, !32 :4-'£ 9. 5£384 5-4&35'.

SOMETIMES THEY GANG UP AND COME IN FROM ALL

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THE AIR PATROLS AND THEN THE SHIPS' ACKACK. HAPPILY, FEW CRASH ON THEIR TARGETS.

SOMETIMES THEY GANG UP AND COME IN FROM ALL SIDES.

ONE PATROL VESSEL WAS ATTACKED BY SIX SIMULTANEOUSLY. THE SHIP SHOT DOWN FIVE BUT THE SIXTH FOUND ITS MARK--AND AMERICAN BOYS DIED.

ANOTHER SMALL VESSEL WAS HIT AND SUNK. OTHER JAPANESE PILOTS THEN STRAFED THE STRUGGLING MEN IN THE WATER.

SOMETIMES ENEMY PILOTS TRY TO CHALK UP A DOUBLE SCORE. THEY COME IN AND LAUNCH THEIR TORPEDO AT ONE VESSEL AND THEN TRY TO CRASH ANOTHER SHIP.

ONE DAY 15 JAPANESE PLANES GANGED UP ON A TINY PATROL VESSEL. THE GUNNERS OF THIS LITTLE SHIP PUT UP SUCH TERRIFIC FIRE THAT ALL PLANES VEERED OFF AFTER TWO WERE SHOT DOWN.

OFFICERS OF ANOTHER SHIP HIT BY A SUICIDE PILOT DESCRIBED THE ACTION:

"THE PLANE CAME IN ONLY SIX FEET ABOVE WATER AND DESPITE OUR GUNFIRE CRASHED OUR FORWARD DECK. THE IMPACT BLEW A LARGE PIECE OF METAL BACK AMIDSHIPS AND IT TOOK EIGHT MEN TO LIFT IT OVER THE SIDE. FLYING THROUGH THE AIR, IT DECAPITATED A SEAMAN."

SF1108APW

A241FX
EDITOR'S NOTE: ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ [illegible]LOSED TWO DAYS AGO THAT A JAPANESE PLANE, PRESUMABLY ON [illegible]MIKAZE (SUICIDAL) MISSION, CAME WITHIN 20 YARDS OF CRASHIN[illegible]TO VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP. IN THE FO[illegible]OWING EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HAMILTON FARON, ABOARD MITSCHER'S CARRIER, REPORTS THAT NOT ONE BUT TWO ENEMY PILOTS TRIED TO CRASH THE FLAGSHIP. BOTH WERE DOWNED BY THE SHIP'S ANTIAIRCRAFT.)

APR 16

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BY HAMILTON FARON
ABOARD ADM. MITSCHER'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP, OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 13 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE JAPANESE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PILOT CAME WITHIN 20 OR 25 YARDS OF CRASHING HIS BURNING PLANE INTO VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP AND ANOTHER WAS SHOT INTO THE OCEAN ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY YESTERDAY.

THE ACTION OCCURRED AS MITSCHER'S PILOTS AND SHIPS' GUNS BEAT OFF A SERIES OF NEW JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO DELAY CONQUEST OF OKINAWA AND TO DESTROY THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET. PILOTS AND SHIPS' GUNNERS SHOT DOWN MORE THAN 200 ENEMY PLANES IN THE TWO-DAY ATTACK YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

IN THE MIDST OF ONE FURIOUS ATTACK, TRACER SHELLS MARKED SHARPLY THE LINE OF FIRE FROM THIS SHIPS' GUNS AS THEY CONVERGED ON A PLUNGING JAPANESE PLANES, TEARING INTO ITS WINGS AND FUSELAGE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS AWAY FROM THIS FLAGSHIP, THE PLANE FALTERED AND NOSED OVER SLOWLY. WITH SHELLS STILL POURING INTO IT, IT CONTINUED TO SPEED TOWARD THIS SHIP'S BROAD DECK.

THEN IT NOSED OVER AND DIVED INTO THE WATER, ONLY 20 OR 25 YARDS AWAY.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, ANOTHER ATTACKED THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS CARRIER. THIS PLANE, TOO, BROKE THROUGH THE HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND DARED THE SMALL A-A BATTERIES. IT CAME ON TO WITHIN APPROXIMATELY 100 YARDS OF THE PORT SIDE BEFORE IT, TOO, PLUNGED INTO THE SEA.

NEITHER EXPLODED ON STRIKING THE WATER, BUT WENT IN LIKE DIVING BIRDS. OTHERS EXPLODED OR SUCCEEDED IN LAYING BOMBS OR TORPEDOES CLOSE ENOUGH TO SOME SHIPS TO CAUSE DAMAGE.

ONE JAPANESE PLANE FLEW LOW ACROSS PART OF THE FORCE WITHOUT DRAWING FIRE, RACED TOWARD ANOTHER CARRIER AND DROPPED ITS BOMB JUST IN FRONT OF THE BIG SHIP. THE PLANE SWERVED THEN, POSSIBLY FOR ANOTHER ATTACK, BUT ROLLED OVER INTO THE WATER.

ANOTHER, R

DDLED BY SHELLS AS IT DIVED,

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ANOTHER, RIDDLED BY SHELLS AS IT DIVED, CRASHED WITH A MIGHTY EXPLOSION NEAR THE STERN OF ANOTHER CARRIER. FORCE OF THE BLAST HURLED WATER SPOUTS HIGH INTO THE AIR.

A242FX
DESPITE SEVERITY OF THE ATTACK, DAMAGE TO MITSCHER'S FORCE WAS LIGHT. (FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID ONE DESTROYER WAS SUNK; SOME OTHER SURFACE CRAFT WERE DAMAGED.)

ENEMY PLANES WERE KEPT OFF THE FLEET FOR HOURS DDURING YESTERDAY'S HEAVY ASSAULT BY SHIPS' GUNS WHICH FILLED THE SKIES WITH FLAK WHEN EVEN A SINGLE NIPPONESE CRAFT WAS DETECTED.

BUT MANY BROKE THROUGH, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF CLOUD COVER TO SLIP INTO ATTACK POSITIONS ABOVE THE FLEET.

PLUNGING SUDDENLY THROUGH LOW HANGING CLOUDS, THEY STARTED THEIR DIVES, THEIR PATHS MARKED BY BLACK BLOTS OF SMOKE FROM THE BURSTING ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OF FIVE-INCH GUNS. MANY WERE STOPPED BY THIS FIRE AND WERE BLOWN TO BITS WITH DIRECT HITS, OR SENT PLUNGING OUT OF CONTROL INTO THE SEA.

OTHERS MANAGED TO MAKE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FLAK-FILLED SKY, CARRYING ON THEIR ATTACK RUNS. THEN WOULD COME THE CRACKLING OF 20 AND 40 MM GUNS, THEIR DEADLY RAPID-FIRE POLKA-DOTTING THE

SKY WITH VIVID FLASHES QUICKLY TURNING TO SMALL SMOKE DOTS.
THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, THE ATTACK CONTINUED, GUNFIRE LACING THE SKY WITH STREAMS OF RED AND FLARES FROM THE PLANES LIGHTING LARGE AREAS.

TODAY, THE BATTLE MOVED AWAY FROM MITSCHER'S FLEET, BUT CARRIER PLANES BORE THE BRUNT OF DEFENSE FOR VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S AMPHIBIOUS FLEET AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS. THEY SHOT DOWN 63 ENEMY PLANES OVER OKINAWA, 10 OVER A TASK FORCE AND 80 INTERCEPTED NEAR JAPANESE AIRFIELDS ON KIKAI, AMAMI AND OTHER POSITIONS IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS.

ONLY SEVEN AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST FOR THE TWO DAYS.
QD758PPW

A243FX
EDITORS:
PLEASE NOTE A221FX DUPLICATES A138-140.
THE AP/FX
QD759PPW

APR 16 1945

B19KX
CX
ABOARD ADM. MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP--ADD FARON'S EYEWITNESS JAPANESE SUICIDE ATTACKS (TOP ON AAA) XXX TWO DAYS.

THE AERIAL BATTLE GAVE ONE FIGHTER SECTION OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN WITH A PERFECT SCORE FROM ITS MISSION--ONE PLANE SHOT DOWN BY EACH OF ITS FOUR MEMBERS, PLUS ONE FOR GOOD MEASURE. IN ONLY FIVE MINUTES OF FIGHTING. MEMBERS OF THIS SECTION INCLUDED LT.BILL MOORE (2006 W.GROVE ST.) BLUE ISLAND, ILL.

MARINE FIGHTERS ALSO HAD A FIELD DAY, SHOOTING DOWN 15.
GM1028PCW NM

A68FX
MANILA--FIRST ADD LUZON XXX GROUND DRIVE.

VKAT LAST REPORTS THE YANKS WERE ABOUT THREE MILES FROM BAGUIO ON THE WEST AND AROUND SEVEN MILES ON THE NORTH. THEY HELD HIGH GROUND AND WERE IN POSITION FOR THE KILL.

THE 32ND DIVISION, UNDER MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. GILL, AND THE 25TH DIVISION OF MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L.MULLINS JR., WERE BITTERLY ENGAGED AT BALETE PASS.

BOTH DIVISIONS WERE CONFRONTED BY STUBBORN JAPANESE TROOPS, HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, KNIFE-EDGE RIDGES AND THICKLY-WOODED TERRAIN. SOME OF THE HILLSIDES ARE SO STEEP THE JAPANESE HAVE SUNK VERTICAL SHAFTS AND FROM THEM HAVE DUG PILLBOX APERTURES OVERLOOKING THE TRAILS.

FOR SIX WEEKS THE 32ND DIVISION HAS MEASURED ITS GAINS IN YARDS.

ONE ADVANCE WAS MADE BY PUSHING SANDBAGS AHEAD FOR COVER UNTIL THE YANKS REACHED AND BLASTED CAVES. SO FAR MORE THAN 150 CAVES HAVE BEEN SEALED BY DEMOLITION OR CLEANED OUT WITH FLAMETHROWERS.

THE YANKS MAKE THEIR GREATEST KILLS DURING THE NIGHTLY ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS. TIGHT U.S. PERIMETERS ARE STUDDED WITH WARNING DEVICES AND BOOBY TRAPS. IT'S A 24-HOUR WAR.

A SUCCESSION OF PILLBOXES LIMITED AMERICAN GAINS LAST WEEK TO FROM 12 TO 600 YARDS A DAY IN THE BALETE PASS SECTOR. THE AMERICANS STILL WERE ABOUT 3,000 YARDS SOUTH OF THE PASS ITSELF. ALL APPROACHES TO BALETE ARE COVERED BY CROSS-FIRE.

OBVIOUSLY THAT IS WHERE THE JAPANESE INTENDED TO MAKE THEIR LAST-DITCH FIGHT ON LUZON.

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GEN. MACARTHUR REPORTED TWO NEW YANK LANDINGS--ON RAPURAPU AND BATAN ISLAND IN ALBAY GULF, JUST OFF THE INVASION PORT OF LEGASPI IN SOUTHEAST LUZON. THE JAPANESE GARRISON ON THE SMALL ISLANDS WERE SPEEDILY LIQUIDATED. THE ISLANDS COMMAND THE PACIFIC ENTRANCE TO THE GULF.
SF1005APW

(190)
BY VERN HAUGLAND
OKINAWA, APRIL 15-(AP)-OKINAWA ODDITIES:

SMALL GROUPS OF JAPANESE WHO ATTEMPTED TO INFILTRATE THE 14CTH REGIMENT LINES ON THE SEVENTH U.S.ARMY DIVISION'S FRONT ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA WERE ARMED ONLY WITH SIX-FOOT POLES TIPPED WITH THREE-CORNERED 10-INCH STEEL PRONGS, SAYS JAMES LINDSLEY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THAT OUTFIT.

--0--

APR 16 1945

A NAVY CATALINA DUMBO PLANE LED A U.S.DESTROYER 40 MILES TO RESCUE A MAN ON A LIFE RAFT. IT TURNED OUT THAT THE MAN WAS A JAPANESE.

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A VICTORY FREIGHTER LOST THE TIP OF ONE OF ITS MASTS TO A JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOT, WHO WENT ON TO CRASH AND DIE IN THE WATER. THE SHIP REQUESTED CREDIT FOR DESTROYING AN ENEMY PLANE. VICE ADM. R.K.TURNER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.AMPHIBIOUS FLEET, AUTHORIZED THE CREDIT, BUT SAID HE WASN'T SURE WHETHER IT SHOULD GO TO THE SHIP'S ACKACK GUNNERS OR THE BROKEN KINGPOST.

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THE CREW OF A LARGE SUPPLY LANDING CRAFT WAS AGGRIEVED AT THE NAVY COMMAND'S PRESS RELEASE CREDITING HER WITH TAKING THREE JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES AND DOWNING A FOURTH. ACTUALLY, SHE SHOT DOWN FOUR (CORRECT) ENEMY PLANES AND ACCOUNTED FOR THREE MORE BY "ABSORPTION." SHE REACHED BASE UNDER HER OWN POWER.
ET833PCW

ST
OTTAWA, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE WOUNDING OF CPL.KENNETH FORD, WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, BUT SAID HE REMAINED ON DUTY. HIS MOTHER, MRS.HELEN ROBERTS, LIVES AT EDGAR SPRINGS, STAR ROUTE, ROLLA, MO.
PS935PEW

APR 16 1945

A247
CARACAS, VENEZUELA, APRIL 15-(AP)-SENORITA LUPITA MONTES, MEXICAN WOMAN MATADOR TRAMPLED BY A BULL A WEEK AGO AND INJURED SO SEVERELY SHE REQUIRED HOSPITAL TREATMENT, KILLED HER BULL SO EXPERTLY TODAY THAT SPECTATORS CARRIED HER FROM THE ARENA ON THEIR SHOULDERS.
MQ1106PEW

D70KX (100)
MEXICO CITY, APRIL 13 (AP)-MEXICO BEGAN TODAY HER THREE DAYS OF OFFICIAL MOURNING FOR THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT. THE OBSERVANCE WAS BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

EVERY MOTION PICTURE HOUSE WAS CLOSED FOR THE DAY AS WERE ALSO THE NIGHT CLUBS. CONCERTS, BANQUETS, EVEN THE MUSICAL CELEBRATION OF "THE [illegible] OF AMERICA," WERE CANCELLED.

3024-24829

APR 16 1945

DAY

ALL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WORE BLACK WITH BLACK TIES BUT EMBASSY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL CONTINUED THEIR WORK.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THE CUSTOMARY PAID ADVERTISEMENTS OF SYMPATHY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, THE RAILROADS, LABOR UNIONS AND BUSINESS FIRMS.

GG121PCW NM

BY BONNIE WILEY (120)

HONOLULU, APRIL 15-(AP)-PRINCESS DAVID KAWANANAKOA, 63, LAST OF THE HAWAIIAN PRINCESSES, WAS BURIED AT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN A FLOWER BEDECKED TOMB THIS AFTERNOON. HER BODY OCCUPIES THE LAST CRYPT IN THE ROYAL BURYING GROUND.

WEARING PRICELESS FEATHER CAPES, MEMBERS OF HAWAII'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES -- KAAHUMANU AND HALE O NA ALII -- FORMED AN AISLE THROUGH WHICH THE BODY WAS CARRIED TO AN UNDERGROUND MAUSOLEUM.

PRINCESS ABIGAIL WAHIIKAAHUULA CAMPBELL KAWANANAKOA WAS BORN IN HONOLULU, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JAMES CAMPBELL, MILLIONAIRE HAWAII FINANCIER AND INDUSTRIAL LEADER. HER ENTRY INTO THE ROYAL FAMILY CAME IN 1902 WHEN IN SAN FRANCISCO SHE MARRIED PRINCE DAVID KAWANANAKOA PIIKOI, WHO DIED IN 1908.

XZ1219ACW NM

APR 16 1945

AP1

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE ALLIED RADIO AT ROME SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS INSTRUCTED ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO DESTROY "ALL CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS" IN THEIR POSSESSION BY SATURDAY, APRIL 21. THE FCC RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

FW401AEW

BULLETIN

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, APRIL 15--A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST FROM THE WESTERN FRONT REPORTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD LOST THEIR SECOND BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ELBE WEST OF BERLIN. THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE ACTION TURNED INTO A "SMALL SCALE DUNKERQUE" WHEN THE GERMANS FORCED THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION TO WITHDRAW.

N855AEW

AP28

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD BROADCAST X X WITHDRAW.

"SOME AMERICAN TROOPS THAT HAD PUSHED ACROSS THE ELBE WERE OF NECESSITY CUT OFF," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, "AND THEY STAGED A MINIATURE DUNKERQUE TO GET BACK ACROSS THE RIVER, USING BOATS, DUCKS AND ANY TYPE CRAFT AVAILABLE. SOME OF THE MEN EVEN SWAM BACK."

N858AEW

APR 16 1945

AP9

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-A TOKYO WAR MINISTRY BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY THAT PRINCE NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS, HAS BEEN APPOINTED SUPREME WAR COUNCILLOR FOR JAPAN.

FW557AEW

BULLETIN

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, APRIL 15--AMERICAN BROADCASTS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT SAID TODAY THE NINTH ARMY'S SECOND BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE ELBE RIVER WITHIN 50 MILES OF BERLIN HAD BEEN WIPED OUT YESTERDAY WITH HEAVY LOSSES. A GERMAN ATTACK SPEARHEADED BY ARTILLERY FORCED THE WITHDRAWAL. SOME MEN SWAM THE RIVER TO ESCAPE, THE BROADCASTS SAID.

N909AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15 (AP)-IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED 40 "SMALL-TYPE PLANES AND CARRIER-BASED PLANES" RAIDED THE BOSO PENINSULA NEAR TOKYO FOR 50 MINUTES THIS AFTERNOON (JAPANESE TIME).

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE PLANES FIRST APPEARED AT 3:30 P.M. (2:30 A.M.EWT.)

BOSO PENINSULA IS THE EASTERN LAND AREA OF TOKYO BAY AND COMPRISES CHIBA PREFECTURE.

GG954ACW NM

APR 16 1945

A84FX

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TRO

A84FX

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN NEW GUINEA HAVE CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF WORA AND ARE PRESSING AN ATTACK ON MAPRIK, KEY JAPANESE BASE IN THAT SECTOR, THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, ALSO TOLD OF HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELLING ON SARAKEN PENINSULA, NORTHERN BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMONS, WITH AUSTRALIAN GUNS DELIVERING 1,000 SHELLS IN REPLY TO JAPANESE FIRE.

SF1112APW NM

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(120)

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., APRIL 15-(AP)-A NAVY TRANSPORT ARRIVED AT THE HARBOR TODAY WITH MORE THAN 3,000 ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ON FURLOUGHS AND 1,000 SICK AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

PASSENGERS RELATED THAT AFTER THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH WAS RECEIVED THE REST OF THE TRIP WAS A SAD JOURNEY. THE USUAL CHEERING AND CELEBRATION WAS MISSING AS THE SHIP PULLED INTO THE HARBOR.

MISSIONARIES AMONG THE PASSENGERS INCLUDED FATHER A.LEONARD MADISON AND FATHER JOHN C.TROESCH, BOTH OF NEW YORK, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED BY THE JAPANESE IN CHINA AND LATER RELEASED. ALSO ABOARD WERE LIU MING CHAO, FIRST SECRETARY TO THE CHINESE LEGATION AT PERU; CHIHSIUNG YING-CHU, CHINESE CONSUL AT TORONTO, CANADA, AND CHEN YUN-PAO, FIRST SECRETARY TO THE CHINESE LEGATION IN PANAMA.

GM1058PCW NM

A144

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 24 MILES (FROM WRIEZEN--GERMAN REPORT)
WESTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (FROM TANGERMUENDE)
ITALIAN FRONT: 530 MILES (FROM NENATE)

DY525PEW

APR 16 1945

B20 (Q)

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SUN.) NIGHT (260)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS REACHED NORTH SEA IN HOLLAND, SEALING OFF COAST; BRITISH STALEMATED ALONG BREMEN-HAMBURG FRONT.
12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH ARMY LOST MAGDEBURG BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS ELBE BUT WIDENED SECOND CROSSING AT BARBY; FIRST ARMY REACHED MULDE RIVER NEAR CHEMNITZ; THIRD ARMY DROVE WITHIN 13 MILES OF CZECH BORDER.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: SEVENTH ARMY DROVE NEARER NUERNBERG; FRENCH FIRST DROVE 10 MILES EAST OF KEHL.

--DASH--

ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: DASHED TO NORTH SEA IN HOLLAND, JUST WEST OF EMS RIVER.
BRITISH SECOND: HELD LINES FRONTING BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
U.S.NINTH: LOST ONE ELBE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD AT MAGDEBURG, WIDENED SECOND CROSSING AT BARBY.
U.S.FIRST: MOVED UP TO MULDE RIVER NEAR DESSAU.
U.S.THIRD: ADVANCED TO WITHIN 13 MILES OF CZECH FRONTIER.
U.S.SEVENTH: DROVE TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF NUERNBERG
FRENCH FIRST: ADVANCED BEYOND KEHL.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: FORCED TO WITHDRAW FRM MEGDEURG B
SECOND ARMORED: FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM MAGDEBURG BRIDGEHEAD OVER ELBE RIVER.
THIRD ARMORED: CROSSED MULDE RIVER; CUT MAIN DESSAU-LEIPZIG RAILROAD.
FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED TO POINT SEVEN MILES WEST OF CHEMNITZ.
FIFTH ARMORED: FANNED OUT ALONG ELBE NORTH OF MAGDEBURG.
SIXTH ARMORED: CROSSED MULDE RIVER NORTHWEST OF CHEMNITZ.
EIGHTH INFANTRY: ENTERED WETTER.
NINTH ARMORED: CROSSED MULDE RIVER, STRUCK WITHIN 35 MILES OF DRESDEN.
11TH ARMORED: CAPTURED BAYREUTH.
14TH ARMORED: SMASHED TO CRUESSEN.
71ST INFANTRY: OCCUPIED BAYREUTH.
78TH INFANTRY: ENTERED WETTER IN RUHR POCKET.
83RD INFANTRY: EXPANDED BARBY BRIDGEHEAD ON ELBE.
90TH INFANTRY: ENTERED HIRSCHBERG. CAPTURED SCHLEGEL.
104TH INFANTRY: REACHED SAALE RIVER AT HALLE.

PS533PEW

A220FX

V(130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (SUNDAY) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY ELEMENTS INVADED AND CLEARED CAGARAYAN ISLAND OFF LEGASPI; SIXTH ARMY UNITS REDUCED STRONG POINTS AROUND BAGUIO AND BALETE PASS; BOMBERS DROPPED 387 TONS OF BOMBS ON DAVAO, MINDANAO.
RYUKYUS: SOUTHERN OKINAWA BATTLEFRONT STATIC TWELGTH STRAIGHT DAY AMID ARTILLERY DUEL; MARINES IN NORTH MOP UP SMALL ENEMY POCKETS; TENTH ARMY DOUGHBOYS INVADED KEUFU ISLAND IN KERAMA GROUP OFF OKINAWA.
JAPAN: FORCE OF PERHAPS 400 SUPERFORTRESSES SHOWERED INCENDIARIES ON TOKYO AND KAWASAKI.

CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
33RD ARMY DIVISION CLOSED IN SWIFTLY ON BAGUIO, LUZON.
25TH AND 32ND ARMY DIVISIONS FOUGHT TOWARD BALETE PASS, LUZON.
24TH ARMY CORPS DEADLOCKED ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA, INVADED KEUFU ISLAND OFFSHORE.
THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS WITHIN 10 MILES OF ~~SOUTHERN~~ NORTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.

RT639PPW

APR 16 1945

A224

UNDATED BLACK HORSE (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A GROUP OF ANTI-NAZIS, OPERATING UN[illegible] SIGN "BLACK HORSE," HAS SPRUNG UP INSIDE GERMANY AND IS C[illegible]ITED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF SEVERAL PROMINENT NAZIS, THE ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WELTWOCHE SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED LAST (SUN.) NIGHT TO THE OWI.
THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE "BLACK HORSE" SIGN COULD BE FOUND "WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY ON THE WALLS OF RUINS IN BOMBED TOWNS, ON THE WALLS OF PRISONS, OR TRACED IN MORE THAN LIFE-SIZE ACROSS THE WHOLE WIDTH OF AN ASPHALT ROAD."
"NOBODY KNEW AT FIRST WHAT IT MEANT," THE PAPER ADDED, "BUT IT SLOWLY GOT AROUND--IT IS THE SIGN THAT CONDEMNS, THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL, THE LAST WARNING."
WELTWOCHE THEORIZED THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS GOMPOSED OF FOREIGN SLAVE LABORERS OPERATING IN CONCERT WITH OTHER OPPOSITION GROUPS. THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE GROUP HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF BOCHUM, THE SLAYING OF THE MAYOR OF REPETEN AND CHIEF DISTRICT MANAGER OF OBERHAUSEN, AND THE ASSASSINATION OF RUDOLPH ALBRECHT, SS (ELITE GUARD) COMMANDER AND ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE CRIMINAL POLICE IN LEIPZIG. IN EACH CASE, THE PAPER S[illegible]D, THE SIGN OF THE "BLACK HORSE" WAS FOUND NEAR THE DEAD PERSON.

MQ951P W

A184KX

A188

UNDATED FDR-INTERNATIONAL (420)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APR 16 1945

AMERICANS AND FRIENDS OF AMERICA PAUSED YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) TO PAY TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT IN GLOBE-GIRDLING MEMORIAL SERVICES.
AS THE PRESIDENT'S BODY WAS LAID TO REST AT HIS HYDE PARK HOME, RADIO AND CABLE BROUGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS THE STORY OF HOW HIS DEATH TOUCHED LEADERS AND COMMON PEOPLE ALIKE IN ALL EXCEPT THE ENEMY LANDS.
MILLIONS OF BRITONS AT THEIR REGULAR CHURCH SERVICES JOINED IN PRAYERS FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT WHILE AMERICAN SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE BRITISH ISLES HELD SPECIAL SERVICES AT EVERY POST AND BASE. THE EMPIRE'S FORMAL MEMORIAL WILL BE HELD TUESDAY AT FAMOUS ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
A SOLEMN MASS FOR THE PRESIDENT AT NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL IN PARIS WAS ATTENDED BY GEN.DE GAULLE AND MOST OF HIS CABINET WHILE A HALF-

30.24-24831

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DOZEN OTHER-RELIGIOUS SERVICES WERE HELD ELSEWHERE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL. ONE OF THE MOST MOVING WAS THAT BY THE PARIS JEWISH COLONY AT THE GRAND SYNOGOGUE OF PARIS WHERE MANY MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION WEPT UNASHAMEDLY OVER THE DEATH OF THE MAN THEY CREDIT WITH PLAYING A LARGE PART IN THEIR DELIVERANCE FROM FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN RULE.

IN ROME, ALLIED DIPLOMATS, CHURCH OFFICIALS AND FIGHTING MEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINED IN EVENING SERVICES AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAINT SUSANNA. EARLIER PROTESTANT SERVICES WERE HELD AT THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH. A HUGE CROWD JAMMED SAN BERNARDO SQUARE, STANDING IN SILENCE FOR 45 MINUTES DURING ONE MEMORIAL. MILITARY SERVICES WERE HELD AT 15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS.

MANY CHURCHES IN IRELAND OBSERVED A ONE-MINUTE PERIOD OF SILENCE IN RESPECT TO ROOSEVELT'S MEMORY, AND DERRY CATHEDRAL AT BELFAST WAS THE SCENE OF A SPECIAL SERVICE.

AN OPEN SQUARE IN ALGIERS WAS THRONGED FOR SERVICES IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN MILITARY MEN AND ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

GREEKS PAID THEIR TRIBUTE AT A SERVICE IN THE ATHENS CATHEDRAL ATTENDED BY THE GREEK REGENT, ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS.

SPECIAL SERVICES WERE HELD IN JERUSALEM AND TEL AVIV.

A MASSED GATHERING OF INDIAN CIVILIANS AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS ATTENDED SERVICES IN AN OPEN PARK AT NEW DELHI.

CHURCHES OF AUSTRALIA HELD SPECIAL SERVICES, WITH MINISTERS AND LAYMEN VOICING TRIBUTES. EIGHT NATIONS WERE OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED AT A SPECIAL SERVICE AT SYDNEY'S LARGEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

NEW ZEALAND CHURCHES ALSO PAID THEIR TRIBUTE AND THAT COUNTRY WILL OBSERVE AN OFFICIAL TWO MINUTES OF SILENCE AT 11 A.M. TODAY (MON.)

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IN BUENOS AIRES HUNDREDS OF ARGENTINES AND MEMBERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNITY PAID HOMAGE TO ROOSEVELT AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON STATUE NEAR THE U.S. EMBASSY RESIDENCE. ON TUESDAY, OFFICIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN THE METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL, WITH ARGENTINE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN ATTENDANCE.

THE CANADIAN CAPITAL OF OTTAWA PAID TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT WITH SERVICES SATURDAY AT 4 P.M., IN THE OLD CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. AMONG THE MOURNING THRONG WAS PRINCESS ALICE, WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MQ749PEW

APR 16 1945

BLANK

APR 16 1945

APR 16 1945

TRUMAN ASKS UNITY TO KEEP PEACE; 7TH IN NUREMBERG; SOVIET PUSH REPORTED; PLANES, MOSTLY AGROUND NAZIS LOSE 905

APR 17 1945

TRUMAN PLEDGES CONTINUANCE OF ROOSEVELT'S AIMS

Asks Cooperative Backing from Congress in First Address.

SPEECH HIGHLY PRAISED

No Changes in Unconditional Surrender Terms, President States.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(AP) President Truman today dedicated his administration to the war and peace ideals of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Emphasizing the humility with which he faces the gigantic task so suddenly laid on him, and his need of cooperative backing, the new President said he takes that program as a duty.

First Speech as President

For the first time as Chief Executive, Mr. Truman spoke to the lawmakers, the Cabinet and foreign diplomats in the hall of the House.

Implicit in paragraph after paragraph of the brief address was his determination to work hand in hand with the Congress.

"With confidence, I am depending upon all of you," he said.

Though he consumed only 19 minutes, the President covered a wide range. In quick order he punched home that:

1—The Axis can look only for the same unconditional surrender terms Mr. Roosevelt voiced at Casablanca.

2—Enemy war criminals will be punished if the Allies have to plunge into such mountain retreats as Berchtesgaden to get at them.

3—The military strategy will continue under the same admirals and generals that Mr. Roosevelt chose.

4—A world organization, dedicated to preventing future wars, must become an accomplished fact.

5—The great nations must demonstrate that they are to "serve—not dominate" in the scheme of things.

6—Domestically, the United States must see to it—and the Truman administration will try to see to it—that the lot of the common man is steadily improved.

Praised by Senators

Immediate reaction to the speech was couched in the highest of praiseworthy terms. Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) called it "a very fine dedication to victory and the public welfare." To Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) it was "eloquent and forceful."

Many House members hit on the same phrases—honest, sincere reassuring. Soviet Ambassador Gromyko called it "wonderful."

Catapulted to the highest office in the land by the death of Mr. Roosevelt, the President seized his first opportunity to address a joint session of Congress shortly afternoon, punctuating a hectic day that started for him in the White House at 8:15 a.m.

After he conferred with Secretary of State Stettinius and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, the President came to the Capitol at 12:30, took the rostrum of the House at 1:03 and spoke for 19 minutes of his grave duties ahead.

Thunderous applause greeted the spare, smiling President as he arrived, attired in a black suit relieved by a blue and white pocket handkerchief.

He stood erect until the applause susbided, and unused to his role nervously started his speech before he was presented. Speaker Rayburn interrupted and Mr. Truman started again.

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Thirteen microphones picked up the President's soft, steady and slightly high-pitched tones for international distribution. He occasionally tapped his right foot when he came to an emphatic phrase.

It was a scene in sharp contrast to the last appearance of Mr. Roosevelt, seated in a wheel chair down in front, when he reported on Yalta March 1.

There was another sharp contrast as President Truman studiously followed the text of his 1,500-word address, unlike Mr. Roosevelt's frequent, homey interpolations.

The President said that a more adequate tribute to the fallen leader would be reverent silence but in this hour, silence might give comfort to the enemy. Thus he felt called on, he said, to chart the nation's "forward" course because "our departed leader never looked backward."

As to the conflict itself, Mr. Truman said:

Pledges Continued Fight

"So that there can be no possible misunderstanding, both Germany and Japan can be certain, beyond any shadow of doubt, America will continue the fight for freedom until no vestige of resistance remains."

Much hard fighting still lies ahead, he said, but:

To settle for another temporary respite would surely jeopardize the future security of all the world.

"Our demand has been and it remains—unconditional surrender."

This nation will not "traffic with the breakers of the peace on the terms of the peace," Mr. Truman said, and it was at this point that he banged the palms of his hands on the stand from which he read the pen-and-ink address.

In his drive to crush the foe into submission, he emphasized, there will be no change in the military and naval high command. He paid tribute to the "able direction" of war strategy by Generals of the Army George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Henry H. Arnold and Douglas MacArthur, and Admirals of the Fleet William D. Leahy, Ernest J. King and Chester W. Nimitz.

"I want the entire world to know that this direction must and will remain—unchanged and unhampered," he ejaculated.

As for the war criminals, the President said surely the United States and its Allies do not wish to see "unnecessary or unjustified suffering" but the laws of God and man "have been violated and the guilty must not go unpunished.'

"Nothing," he said, "shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth."

The peace to come, he asserted, cannot be secured "if we permit our dangerous opponents to plot future wars with impunity at any mountain retreat—however distant."

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Text Of President Truman's Address Upon Foreign

Washington, April 16 (AP)—The text of President Truman's foreign policy speech to Congress follows.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress:

It is with heavy heart that I stand before you, my friends and colleagues, in the Congress of the United States.

Only yesterday, we laid to rest the mortal remains of our beloved President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. At a time like this, words are inadequate. The most eloquent tribute would be a reverent silence.

Yet, in this decisive hour, when world events are moving so rapidly, our silence might be misunderstood and give comfort to our enemies.

In His infinite wisdom, Almighty God has seen fit to take from us a great man who loved, and was beloved by, all humanity.

"Looking Forward"

No man could possibly fill the tremendous void left by the passing of that noble soul. No words can ease the aching hearts of untold millions of every race, creed and color. The world knows it has lost a heroic champion of justice and freedom.

Tragic fate has thrust upon us grave responsibilities. We must carry on. Our departed leader never looked backward. He looked forward and moved forward. That is what he would want us to do. That is what America will do.

So much blood has already been shed for the ideals which we cherish, and for which Franklin Delano Roosevelt lived and died, that we dare not permit even a momentary pause in the hard fight for victory.

"Defend Those Ideals"

Today, the entire world is looking to America for enlightened leadership to peace and progress. Such a leadership requires vision, courage and tolerance. It can be provided only by a united nation deeply devoted to the highest ideals.

I call upon all Americans to help me keep our nation united in defense of those ideals which have been so eloquently proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt.

I want in turn to assure my fellow Americans and all of those who love peace and liberty throughout the world that I will support and defend those ideals with all my strength and with all my heart. That is my duty and I shall not shirk it.

"Will Continue The Fight"

So that there can be no possible misunderstanding, both Germany and Japan can be certain, beyond any shadow of doubt, America will continue the fight for freedom until no vestige of resistance remains!

We are deeply conscious of the fact that much hard fighting is still ahead of us.

Having to pay such a heavy price to make complete victory certain, America will never become a party to any plan for partial victory.

To settle for merely another temporary respite would surely jeopardize the future security of all the world.

"Unconditional Surrender"

Our demand has been, and it remains, unconditional surrender!

We will not traffic with the breakers of the peace on the terms of the peace.

The responsibility for the making of the peace—and it is a very grave responsibility — must rest with the defenders of the peace, the United Nations. We are not unconscious of the dictates of humanity. We do not wish to see unnecessary or unjustified suffering. But the laws of God and of man have been violated and the guilty must not go unpunished. Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth.

Lasting peace can never be secured if we permit our dangerous opponents to plot future wars with impunity at any mountain retreat—however distant.

In this shrinking world, it is futile to seek safety behind geographical barriers. Real security will be found only in law and in justice.

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"No Relaxation" At Home

Here in America we have labored long and hard to achieve a social order worthy of our great heritage. In our time tremendous progress has been made toward a really democratic way of life. Let me assure the forward-looking people of America that there will be no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people.

In the difficult days ahead, unquestionably we shall face problems of staggering proportions. However, with the faith of our fathers in our hearts, we fear no future.

On the battlefields, we have frequently faced overwhelming odds—and won! At home, Americans will not be less resolute!

"Will Maintain Our Way"

We shall never cease our struggle to preserve and maintain our American way of life.

At this very moment, America, along with her brave allies, is paying again a heavy price for the defense of our freedom. With characteristic energy, we are assisting in the liberation of entire nations. Gradually, the shackles of slavery are being broken by the forces of freedom.

All of us are praying for a speedy victory. Every day peace is delayed costs a terrible toll.

The armies of liberation today are bringing to an end Hitler's ghastly threat to dominate the world. Tokyo rocks under the weight of our bombs.

The grand strategy of a United Nations war has been determined, due in no small measure to the vision of our departed Commander in Chief. We are now carrying out our part of that strategy under the able direction of Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, General Eisenhower, Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur.

I want the entire world to know that this direction must and will remain—unchanged and unhampered!

"Will Never Forget Fighters"

Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifices. Because of these sacrifices, the dawn of justice and freedom throughout the world slowly casts its gleam across the horizon.

Our forefathers came to our rugged shores in search of religious tolerance, political freedom and economic opportunity. For those fundamental rights they risked their lives. We well know today that such rights can be preserved only by constant vigilance, the eternal price of liberty!

Within an hour after I took the oath of office I announced that the San Francisco conference would proceed. We will face the problems of peace with the same courage that we have faced and mastered the problems of war.

"Must Work For Peace"

In the memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice—in the memory of our fallen President—we shall not fail!

It is not enough to yearn for peace. We must work, and if necessary, fight for it. The task of creating a sound international organization is complicated and difficult. Yet, without such organization, the rights of man on earth cannot be protected. Machinery for the just settlement of international differerences must be found. Without such machinery, the entire world will have to remain an armed camp. The world will be doomed to deadly conflict, devoid of hope for real peace.

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Fortunately, people have retained hope for a durable peace. Thoughtful people have always had faith that ultimately justice must triumph. Past experience surely indicates that without justice an enduring peace becomes impossible.

Denies Wars Are Inevitable

In bitter despair some people have come to believe that wars are inevitable. With tragic fatalism they insist that as wars have always been of necessity wars will always be. To such defeatism men and women of good will must not and cannot yield. The outlook for humanity is not so hopeless.

During the darkest hours of this horrible war, entire nations were kept going by something intangible—hope! When warned that abject submission offered the only salvation against overwhelming power, hope showed the way to victory.

Hope has become the secret weapon of the forces of liberation! Aggressors could not dominate the human mind. As long as hope remains, the spirit of man will never be crushed.

Calls For Co-Operation

But hope alone was not and is not sufficient to avert war. We must not only have hope but we must have faith enough to work with other peace-loving nations to maintain the peace. Hope was not enough to beat back the aggressors as long as the peace-loving nations were unwilling to come to each other's defense. The aggressors were beaten back only when the peace-loving nations united to defend themselves.

If wars in the future are to be prevented the peace-loving nations must be united in their determination to keep the peace under law. The breaking of the peace anywhere is the concern of peace-loving nations everywhere.

Nothing is more essential to the future peace of the world than continued co-operation of the nations which had to muster the force necessary to defeat the conspiracy of the fascist powers to dominate the world.

Great States "Must Serve"

While these great states have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all states, large and small, not to use force in international relations except in the defense of law. The responsibility of the great states is to serve and not dominate the peoples of the world.

To build the foundation of enduring peace we must not only work in harmony with our friends abroad, but we must have the united support of our own people.

Even the most experienced pilot cannot bring a ship safely into harbor unless he has the full cooperation of the crew. For the benefit of all, every individual must do his duty.

I appeal to every American, regardless of party, race, creed, or color, to support our efforts to build a strong and lasting United Nations organization.

You, the members of Congress, surely known how I feel. Only with your help can I hope to complete one of the greatest tasks ever assigned to a public servant. With divine guidance, and your help, we will find the new passage to a far better world, a kindly and friendly world, with just and lasting peace.

With confidence, I am depending upon all of you.

The Cost Of War

To destroy greedy tyrants with plans of world domination, we cannot continue in successive generations to sacrifice our finest youth.

In the name of human decency and civilization, a more rational method of deciding national differences must and will be found!

America must assist suffering humanity back along the path of peaceful progress. This will require time and tolerance. We shall need also an abiding faith in the people, the kind of faith and courage which Franklin Delano Roosevelt always had!

Today America has become one of the most powerful forces for good on earth. We must keep it so. We have achieved a world leadership which does not depend solely upon our military and naval might.

"Must Learn To Co-Operate"

We have learned to fight with other nations in common defense of our freedom. We must now learn to live with other nations for our mutual good. We must learn to trade more with other nations so that there may be—for our mutual advantage—increased production, increased employment and better standards of living throughout the world.

May we Americans live up to our glorious heritage.

In that way, America may well lead the world to peace and prosperity.

A Prayer

At this moment, I have in my heart a prayer. As I assume my heavy duties, I humbly pray to Almighty God, in the words of Solomon:

"Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this Thy so great a people?"

I ask only to be a good and faithful servant of my Lord and my people.

'JUST A MOMENT,' AND 'HARRY' WAITS

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President Starts Speech Before Introduction, Is Checked

Washington, April 16 (AP)—President Truman's old cronies are having a bit of trouble getting around to the "Mr. President" salutation, and the President himself is a little nervous about all the new formalities.

Mr. Truman, mounting the dais to address the joint session of Congress, started right into his speech, before he was formally presented, according to custom.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas), presiding, yelled down to the President:

"Just a moment—let me present you, Harry, will you."

"Sure," Mr. Truman replied just as informally.

The President backed up, was formally presented, and then started his speech all over again.

Applause Moves Mrs. Truman

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Mrs. Harry S. Truman's eyes filled with tears today when top Government officials and diplomats stood to applaud at the start of her husband's first speech as President of the United States.

She bowed her head a moment as he stepped down from the House rostrum and the applause renewed.

The Trumans' 21-year-old daughter, Mary Margaret, smiled slightly with pride in her father's historic moment. Margaret had to lean to one side in her seat in order to see around a gallery post.

"Thank You" To Friends

As they emerged from the executive gallery to leave the Capitol, Mrs. Truman said a brief "thank you" to friends who complimented her husband's speech.

Mrs. Truman and most of the wives of government officials present were dressed in black as were Representatives Mary Norton of New Jersey, Margaret Smith of Maine and Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts.

Eden Applauded

British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who came to attend funeral services for President Roosevelt and who will go on to the United Nations conference in San Francisco, smilingly applauded President Truman's speech from the section where sat the diplomatic corps.

Soviet Ambassador Andre Gromyko sat forward on the adge of his seat, attentively watching Mr. Truman while he talked.

Truman Speech Evokes General Commendation

Democrats, Republicans and Diplomats Impressed by Pledge of Co-operation

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Senator Wallace H. White jr., Republican, of Maine, the Senate minority leader, summed up in four words today the common reaction of Democrats, Republicans and diplomats to President Truman's speech to Congress—"have only commendation."

The humility of the new President before his task, and the earnestness with which he pledged and asked co-operation were singled out for comment more than any other points.

Congressmen applied such adjectives as "excellent," "fine" and "courageous" to the address.

Democrats almost universally commended Mr. Truman's adherence to the program laid out by President Roosevelt. Many Republicans offered special declarations of co-operation in prosecution of the war and in maintenance of the American way of life at home.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a delegate to San Francisco, said: "President Truman delivered an eloquent and forceful address pledging to carry on the policies of our beloved President Roosevelt. I am particularly gratified at his strong pronouncement in behalf of the San Francisco conference and the establishment of organized peace and security."

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Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, also a San Francisco delegate: "A very fine dedication to victory and the public welfare."

Andrei Gromyko, Russian Ambassador: "It was wonderful."

Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas: "I think the President delivered a message that is full of hope. It was a reassuring message."

Representative Joseph W. Martin jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, House Republican leader: "We Republicans will be united in support of the war and we will give him full support in maintaining the American way of life."

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas: "I've been listening to speeches of Presidents for twenty-six years and it's the first time I've heard no comment or criticism by Congressmen."

Represenative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "President Truman picked up the torch where President Roosevelt dropped it."

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio: "It was a simple, direct and concise statement of American ideals with which we all agree."

Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee: "It will put hope in the hearts of Americans and fear in the hearts of our enemies."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana: "A very fit address for the occasion."

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont: "A very reassuring talk, particularly his pledge to keep on working for the common man."

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida: "It gives us new assurance that we will win the war and win the peace."

Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota: "It was a very fine speech. Brief as it was it outlined a program which is sound and straightforward."

Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska: "It was indicative of his sincerity and honesty and the people will realize this as time goes on."

Called Level-Headed

Senate President *pro tem* McKellar (D., Tenn.): "I think he made a most excellent speech. It was level headed and full of common sense."

House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts: "President Truman's message was a great contribution at this time."

Sneator George (D., Ga.): "It was a most heartening message, reassuring not only to America but to all of the United Nations. The high point was the undoubted and deep sincerity."

Senate Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky told a reporter:

"It was a very, very excellent address. Full of reassurance to all. It should win the President many more friends."

Senator Johnson (R., Cal.): "I think it was excellent."

Senator McCarren (D., Nev.): "It was a fine speech given under very trying circumstances."

"Inspires Confidence"

Cordon (R., Ore.): "A clear, forcible and courageous statement to the American people, inspiring confidence and loyalty.

Morse (R., Ore.): "I find myself in accord with the general principles of the speech given in an hour so solemn that all should rededicate themselves to American democracy.

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.): "President Truman made a great speech—one worthy of the man, the subject and the occasion."

Representative Randolph (D., W.Va.): "It was a good message by a man who will make a good president."

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Honesty And Economy A Truman's First Principle

This is the first of a series of dispatches depicting Presid of Missouri knows him. The author of the series, George K. the Kansas City Star, has known Truman since his advent

By George K. Walla

Independence, Mo., April 16 (AP). "It isn't business and it isn't politics to run this county into debt and I want it stopped. I want it to be made a felony to spend money the county hasn't on hand."

That is the earliest known political philosophy of President Harry S. Truman. He said it at a political rally and picnic in Oak Grove, near here, in August, 1922, when he was seeking elective office for the first time—the Democratic nomination for county judge of Jackson county.

"A Day's Work For A Day's Pay"

"I want men for road overseers who know roads and who want to work—men who will do a day's work for a day's pay, who will work for the county as they would for themselves. I would rather have 40 men for overseers who are willing to work than to have 60 politicians who care nothing about work. I believe that honest work for the county is the best politics anyway."

Truman thus outlined his first theories of government at a time when the postwar depression was just beginning to recede. He spoke from his own bitter knowledge of having gone broke only a few months before in the haberdashery business he had started in nearby Kansas City.

His First Political Job

Truman's first political job was as a $5-a-day road overseer in eastern Jackson county, driving an eight-mule hitch to a road grader. He knew his mules just as he knew the need for an honest day's work.

In those days, as today in many rural sections of America, the road overseer looks after dirt roads, grading and dragging them after rains[illegible] cov[illegible]

Often the system is rooted in [illegible]nty politics, it was then the backbone of the Jackson county Democratic organization.

Industrious, Serious, Friendly

The Truman family had been rooted in Jackson county for a century; and Truman 40 years ago was an industrious, serious but friendly young fellow who knew all his neighbors around Grandview, where the original 600-acre Truman farm was located, and Independence, the Truman home.

The Pendergast organization, then reaching outside Kansas City to extend its power over Jackson county, saw in Truman a likely youngster who would be helpful as a vote-getter, and he started to the White House behind four span of Missouri jackass mules—working from the ground up.

The files of the Kansas City *Star* hold a mass of clippings showing that Truman, during his tenure on the county court, harped day and night about cutting taxes and preached constantly the theory of economy and value received in governmental expense as in business.

"Cost of government," he told the Kansas City Citizens League on December 8, 1931, "can be cut only by eliminating some services, equalizing the burden and doing it scientifically. It is an economic problem and must be handled in an economic manner."

Truman's constant theme was budget the expense and spend the money only after receipt. He strongly opposed borrowing of money on which interest had to be paid.

A 1930 Comment

The Odessa county *Democrat* in 1930 launched a boom for Truman for Governor. The boom never developed, but the *Democrat's* summation of Truman's work is interesting.

"In 1928," the paper said, "he sponsored a movement for a system of paved roads in his county and $6,500,000 in bonds were voted and the work completed. Not a dollar was spent illegally under the watchful eye of Judge Truman. Not only was the road system built which the bond issue called for, but seven additional miles were constructed and after this was accomplished there was $121,000 left over to be applied on more concrete roads."

"Contributed Leadership"

"It should be a satisfaction to the people of Jackson county that Judge Harry S. Truman, presiding judge of the county court, has filed for renomination," the Kansas City *Star* said editorially on May 26, 1930.

"Judge Truman has been much more than a routine official. He has contributed leadership to an efficient county administration."

"Didn't Want To Go To Senate"

On July 22, 1944, Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City *Star*, and a distinguished Washington correspondent for the *Star* long before that, wrote of Truman from Chicago in the first hours after his nomination for Vice President:

"No man on earth ever came to the Senate with a worse handicap. He didn't want to go to the Senate, as everyone back home knows. He was chosen by Pendergast because the political situation in Missouri demanded it from the machine standpoint and because Harry with his war record and outstate connections seemed the only man in sight to make the fight for the Senate on the Pendergast ticket.

"Then came the scandals that broke the machine—none of them reflecting on Truman personally. But, being loyal, he did not run from T.J., but defended him. It was a miracle plus the fact that there were three candidates that let him get by [illegible] the narrowest margin. . . .

"Truman . . . has a great capacity for friendship. He is essentially modest. . . . Truman, himself, was the first to say he was no superman. He still does. . . .

"It may be a surprise to folks back home but Truman isn't close to F.D.R., personally.

"Not A Pink Or A Reformer"

"He probably hasn't had over five or six really intimate talks with him in all these years—although many over the telephone. Truman always voted straight-out Roosevelt. He always voted straight-out for labor bills the President was pushing. Yet the Senator's close friends and especially his colleagues knew that at heart he was an old-fashioned Missourian—not a pink or a reformer. . . .

"If anything should happen to F. D. R., many figure there would be a man with common sense and modesty to take over, willing to consult—even if not a superman, and that's just about it.

"Truman came here not wanting the vice presidency any more than he desired the senatorship years ago. All he wanted was to be let alone in the Senate. He said so. The sheer fact he didn't go after it red hot, with all the drive on for others, didn't hurt him here. To friends, Truman confessed he was happy just to remain as s[illegible] He wanted one more term and the[illegible] retire."

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Truman as his home State Missouri politi[illegible]riter of

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London Press Acclaims Truman for His Speech

Finds a Determination to Hold to Roosevelt's Course

LONDON, March 17 (Tuesday) (AP).—London morning newspapers today acclaimed editorially President Truman's first speech to Congress and welcomed warmly his pledge of unwavering support to the late President Roosevelt's ideals, policies and "unconditional surrender" goal.

Stories about Mr. Truman's speech received prominent front-page play and varied in length. Editorial comment showed it was obvious that the British believe Mr. Truman's plans are similar to those of [illegible]. His statement that "it is futile to seek safety behind geographical barriers was well received here.

Newspaper reaction indicated that the British felt Mr. Truman had struck the right chord and that close collaboration among the United States, Great Britain and Russia would continue despite Mr. Roosevelt's death at a critical hour.

"The Daily Express" said: "Roosevelt's idea of victory is Truman's. . . . The new President makes it clear that he is taking over not only the plans and purposes of Roosevelt but the men, the leaders of the fighting forces that Roosevelt chose and trusted."

"The Daily Sketch": "If our enemies had imagined that the death of Roosevelt might have an effect on the American public of the slightest value to themselves, such hopes have been finally set to rest by the moving speech which Truman made yesterday."

"The Yorkshire Post": "Truman's answer rings out with the challenge of a trumpet call in this dawn of a new world."

NEW FIRST LADY LEARNS DUTIES

Confers at White House With Mrs. Roosevelt.

Washington, April 16 (A. P.),—Mrs. Harry S. Truman, the new First Lady, conferred today with her predecessor, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for more than an hour. Mrs. Truman arrived at the White House at 10:50 A. M. She left by a back entrance at 12:15 P. M., in order to go to the Capitol to hear her husband's first address as President to a joint session of Congress.

The former First Lady showed Mrs. Truman around the White House, explaining in detail the social and household duties of its mistress. Mrs. Truman will receive furthr information as time permits from the chief usher, from Mrs. Meredith Helm, social secretary, and from Mrs. Enriette Nesbitt, housekeeper.

While Mrs. Truman and Mrs. Roosevelt conferred, Army Quartermaster trucks loaded with barrels, boxes and excelsior moved in and out of the White House grounds. This is only the beginning of the mammoth physical task facing Mrs. Roosevelt, who is trying to remove twelve years' accumulation of family belongings out of the White House in a few days to enable the Trumans to move in as soon as possible.

Mrs. Truman had a moving job on her hands today, too. The new President and his family will stay temporarily at Blair House, Government guest house across Pennsylvania avenue from the White House. They have been living in a Connecticut avenue apartment.

Aware that President Truman and his family are entitled to move into the Executive Mansion as soon as possible, Mrs. Roosevelt left Hyde Park yesterday within an hour of burial services for her husband. She returned to Washington on the special train that also brought the Trumans.

If Mrs. Truman wishes it, as she undoubtedly will, Mrs. Roosevelt will see her to advise her on the numerous duties of the First Lady.

Before her husband's death last Thursday, Mrs. Roosevelt had planned to spend today at the Forest Glen Convalescent Center here for wounded service men.

Aside from the thousands of ordinary family items to be removed from the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt will give special attention to the personal belongings of the former President.

There are his hundreds of valuable marine prints and ship models, his celebrated stamp collection, his thousands of books and the mementos of his presidency.

Most of these probably will be placed in the library on the Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate which Mr. Roosevelt bequeathed to the Government after the lifetime of his family.

Thanks State Troopers.

It was in his library, sorting his collections and documents that Mr. Roosevelt had looked forward to spending his final years.

On leaving Hyde Park Mrs. Roosevelt paused a moment at the train to thank each New York State trooper there who helped handle the throngs at the funeral. Upon her arrival in Washington she stopped to thank the train crew members for a safe journey.

Making the return trip with her was her daughter, Anna, who, with her husband, Lieut.-Col. John Boettiger, hurried to find out how their 5-year-old son, Johnny, is faring. The youngster is seriously ill in a hospital.

Flight From Manila.

In New York city Col. James Roosevelt, eldest of the four sons, boarded the Washington-bound train. It was the earliest moment he could reach his mother's side after a flight from Manila.

He and his three brothers have been on military duty overseas. Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, the second son, flew in from England in time to attend services in the White House Saturday and at Hyde Park yesterday.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. and John Roosevelt were unable to return from their ships, somewhere in the Pacific.

MRS. TRUMAN HAS BUSY DAY

Confers With Mrs. Roosevelt On White House Duties

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Mrs. Harry S. Truman today set forth with quiet determination to do what is expected of her as First Lady.

It will not be easy for her. The unexpected assignment is burdened with mourning for former President Roosevelt. It requires placing social and public demands ahead of private life.

Already today Mrs. Truman has moved her family into Blair House, conferred with Mrs. Roosevelt, and appeared in Congress to hear her husband's first speech as President.

News Conference Delayed

She also scheduled a news conference for tomorrow, but it was announced tonight that this had been postponed.

As First Lady, Mrs. Truman probably never will attempt to match Mrs. Roosevelt's variety of activity.

The two are very different type women.

The new First Lady began her efforts this morning by accepting Mrs. Roosevelt's offer, made immediately after her husband's death, to help Mrs. Truman learn of her obligations as mistress of the White House.

Heard Her Husband

In the limousine now assigned for her use, Mrs. Truman came to the White House before 11 A.M., escorted by a Secret Service man, to spend almost an hour and a half with Mrs. Roosevelt and heads of the White House staff.

Mrs. Truman left by a back entrance in time to take her seat as First Lady in the executive gallery of the House chamber and hear her husband address Congress, Government officials, the diplomatic corps and the people of the nation.

She bowed her head briefly as applause for him swelled. Her eyes were filled with unrepressed tears.

Directing Moving

Meantime, the former President's widow is spending long hours directing the monumental job of packing and removing the Roosevelts' innumerable belongings, to enable the Trumans to move into the White House before the week's end.

The President left his executive offices shortly after 4 P.M. to go to his old apartment to pick up Mrs. Truman, planning to return to the Blair House in time "to have supper," a White House attaché said.

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TRUMAN ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP) President Truman issued an executive order today authorizing certification of persons who lost op-

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portunity for probational civil service appointment through entry into the armed forces.

He authorized the civil service commission to certify for probational appointment any person:

1. Whose name appeared on any list of eligibles at any time between May 1, 1940 and March 16, 1942 with respect to position generaly, or between May 1, 1940 and Oct. 23, 1943 with respect to positions in the field services of the Post Office department.

2. Who entered the armed forces between such dates and was separated therefrom under honorable conditions and is still qualified to perform the duties of the position.

3. Who stood higher on such list of eligibles than another applicant who received a probational appointment therefrom.

4. Who requests restoration to the list of eligibles or certification, within 90 days after the termination of service in the armed or of hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year, or within 90 days after the date of the order, whichever is later.

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BYRNES NOT TO RETURN TO GOVERNMENT POST

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP) James F. Byrnes told reporters "I have no plans to come back into government service" as he left a conference today with President Truman."

He said he had discussed with the new President "mobilization and unfinished business President Roosevelt and I discussed."

Byrnes told reporters he planned to return to Spartanburg Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

He previously has indicated he would be available to President Truman for consultation whenever he is needed as "Private Citizen James F. Byrnes."

He said he discussed matters with Mr. Truman which he had previously discussed with President Roosevelt and told him of matters he knew the former President would want Mr. Truman to know.

The former justice of the Supreme Court recently retired as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

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PARLEY STAMP BEARS ROOSEVELT'S NAME

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—A new postage stamp to be issued in observance of the United Nations conference at San Francisco will bear the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced the change in the original layout today in disclosing that the late President suggested the wording and design for the commemorative stamp. Mr. Walker said that Mr. Roosevelt's last official directive approved a proposal that he buy the first stamp at San Francisco.

The addition of the name, as ordered by the Postmaster General, gives recognition to the authorship of the text. The original wording will be enclosed in quotations, "Toward United Nations, 1945." Below this will be the name of the author.

The new stamp goes on sale at San Francisco April 25, only thirteen days after President Roosevelt's death, and at other postoffices April 26.

In discussing the part played by President Roosevelt in designing the stamp, Mr. Walker said the President called him from Warm Springs late one night to agree that there should be such a commemorative stamp.

"The design, he said, should be as simple as possible. He then suggested the wording: 'Toward United Nations, April 25, 1945.' The border, he thought, should be plain. He approved having a small branch of laurel at the bottom as the sole decorative detail."

The stamp will be in five-cent denomination of the special delivery size and printed in blue by rotary presses in sheets of fifty.

AMERICAN TROOPS FLANK LEIPZIG IN 14-MILE ADVANCE

Yanks Gain New Foothold Over Elbe, 52 Miles from Berlin.

SMASH INTO WURZEN

Third Army Strikes Within 85 Miles of Russian Lines.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 17.—(AP) Three American armies battled possibly 85 miles from Russian lines today, hammering five miles beyond the Elbe river, outflanking the great fortress of Leipzig and driving a steel wedge 30 miles from the enemy's Eastern front base of Dresden.

Yet another American army, the Seventh, broke into the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg, 90 miles north of Munich and an outer bastion of the German's Alpine retreat, where the final shots in the war in Europe may be fired.

The U. S. Ninth army was 52 miles southwest of Berlin after hacking out a foothold five miles beyond the Elbe, and unconfirmed enemy reports said the Americans had forced a new crossing farther north at Havelberg, 45 miles northwest of Berlin and some 85 miles from Russian lines.

Dash Past Leipzig

The U. S. First army cut loose with a [illegible] dash that swept into Wurzen, 12 miles east of Leipzig, where an estimated 1,000,000 civilians faced an ordeal of fire and steel because 40,000 German troops are bent on making a Stalingrad of that refugee-swollen fifth city of the Reich. Infantry battled up seven miles south of the city.

The U. S. Third army as well as the First was 85 miles from Russian lines and slashing into the rear area of German forces on the Eastern front. Both were up to if not across the western boundary of German territory marked for Russian occupation.

The Third army laid siege to Chemnitz, was seven miles from the border of Czechoslovakia, and shoved a steel fist on northeast of Chemnitz 30 miles from the Elbe and Dresden.

The First army at Wurzen was 18 miles from the Elbe along which the Germans may make their final stand in central Germany—and was less than two miles from the river farther north as it opened an attack at the approaches to Dessau, 52 miles southwest of Berlin.

With the British and Canadians threatening the north German ports of Bremen, Emden and Hamburg, and with the Allies squeezing enemy pockets in western Holland, the Ruhr and on France's Atlantic coast, German soldiers were giving up by the thousands.

Seasoned Nazis Surrender

A total of 66,191 prisoners were counted Sunday, most of them from the Ruhr, where a German Panzer Lehr division which had fought in Africa and Normandy surrendered. Equally surprising was the abrupt capitulation of tough German Marines to the Canadians at Groningen, Holland's fifth largest city.

For all that, Gen. Eisenhower dampened any optimism that the end of the war in Europe was imminent.

He told visiting radio correspondents the war probably would not end until Allied troops had completely occupied Germany, and no victory would be proclaimed "until all important enemy pockets on the Western Front have been wiped out."

Allied air forces were hastening that day with tremendous blows at the German air force, destroying 845 additional enemy planes yesterday.

In the north, the British Second army launched a big assault on Germany's fine river port of Bremen, advancing to within two and a half miles of its southern out[illegible] skirts and farth[illegible] with a 15-mile sur[illegible] river bridgehead [illegible] only 40 miles sou[illegible] burg, Germany's s[illegible]

The Canadian [illegible] the battle of north[illegible] turing Groningen, [illegible] all along the No[illegible] within five miles [illegible]

Farther south, C[illegible] all but pinned four German divisions against the Zuider Zee with a lightning drive that rolled up northwest of Arnhem to within five miles of the old Dutch water line guarding Utrecht, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The battle of the Ruhr was almost at an end, and with 176,000 German troops and three enemy generals already captured there, a U. S. First army officer styled it "the greatest defeat any German army ever suffered on German soil."

Dusseldorf Holds Out

Of all the great munitions cities that stud that rich industrial region, only Duesseldorf remains in enemy hands, and with the Germans giving up by the hundreds its fall cannot be long delayed.

Even as this pocket was squeezed of almost its last German, another big trap was sprung on the new but rag-tag German 11th SS (Elite) army in the Harz mountains southwest of Berlin. The trap closed when the First and Ninth armies, the ones which fashioned the Ruhr trap, met four miles north of Kothen, 26 miles southeast of Magdeburg.

The battle to free the Atlantic port of Bordeaux roared into its second day, with 450 Flying Fortresses pounding the enemy positions on the Gironde river after they had been bathed in liquid fire by an incendiary aerial attack Sunday.

The French routed the Germans from Royan, the chief strongpoint on the east bank of the Gironde river, but the Germans still held fast on the opposite side of the stream.

A field dispatch reported that the Second Armored division, which lost one Elbe river bridgehead just south of Magdeburg to a smashing attack Saturday, had joined the 83rd infantry division in deepening a second bridgehead at Barby to the southeast.

52 Miles from Berlin

The Americans were about 52 miles southwest of Berlin's Potsdam suburbs after repulsing one small counter-attack and deepening the bridgehead to five miles.

The Germans had not yet thrown a punch here comparable to the one uncorked when with three divisions they drove the Americans back into the Elbe south of Magdeburg.

The answer may be that they are uncertain where the main blow will fall. German commentators said the Ninth army was "preparing to cross the Elbe at several points" north of Magdeburg. There was no confirmation that the Ninth had crossed at Havelberg, which is about 50 miles northeast of Magdeburg.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army was prying open some of Germany's best-kept secrets of war as it swung up to the Elbe river on a front of more than 100 miles.

One prize was a $10,000,000 jet-plane factory hidden deep underground in salt mines in the area of Magdeburg. This factory was capable of producing 700 jet planes a month.

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Yanks Within 7 Miles Of Czech Line; Foe Bolsters Berlin

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Paris, April 16 (AP)—Third Army infantry advanced to within 7 miles of Czechoslovakia today and virtually cut Germany in two. The Reich's Western front already has been split into northern and southern commands.

The Germans rushed troops and tanks from the Eastern front and Berlin to oppose the grave threat to their capital, 45 miles fro[illegible] the 9th Army elements north of Magdeburg. Three Nazi divisions stamped out the original Elbe River bridgehead at Magdeburg, but another east bank salient at Barby was deepened to 5 miles to within 52 miles of Berlin on the Brandenburg plain.

At Havelberg, Nazis Say

A German frontline reporter said tonight that Allied forces had reached Havelberg, 45 miles northwest of Berlin, where they apparent had forced another bridgehead over the Elbe at a point 50 miles north of Madgeburg.

The final liquidation of the Ruhr pocket is imminent, a dispatch from General Bradley's 12th Army Group headquarters said. Already 176,000 prisoners have been taken from the trap including the surrendered *Panzer* Lehr (1st Armored) Division, its commanding general and his staff. The Lehr was one of the elite units in the German Army.

Simultaneously the United States 3d Army besieged the big Saxony center of Chemnitz while the 1st Army tightened its grip on Leipzig and cleared the northern third of Halle, and fought within 2 miles of Dessau.

Canadians and Poles reached the North Sea within 5 miles of Emden, pocketing perhaps 200,000 Germans. The 1st and 9th armies formed another traps in the Harz Mountains of 350 square miles.

Junction Imminent

Third Army troops were 75 miles or so from Russian lines southeast of Berlin and the enemy said that a junction was imminent. The German communiqué said Americans had broken into the western section of Chemnitz but were driven out. General Patton's men were less than 30 miles from Dresden.

The American 7th Army sent five divisions against Neurnberg, crashing to within 8 miles of that Nazi citadel and within 160 miles of Hitler's mountain residence at Berchtestaden, nerve center of the German national redoubt. Troops nearing Nuernberg were 97 miles from Munich.

British Nearer Bremen

Late in the day, the British drove to within 2 miles of Bremen. British tanks and armored cars broke out within 40 miles of the larger port of Hamburg.

The Canadians overran large parts of northern Holland, capturing Sneek and moving to within 3 miles of the west coast of northern Holland. Little German resistance was encountered.

Bridgehead Widened

Fighting on the Elbe was the hardest the 9th Army had encountered since the battles on the Roer River. Units of the Hell on Wheels (2d Armored) Division joined the 83d Infantry Division in deepening the Barby bridgehead, 15 miles southeast of beleaguered Magdeburg. Berlin's own defense force opposed the push.

The nearest 3d Army approach [illegible] was made by the Yankee (26th) Division south of captured Hof. The 3d Army took 5,869 captives yesterday to raise its total to 452,137.

Vital Cities Taken

Among the more important cities captured were Wupperthal, Oberhausen, Hagen, Mulheim, Bayreuth, Bamberg, Stendal, the big oil center of Leuna, Walsrode, Bergen and Ruhrort. The Dutch cities of Leeuwarden, Zwelle, Meppel, Herrenveen and Winschoten also fell.

The Dutch city of Groeningen, sixth largest in Holland, surren-

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dered to the 2d Canadian Division and German resistance in northeast Holland virtually ended.

The British 2d Army liberated 6,500 American and British prisoners by capturing Fallingstbostel after a 5-mile advance east of Walrode.

Phoney Army Created

Meanwhile, supreme headquarters disclosed that the Germans, desperately trying to plug the gaping holt in the middle of the front, created a phoney army—the 11th SS Panzer—and threw it into the fight a week or more ago.

It is composed of the poorest scrapings from the *Wehrmacht's* empty barrel and had neither any SS units nor any tanks. It already has been whipped, overrun, killed or captured or boxed into a new 350-square-mile Harz Mountain pocket southwest of Berlin.

The 1st Army, fighting within 54 miles of Berlin in the Dessau area was very close to another junction with the 9th Army on the Elbe. The two forces had 150 miles of the river's west banks under control.

Every Road Cut

American infantry and tanks had cut every road from northern and cental Germany into the Nazi national redoubt in the south—except the circutious routes through Czechoslovakia.

Third Army pilots said German rail and road traffic was streaming south from menaced Dresden, 28 miles from spearheads, toward Czechoslovakia.

The Western front no longer existed as such in the enemy organizational setup. Field Marshal Ernest Busch was placed in charge of the northern front guarding Berlin from both the Americans and Russians. Field Marshal Albert Kesserling probably was given command of the southern front.

Meanwhile, fighting progressed inside Magdeburg. Greeningen, Apeldoorn, Uelzen and Royan—the latter entered by General Leclerc's famous 2d Armored Division which was attempting to clear the Gironde estuary and open the water front of Bordeaux to sea traffic.

9 Miles From Stuttgart

The French were 9 miles or less from Stuttgart. The British passed the Aller River to within 42 miles of outflanked Hamburg, Germany's largest port and second city.

Assorted personalities such as Franz von Papen, the gray fox of Nazi diplomacy; hoary old Field Marshal August von Mackensen; Prince August Wilhelm, and the Nazi propagandist, Dr. Manfred Zapp, once deported by the United States, were among those reported captured.

In its retreat from the original Elbe River bridgehead, the Hell on Wheels Division suffered severe casualties. However, the disposition was to consider the reverse as only temporary. The 9th and 1st armies had closed up to that last river before Berlin on a front of about 150 miles.

At supreme headquarters, it was said that the Nazi effort on the Elbe had come too late.

Mulde River Crossed

Marshal Busch, 60, now reported in charge of German armies in the north, has been unemployed since the Russians vanquished his Central Army Group on the Eastern front many months ago. What was done with Kesselring's over-all command in the west was not clear, but it appeared to have vanished.

Clear spring skies gave the Allied air forces another chance to rip open the way for continued advances.

It was Patton's Texas and Oklahoma 90th Division which captured Hof. The Yankee (26th) Division drove to near Schwartzanback, 5 miles below Hof. The 6th Armored Division advanced 23 miles to the northwest of Chemnitz and crossed the Mulde river.

Chemnitz In Gun Range

The Breakthrough (4th Armored) Division occupied positions three miles west and northwest and within field gun range of Chemnitz. Infantry, mopping up behind the tanks, made numerous advances of from 4 to 6 miles. The Golden Acorn (87th) Division cleared Schleiz, 23 miles southwest of Gera, and then added 6 miles in its eastward thrust by reaching a point near Ransbach.

The dispatch from 21st Army Group headquarters said British troops broke out of the Aller River bridgehead for a 15-mile advance toward Hamburg.

The British 11th Armored Division was 15 miles beyond the Aller River and was nearing Hermannsburg and Bonstorf, the latter 48 miles south of Hamburg.

Germans Kept Guessing

The advance placed sizable forces of Field Marshal Montgomery's troops south of Hamburg and left the Germans guessing as to whether they would plunge toward that big port or swing eastward to the Elbe.

A breakout at Rethen, on the Aller, 30 miles southwest of Bremen, came after the Nazi air force had made day-long attempts to smash the bridgehead with bombs.

The British 53d Division pushed one thrust north of Rethen for 5 miles into the Salingsloh Forest. Other armored units veered northeast to the approaches of Walsrode.

Fifteenth Scottish troops were still fighting in Uelzen, 32 miles northeast of Celle and 22 miles from the Elbe.

In the Nuernberg sector, General Patch hurled his 3d, 42d, 45th, 12th Armored and 14th Armored divisions toward the Nazi shrine city. The 157th Regiment entered Sebalder Forest just north of Nuernberg. Resistance at points was stubborn.

other enlisted men having voluntarily come in.

The sergeant marched off to the American lines, returned with an American colonel and then rode triumphantly back in a jeep, accompanied by the German general, the colonel and the two lieutenants.

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Airman's Parting Gift Is Nazi General

United States Ninth Air Bombardment Division Headquarters, April 17 (A. P.).—Rounding out a "get acquainted" visit with the Army ground forces, Sergt. Robert Loomis of Youngstown, Ohio, a Ninth Air Force radio man and gunner, presented his Twenty-sixth Infantry Division hosts with a parting present—a German general and his staff. In return, the 25-year-old air man received the Bronze Star in a battlefield ceremony held prior to his return to duty with the Ninth's 322d Bombardment Group.

Permitted to inspect the front lines in accordance with the Ninth Air Force's ground liaison program, Sergt. Loomis borrowed a rifle and set out across a stream as the American ground forces attacked Fulda. Becoming separated from his companions, Sergt. Loomis encountered a civilian and told him that unless the occupants of the houses in town displayed white surrender flags they would soon be shelled by American guns. White flags immediately began to appear from windows.

A German girl warned Loomis that a Nazi anti-tank crew was just around the corner, so the sergeant investigated. He walked up behind four Germans who immediately surrendered and revealed that a German general was in a nearby building.

"I went inside," Loomis said, "and bumped into a general, a colonel and two lieutenants. I told them to surrender. They pointed out that I was alone. So I told them they were surrounded, and if they'd give me their word of honor to wait I'd go bring in my colonel."

Loomis left the building and found that his original prisoner bag had increased to eight, four

NAZI GOVERNMENT HAS QUIT BERLIN

BAU

SAALFELD, Germany, April 16—(AP) A German who left Berlin six weeks ago and kept in communication with the flattened capital until he was captured last Thursday, said today the entire government had fled from the city.

The American daylight raid of Feb. 3 wrought the most destruction of any assault on Berlin since the start of the war, the informant said, adding that at least 95 per cent of the city was destroyed.

Thousands of refugees streaming through the capital from the path of the Russians were caught in the raid and killed, he related.

Describing the Feb. 3 attack, he said:

"Terrific destruction was inflicted upon the Potsdamerplatz area. The Propaganda Ministry and Foreign Office on the Wilhelmplatz were hit time after time. The whole southwestern part of the city from Hallesches Tor practically to the Alexanderplatz and the Janowitz bridge was wiped out in that raid.

"The American embassy has been hit several times. The Brandenburg gate and the Adlon hotel still are intact, however. The Adlon is the only hotel of any size left in Berlin.

"The Zimmerstrasse (where the former Associated Press office was located) was virtually wiped out.

"The DNB office building also is gone, but the staff has carried on in the basement. Domei, Japanese news agency, also was still functioning with its Japanese staff last week."

Transocean news agency was bombed out of Berlin in February and the staff came to Saalfeld to set up an emergency radio station. This station was to rebroadcast to the main transmitter near Berlin, which still was undamaged. But the Americans arrived before the Saalfeld station ever got into operation.

NIGHT

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21,000 Freed At Buchenwald Murder Camp

STEIN KOPF

All Sick, Many Died After Their Rescue; Slept in 18-Inch-High Cubby Holes

WEIMAR, Germany, April 16 (AP).—The American troops of the 80th Infantry Division who last week broke into the notorious Buchenwald concentration camp a few miles outside Weimar brought fresh air, hope and liberty to 21,000 miserable, sick and ragged men.

Tens of thousands of others had died before the Americans got there, and many of those remaining were too far gone to be saved. In the first twenty-four hours of American administration, about 150 men succumbed to malnutrition and disease. In the next six hours, thirty-nine more died.

All that the small American Military Government staff could do immediately was to increase the soup ration—adding meat and vegetables—and release the interned doctors to help the sick.

The Americans found a shocking mess, but inmates said Buchenwald had been improving lately, with the Germans apparently cleaning it up in expectation of the Americans' arrival. There once were more than 50,000 prisoners at Buchenwald, but a short time before the Americans arrived the Nazis marched 20,000 or 30,000 of eastward.

Many of the camp records were destroyed or removed by the Germans. About half of the 21,000 men found there were Russians. There were 4,000 Frenchmen, and the remainder were of various nationalities.

Many of the internees found were vague about their legal status—whether convicted, accused or merely suspected of various charges. Most of them admitted anti-Nazi activities. Prisoners said Germans held in the camp got bad, but nevertheless preferential treatment.

There were no gas chambers or other means of mass execution, but the internees said there were many individual executions by hanging or shooting in the basement of the camp crematorium.

Barracks 61 of the hospital section, which inmates said was about the worst in the compound, looks like a conventional one-story wooden army barracks. Inside, it is divided into two rows of four-tier shelves divided at 5½-foot intervals by upright partitions.

In each hole, about 18 inches high, as many as six men were quartered. Three in a cubbyhole could lie comfortably on their backs. With six, the men had to lie on their sides. There were no mattresses on the boards and few men had blankets. The patients there had pneumonia, dysentery, typhus and almost every other type of disease.

NIGHT

YANKS LIBERATE 350 POLISH WOMEN

BPU ASTEINKOPF

BLANKENHAIN, Germany, April 16—(AP) American troops sweeping through the area near Weimar today liberated 350 Polish women fighters—330 of them officers or officer candidates—captured by the Germans in the collapse of Gen. Bor's ill-fated revolt in Warsaw last October.

The 89th Infantry division released the officer group, ranging in age from 14 years up to a 64-year-old feminine captain, from a stockade in the woods near this town, which is nine miles south of Weimar. The Fourth Armored division liberated 20 combat riflewomen along with 900 other Allied prisoners found in another camp in the area.

The women soldiers, some dressed in freshly-washed pants and shirts borrowed from American prisoners held in the same camp, almost mobbed their grimy liberators. All were fairly bursting with excitement. They estimated that 3,000 fighting Polish women were captured in Warsaw and scattered in camps throughout Germany.

The women said their former leader, Gen. Bor (his real name is Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski), was held until recently at another camp in this area, but that the Nazis moved him when American forces approached. This was the first word that Bor was alive since his revolt was crushed last Oct. 3.

"Some of us girls were treated as war prisoners and thrown into camps like this," said Pvt. Eva Domaszewicz. "Others were condemned as bandits and either shot or put at forced labor."

Just before American troops burst into their camp the officer group of captives had a brisk skirmish with some German women who tried to lower a white surrender flag which the Poles had raised as a signal to the approaching forces. The flag was up and down several times before the prisoners got the upper hand. They finally raised a red and white Polish flag which they had stitched from a petticoat.

The feminine officers lack almost everything a woman needs, from hairpins to stockings. There is nothing uniform about their uniforms, and there has been much improvisation. Insignia secretly fashioned from tin cans in past months began appearing on caps, and one set of captain's bars not long ago was part of a tin of corned beef.

Reich Toymakers Digging Graves

By Wade Werner

Ohrdruf, Germany, April 13 (AP—*Delayed*)—This is the great rocking-horse town.

From its four toy factories in peacetime gaily painted wooden steeds used to gallop forth at Christmas time to find places in children's homes in many countries.

But nobody is making rocking horses here this afternoon. Nobody is thinking of Christmas.

Now Digging Graves

Fifty German civilians—some of them skilled toymakers—are swinging picks and wielding shovels near the summit of a hill overlooking the Ohrdruf concentration camp. They are digging mass graves for foreigners who died or were killed there and also for two Nazi guards who met an untimely end.

30.24-24837

Immediate burial is imperative as a sanitary measure.

About 90 bodies are laid out on the grassy hilltop, most of them naked. Many show the traces of quicklime spread over them when they were stacked in a shed to await cremation.

It was in the shed that American troops found them when they captured the camp.

SS Trousers On One

A few yards away from these bodies lie those of two Germans, one in the SS (Elite Guard) trousers and boots he wore when he was killed during the fight for Ohrdruf; the other, in civilian clothes.

It seems the latter offered to show American GI's the concentration camp, about which they were asking. While he was showing them around, some former inmates denounced him as an SS guard who a few days ago was maltreating prisoners.

They emphasized the accusation with trench knives, adding him to the other dead on the hilltop.

BROOKLYNITE NEARS GOAL

Pilot Has 6½ Planes to Credit —Father Got 7 in World War I

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, in England, April 16 (AP)—Lieut. Clinton Burdick of 19 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been slowly nearing his goal as a fighter pilot, that of beating his father's record of destroying seven German planes in World War I.

Young Burdick is only half a plane behind now, having splintered three on the ground, shot down three and shared a fourth in the air for a total of six and one-half.

"When the war broke out I told dad I would beat his record," Lieutenant Burdick said. "I am still a half plane behind, but the war isn't over yet."

Lieutenant Burdick, a 20-year-old graduate of the Poly Prep Country Day School in Brooklyn, was employed by the British Ministry of War Transport in New York City before enlisting in the Army Oct. 22, 1942. He came overseas last October. His father is Howard Burdick of the same address.

'Great Defeat In Ruhr'

United States 1st Army, Germany, April 16 (AP)—The Ruhr pocket action is "one of the greatest defeats any German army ever suffered on German soil," a 1st Army staff officer said tonight as 1st and 9th army troops took their one hundred and seventy-six thousandth prisoner from the trap.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army was in the final stage of writing off the great battle of annihilation.

About 30,000 German troops still are believed to be in the pocket.

"Establishing of the Remagen bridgehead was dramatic," the staff officer declared, "but the Ruhr pocket has been one of the biggest defeats for the Germans."

YANKS IN GERMANY TAKE RICH PRIZE

With the Ninth Army, April 16 (A. P.).—The Thirtieth Infantry Division has captured a German Army proving ground with more than 2,000 artillery pieces—a rich war prize. Many of the field pieces were of types never seen before by American military experts. Some were gigantic guns, far greater than any yet used by the enemy on the western front.

The proving ground is at Wolmirsted, six miles north of Magdeburg. It will take weeks for the American and British experts to complete their examination of the weapons.

Headquarters, U.S. 9th Air Force, April 16 (AP)—American and Russian planes met and exchanged greetings over the central German battle zone today.

Both the American and Russian flyers were speeding along at tree-top level when the meeting took place. The Russians apparently were first to recognize their allies for they suddenly started aerial acrobatics.

There was a friendly waggling of wings and maneuvers before the Allied planes departed for their respective fields.

EISENHOWER LIVING IN RAILWAY COACH

London, April 16 (A. P.).—A London & North Eastern Railway sleeping car has been converted into an armored coach for Gen. Eisenhower and is now on the Continent for his use. The car contains a conference room and a combined dressing and sleeping compartment. The roof, sides and ends are armor-plated and the windows, of bullet-proof glass, have steel shutters.

No V-E Day While Pockets Hold Out

An Advanced Command Post, April 16 (AP)—The war in Europe probably will not end until Allied troops have occupied Germany completely, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told a group of visiting United States radio correspondents today.

The General said he did not believe there would ever be a formal German surrender.

"Nazi units, including divisions, corps, armies and finally army groups will give up separately as they exhaust their ammunition and gasoline, or find themselves hopelessly trapped by Allied encirclement," he said.

"But there will be no announcement of V-E day until all important enemy pockets on the Western front have been wiped out."

Praising the size and skill of the Russian armies as well as his own, Eisenhower said the Soviet drive from the east could be expected when ground conditions permitted.

As to which Allied army would finally enter Berlin, the supreme commander pointed out that his single purpose in this war always has been to crush the German armed forces. He said he was not interested in geographical points.

Dutch Nazi Shoot Americans

With Canadian Troops in Holland, April 16 (AP)—A British medical officer has reported that Nazi Dutch SS (Elite Guard) troops shot and killed six members of a United States Flying Fortress crew parachuting to earth from their burning plane near Apeldoorn.

The pilot and two other wounded men were brought in by Germans, who said the pro-Nazi Dutch had deliberately shot the Americans, according to the medical officer. The latter, a major, is in charge of Allied war prisoners in St. Joseph's Hospital near Apeldoorn.

'I Am Only An Empty Bottle,' Melancholy Ex-Duce Laments

Bad Blankenburg, Germany, April 16 (AP)—Gen. Vittorio Foschini, former Minister of Information for the Italian armed forces, says that when he handed in his resignation, fifteen months ago, Benito Mussolini told him "I do not blame you—all my collaborators have turned villain."

Mussolini put his head down on his desk and said "I am only an empty bottle . . . only an empty bottle," according to Foschini.

The former Italian official, his wife and 80-year-old Count Ettore Tolomei, former administrator for southern Tyrol, were held under guard by the Germans until just before the Americans arrived. American military police assumed custody of them.

But Germans Got There First

In an interview yesterday Foschini said the German "rescue" of Mussolini was not the spectacular job the Nazis pictured it.

"The Premier's guard," Foschini related, had been notified not to resist "if somebody comes for him." He said the order was given with the idea the Allies would get him, but the Germans got there first.

Foschini said that in one of Mussolini's fits of melancholy the former Italian dictator remarked: "If I turn against the Germans they will kill my son Vittorio. They are holding Vittorio hostage."

The voluble Foschini, who said he was arrested in February, 1944, declared that on the eve of the execution of Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Count's wife, Edda, pleaded with her father for his life.

"There was a terrible scene," said Foschini. "Edda went into hysterics. Il Duce threw up his hands and said: 'I can do nothing. I am a prisoner of the Germans.'"

Mrs. Foschini is the former Gabriella de Montemayor, daughter of the Marquess Guilo de Montemayor. She said an uncle, Richard Salmona, lived at the Ambassador Hotel in New York city.

Madam Is Indignant

With her eyes flaming she described life under the Gestapo.

"Why, in Weimar," she related, "I asked the chambermaids to wash the baby's things and they told me to do it myself. I told them I had never done anything like that in my life. I finally went down in the laundry room and asked one of the laundresses if she would do my washing. She threw a tub of dirty water over me and shouted 'Swine.'

"I threw a pail back at her.

"In Friedreich Roda they kept us in a cheap little hotel. Soldiers kept coming to the hotel with their women in the morning, in the evening and at night. We simply had to leave that immoral place. So we went to the Gestapo and told them we had to have another hotel. They moved us, but do you know they made us go in a truck."

Schuschnigg Alive, Held In Camp, Austrian Says

By J. W. Gallagher

On the Elbe River, Germany, April 16 (AP)—A former Austria official arrested by the Nazis wit Kurt Schuschnigg said today th former Chancellor of Austria wa alive and in a concentration cam at Oranienburg.

The official, who was taken int German custody after his country' absorption into the Greater Reich asked that his name not be use for fear of Nazi reprisals.

He said Schuschnigg, who op posed the German-Austrian *An schluss*, was still in good health s far as he had heard and was livin in a small house in the middle o an SS (Elite Guard) camp a Oranienburg.

Former Vienna Mayor

The informant also reported tha among the 12,000 prisoners i the dreaded Dachau concentration camp in Austria were a former Vice Premier of Austria and Richard Schmitz, one-time mayor of Vienna.

He expressed belief that Pasto Martin Niemoeller, German Pro estant leader arrested in 1937, was still alive in Dachau. He said that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler recently had the grandchildren of Franz Josef, last Austrian Emperor, thrown into the camp. It was believed they were taken into custody out of fear that Austrians might rally around them politically.

United States 9th Army troops occupying Halberstadt have found Baron Carl von Karnvinsky, former under secretary of state and head of the statistical department of Austria.

Out On Probation

Like other Austrian officials, Karnvinsky was sent to Dachau after the *Anschluss*. Two years ago was released on probation and given a small job in Magdeburg.

"I had to sign a paper when I was let out of Dachau to the effect that I'd never tell what I had seen there," he said. "I know Himmler will kill me if I say anything. I know it. There are Werewolves (Nazi underground terrorists) everywhere."

Yanks Uncover Huge Nazi Plant Producing Planes Underground

TARTHUN, Germany, April 16—(AP) A $10,000,000 Nazi factory 600 feet underground operating with a planned production of fuselages for 700 jet fighter planes a month was uncovered here yesterday by the U. S. Second Armored division.

One of the keys in the vast underground system built by the Nazis to thwart bombings, the plant gave insight into the ingenious industrial empire conceived only for war by Adolf Hitler.

"To look at this place you'd never think there was anything here," declared Pvt. Henry Mickey, Pulaski, Va., one of the guards of the huge underground plant just outside this town, which is 39 miles northwest of Hal[illegible].

The factory is in an active salt mine. From the outside it looks like any other salt mine with a couple of buildings, a railroad siding and a tower or two.

The 2,000 workers employed were scattered out for a mile or two from the plant. Truck traffic was kept at a minimum.

All the factory installations were in huge chambers several hundred feet long and wide at the mine's 900-foot level. Another 600 feet farther down was the regular salt mine which was worked to keep up the deception.

Single engined Heinkel-162's were being built. The factory director said they had a speed of 600 miles an hour. Scores were still on the assembly lines.

Fuselages were lifted at night by freight elevator to railroad cars which ran them some 15 miles away to Bernburg, where the wings and engines were put in at another secret factory.

The director of the factory said it was moved here from above ground at Schoenebeck on the Elbe last August.

The factory was run so quietly that not many German civilians knew about it. One of those who knew, however, was an angular man who identified himself as Frank Cornelis and said he had lived at Everett, (Boston) Mass. He said he was born in Boston and claimed American citizenship, but that he was brought to Belgium by his parents in 1932.

When the Germans called for wor[illegible] come to the Reich he volunteered and apparently was accepted, although he had an American passport.

"I have a brother in the American army," he said. Asked why he built planes which would be used against his brother, he replied:

"I had to eat, didn't I?"

Like other workers he was paid the equivalent of 40 cents a day.

Because the steam power was cut off one had to go down into the mine in a small electric cable elevator. It was an odd feeling to drop 900 feet into a dark hole depending on enemies to see that one got there safely. Just to make sure everything went well, Lt. Col. Eugene Traham of Lafayette, La., took the mine director along on the inspection tour.

Branching off from the salt mine tunnels were workshops filled with the latest machine tools. There were hundreds of lathes.

sh Colonel Says Nazis Lynched U. S. Flyer

d Captive Says a Second Was Kicked ath by Civilians at Chemnitz.

By EDWARD D. BALL.

United Stat[illegible]h Armored Division in pril 16 (A.[illegible]berated British prisoner today tha[illegible]ivilians had killed two merican a[illegible] by lynching and the [illegible]cking him[illegible] wounded.

"One American airman was lynched and left hanging to a lamp post in Chemnitz," said the Briton, a medical lieutenant-colonel captured in Greece in 1941 who had been in charge of a hospital prison camp overrun by the Fourth Armored Division.

"Another airman was kicked to death in the Chemnitz railroad station," the colonel added. "We will produce eyewitnesses of these atrocities for the war crimes investigationg committee.

"What I would have to say about the Germans would burn the insulation from the wires. Take a look around here and you will see enough of their work."

Many Amputees In Camp.

This hospital camp is shared by 900 Allied soldiers, including 100 Americans. Men in one ward hobbled about on stumps where feet used to be. They were victims of frostbite caused by bailing out at high altitudes or by winter marches from as far away as upper Silesia with nothing but bread crusts to eat.

In another ward lay men recovering from battle casualties, with arms or legs amputated.

Outside, clustered about a garbage bin, was a group of Russians, many with legs or arms gone, ravenously licking the inside of empty C ration cans. When one man gave the can a swipe with his tongue he would pass it on to another.

Russians Just Skin and Bones.

The Russians were nothing but skin and bones. None had had a square meal since the Germans got them. Their eyes were sunken in their bearded faces. The appearance of Third Army tank men made no impression on them. Constant hunger apparently had affected their minds.

The Americans, who also had lost considerable weight, did what they could for the Russians by sharing their own Red Cross food parcels, because the Russians got none. For the Russians the Germans had a special big box-like coffin mounted on wheels and with a sliding bottom. When loaded with bodies it would be rolled over a pit and the bottom could be jerked out.

Liberated Americans said that a few hours before the Fourth Armored rolled up 200 half-starved Polish and Rumanian Jewish women were herded down the road past the camp by German women guards in uniform who lashed stragglers with leather thongs.

GERMAN PLANE MAKERS SEIZED

Some Nazi Mayors End Lives When Caught.

Calbe, Germany, April 16 (AP).—Three men claiming American citizenship who helped to build German warplanes have been captured by the United States Ninth Army. One ran a hnge underground aircraft factory at Eschershausen and the other two were engineers in the same factory. Two of them said they had worked in Detroit and the third was from Chicago. (Fuller identification was not contained in this censored dispatch.)

The aircraft plant had three types of slave laborers, conscripted workers from France, Poland, Russia and other occupied countries, criminal prisoners from Germany and political prisoners.

Moving eastward out of the Westphalian [illegible] belt, the Ninth Army is entering territory occupied by undiluted Nazis. The people are sullen and surley. Into this area Adolf Hitler packed many secret industries, foreign labor camps and some of his prize Nazi leaders.

Here is a brief picture of some of the savage and somewhat incredible life in the area which has been uncovered by the Eighty-third Division:

Ordered by the Americans to provide food for the Poles, Czechs and Russians starving in labor camps, a Nazi party leader and Mayor of the small town of Klienemuhlingen killed his wife and two children and then himself. Nazi leader Erwin Link in Haberstadt killed himself when American officers approached his hiding place. Two other Nazi mayors committed suicide when the Americans took their towns.

In Halberstadt some Americans noticed a dirty handkerchief waving feebly from a stick poked out of a barred window in a castle dungeon. Breaking through two doors they found seven Russian prisoners who said they had been there fourteen days without food. Lieut.-Col. James Hanrahan of Des Moines, Iowa, military governor for the town, ordered German doctors to tend the Russian prisoners.

A German general trying to get to Berlin infiltrated his automobile into an American column until he was halted and taken prisoner. A Danish SS general also was captured. All he wanted was not to be sent back to Denmark. A German major-general was found shot to death on a street in Calbe.

They told today of watching the Germans erect posts in the ground in front of their prison windows and of waiting for the day when they would be led out before a firing squad and tied against the poles, but that day never came.

Nazis Leave Condemned

Two days ago the Germans went away and left the condemned Americans locked in their cells. After a while they heard a jeep outside and a doughboy saying: "I guess we had better shoot the damn locks off."

The four prisoners had been sentenced to death after the Germans planted "verboten" articles in their bedding.

"It was just after they had brought in a whole bunch of prisoners from the Ardennes and they might have wanted to make an example for them," said Sgt. Gervis R. Dickerson, Pelly, Tex., who was captured at Alsdorf on Oct. 15 and liberated by men from his own division when the veteran 30th took over this ancient Saxon town.

The Nazis had [illegible]ntez a pistol in D[illegible]ring roll call at the Faulenbuster Stalag 11-B on Oct. 29, 1944.

Propaganda papers were planted in the blankets of the other three—Cpl. Julius C. Lewis, Brutus, Mich., and Pvt. Kenneth K. Evans, Pontiac, Mich., both from the 820th tank destroyer battalion, and Sgt. Eugene R. Manfredonio, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The four men were taken to Hannover, where their trial before a grey-uniformed German military court began Jan. 2. They were represented by a civilian counsel who talked to them through an interpreter who "couldn't understand us any more than we could understand him." The four were convicted and were sentenced to death.

"We were asked if we had anything to say for ourselves and we all did," said Manfredonio.

"Dickerson stood there with a Bible in his hands and swore on that Bible that we were as innocent as new-born babes. He told them we were all too young to die." W were talking for our lives.

"After that they paraded through the streets of Hannov and the civilians just stared at us

The four American soldiers we brought here Jan. 9 and thrown unheated and poorly lighted sing cells where they were kept for a but 10 minutes out of every 24 hours.

"They let us out five minutes each day for washing and five minutes for a walk in the yard," Dickerson said.

The men were allowed no books or magazines and had nothing to do but sit by themselves in the bitter cold or look out of a window by standing on a bed which was nothing but a board platform with no mattress or covering.

Evans talked once and they handcuffed him to the bed.

Each received a half a loaf of bread every three days and to this was added three small potatoes for dinner and a dipper of soup for supper. As they were not registered prisoners they did not receive Red Cross packages. They lost on the average about 25 pounds.

Today they sat around a table in a rather comfortable room. They could not walk much because their legs were not used to it.

"I'm glad for Gene," Dickerson said, motioning to Manfredonio. "His wife is expecting next month. He has been awfully worried. The waiting. That was what was bad."

"In some ways we were lucky," said Lewis. "My buddy and I were captured in the Ardennes bulge. They made us ammunition carriers and we went right up under our own artillery fire. After they had finished with us they took us out to kill us. The guards marched us up a road and when they got us to a ditch they opened fire from behind. I rolled into the ditch and lay there until they walked away. My buddy was dead as hell. I crawled away and got captured again. But I'm lucky, I'm still alive."

Yanks Liberate 4 U.S. Soldiers Sentenced to Death by Germans

By ROBERT EUNSON

BRUNSWICK, Germany, April 15—(delayed)—(AP) Four U. S. soldiers sentenced to death by a German military court sweated it out for 93 days in solitary confinement before their rescue by advancing American divisions Friday.

French Casualties Heavy At Bordeaux

Paris, April 16 (AP) — French forces battling to reopen Bordeaux to shipping and wipe out 20,000 pocketed Nazi troops have scored an initial victory with the capture of Royan at the mouth of the Gironde River.

French tanks and infantry charged into the city of 10,000 on the river's north bank in savage fighting yesterday.

American bombers, American artillery and French naval units pounded the German positions before the land assault.

French Casualties Heavy.

Resistance was described as bitter on Point de Grave, on the south side of the mouth of the Gironde, with the French suffering heavy casualties. They were driving headon against a strong enemy line crossing a narrow tongue of land, and had little room in which to maneuver.

Bordeaux, fourth largest city in France, has been in Allied hands since last October, but the Germans pocketed along the Gironde have prevented use of the port for shipping.

Red Cross Girl Makes Emergency 'Chute Jump

Cannes, France, March 28 [AP—*Delayed*] — Doris Anderson, 28, American Red Cross Club girl of Miami, Fla., made an emergency parachute jump from a B-26 in the Alps recently and "was glad to land without ruining my Nylon stockings."

The pretty brown-haired girl said today she was en route to Cannes from Paris to recuperate from pneumonia and had thumbed a ride on the first military plane available. The engines conked out in bad weather when flying at a height of about 8,000 feet.

The crew chief, she said, had commented that "women are in the way" and ignored her until the plane looked as if it would crash. Then he helped her put on a parachute and "told me to pull the rip cord like hell," she said.

Miss Anderson said she was "darn mad at them for letting me go first." "I dropped 4,000 feet before I began pulling the rip cord which cut my hand and ruined my fingernails," she said.

Exchange of Leopold Falls Through

Brussels, April 16 (A. P.).—The Brussels newspaper Laatste Nieuws said today that negotiations had fallen through to free the interned Belgian King, Leopold, and some French political chiefs who have sought refuge in Swiss territory. The newspaper said the negotiations were undertaken by the Swiss Government.

defensive death-stand against what he called the "last massed" Russian offensive against the Nazi capital.

The Red Army airborne troops dropped in Berlin's defense ring somewhere between the city's eastern limits and heights won by the Red Army 23 miles to the east, the Berlin radio commentator, Ernst von Hammer, said, as German reports indicated that four Russian armies totaling perhaps 2,000,000 men were on the move.

Begins At 3.50 A.M.

The long-expected offensive began at 3.50 A.M. yesterday, the German high command announced, and drove forward along a 120-mile front, at two points 85 miles from the American 3d and 9th armies. Berlin conceded that a rapid linkup was possible.

Hitler, who issued a special order of the day announcing the Russian offensive some hours after the German high command had done so, commanded east-front soldiers to "drown the Bolshevik assault in a blood bath" and hinted darkly at German treachery, warning his soldiers to watch for German officers who might give retreat orders.

Guns Heard In Berlin

The fire of 1,000 Russian guns was heard throughout the day in Berlin, the enemy admitted, as Soviet assault units battled under cover of hundreds of planes bombing and machine-gunning German positions on Berlin's eastern approaches.

All along the front, Red Army engineers were speeding amphibious tanks and armored units into bridgeheads across the Oder and Neisse rivers which were being built up hourly. At least two new footholds across the Oder were reported—the latest at the river's elbow east of Eberswalde, 17½ miles northeast of Berlin.

2,000,000 Reds O[illegible]n Berlin Push, Nazis Say

German Commentator Reports That Russ Paratroops Have Landed Less Than 23 Miles From Capital

London, *Tuesday*, April 17 (AP)—The German reported today that Soviet parachutists had landed behind German lines less than 23 miles from Berlin yesterday even as Adolf Hitler was demanding a

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Overshadowed by the great operation, which was not yet officially confirmed by the Soviet high command, were Red Army drives in Austria, Czechoslovakia and East Prussia.

In the Austrian Alps, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army battered through 1,100-foot hills to within 29 miles east of Austria's second city of Graz by capturing Fuerstenfeld in the Feistritz River Valley. Other spearheads battered through the Danube Valley to a point 59 miles east of Linz.

18 Miles From Bruenn

Farther north, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukranian Army made a 12-mile breakthrough in southern Moravia and plunged within 18 miles southeast of the Czechoslovak war-production city of Bruenn (Brno) by the capture of Horni Bojanovice. In East Prussia, Russian rearguards left only 44 square miles of the Samland Peninsula in enemy hands and thrust within 2 and 10 miles of the escape ports of Fischhausen and Pillau.

Late German broadcasts asserted that Soviet parachute troops who landed within Berlin's defense ring had been encircled and wiped out. But at the same time the enemy said that Soviet assault waves had torn a deep breach in enemy lines on both sides of Frankfurt on the Oder, 33 miles east of Berlin, as they battled to break a corridor through to the paratroopers.

Indirect Russ Confirmation

Indirect confirmation that the offensive had opened came from Moscow.

"The attack on Berlin from the east and west has started," a Soviet historian, Eugene Tarlel, said over the Moscow radio, while an Associated Press correspondent cabled through censorship: "There is reason to believe that the offensive of which the Nazis are in such dread is upon them."

The Triple Assault

According to German reports, the Russian grand strategy was developing into a triple assault that menaced Berlin frontally and threatened to link with American armies both north and south of the capital.

The attacks were coming from these directions:

1. Frontally, Marshal G. K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army was striking from bridgeheads across the Oder east and northeast of Berlin, on a 57-mile front from the Oder-Neisse River confluence near Fuerstenberg, 43 miles southeast of Berlin, to Wriezen, 23 miles northeast.

Infantrymen, supported by more than 200 tanks and a relentless artillery bombardment, struck west of the Oder fortress of Kuestrin and won control of high ground 3 miles west of Seelow, which is 26 miles east of Berlin. Here they were 23 miles east of Berlin.

Bridgeheads Linked

Zhukov's forces had slashed across the railroad defense line running east of Berlin from Wriezen to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Berlin admitted, and were storming a vital rail junction on that line 2 miles north of Seelow.

Capture of the heights linked several minor bridgeheads across the Oder between Kienitz, 32 miles northeast of Berlin, and Lebus, 32 miles east, Berlin said, and a battle was raging.

2. North of the central sector, the 2d and 3d White Russian armies of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky and Alexander M. Vasilevsky were reported tearing up communications between Berlin and the Baltic port of Stettin.

Stettin Being Shelled

In this sector, the enemy said, the combined armies established a bridgehead across the Oder River "just a few hours ago" in the area of Schwedt, 42 miles northeast of Berlin and 28 miles southwest of Stettin. The Moscow radio reported Stettin was under artillery fire.

The "hotly contested" bridgehead was within 15 miles of the Berlin-Stettin superhighway and 94 miles from the American 9th Army which crossed the Elbe River at Haverberg northwest of Berlin. Berlin said the Red Army intended cutting communications between Berlin and Stettin and flanking both cities.

3. Southeast of Berlin, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army was reported striking west from new bridgeheads across the Neisse River within 50 miles northeast of Dresden for a linkup south of Berlin with the American 3d Army, 85 miles away.

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Russians In Final Assault, Hitler Warns Troops

London, April 16 (AP)—Adolf Hitler declared tonight that the Russians, Germany's "arch enemy," had launched their final, long-expected offensive on the Eastern front, and exhorted his soldiers to beware of treacherous officers.

The offensive had been announced a few hours earlier by the German high command. Berlin broadcasts said Soviet armies set the massive onslaught in motion along a front of more than 100 miles at 3.50 A.M., with the objective of joining the Americans north and south of the capital. The Russians were reported breaking through German defenses and smashing to within 25 miles of Berlin.

Seelow Heights Captured

Transocean, German news agency, announced tonight that the Russians had captured the Seelow Heights, about 23 miles east of Berlin, and linked up their bridgeheads southwest and northwest of Kuestrin.

["The attack on Berlin has started from the east and west," Eugene Tarle, Soviet historian, said today in a Moscow broadcast on the Red Army hour program. The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.]

Remarks On Roosevelt Death

Hitler's fanatical appeal to his Eastern front soldiers dramatically focused the conditions within his Reich. His order of the day hinted darkly at Russian treachery, told Germans they must fight furiously to save their women from rape and murder, and held out the hope of a turn in the tide now that President Roosevelt is dead.

"For the last time the Jewish-Bolshevist arch enemy (Russia) has launched his massed attack," he proclaimed.

"Watch particularly for the few treacherous officers and soldiers who, in order to secure their miserable lives, will fight against us.

"Anyone who orders you to retreat and is unknown to you must be arrested immediately and if necessary disposed of, whatever his rank."

Calling upon the East front to "drown the Bolshevist assault in a blood bath," he declared the Russians would "suffer the old fate of Asia—they must and will perish front of the German capital."

"You yourselves know what fat threatens, particularly the Germar women, girls and children."

"Soldiers in the East, you yourselves know what fate threatens, particularly the German women, girls and children," Hitler asserted. "While old men and children are being murdered, women and girls are being reduced to the status of prostitutes, the remainder led away to Siberia."

"Expected Since January"

"We have expected this offensive and since January of this year everything has been done in order to build up a strong front. A tremendous artillery concentration is meeting the enemy," Hitler continued.

"This time the Bolsheviks will suffer the old fate of Asia—they must and will perish in front of the German capital.

"Whoever at this moment does not fulfill his duty is a traitor to onr nation.

"Berlin remains German," he declared. "Vienna will again become German. Europe will never become Russian."

Calls For "Blood Bath"

He concluded with an appeal to "drown the Bolshevik assault in a blood bath."

"At the moment when fate has eliminated the greatest war criminal of all times, the turn of the tide will come," he said.

Offensive Described

The German communiqué said the big Soviet streamroller swung into action from the mouth of the Neisse River, southeast of Berlin to the Oderbruch, a low plain on the west bank of the Oder, northeast of the capital.

"Bitter fighting is in progress on the entire front," said Berlin's war bulletin.

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New Oder Bridgehead

German broadcasts reported that a new bridgehead across the Oder River had been forged in the first hours of the offensive in the Schwedt area, 30 miles south of Stettin and 44 miles northeast of Berlin.

Schwedt is 105 miles from Seehausen, where American forces stand on the Elbe.

However, Russian and American forces were even closer to a junction north of Berlin, German broadcasts indicated. The Russians were reported attacking close to Wriezen, 24 miles northeast of Berlin and 91 miles from the American 9th Army on the Elbe at Tangermuende.

Southeast of Berlin, a Transocean broadcast said, the Russians lashed out in the Fuerstenberg area on the Oder toward Beeskow, 87 miles from American forces attacking in the Dessau area.

"The first Russian aim seems to be to enlarge the Kuestrin bridgehead," the German radio said in referring to the Seelow operations. "They tried to overrun the German front with 200 tanks there. Some breaches could be sealed off."

The Germans reported several weeks ago that the Russians reached Seelow, but were driven back 7 miles.

Reported Past St. Poelten

At the southern end of the front, Moscow dispatches said the Russians had driven well past St. Poelten, 28 miles west of Vienna, in a drive up the Danube Valley in Austria.

Berlin said the Russians in southeastern Moravia, the central section of Czechoslovakia, were driving strongly from Goeding toward Austerlitz, the battlefield where Napoleon with his outnumbered French won a classic victory over Russian and Austrian forces in 1805. Austerlitz is 12 miles west of the Czechoslovak munitions city of Bruenn.

On both sides of Ratibor, just beyond the northern Moravian border and 85 miles northeast of Austerlitz, the Germans said Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army was attacking afresh.

Artillery And Bombing

The German account said Stalin's spring offensive, which Moscow has been forecasting as a blow to end the war, opened at 3.50 A.M. with a tremendous artillery barrage and attacks by swarms of bombers. Powerful infantry and tank forces then swung into action, the high command said.

One German military spokesman said the Soviet offensive extended below the confluence of the Oder and Neisse from Forst to Muskau, 15 miles below Forst and 100 miles east of Leipzig.

The German accounts of attacks at Schwedt and Forst indicated therefore that three huge Soviet armies—Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian, the 1st White Russian, and Konev's 1st Ukrainian armies—had swung into the offensive with the aim of joining with the Americans both north and south of Berlin, besides making a frontal attack on the city.

Von Hammer Reports One Break

Ernest von Hammer, commentator for the German International Information Bureau, said:

"After a heavy artillery barrage, which was met by German artillery with withering effect, and after violent air attacks, the Russians, who had brought up their assault forces yesterday, launched their expected all-out offensive.

"According to reports so far available, they were checked at all points with the exception of one local breach."

Von Hammer said the Russians also opened strong attacks this morning in the Forst area, about 40 miles south of Frankfurst, and that they were repelled by the Germans.

Hitler in Appeal to Troops

Calls on German Soldiers to Halt Russians—Slurs President Roosevelt.

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London, April 16 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler tonight issued an order of the day to German soldiers on the eastern front calling on them to stop the Russians before they destroyed the Reich and the German people.

The text of the order as broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press follows:

"Soldiers on the eastern front: For the last time the Jewish-Bolshevist arch enemy has launched his massed attack. He is trying to destroy Germany and to wipe out our people.

"Soldiers in the east, you yourselves know what fate threatens particularly the German women, girls and children while old men and children are being murdered, women and girls are being reduced to the status of prostitutes. The remainder are led away to Siberia.

"We have expected this offensive and since January of this year everything has been done in order to build up a strong front. A tremendous artillery concentration is meeting the enemy. Our infantry losses have been made up with numerous new units. Alarm units, new formations and Volkssturm reinforce our front. This time the Bolsheviks will suffer the old fate of Asia—they must and will perish in front of the German capital. Whoever at this moment does not fulfill his duty is a traitor to our nation.

"The regiment or division which leaves its position acts so basely that it must be shamed by our women and children who in our towns are standing up to the bomb terror. Particularly watch the few treacherous officers and soldiers who, in order to secure their miserable lives, will fight against us in the Russian way and perhaps even in German uniform. Any one who orders you to retreat and is unknown to you must be arrested immediately and if necessary disposed of, whatever his rank. If in these days and weeks to come every soldier on the eastern front fulfills his duty, then the last assault of Asia will break in the same way in which the invasion of our enemy in the west will fail in the end, in spite of all his efforts.

"Berlin remains German, Vienna will again become German and Europe will never become Russian. Form a fanatic community to defend not the empty conception of the Fatherland, but for the defense of your home, your wives, your children and our future. At this moment the eyes of the whole German people are resting on you, my soldiers in the east, and the nation hopes that your steadfastness, your fanaticism, your weapons and your commanders will drown the Bolshevik assault in a blood-bath.

"At the moment when fate has eliminated the greatest war criminal of all times, the turn of the tide will come."

(signed) ADOLF HITLER.

6,000 PLANES HIT REICH IN MIGHTY DAYLIGHT ATTACK

Strategic Air War Over, Bombers to Be Used for Tactical Operations.

LUFTWAFFE SMASHED

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Allies Hammer 40 Enemy Airfields, Aerial Assault Continues.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 17—(AP) At least 845 German planes were destroyed yesterday by Allied fighters in a cataclysmic blow against the Nazi air force and last night an observer commented, "the Luftwaffe has been knocked out."

At the same time Gen. Carl A. Spaatz issued a special order of the day saying the strategic air war against Germany had ended victoriously and that hereafter U. S. heavy bombers would be used for tactical operations.

Giant Attack Continues

More than 6,000 Allied planes joined in the daylight assault on the enemy, and the German radio reported the air attacks were being continued through the night by both Russian and British bombers. The "achtung" warning service said Berlin had been raided three times before midnight.

The U. S. Eighth Air force, which sent nearly 2,100 warplanes from bases in Britain during the day, reported early this morning eight heavy bombers and 34 fighters were missing.

Approximately 2,000 fighter pilots participated in the history-making blast against Germany's hoarded frontline planes, splintering 812 of them on the ground and shooting 33 others from the sky.

Upwards of 40 enemy airfields in the Pilsen-Prague area of Czechoslovakia were strafed by U. S. Eighth Air force fighters which had escorted heavy bombers on a mission against communications targets. Tactical air forces based on the continent fanned out in a series of attacks against enemy airdromes and targets over a wide area.

This great assault, overshadowing the previous single day's record of 377 planes destroyed, made last Tuesday, raised to at least 2,953 the number of enemy aircraft wrecked in the first 16 days of April.

One competent air observer who could not be named, said "the Luftwaffe has been knocked out. It still has the planes—although the rate of production has greatly diminished while the number of its fighting craft destroyed has greatly increased—but the Germans have not the fuel or the pilots to fly what is left of their frontline planes. The Luftwaffe now has been reduced to nothing more than a nuisance value."

Strategic Air War Over

Spaatz, commander of the U. S. strategic air forces in Europe comprising the Eighth air force in Britain and the Fifteenth air force in Italy, said in his special order that "the advances of our ground forces have brought to a close the strategic air war" and declared that hereafter the heavy bombers and fighters of the strategic air forces would operate in conjunction with tactical units.

Actually, the concentration of the power forces of heavy bombers in direct tactical support of the ground forces already has begun. In yesterday's operations 450 Flying Fortresses smashed enemy troops positions around Bordeaux for the third straight day and another force of 750 Fortresses and Liberators attacked rail targets in Bavaria ahead of the advancing ground troops.

Mustangs and Thunderbolts, whose services as escorts for the heavy bombers were scarcely needed, dropped down for strafing runs and destroyed at least 647 planes on the ground. They shot down three others in combat during the Nazis' only effort at interception.

Some 1,000 Ninth air force fighters and fighterbombers, at a loss of two planes, wrecked 159 enemy aircraft on 19 airdromes and belted down 23 others in combat.

Pilots of the First Tactical air force added six more kills on the ground and one in the air while RAF Mustangs shot down six during an escort mission for Lancasters bombing the Baltic port of Swinemund north of Stettin.

Reconnaissance in recent days indicated the enemy was moving many planes to southern Germany, possibly for a last ditch stand, and the new attack was intended to knock out this concentration.

Planes Loaded with Bombs

Col. Ben Rimerman of Omaha, Neb., commander of the 353rd Mustang group, who himself destroyed six parked planes, said "some of the aircraft must have been loaded with bombs and gassed up for a mission, for when we hit them they burned a few minutes and then blew up with a terrific explosion."

Spaatz, in his order of the day to personnel of the U. S. Eighth and Fifteenth air forces, said:

"The advances of our ground forces have brought to a close the strategic air war waged by the United States strategic air forces.

"It has been won with a decisiveness becoming increasingly evident as our armies overrun Germany. From now onward our strategic air forces must operate with our tactical air forces in close cooperation with our armies.

"All units of the United States strategic air forces are commended for their part in winning the strategic air war and are enjoined to continue with undiminished effort and precision the final tactical phase of air action to secure the ultimate objective—the complete defeat of Germany."

Today's aerial assault began early in the morning when some 450 Flying Fortresses bombed German positions in the Bordeaux area for the third straight day.

Then a fleet of 750 American Liberators and Flying Fortresses, escorted by more than 850 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, struck the Regensburg area in Bavaria.

A railyard and bridge at Regensburg, yards at Landshut, and Plattling and a bridge at Straubing, all from 24 to 34 miles south and southeast of Regensburg, were the main targets. All are important traffic links necessary to maintain German mobility in the zone being compressed by Allied drives from east and west.

Enemy Troops Raked

In Magdeburg they knocked out an ammunition dump and raked enemy troops ahead of American forces southeast of the city.

More than 150 Marauders and Invaders smashed supply dumps at Zorbst, and a force of 100 other bombers destroyed a rail station and many surrounding buildings at Gunzenhausen, 26 miles southwest of Nuernberg.

Twelve Thunderbolt pilots of the 9th Air Force silenced four huge railway guns shelling American armored forces southeast of Leipzig, blowing them up after a ground controller had radioed for help. The guns, camouflaged on rail cars, were detected by Major Harry Peterson, Dallas, Texas, formation leader.

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3,500 Planes Rip Nazi Supply Routes In South

London, April 16 (AP)—More than 3,500 Allied planes scoured Germany from Berlin to Regensburg, in Bavaria, today, hitting at least fifteen rail yards and bridges along routes through which the Nazis are straining to get supplies into southern Germany.

Some 750 United States 8th Air Force heavy bombers hit the Regensburg area, striking at rail junctions, bridge and airfields in front of Hitler's mountain redoubt, while more than 850 United States 9th Air Force medium bombers ripped similar targets in central Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Three Night Blows At Berlin

Berlin was bombed three times during the night.

Today's big fleet of American heavy bombers hit freight yards and rail bridges in Regensburg itself, bridges at Straubing, 24 miles to the southeast, and freight yards at Landshut, 35 miles south of Regensburg, and Plattling, 32 miles to the southeast.

This morning 450 Flying Fortresses bombed German ground installations on the Gironde estuary at Bordeaux for the third consecutive day.

Again flying without fighter cover, the Forts concentrated their loads in the Pointe de Grave area on the south side of the estuary where the Nazis had several guns guarding the port entrance.

Berlin residents were kept in shelters for two hours last night during three attacks by RAF Mosquitos.

Pottsdam Aflame

Airmen reported that fires set in the western suburb of Pottsdam by the heavy RAF raid Saturday night were still burning. One Mosquito was lost.

More than 1,300 American heavy bombers attacked German pockets of resistance around Bordeaux yesterday in support of the surprise land and sea assault to open the big French port.

They dropped more than 460,000 gallons of liquid fire on ground installations in the form of a new fire bomb that resembles extra fuel tanks carried by fighter planes. Results were described as spectacular and successful.

Explode On Contact

An inflammable jellylike substance is placed inside tanks fitted with detonators which explode on impact. The contents are splashed over a 60-yard area. The bombs are highly effective against trenches, machine-gun nests, field-gun positions and pillboxes.

Over the week end 81 German planes were shot up on the ground and in the air, bringing to 1,474 the number destroyed by Allied pilots in the last eight days.

mable jelly-like substance is placed inside tanks fitted with detonators which explode on impact. The contents are splashed over an area of sixty yards.

Four large railway guns which have been shelling American armored forces southeast of Leipzig were silenced today by twelve Thunderbolt divebombers.

"The bombs hit five ammunition cars and blew one of the guns sky-high," said Lieut. Barton P. Christopher of 142 East 61st street, New York city.

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PUSH TO 'END WAR' HELD ON IN ITALY

U.S. 5th Army Joins British 8th In Assault

Howard M. Norton says Nazi cave defenses in Italy are invulnerable except to T.N.T. ..... *Page 4*

Rome, April 16 (AP)—An offensive described by Field Marshal Sir Harold L. Alexander as "the last battle which will end the war" was launched today with American 5th Army troops joining in the assault begun a week ago by forces of the British 8th Army in a mighty effort to drive the Germans from northern Italy.

A bombardment by 1,233 heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force preceded the American jumpoff in mountainous territory heavily mined and bitterly defended south of Bologna. German defenses were saturated by nearly 25,000 bombs, with the carpet of explosives falling at points within 5½ miles of Allied lines.

Much Hard Fighting Ahead

Special orders of the day, issued by Alexander and by Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, expressed confidence that the present attack would attain its objective—complete defeat of some 26 Nazi divisions in Italy—but also warned that there was much hard fighting ahead.

Allied artillery poured 75,000 shells into enemy positions during last night. Many Germans were found in dazed condition when doughboys overran their first objectives below Bologna early today.

By midafternoon Allied infantry was locked in savage combat with Germans manning the strongest mountain defenses the enemy ever has thrown up on this rugged peninsula—defenses he has had 5) months to prepare.

In spite of this, 5th Army troops captured a dominating 2,200-foot peak just east of Highway 64 three hours after the attack began. Fighter-bombers raging ahead of the ground troops had torn huge chunks out of the granite peak with bombs which threw stones hundreds of feet high.

Riflemen advancing between Highway 64 and a point some 4 miles east of Highway 65—the main Bologna-Florence route—found the going extremely rough as they ground out yard-by-yard gains against mortar and machine-gun crews dug in almost elbow to elbow at many places.

The slopes of two heights west of Highway 65, Monte Rumici and Monte Adone, which command the Savenna Valley as well as the Bologna-Florence road, were under bitter attack.

8th's "Unique Opportunity"

Lieutenant General Sir Richard McCreery, commanding the 8th Army, told his advancing troops: "We have the unique opportunity to destroy the enemy in his present positions, because, owing to his lack of fuel, he is incapable of large-scale and rapid movement."

The Germans fought viciously, but steadily lost ground in their efforts to defend the vital Argenta Gap, key to the Po River and Ferrara. The 8th Army shoved the Germans to within a mile of Argenta, established another bridgehead across the Sillaro 2½ miles southwest of Bastia, and drove on to the next canal barrier.

Nazis Dug Out Of Caves

A special fighting unit under Lieut. Melvin M. Smith, Waco, Texas, worked through the village of Furcoli and dug the remaining Nazis out of fortified caves on the forward slope of Monte Rumici, establishing a road block.

East of Highway 65 other American troops battered at dominating features in an advance which was measured in yards in the early hours of the day, but slowly picked up speed.

Troops commanded by Lieut. Robert A. Armstrong, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieut. Leo Goldberg, the Bronx, finally dug the Nazis out of the rubble of a church graveyard after an eight-hour struggle.

The American 10th Mountain Division, which Marshal Alexander recently nicknamed the "Cat's Whiskers," seized Monte Pienna and Monte Sette Crocci in the first stages of the attack. These peaks are a few thousand yards northwest of Vergato, German bastion on Highway 64 about 17 miles southwest of Bologna. Casigno, a village a mile east of Vergato, also was taken.

Allies Attacking On The Entire Italy Front

Rome, April 16 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark announced today that the "spring offensive in the Mediterranean theater has begun," with the United States 5th and the British 8th armies engaged in operations along the entire Italian front.

The 8th struck on the eastern end of the front a week ago and the 5th jumped into the fight today along the central and western sectors.

1,233 Bombers Strike First

The 5th's attack was preceded yesterday by a raid by 1,233 heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force on German targets south of Bologna. At places the carpet of bombs fell within 5½ miles of 5th Army lines.

The experience of the 8th Army in its week-old offensive indicates that the 5th will face bitter and bloody fighting in its effort to break out of the mountains south of Bologna and into the broad Po Valley.

The Germans have chosen to fight for northern Italy despite military disasters which are ripping the Reich apart.

"Only Need One Mighty Punch"

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean, in a special order of the day declared:

"German forces now are very groggy and only need one mighty punch to kn[illegible]hem out for good.

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The moment now has come for us to take the field for the last battle which will end the war in Europe.

"It will not be a walkover. The mortally wounded beast still will be very dangerous . . . but the end is quite certain. . . . You who have won every battle you have fought are going to win this one."

Air Records Broken

The 15th Air Force broke all previous records for number of planes employed and tonnage dropped over the mountains south of Bologna.

Medium bombers attacked ahead of 5th and 8th Army troops. The 10th Mountain Division seized Mount Pigna and Mount Sette Croci in an advance through wide fields of anti-personnel mines.

Mount Sette Croci, a few thousand yards northwest of Vergato, German stronghold on Highway 64, was held by the enemy against heavy pressure for several months. Casigno, to the east, was taken.

8th Drives On Argenta Gap

Eighth Army troops, meanwhile, drove north toward the Argenta Gap, which opens on the flatlands leading to Ferrara and the Po River.

Polish troops, driving from captured Imola, closed in on Castel San Pietro, only 12 miles east of Bologna, after crossing the Sellustra River. On the right flank other Polish units captured a Sillaro River bridge intact and fanned out on the far bank.

In moving up the Bologna-Rimini highway toward Castel San Pietro, the Poles captured Toscanella. South of the highway, Mount Bello, commanding point in the Apennine foothills, was taken.

Leaflets Warn Residents

Thousands of leaflets were dropped prior to the heavy raids.

They warned residents in the 5th Army area that the Allies were fighting "the last great battles to liberate Italy and destroy the Nazi invader."

U. S. PILOTS HIT NAZIS WITH KITCHEN SINK

MORN

ROME, April 16—(AP) Two Milwaukee members of a Liberator bomber crew participating in the Fifteenth Air force's aerial support of the northern Italy ground offensive literally hit the enemy with the kitchen sink today.

The household fixture, hauled aboard the bomber attached to the 47th wing by Second Lt. Frank R. Oswald and bombardier-gunner Sgt. Ervin R. Dahlmann, was the crowning blow in a rain of explosives spread on enemy positions.

The Milwaukeeans found the sink in an abandoned schoolhouse and obtained permission to take it along in order to make the Germans feel literally the American slang expression. Dahlmann pushed it out after the bombs had been released.

34th Infantry Division In Combat 500 Days

NIGHT

Rome, April 16 (AP)—The veteran United States 34th Infantry Division claimed a record for American forces in this war today when it completed 500 days of actual combat.

As a matter of fact, 5th Army headquarters announced, there are some Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota National Guardsmen, who made up the original 34th in the division who have been in more than 600 days and are still going strong.

These men were with the 34th when it first sailed from the United States in January, 1942, and later, in November of the same year, when it went to North Africa.

The 34th, now commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, of Chicago, has won nearly 22,000 awards, including nine Medals of Honor, 98 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1,052 Silver Stars, 15,000 Purple Hearts and three Presidential Unit Citations.

Nazis Build Defenses in Austria.

GHORM

Moscow, April 16 (A. P.).—Hurled back one-third the way to Linz on the Vienna-Munich trunk highway, the Germans massed anti-tank defenses today along the Erlauf River, fifteen miles west of fallen St. Poelten, seeking to block the big Soviet push along the Danube Valley in Austria.

Northwest of St. Poelten, Russian armor battered at a relatively large garrison holding out at Melk, an important Danube communications junction. Melk was in danger of being outflanked, however, by another arm of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army pushing southwest of St. Poelten.

Progress along the Vienna-Munich highway was hard because of the many natural obstacles. The Nazis had converted virtually every hill and ravine into anti-tank defenses. Tolbukhin employed cavalry, fast armored cars and light tank for his spearheads, which have cut behind some German positions.

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REDS STAND FIRM ON POLISH ISSUE

LONDON, Thursday, April 17—(AP) The Soviet government continues to insist on the absolute necessity of participation by the Polish provisional government at Warsaw in the San Francisco conference, the Moscow radio said early today.

The Moscow broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, took note of the American and British position that until reorganization of the Polish provisional government they do not consider it possible to invite its representatives to the conference.

The broadcast recalled an earlier Moscow announcement that in the event a Coalition government of Poland could not be agreed upon in time for participation in the United Nations conference, it would be necessary to invite the Warsaw Poles to San Francisco because "this government is exercising its authority throughout Polish territory and is enjoying the support of the Polish people."

Boh the United States and Britain have maintained that only through a reorganized provisional government as envisaged at the Big Three's Yalta conference could Poland be represented at San Francisco.

This view was reiterated in Washington by an official of the State department on March 31 after the Soviet news agency Tass had issued a statement saying the Russian government endorsed the bid of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Poles for inclusion in the conference.

(The Washington Star said Monday afternoon that it was reported Premier Stalin had agreed to establishment of a new Polish government, thus breaking the stalemate on the Polish question.)

with the forthcoming session of the Supreme Soviet, the Government—in view of the circumstances set forth—has accepted the invitation," the Kremlin said.

Stalin's decision was acclaimed in London diplomatic circles as the British press praised President Truman for a statesmanlike act in making a direct bid for Molotov's attendance.

The general view here was that the development had enhanced the outlook for the impending conference and that any decisions reached there would carry a weight which they would not have had otherwise.

Some observers saw in Stalin's decision a hint that agreement on the Polish problem was near—arguing that he would not have consented to have Molotov go to San Francisco unless he were sure a Polish delegation would be present.

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Russ Sincerity Indicated

Moscow, April 16 (AP)—The decision of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to attend the San Francisco conference was said on good authority today to reflect the Soviet Union's sincere desire for earnest co-operation with her Allies in building a sound and workable peace.

Task More Difficult

This is a task generally regarded here as rendered more difficult by the death of President Roosevelt, which the Russians have taken very hard.

The whole nation is in official mourning for the late President, who has been paid high compliments by Russian press and officials as one of the main architects of the future peace.

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Molotov To Visit Truman In D.C.

London, April 16 (AP)—Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov will visit President Truman at the White House en route to the San Francisco World Security Conference, the Moscow radio announced today.

The broadcast declared that Premier Marshal Stalin's decision to send Molotov to San Francisco was a direct result of Truman's invitation.

"Despite the difficulties arising through Comrade Molotov's absence from Moscow in connection

REPORTS PAPEN PRISONER HERE

Paris Hears ex-Diplomat Has Been Flown to U. S.

London, April 16 (A. P.).—Dr. Mannfred Zapp, Nazi propaganda chief expelled from the United States in 1941, has been captured by American Third Army troops. European broadcasts declared last night that Prince August Wilhelm and Field Marshal August von Mackensen, 96 years old, who commanded the German eastern front in the first world war, also had been captured.

Meanwhile, Franz von Papen was reported to be awaiting processing in Europe as a bona fide prisoner of war. A Paris dispatch said that Supreme Headquarters would neither confirm nor deny reports that the notorious German diplomat had been flown to the United States.

Dr. Zapp, chief Nazi propaganda agent in the United States from 1936 to 1941, was seized by troops of the Eighty-ninth Infantry Division, Thoburn Wiant, A. P. correspondent, reported. The Eighty-seventh Infantry Division found at Bad Blankenberg Gen. Vittorio Foschini, formerly Benito Mussolini's Minister of Information for the Italian armed forces.

Americans Capture Alfred Krupp.

American troops, closing in on the Ruhr pocket, "this week came on the 800-room showplace of the fabulously wealthy munitions king, Alfred Krupp, who lived there with a staff of hundreds of servants," the Absie radio reported today. The broadcast quoted a London Sunday Express correspondent in describing the entry of American troops into the mansion of Herr Krupp, whom they dubbed "Little Alfi."

"Shortly after 10 o'clock last Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Clarence M. Sasmoyan and his German-speaking adjutant, entered the museum-like entrance hall, some sixty meters long. Servants hurried, cringing, to receive them."

"Who lives here?"

"My master, the former engineer Alfred Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach."

"Yea, where is he?"

"Upstairs."

"Well bring him down at once, do you understand, at once."

"A few seconds later down came 'Little Alfi,' a picture of sullen arrogance, defiance and fright. On his head was a gray felt hat which he insolently retained. 'What's your name?' the colonel asked. Krupp gave his full name, with all his titles, and added: 'I am the owner of this property. What do you want?'

"'O. K. Buddy, you are the guy we want. Let's go.'

"In describing the scene later, the American officer said: 'The guy started to make a speech, so I just grabbed him by the neck and tossed him into a jeep. He is just a little weed, about 5 feet 6 inches. I wish you could have seen the chief rat when we started to question him. He was scared to death. Thin lips and hands trembling, and leg muscles working in and out like piston rods.'"

EXILE POLES REPLY TO MIKOLAJCZYK

CHRISTIE

London, April 16 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile tonight denounced former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's indorsement of the Crimea conference decisions on Poland, and said that he had acted contrary to "unanimous Polish public opinion," and that he had made "more difficult the defense of the real interests of the Polish Republic." Mikolajczyk had said yesterday that "to remove all doubts as to my attitude, I wish to declare that I accept the Crimea decision in regard to the future of Poland."

Todays reply declared that Mikolajczyk, "by accepting without reservation the results of the Crimea Conference . . . clearly appears as a belated candidate for inclusion in conversations which are perhaps already in progress somewhere, and to which quite possibly he will not be admitted." The London Poles further charged his attitude may serve Russia "as a tactically convenient basis for negotiations."

Washington, London, and Moscow have urged the Poles to form a coalition government in time for participation in the San Francisco conference opening on April 25. A group of Polish leaders have been reported conferring with the Russian and Allied authorities for that purpose.

'Celebrators' Fill London Hotels

London, April 16 (AP)—Thousands of visitors are pouring into London and jamming hotels, hopeful of being here for the celebration that will take place when V-E day is proclaimed.

The police announced plans for concentrating hundreds of officers in central London, but the bobbies have been instructed to allow the celebrators "considerable latitude."

A gigantic aerial parade is expected as part of the V-E day show, and Sabbath strollers got a preview yesterday as more than 1,000 United States 8th Air Force Liberators flew low over London on their return from the attack on Germans pocketed in the Bordeau area.

Last night RAF planes engaged in exercises over the capital flashed "V's" to civilians and soldiers in the streets below. Held in the strong glare of searchlights, the planes switched their navigation lights on and off for the "V" sig

Canfield in London for Study

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Representative Gordon Canfield, Republican, of New Jersey, arrived in London today to study merchant marine problems. The Representative, a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, visited London last June after crossing the Atlantic as a merchant seaman on a tanker.

Tito Leaves Moscow, Report

London, April 16 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had left Moscow last night after military and economic talks with Stalin and other Russian leaders. He was accompanied to the airport by Vyacheslav Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Andrey J. Vyshinsky, vice commissar.

Col. Stuart Awarded Medal For Gallantry

London, April 16 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert Stuart, San Jose, Cal., air executive officer of the 95th bombardment group of the United States 8th Air Force, has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, it was announced today.

He earned the citation as group commander in a bombing assault of the Nuremberg rail yard last February 20, when he maintained the lead position and guided the formation over the center of the target although his plane was hit repeatedly by flak which knocked out two engines and several instruments and seriously wounded one crewman.

GI's Would Wait Defeat Of Japan for V-E Fete

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 16—Real celebrations of V-E Day should be postponed until after the defeat of Japan, in the opinion of most

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American servicemen questioned at a Red Cross club today.

And most of them do not want to see any proclamation of victory over Germany until the fighting is virtually over.

This reaction was summed up by Pfc. Merton Yahn of Suffern, N. Y., Eightieth Division infantryman just out of a hospital and en route back to join his Third Army outfit:

"I suppose it's all right if they want to proclaim the end of organized resistance, but it seems to me that it would be pretty foolish as long as we still have any real fighting to do. I'd hate to get killed after the folks back home had been told that the war was over—and I certainly think it would be very wrong to have any real celebrations any time before Japan was beaten."

Mutiny in Norway Reported

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The German High Command has been compelled to force troops to embark in Norway for the hazardous voyage to Germany as a result of "almost inevitable" air attacks on troop ships, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency said today. The agency said frequent mutiny or near-mutiny of arm, units on ships had occurred.

Plane Record Claimed

London, April 16 (AP)—Capt. Robert Ammon, Reading Pa., claimed a new individual record of eleven enemy planes destroyed after today's tremendous fighter sweep over German airfields. The previous high mark was ten.

Gestapo Is Poisoning Bresleau Food, Reds Say

London, April 16 (AP)—The Russians reported tonight that Gestapo squads in beseiged Breslau were preparing for the city's fall by poisoning food and wine.

The Soviet Embassy in London, making a dispatch from a Soviet war correspondent, V. Satrikov, quoted him as saying that prisoners disclosed the scheme.

Well-organized squads are engaged in the work, the correspondent said, carefully opening, poisoning and resealing canned goods and bottles in the hope that unsuspecting Russian troops will die.

Fired For Doing Good Job

London, April 16 (AP)—Chubby "Potato Pete," whose face has peered at Britons from millions of posters, was fired today by the Ministry of Food. He did so well the job of persuading people to eat potatoes that once-plentiful spuds are now scarce.

'Fort' Officer Says Crew Got Out

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE, in England, April 16 (AP)—Lieut. John E. Watkins, 26 years of age, of Glen Ridge, N. J., was navigator on the Flying Fortress, City of Savannah II which was last seen headed for Russia flying by automatic pilot and without a crew. All members of the crew got out safely, Lieut. John E. Rutt, 26, of Parma, Ohio, co-pilot, said when he returned to his base. No word has been received from the other crew members.

German Boat Crew Gives Up

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 16 (AP)—Thirteen German seamen in a torpedo boat flying a white flag arrived in Swedish waters near Goeteborg today and were interned.

DAILY BERLIN RIOTS CITED

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People Held Ripe To Rebel For Food, Not Freedom

[Olle Ollen, Berlin correspondent of the Stockholms Morgontidningen, was one of the last two Swedish correspondents in Germany.]

By OLLE OLLEN

Stockholm, April 16 (AP)—Hunger riots were occuring daily in the northern and eastern sections of Berlin when I left the German capital, eight days ago.

On the eve of my departure, hungry mothers of starving children stormed food shops in the Alexanderplatz and almost lynched an SA (stormtroop) guard who tried to quiet them with the suggestion they economize on their bread rations.

The population is ripe for rebellion but it will be a hunger revolt, not a fight for freedom.

Freedom Forgotten

The Germans have forgotten what freedom is. As long as starvation stays away from their doors there never is any chance of insurrection even though 90 per cent of the capital's citizens heartily wish for a speedy end to the Nazi hierarchy.

Not even the iron grip of the SS (Elite Guard) can prevent hungry mothers from storming bakeries or bread wagons which are not provided with a military guard.

A month ago Berlin was an apathetic city, a city which, compared with Copenhagen, was like dough not yet in ferment. No machine-gun pistols rattled unexpectedly in the streets. No "freedom fighters" tried to accelerate with bombs the inevitable development. There were no great illegal organizations functioning, only weariness and loquacious hopelessness.

A Second Berchtesgaden

Suddenly the situation grew acute a week or so ago. Now only Allied columns with field kitchens can prevent a "mothers' hunger rebellion."

It is certain that the Nazis' last bastions will be defended by desperadoes who will fight to postpone their own doom and will not hesitate to use all means to prolong the struggle a few days or weeks.

Not all the arms and ammunition depots in the German citadel are emptied yet. There are huge caves blasted into the mountains at positions to which Hitler and other Nazi leaders plan to retire for a last fight.

Next to Berchtesgaden, Hitler's Bavarian headquarters, the most noted mountain fortress is located at Weinboehla, between Meissen and Dresden, where enormous installations have been built.

Not Everything Turned Over

There will be many a small citadel remaining inside zones already militarily liquidated. Hitler himself will observe his last birthday as dictator April 20 in his eagle's nest at Berchtesgaden, perhaps to stay there for good.

Hitler still has not turned everything over to his aides, even if Heinrich Himmler and the propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, are now chiefly responsible for the Nazi leadership.

Himmler is more active than ever before and permits himself to be seen much more often. He spends most of his time in his headquarters at Zossen, 22 miles south of Berlin, which is packed with arms and is the nerve center of military activity.

Goebbel's Palace Wrecked

Berlin's dictator, Dr. Goebbels, now lives in his fortress. His beautiful propaganda palace on Wilhelmplatz was completely destroyed by three direct hits during a Mosquito bomber raid.

If Goebbels can hold Berlin, certain key points surely will offer resistance. One of these is the inner city core around the so-called Bendler block. The area also embraces the Reichschancellory opposite the Tiergarten, the Unter den Linden artery from the Brandenburger Gate at the Tiergarten end to the cathedral, the Hallesches Gate, Anhalter Station, Potsdamer Platz and Potsdamer Bridge back to the Tiergarten.

in this zone there are many first-class barricades built by military experts. The Brandenburger Gate is closed except for a small traffic passage. Bridges are mined. Foxholes for rocket fighters dot the Tiergarten. Tanks have been dug in. Trench systems connect camouflaged fuel and ammunition dumps.

Furniture Vans As Plugs

Supplies of food, ammunition and medicine are stored in great quantities. The anti-aircraft is prepared for a long siege.

Around this core lie many lesser barricades.

Most of Berlin's furniture vans have been converted into barricade plugs. They are filled with stones and sand and will be rolled into the openings when the storm breaks.

Spain Lifts Curb On News

APR 1

Madrid, April 16 (AP)—Foreign correspondents were informed today that the Spanish Government had lifted its censorship on all news sent by them to the outside world.

Jose Lequerica, Foreign Minister, received all United Nations press representatives and announced: "I only want to tell you that henceforth your telegrams will be subjected to no censorship whatsoever. The only request I make it that you tell the readers this."

After a moment of silence from a score of newsmen who had worked under the censorship of the Falange party since the Spanish civil war, one correspondent asked whether correspondents might not be called to account for what they had transmitted, after a period of time without censorship.

Something Universal

"I believe something of that kind is true in all countries," Lequerica replied.

He said the Spanish domestic press would continue under the usual Falange censorship.

The first uncensored news dispatch sent from Spain since July 18, 1936, was filed today by the Associated Press.

No More Censorship

The dispatch reported Foreign Minister Lequerica's announcement declaring that henceforth all censorship on Spanish news to the outside world was eliminated.

Spain by no means a free press now, but has taken a long stride in that direction. The domestic press will continue to be censored by the Falange party.

The order, approved by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his Cabinet, was a triumph for Lequerica, who has apparently been convinced that what was being said about Spain outside the barriers of censorship was even worse than what could be truthfully said once that barrier was torn down.

Censored Dispatches Listed

Spanish news recently censored included dispatches that:

A large republican tricolor of red, yellow and purple floated from the tower of the pantheon of famed Spaniards in downtown Madrid on April 14, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. It remained on the tower until early afternoon when firemen finally pulled it down.

Tiny republican flags were plastered on the walls of several workers' suburbs the same day.

Police and troops patrolling Madrid were increased in number on April 13. On the eve of the republican anniversary, some troops in the Madrid garrison slept in their clothing, with side arms and hand grenades beside them.

Eliminates Russian News

The domestic press eliminates every news item from a Russian source, almost everything favorable to Russia and everything referring to republican Spaniards which is not unfavorable.

Spain has said nothing about demonstrations in France favoring the republic unless they are fortunate enough to own a radio.

Other news stories suppressed recently by Falangist censorship were:

That this correspondent believes it will not be long before some step will be taken to separate the Falange party from the state and to authorize certain "safe" rightist parties like the Monarchists, the Carlists and even the Accion Popular to organize openly and to publish their own newspapers.

Arrests Still Made

That leftists—mainly socialists and syndicalists—are still being arrested and jailed in Spain and that many persons arrested November 23, 1944, on political charges are still in jail.

That Spaniards are still condemned to death by military courts and executed for crimes having their origin in the civil war.

The censors were quick to eliminate any reference to Spain's former stand on world affairs and particularly any reference to Franco's attitude as indicated February 14, 1942, when he said: "If the road to Berlin is opened (to the Russians), then there would be not only a division of volunteers but a million Spaniards would offer themselves."

Franco Quotations Censored

Another Franco quotation methodically censored in recent months was "the Allies have lost the war. Nothing remains of their strength." That was in a speech on July 17, 1941, when Franco charged the United States with tying political strings to offers of economic aid.

These statements were made, however, in Spain's "nonbelligerent" days, when the Germans stood in the Pyrenees and the Allies had not yet landed in North Africa.

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368 JAP PLANES BAGGED BY YANKS

Carrier Craft Attack Kyushu, Troops Land on Island Off Okinawa.

GUAM, Tuesday, April 17.—(AP) A new series of fanatical Japanese aerial raids on American forces at Okinawa and U. S. carrier plane strikes on the Japanese home island of Kyushu cost the enemy 368 warplanes destroyed and 60 damaged in four days, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

These losses increased to 1,674 the number of Japanese planes destroyed off the Ryukyus and at Kyushu since March 18.

Nimitz also reported:

Yanks Land On Ie Shima

Elements of the 24th Army corps landed on little Ie Shima, three miles west of Okinawa's Motobu peninsula, yesterday morning. Against light initial resistance, they quickly captured the island's three-runway airfield.

Yanks have killed 9,108 Japanese and taken 391 prisoners through midnight Friday—the first 13 days of the Okinawa campaign. In addition, 85,000 civilians have been brought under jurisdiction of the American military government.

Land-based Army Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima bases attacked ground installations at Kanoya and Kushira on Kyushu island April 16. This was the first reported raid by bombers smaller than B-29s on any of the Empire's home islands.

On Okinawa, Marines continued their advance toward the island's northwest tip over rugged terrain. On the southern front, there was little change in the lines as naval guns and carrier planes continued to join field artillery in bombardment of the enemy's well-prepared positions.

Cargo Ship Damaged

Navy search planes heavily damaged a small cargo ship in the northern Ryukyus and Army Black Widow night fighters attacked military installations in the Bonins.

The Japanese launched heavy air attacks against American forces in and around Okinawa yesterday. Yank pilots, ships' gunners and land-based antiaircraft gunners destroyed 242 of the attackers.

Nimitz did not say whether American forces suffered damage in these attacks.

Nimitz disclosed that 9,108 Japanese troops had been killed on Okinawa and 391 taken prisoner up to Friday midnight. That covered the first 13 days of the Okinawa campaign. The prisoner figure was for military personnel only. Approximately 85,000 civilians have been placed under American military government supervision.

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400 SUPERFORTS RENEW RAID ON BLAZING TOKYO

New Holocaust Is Visible From Record Distance of 150 Miles.

VAST DESTRUCTION REVEALED

Pictures Show 27 Square Miles Wiped Out as Usable Industrial Area.

Guam, April 16 (A. P.).—Another 400 Superfortresses early today rained fire bombs on a Tokyo that was still burning after last Saturday's attack.

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Reconnaissance photographs showed that 296,000,000 square feet—ten and three-quarters square miles—of Tokyo's arsenal area were burned out on Saturday, bringing to twenty-seven and a half sqaure miles the area devastated in the two raids of March 10 and April 14. Saturday's fires swept over twice the target area, including the prized Itabashi arsenal.

In a broadcast communique, Japanese Imperial headquarters conceded that today's raid started "a considerable number of fires," and the Tokyo radio added that some of them burned for seven hours.

[At Washington this afternoon Air Force headquarters reported eleven Superfortresses missing—an unusually high percentage—but said that some may turn up later. Meanwhile, in a broadcast picked up by the FCC at San Francisco, the Tokyo radio said that the Russian embassy has been burned and destroyed by American bombings, and that fifteen Philippine-based American Liberator bombers yesterday attacked the cities of Taichu and Shinchiku on Formosa.]

Seen 150 Miles Away.

Returning pilots said that today's holocaust was visible 150 miles away. That is the furthest distance they have ever reported seeing flames.

The Tokyo target today was the southeastern corner of the city, one of its principal industrial areas. The section is bordered by Tokyo Bay on the east and the Tama River on the south.

Kawasaki, industrial suburb adjoining Tokyo on the south, was a second target today. Ninth largest city in Japan, it shares the Tokyo-Yokohama railroads, highways, power system and communications networks. The three cities combine to form a twenty-five-mile-long builtup area along the western shore of Tokyo Bay.

Tell of Destruction Wrought.

Japan's urban areas have been swept by low-level incendiary raids which have destroyed 43.7 square miles of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe. Demolition raids already have knocked out one of the empire's two principal aircraft engine plants and left the other badly battered.

The staff of Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, announced today that the Mitsubishi engine works at Nagoya, a B-29 target on April 7, was "95 per cent destroyed—no longer a target." Photographs showed two of the three main assembly buildings 100 per cent gutted, the third 80 per cent destroyed. The Nakajima Musashino plant (near Tokyo) was "over half knocked out," the staff reported, but no estimate was given as to production curtailment. The Nakajima plant was last hit on April 12. The Mitsubishi and Nakajima Musachina plants have accounted for an estimated 75 per cent of all Japanese aircraft engine output.

The Shizuoka aircraft engine works eighty miles southwest of Tokyo also was described as "completely gutted and not now a target."

The Japanese have shown no ability to handle the heavy machinery repairs necessarily involved in rebuilding these plants, the staff announcement went on to say, and staff officers expressed the belief that total destruction of Tokyo would not be required to bring its war production to a full stop since shortages of food, shelter, clothing and fuel also hamper the enemy's war effort.

ERASING JAPS' OUTPUT IS AIM

U.S. Trying To Eliminate All Tokyo War Production

Guam, *Tuesday*, April 17 (AP)—Total elimination of Tokyo's war production became a definite goal today after American B-29's in a Monday predawn mass raid added destruction to the 27½ square miles of the city already in ruins.

Staff officers of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May's 21st Bomber Command here figured all production would come to a standstill without actual destruction of the 65-square-mile urban industrial area.

Tokyo radio admitted the Monday raid on the southwestern section and on adjacent Kawasaki left fires burning for seven hours.

The Japanese Cabinet met in emergency session late Monday to discuss "the latest devastation of the war," Radio Tokyo said.

11 Bombers Missing

Another Tokyo report, lacking confirmation, said United States medium Mitchell bombers and navy carrier planes, striking Japan for the second successive day, raided Kyushu Island Monday.

This was the first report of any source of medium bombers, which could fly from Iwo Jima, attacking Japan's mainland since the Doolittle carrier-based Mitchells' daring 1942 mission.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington said eleven bombers (some of which may be reported later) had failed to return from Monday's incendiary raid, the second on Toyko in 48 hours. Possibly as many as 400 B-29's participated.

Crews of the Superfortresses saw fires still burning in the great arsenal area of northwestern Tokyo from Saturday's before-dawn raid by an approximately equal force.

Fires Are Extensive

Brig. Gen. John H. Davies, of Piedmont, Cal., who flew as observer with the Monday raiders, said anti-aircraft fire was "terrific" and Japanese night fighter planes were "extremely active."

The 20th Air Force communiqué reported: "Crews returning to their bases reported that fires merged into conflagration that was visible 100 miles at sea. One Superfortress crew was 137 miles en route home when it observed an explosion that 'illuminated the whole sky over Tokyo.'"

Monday's raid was the sixteenth attack on Tokyo by Marianas-based Superfortresses and the second on Kawasaki, industrial suburb just across the Tama River.

Nagoya Hard Hit

Le May's staff report said reconnaissance photographs disclosed at least 10.7 square miles of the arsenal area was burned in Saturday's raid. This brought the total burned in the two previous big incendiary missions (the first was on March 10) to a minimum of 27.5 square miles. Monday's destruction will boost this figure.

The staff also reported some 15½ square miles have been destroyed in Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, and that demolition raids have knocked out one of Japan's two largest aircraft engine plants and "over half knocked out" the other. These plants, the Mitsubishi at Nagoya and the Nakajima Musashino near Tokyo, have produced an estimated 75 per cent of Japan's aircraft engines.

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Japs' Artillery Fire Falls Off On Okinawa

Guam, April 16 (AP)—A noticeable decrease in Japanese artillery fire along the long-stalemated "Little Siegfried Line" on southern Okinawa was reported today as the campaign only 325 miles south of Japan itself went into its third week.

The Tenth Army Yanks, who control the central two-thirds of the Ryukyu island and were rapidly overrunning the northern tip, were deadlocked in the south for the ninth straight day yesterday but still were well ahead of schedule.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique today reporting no change in the lines was interpreted here as meaning field commanders were saving American lives by holding up an offensive until the way is well blasted by artillery.

Marines Mopping Up

Marines were mopping up small enemy pockets in the northern end of the island—a job that could take weeks longer. The Leathernecks were within 10 miles of the northern tip.

Doughboys invaded Keufu, a small island in the Kerama group off Okinawa's southwest coast, on Saturday. Resistance evidently was slight. Seven Kerama islands were seized by the 77th Division just prior to the invasion of Okinawa Easter Sunday.

No further air activity against the American invasion fleet was reported. In three days last week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, more than 265 Japanese planes were destroyed in attacks—many of them suicidal—against United States shipping.

Tokyo Reports Raids

Tokyo radio claimed, without confirmation, that another large force carried out raids today on "the enemy task forces and carrier concentrations" around Okinawa.

Another attack by spear-carrying Nipponese was reported in the south on the 7th Division line Saturday night. More than 100 Japanese attacked Lieut. Col. Roy Green's 184th Regiment, mainly with six-foot lances tipped with metal points. More than half the attackers were killed. No American casualties were reported. Shortly after the landing attacks by lancers were reported.

Destruction of a Japanese troop column near Naha, the capital of Okinawa, by American artillery was described by the pilot of a "spotter" plane. He said when Yank artillery shells fell into the enemy troops "it was the worst carnage you ever saw. The Japanese were blown in every direction."

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Defenses On Line

Along the Okinawa line the Japanese massed tremendous concentrations of artillery and installed elaborate machine-gun nests, pillboxes and concrete blockhouses—everything needed to make a last-ditch stand.

The enemy must fight and die on the 85 square miles of southern Okinawa still in his hands. The Japanese have failed to break through the American sea defenses to reinforce their hard-pressed garrisons.

From Okinawa, Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland said Japanese trapped on Motobu Peninsula of the island's west side opened up for the first time with shells. They fired at Nago on the southern base of Motobu and Bise at the northwestern tip.

JAP ARTILLERY FIRE ON OKINAWA GROWING WEAKER

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Yanks Withholding Push Till Pathway Is Blasted Clear Through Line.

Guam, April 16 (A. P.).—A noticeable tapering off in the Japanese artillery fire along the long-stalemated "Little Siegfried Line" was reported today as the campaign at the south end of Okinawa went into its third week. The Americans control the central two-thirds of the island and were rapidly overrunning the north end, and though they continued deadlocked in the south for the ninth consecutive day they were still well ahead of schedule.

Today's communique reporting no change in the lines was interpreted here as meaning that the field commanders were saving American lives by holding up an offensive until the way is well blasted by artillery.

Another attack by enemy spearmen in the south on Saturday night was reported. More than 100 Japanese attacked, mainly with six-foot lances tipped with metal points, and more than half were killed. No American casualties were reported.

The destruction of a Japanese troop column near Naha, the capital of Okinawa, by the American artillery was described by the pilot of a spotter plane, who said: "It was the worst carnage you ever saw. The Japanese were blown in every direction."

Along the Okinawa Line the Japanese have massed tremendous concentrations of artillery and installed elaborate machine-gun nests, pillboxes and concrete blockhouses—everything needed to make a last-ditch stand. It was obvious today that they must fight and die in the eighty-five square miles still in their hands, for every effort to break through the American sea defenses to reinforce their hard-pressed garrisons has failed.

No further air activity against the American invasion fleet was reported. In three days last week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, more than 265 Japanese planes were destroyed in attacks against American shipping. The Tokyo radio reported that another large force carried out raids today on our task forces and carrier concentrations around Okinawa. This enemy assertion was not confirmed here, however.

2 Formosa Cities Bombed, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, April 16 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that fifteen Philippine-based American Liberator bombers attacked the cities of Taichu and Shinchiku on Formosa yesterday.

The B-24's flew "several sorties," bombing chiefly "military installations," said the domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

New Public Relations Officer Serves Nimitz

Guam, April 16 (AP)—Capt. Fitzhugh Lee today took over the duties of public relations officer for Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He replaces Capt. Harold B. Miller, who is proceeding to Washington for reassignment.

Born in the Philippines 39 years ago, Captain Lee is a graduate of Annapolis and has served on many types of naval vessels. He was graduated from Pensacola, Fla., as a naval aviator, in 1929.

Lee commanded the escort carrier Manila Bay in actions in support of American landings at Leyte, Mindoro and Lingayen Gulf.

Mrs. Lee and one daughter live at New Rochelle, N.Y.

AMERICAN TROOPS TIGHTEN NOOSE AROUND BAGUIO

BERGHOLZ

MANILA, Tuesday, April 17—(AP) Strongly supported by bombers and fighters, 33rd division Doughboys drew their noose tighter around the Philippine summer capital of Baguio on northern Luzon Sunday while Liberators swept choice targets from Formosa south to New Guinea.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today the Yanks around Baguio, within three miles of the important city at one point, were overcoming strong Japanese pockets of resistance.

Jap Attacks Repulsed

Several enemy counter-attacks at night were repulsed.

Japanese strong points were being reduced also in the bitterly-held watershed district northwest of Manila as supporting aircraft raked the entire Luzon area with 700 tons of explosives.

Heavy bombers with a fighter escort dropped 111 tons of bombs on four airdromes in western Formosa, destroying at least 16 — and probably 21 — parked planes. Rail yards and rolling stock were hammered.

19 Ships Sunk

Bombers patrolling the China sea sank or damaged 19 ships, including a destroyer escort. The heaviest bag was found in the coastal shipping lanes between Shanghai and Saigon, French Indo-China.

In addition, four small freighters were wrecked in the Makassar straits of the Dutch East Indies.

Raids by Philippine-based American fliers throughout an Asiatic bombing front extending some 1,600 miles north-south and a like distance east-west, were reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his Monday communique.

The Yank airmen struck heavily throughout the Philippines, blasted Formosa, hit shipping in the Makassar strait immediately east of Borneo, bombed strategic Japanese centers and communication lines along the coasts of China and Indo-China and raided the big Nipponese base at Davao, southeastern Mindanao.

Yanks Get Closer To Baguio

Manila, April 16 (AP)—American troops edged closer to the Philippine summer capital of Baguio today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced 8,156 more Japanese dead had been counted in the Philippines during the last week and 205 captured.

Maj. Gen. Ennis P. Swift's 1st Corps, converging through the rugged Benguet Mountains from three directions on Baguio, were within about three miles of the city limits at the nearest point.

MacArthur's Japanese casualty count for the week brought to 323,215 the total killed and captured in the entire Philippines campaign.

Another Island Occupied

There was no new announcement of American casualties—by latest previous report around 30,000 killed, missing and wounded.

Fourteenth Corps troops occupied another small island, Cagararay, off the southeastern Luzon coast.

Thirteenth Air Force Liberators swooped down on Japanese convoys in the Dutch East Indies, making their largest kill in two weeks. In Macasar Strait and Brunei Bay they sank two freighters and possibly a third, damaged four others and a destroyer and gunboat and wrecked several small craft.

Laurel In Tokyo

Dr. Fernando D. Manalo, a Filipino physician who escaped from the Japanese in Baguio, said that Jose Laurel, Philippine puppet president during the Japanese occupation, had fled to Tokyo.

Laurel was previously reported to have gone to Japan by air with Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in chief in the Philippines.

Dr. Manalo, head of the Notre Dame Hospital in Baguio, said several Americans had died during Japanese captivity in the summer capital. They included E. J. Halsema, 63, last American mayor of the city.

Snake Theory Blows Up

Okinawa, Ryukyus, April 15 [AP — *Via Navy Radio*] — Among the things blown up on this island since the April 1 American landings were some favorite preinvasion theories.

First there was the snake theory. Before landing, all troops were given pamphlets that described the two most horrible and deadly kinds of snakes inhabitating the Ryukyus—the mamushi and gahu.

Thus far, on the testimony of hundreds of soldiers, only three snakes have been found. A corporal thinks he saw a small one, but it was so charred from shelling he is not certain whether it was a snake or a piece of rope.

Another casualty was the theory that malaria and typhus plagued the island. The troops ate thousands of atabrine pills and took shots for typhus. Everyone turned yellow from atabrine and had sore arms from the shots, but Medical Corps doctors say they have found no typhus or malaria yet.

after noon. The attack was described as heavy. Mitchells involved in such an attack would probably come from Okinawa, 325 miles south of Kyushu.

Japs Claim More Ships

A Japanese imperial communiqué claimed that Nipponese planes, continuing "savage attacks" on American ships around Okinawa, sank seven and damaged fifteen since last Thursday. It reported land battles on Okinawa "are gradually becoming fierce."

"The enemy is apparently making full preparations for an offensive on southern Okinawa in spite of painful blows sustained under our counteroffensives," the communiqué said. "Our garrisons are continuing shelling and suicide drawn-sword attacks at the most opportune moments to crush the enemy's preparations for an offensive."

JAP CABINET HOLDS EMERGENCY TALKS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16—(AP) The cabinet of the bomb-battered Japanese empire was reported by radio Tokyo Monday to have held an emergency session to talk over "measures to be taken against the latest devastation of the war."

The devastation in question was left in Tokyo's industrial heart and nearby Kawasaki by waves of American Superfortresses—totaling perhaps 400—which struck the Nippon capital early Monday, Tokyo Time (Sunday U. S. Time). It was the second B-29 hit in the Tokyo region within 48 hours and the Japanese acknowledged that fires raged for seven hours.

In another broadcast, recorded by the FCC, Tokyo said about 100 American carrier and land-based aircraft teamed for the second straight day to blast Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's main islands, for 50 minutes. This unconfirmed report, if true, would mark the first strikes against Japan-proper by Yank medium bombers, which could fly from Marine-captured Iwo Jima or Okinawa.

Tokyo said the Kyushu daylight raid on Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures, was heavy.

Kyushu Raided 2d Day In Row, Tokyo Reports

San Francisco, April 16 (AP)—American carrier planes, operating with land-based aircraft, raided Japan today for the second successive day, Tokyo radio reported.

"Approximately 100 small-type carrier planes and a small force of B-25's" (Mitchell medium bombers) strafed and bombed Kyushu Island for 50 minutes this afternoon, Tokyo said in a broadcast picked up here.

Also Reports Boso Raid

Yesterday, the radio reported, 40 "small-type planes and carrier-based planes" raided Boso peninsula, eastern arm of Tokyo bay on Honshu Island, for 50 minutes.

There has been no American confirmation of either report.

Today's raiders were said to have swept over Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures of Kyushu, southernmost island of Japan, shortly

Noting that land battling on Okinawa was "gradually becoming fierce," a Tokyo Imperial headquarters communique said "the enemy is apparently making full preparations for an offensive on southern Okinawa in spite of painful blows sustained under our counter-offensives." It added that Japanese fliers sank seven ships and damaged 15 in the Okinawa region since last Thursday.

The Japanese claimed 70 of B-29s in the latest raid on Tokyo sector were shot down. The 20th air force in Washington officially reported 11 of the big planes missing, but there was a possibility that some of these might turn up later.

Radio Tokyo devoted a bit of time Monday to discussing assignment of Russia's foreign commissar Molotov to the San Francisco conference. It was the guess of the Japanese that "Molotov must be sent in order to see that America does not pull her (Russia) into this (Far Eastern) war."

General Sultan Wins 2d Cluster To D.S.M.

Calcutta, April 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Daniel Isom Sultan, commander of United States forces in the India-Burma theater, was presented his second Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal today for his service in clearing the enemy from the land route to China and making possible the opening of the Stillwell Road.

The award was made by an American, Lieut. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, deputy Allied commander of the Southeast Asia Command.

Sultan, 59-year-old native of Oxford, Miss., won the D.S.M. during the first World War, when he was a colonel serving on the general staff in France.

Taungup In Burma Taken From Japs

Calcutta, April 16 (AP)—The capture of Taungup, last objective in the bloody Arakan campaign on the west coast of Burma by British and Indian troops of the 15th Army Corps, was announced today by the Southeast Asia Command.

Taungup was the only remaining supply base for the Japanese in the wide Arakan coastal area. The Japanese had heavily fortified the town on the sea side expecting a frontal amphibious attack. The 15th, however, landed at Letpan, 42 miles to the north and, in a southward drive outflanked the town on the land side.

Sixty-two miles to the east lies the Irrawaddy River port of Prome. Taungup is 125 miles southeast of Akyab.

In Central Burma, south and east of Meiktila, British 14th Army tanks and mechanized equipment were reported slashing through bewildered Japanese forces attempting to flee eastward toward Thailand. A security blackout has been clamped temporarily on details of the British attack in the Meiktila area.

Warplanes of the Eastern Air Command, ranging over all of Japanese-held areas of Burma, shot up numerous enemy strong points.

Reconnaissance photographs, Allied headquarters said, show that recent raids on Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, have been highly successful and that large fires have been started at important storage areas along the Mandalay-Rangoon railway.

JAPS LOSE TAUNGUP

Calcutta, April 16 (A. P.).—The city of Taungap, last Japanese supply base in Arakan on Burma's west coast, has been captured by the Fifteenth Indian Corps. Taungup lies 125 miles southeast of British-held Akyab and sixty-two miles west of Prome on the Irrawaddy River. Bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked enemy targets both north and south of Taungup. A road to the east was hit and a large oil fire started northeast of the coastal base.

Fourteenth Army troops were making rapid progress in cleaning out the remaining Japanese forces in Meiktila area of central Burma.

Reds Already Move Germans To Russia to Rebuild Cities

210,000 Taken From Balkans—Allies Got Soviet to Curb Action Somewhat—Truman Faces Big Problem.

Washington, April 16 (A. P.).—Soviet policy declarations calling for transportation of Germans into Russia to help clean up and rebuild war-wrecked cities already have been put into effect in the Balkans.

This became evident today from diplomatic information reaching Washington. It disclosed that:

1. About 70,000 men and women out of the half-million Germans in Romania—where they fought with and supported the Nazi armies—have been removed to the Soviet Union. Originally Moscow wanted to take virtually the entire half-million, but American and Allied intervention against such a wholesale transfer caused Russia to reconsider.

2. An estimated 100,000 Germans have been removed from Yugoslavia. Presumably they also were sent into Russia, but Marshal Tito handled the operation himself and refrained from reporting on it to his western Allies. All that seems reasonably well established is that they have gone from Yugoslavia.

3. In addition, still another 40,000 persons, who originally lived in Bassarabia, now Russian, have been sent back to that former Romanian province from Romania. They fled from Bessarabia as the Reds closed in, and the Russian explanation for returning them is that they are displaced peoples being put back into their homes. This explanation has been accepted here.

The First Headache for Truman.

There have been some signs that able-bodied Germans were being moved out of Hungary, but little information has come through on that. Bulgaria had little German population to begin with, and the Russians ran into no problem there in that regard.

This problem of moving portions of enemy man power into Russia is likely to be among the first diplomatic headaches besetting President Truman. It may be high on the agenda of any talks President Truman has with Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov. There is no doubt among diplomats here that Russia intends to use such man power as she finds desirable.

The subject came up at Yalta but evidently without agreement. Nor is it generally known here how many Germans Russia would like to import.

Roosevelt Favored Move.

Shortly after Yalta the issue was raised at a White House news conference. President Roosevelt said that after seeing the destruction of Crimean cities he thought it might be a good idea to use Germans to clean them up.

Some of President Truman's advisers are known to be opposed to the Russian plan, but the belief among diplomats is that Moscow will not be swerved from its purpose by the western allies. The beginning already made in the Balkans may be taken as evidence that this is the case.

On the other hand, considerable encouragement is felt here that arguments presented by American and other diplomats in the case of the Romanian-Germans evidently helped to cut the number transported from a possible half million to 70,000 or less.

Truman May Change Policy.

The whole issue is part of a much broader question—that of German reparations. Despite the imminent end of the war in Europe virtually no progress has been made on this.

At last reports Isador Lubin, President Roosevelt's choice for American member of the reparations commission to meet in Moscow, had not left Washington. Since he still was here when President Truman took over at the White House it is a question whether he ever will get to fulfill the mission. His assignment is understood to be among the first and most urgent which President Truman might want to review.

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Stalin Pictured As Stabilizing Big 3 Basis

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Signs mounted today that Big Three relations, which dipped sharply less than two months after Yalta, are returning to a basis of firm co-operation looking toward San Francisco.

Marshal Stalin's accession to President Truman's request that Soviet Foreign Commissiar Molotov head the Russian delegation to the United Nations meeting marked the first step in the direction of a possible smoother Allied relationship.

Polish Problem

Diplomats were hopeful that Stalin's attitude toward Truman would mean a break in the two-year-old Polish dispute which was coming to a head when President Roosevelt died.

One indication that an agreement may be near was given in London yesterday by former Polish Premier Staislaw Mikolajczyk, a storm center in the Yalta-established Moscow commission designated to work out a new Polish regime.

The United States and Britain insisted that he be included among the Poles invited to discuss its establishment. Russia, however, reversing a previously favorable attitude toward the former Premier, refused to admit him.

"Russ Friendship Necessary"

Mikolajczsyk said yesterday he considered "close and lasting friendship with Russia a keystone of future Polish policy."

"To remove all doubts as to my attitude," he said, "I wish to declare that I accept the Crimea decision in regard to the future of Poland."

This statement, it is felt here, may pave the way for an agreement among the Big Three on which Poles should be included in the discussions.

Another sign of a turn in Russian policy came in a *Pravda* article dressing down the noted Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, one of the Soviet Union's severest critics of the Allies.

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Rebuked By Superior

Ehrenburg's superior, Georgy Alexandrov, denounced the pamphleteer's famous theme that all Germans were war criminals and equally liable to punishment.

This unusual Russian press argument seemed to indicate a shift in policy toward expressing public disagreement with London and Washington.

Many diplomats felt that Stalin may have decided to take special plans to build a friendly basis for his relations with Mr. Truman, realizing that the latter's inexperience in foreign affairs leave his actions possibly open to more criticism in this country than Mr. Roosevelt might have incurred.

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Down-The-Line Meat Price Rise Requested

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Higher ceiling prices for beef cattle, with the cost passed on to consumers, was recommended to the Senate Agriculture Committee today by J. E. McDonald, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture.

His view that cattle producers should be paid more than the OPA now allows coincided with developing sentiment in the committee for some price relief to encourage production and to combat black markets.

Unlike McDonald, however, several committee members indicated that they preferred paying producers a subsidy rather than increasing prices to consumers.

Others To Appear

McDonald and Tom Linder, Georgia's Commissioner of Agriculture, were the first of some twenty state representatives who appeared to testify at the committee's investigation into the nation's food situation.

Both the Georgia and Texas commissioners predicted that production of important food crops in their States this year would be less than last year. Among the reasons they gave were OPA price policies, unfavorable weather conditions and shortages of labor and farm machinery.

McDonald said that in view of the "unusual prosperity and high wages," he saw no reason why the Government should "pay part of the people's grocery bills" through subsidies.

Thomas Cautious

Senator Thomas (D., Okla.), committee chairman, expressed fear, however, that higher retail prices might increase pressure for breaking the Administration's stabilization pogram.

Senator Butler (R., Neb.) said the state commissioners could make a valuable contribution by devising a practical formula to assure that any subsidy payments reached the producer.

Recommendations of the commissioners will be presented in a joint report to be submitted to the committee tomorrow.

Several committee members talked of an increase in retail ceilings as possibly desirable.

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), who termed some revision of the price structure necessary "all down the line," said "I assume some increase in retail prices would be necessary."

Overall Cut Held Possible

He expressed belief that a slight retail increase could be made with the total cost to consumers actually decreasing. This could result, he said, because much of the available meat now is being sold at inflated prices through the black market.

Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.) said he thought the black market "comes down pretty much to a question of prices."

"The black market could be wiped out in 24 hours if fair prices were received all down the line to the producer," Bushfield commented.

Feeders Called "Bottleneck"

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) said he believed the whole meat difficulty could be straightened out by an increase of about 1½ cents a pound in retail prices.

Wherry is one of those who contend that the present 'bottleneck' is in the situation of feeders—those who buy thin cattle and feed them to heavier weights before marketing. He says they are "squeezed" between prices of live cattle on the range and the price packers can pay.

The American Meat Institute took a similar position in a report compiled in Chicago at OPA's request.

Asserting that shortages appear slightly worse than a month ago with no immediate relief in sight, the institute added:

"Prevailing ceiling relationships continue to discourage more adequate beef production. . . . If cattle feeders were provided a real incentive for expanding operations, they could substantially increase the nation's meat supply when this is most urgently needed."

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), agreeing with Wherry as to where the trouble lies, urged a subsidy for feeders, terming them the "weak link" in the meat-producing chain.

Foresees Effect On Labor

Johnson said he regarded subsidies as "obnoxious" but that they would "hold the line" against inflation.

Contending that labor's "no strike" pledge was given on the assumption that prices would be stabilized, he said an increase in retail meat prices might be regarded by labor unions as a release from the pledge.

The House food investigating committee, headed by Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) left Washington yesterday for Chicago to open on-the-spot inquiries into shortages and black markets.

Representatives Set Probe

At the same time, Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio) said the 44-member Republican congressional food study committee would conduct an independent investigation to "inject some plain American common sense into the muddled and disorganized food situation."

Jenkins said various subcommittees of the party group would study specific food problems.

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Adjust Meat Demands To Supply, Forces Urged

Chicago, April 16 (AP)—Chairman Clinton P. Anderson of the House Food Investigation Committee today recommended that United States military and war services "should adjust their (meat) specifications on a realistic basis in keeping with the existing meat supply."

Anderson (D., N.M.) included the recommendation in four suggested steps "that might be taken now" to aid in relieving the meat shortage.

Procedures Recommended

In a statement at the opening of the committee's two-day investigation of meat shortages, Anderson suggested these procedures as possibly effective in eliminating meat shortages:

1. The WFA (War Food Administration) might serve notice of its intention to re-examine all slaughter permits so that all handlers of permits could show with affirmative evidence that they had been properly marketing their products and were, therefore, entitled to a continuance of the permit.

2. Federal inspection might be rapidly extended to virtually all slaughterers . . . so that more meat and eventually virtually the entire volume of meat might pass under Federal examination and be thereafter subject to check on inventories and disposals.

3. The United States military and war services should adjust their specifications on a realistic basis in keeping with the existing meat supply.

4. Extend the coverage of "set asides" to many additional plants in keeping with the extension of Federal inspection.

Temporary Relief Needed

Sidore Vice, attorney for the Small Packers' Association of Chicago, told the committee that "unless the non-processing group of beef slaughterers receives immediate temporary relief they will be compelled to close their plants within the next few days."

Vice, who said he also represented "five important nonprocessing slaughterers" of the Milwaukee area who supply that region with 50 per cent of its slaughtered cattle, urged that the same amount of general subsidy as is received by processors be granted to the nonprocessors.

"It is either bankruptcy and jail if we continue under present regulations," he said.

W. S. Greathouse, president of Frye & Co., Seattle (Wash.) meat processors, told the committee "there is a black market, and it has and will continue to procure live stock."

"If it can't procure live stock at the public yards, it will procure the animals elsewhere," he said. "Against it, the legitimate processor is at a hopeless disadvantage. He cannot buy at prices which will permit him to break even. We must have legitimate processors free to operate and we must have enforcement in which the public has confidence."

Alternative Cited

"Let me assure you," he told the committee, "that the question rapidly is becoming 'Who is not in the black market?' rather than 'Who is in the black market?' Legitimate processors have been faced with the alternative, as their funds have dwindled from losses, of closing their plants or of going into the black market.

"We do not defend their acts, but many have made choice of the second alternative. Consumers are storing meat in lockers without points. Chain stores are operating packing plants at a loss to supply their retail markets. All of these factors are in a mounting black market."

Offers Double-Barreled Remedy

Greathouse offered a double-barreled "remedy" for violations of meat-rationing regulations:

"First, give the legitimate processor a chance to exist and to oppose the black market. OPA complains that it cannot keep raising prices to 'compete' with the black market, so it evidently proposes to drive out legitimate business in order that the black market will have no competition," he said.

"Second, enforcement should be in the hands of those experienced in handling enforcement. We need a more detached viewpoint than OPA has on enforcement. Enforcement should be in the hands of the Department of Justice."

The committee will hold similar hearings, at which packers, feeders and producers will testify, in Cleveland Wednesday, Boston April 23 and New York April 24-25.

MORGENTHAU SEEN STAYING AT POST

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP) Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is expected to stay on for the time being as Secretary of the Treasury, but Capitol Hill looks for possible changes eventually in this cabinet post and others.

At the Treasury plans were proceeding unchanged today, under Morgenthau's direction, for handling of the Seventh War Loan starting May 14 and the administration's drive for congressional approval of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements.

It was considered likely that Morgenthau would stay on through the Loan drive, at least.

Clarification of whether he is to remain indefinitely, with policies unchanged, was urged by Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich) today before any action is taken toward ratifying the Bretton Woods agreements.

Wolcott, Republican leader of the House Banking committee, suggested in a statement to newspapermen that the new administration make a definite assertion on possible changes in personnel and policy in the Treasury.

His proposal came as Chairman Spence (D-Ky) announced the banking group would resume Wednesday its public hearings on the Bretton Woods agreement, drawn at a meeting of delegates from 44 nations and designed to establish a World Bank for reconstruction and development and an international currency stabilization fund.

Wolcott prefaced his statement by pointing to speculation that Morgenthau may not remain in the cabinet.

Japanese Fliers Now Shy At Suicide, Says Observer

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 16—An Army observer just back from Okinawa said today Japanese pilots no longer will volunteer for suicide flights and therefore whole squadrons are being designated by their commanders.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams of Spring Valley, N. Y., a ground force observer, told a news conference that one enemy pilot captured at Leyte talked freely after his rescue and capture. This pilot had "missed" his target either deliberately or unintentionally and crashed into the sea.

The enemy pilot said his squadron commander had gone to a meeting, then returned and informed his men they had been selected as a suicide squadron to attack American ships. Colonel Williams expressed belief that this case was true of the other suicide outfits now operating.

Colonel Williams said that "our Nisei (Americans of Japanese birth) are doing a splendid job" on Okinawa.

Navy Nurse Drive Tops Its Quota Of 2,500

Washington, April 16 (AP)—A navy recruiting drive to enlist 2,500 nurses has topped its goal but 4,000 additional doctors are needed, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire said today.

The Navy's surgeon general advised the 500 nurses who applied for navy service but were not appointed, to seek duty with the Army, which needs 12,000 nurses.

Submarine Commander Hollingsworth Cited

Washington, April 16 (AP)—The Navy today announced the award of the Legion of Merit to Commander John Christie Hollingsworth, 35, commanding officer of the submarine Scamp. The craft was announced as overdue and presumed lost April 12.

The citation for the medal, awarded before the submarine was lost, praised Hollingsworth's "exceptionally meritorious conduct" as commander of the Scamp, and said his actions were "an inspiration to his officers and men."

Hollingsworth was a native of

Dawson, Ga. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth, live at Emory University, Ga., and his wife at Groton, Conn.

HANNEGAN CONFERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP) Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan conferred at length today with President Truman. He said later "No jobs were discussed."

Asked if he intended to "come into the government," Hannegan told reporters :

"I didn't talk about anything like that. I just wanted him to know I was anxious to be of assistance in any way he could use me."

Ed Pauley, treasurer of the Democratic National committee, accompanied him to the conference.

A reporter asked whether Pauley was discussed for the job of Federal loan administrator, now vacant because of Fred M. Vinson's promotion to war mobilization and reconversion director.

"The question of jobs was not discussed at all," Hannegan asserted.

COMMANDER MISSING

Washington, April 16 (A. P.).—Commander Charles L. Crommelin, 36 years old, one of five brothers in naval service, has been missing since March 28 in the Pacific, the Navy reported today. Holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and Gold Star in lieu of a second, he had been leader of a carrier air group since August, 1943. No details of his loss were given by the Navy.

A native and resident of Wetumpka, Ala., he is one of nine children, five boys and four girls, of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Crommelin Sr. of Harrogate Springs, Wetumpka. All of the boys entered the Navy and four are naval aviators.

Commander Crommelin attended high school in Montgomery, Ala., was graduated from Annapolis in 1931 and received flight training at Pensacola, Fla. His wife lives at Coronado, Cal.

'BIG 5' MINISTERS PLAN TO DISCUSS POLISH QUESTION

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WASHINGTON, April 16 — (AP) Washington officials were preparing for a conference of Big Five foreign ministers probably this week-end with some hope that a solution for the Polish dispute may be in the making.

While no concrete moves have appeared as yet to break the impasse over Poland, there is a possibility that by the time Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov gets here, the situation may begin to clear.

He is expected by the end of the week.

British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Chinese foreign minister T. V. Soong are already in Washington. French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault is expected soon.

Eden arranged a conference this evening with Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) foreign relations chairman and a delegate to next week's United Nations meeting in San Francisco.

Meanwhile, the foreign affairs problems demanding decisions by President Truman grew to include Soviet transfer of Germans from the Balkans into Russia to help clean up war devastation.

The question of reparations was brought up at Yalta, but apparently without agreement. American officials are still discussing the policy of this government. Isador Lubin, appointed by President Roosevelt to go to Moscow as American member of the Reparations commission, is still in Washington with no sign when he will leave.

Diplomatic information here indicates some 70,000 Germans from Romania have been taken to Russia, an estimated 100,000 have been taken somewhere—presumably Russia — from Yugoslavia, and there are signs that able-bodied Germans are being taken from Hungary. Detailed information is scant.

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Only Allied intervention, it was understood, caused Russia to reconsider an original plan to take virtually all of the half-million Germans in Romania where they fought with and supported Nazi armies.

FDR Favored Plan

Shortly after the Yalta conference President Roosevelt indicated sympathy for the idea of using Germans to clean up the destruction he saw in the Crimea, but no actual policy of that sort has been indicated, and some of Mr. Truman's advisers are known to be opposed to the Russian plan of labor reparations.

There is no inclination here to believe that the Russians will be swerved from their purpose. Rather the operation in the Balkans is taken as an indicator of what they propose for Germany itself.

In addition to Stalin's decision to send Molotov, main hope for a break in the Polish mixup is pegged on a statement by former Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in London last night, and on speculation as to what has happened to fifteen Poles whom the Polish government in London reported as having disappeared.

There was some speculation that this group, including important leaders who might be acceptable to the United States and Britain as members of a new Polish government, may be negotiating directly with Russia.

While this might mean that the Kremlin is by-passing the deadlocked Allied commission in Moscow, it gives rise to the possibility that the Russians can find Poles for the new government who could gian British and American recognition.

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Tokyo Says Okinawa Drive Looms

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (AP) —Noting that land battling on Okinawa was "gradually becoming fierce," a Tokyo Imperial headquarters communiqué said "the enemy is apparently making full preparations for an offensive on southern Okinawa in spite of painful blows sustained under our counter-offensives." It added the assertion that Japanese fliers had sunk seven ships and damaged fifteen in the Okinawa region since last Thursday.

STRIKE AT FORD PLANT CUTS PLANE OUTPUT

DETROIT, April 16—(AP) A walkout of 550 workmen tonight on the giant Willow Run bomber plant's final assembly line impaired still further the output of B-24 bombers, a Ford Motor Co. spokesman declared. Three hours later, however, 300 of the assemblers returned to their jobs, leaving 250 on strike.

Meanwhile, three plants of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. remained closed by a week-old strike of some 5,000 employes despite efforts of the regional War Labor board to effect a return to work.

Nearly 300 workers left the bomber plant's assembly line this morning in a resumption of a strike which started last week. A company spokesman, who said 900 employes remained on the line tonight, stated that the walkout today followed a two-day suspension of two employes whom management believed responsible for labor disturbances. There was no comment from officials of Local 50, United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Guatemala City Reports Revolution In Honduras

Guatemala City, Guatemala, April 16 (AP)—Frontier reports to the newspaper *Nuestro Diario* said tonight that a revolt in Honduras was gaining headway and that revolutionists had captured the towns of Santa Rita and Dulcenombre.

Two well-armed, reinforced columns of rebels were reported to have withdrawn into the mountains from Copan and Florida to avoid Government troops.

[Dispatches from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, said the situation in that country was "tranquil," but bandits were being pursued into the mountains in the department of Copan.]

Cuban Senator Sends Out Duel Challenge

Havana, April 16 (AP)—Senator Eduaro Chibas, one of Cuba's delegates to the recent inter-American conference in Mexico City, was challenged to a duel today by Senator Santiago Rey. Rey said Chibas insulted him in a recent speech assailing Rey's administration while Governor of Las Villas province.

The two men designated seconds who will meet tomorrow to determine whether Rey's honor was actually offended and if so to prepare the conditions for the duel.

Quebec Nazi Prisoners Send Condolences

Ottawa, April 16 (AP)—A spokesman for German prisoners at the Hull (Quebec) internment camp sent a message of regret and condolence at the death of President Roosevelt to military headquarters today.

The message referred to Roosevelt as a "great philanthropist and humanitarian" and as one who held "broad views for humanity and would have made a great contribution to the future of the world."

Ontario Election June 4

Toronto, April 16 (AP)—The Ontario election, made necessary by the Legislature's defeat of Premier George A. Drew, will be held June 4. It was previously set for June 11, but was moved ahead a week due to the Dominion Government's selection of June 11 for the Canada-wide election to determine the continuance of Prime Minister MacKenzie King's regime.

Berlin Writes GI Lament, Hymn For Filipinos

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New York, April 16 (AP)—Irving Berlin came home today from a three-month tour of Pacific war areas with a new song, a serviceman's lament to be home again, don a blue serge suit, have breakfast in bed and date a girl wearing a dress—not a uniform.

A chorus of the tune, titled, "Oh, To Be Home Again," goes:

Oh, to be home again, cross the foam again, and be home again,
Just one morning, pounding my head, just one breakfast served in my bed;
Oh, to emerge again, in blue serge again, for a splurge again,
To spend a week off your feet, with a napkin and a sheet,
Oh, how I long to be home.

Also Hymn For Filipinos

Berlin told of the song at a press interview and also of a hymn he had written for the Philippines. He said he wrote the second song, "Heaven Watch the Philippines," because "all the Filipinos were singing 'God Bless America,' and I thought they might like their own sang."

Words to the Philippine song, dedicated to General MacArthur, are:

Heaven watch the Philippines,
Keep her safe from harm;
Guard her sons and their precious ones
In the city and on the farm.
Friendly with America
Let her always be;
Heaven watch the Philippines
And keep her forever free. . . .
And keep her forever free.

330,000 Saw His Show

The composer, who toured through New Guinea and the Philippines with "This Is the Army," said the show played to 330,000 service personnel.

He added that the production had earned more than $10,000,000 for army emergency relief in three years.

Final Rites for President In Hyde Park Family Garden

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World Statesmen, Military, Civilians and National Figures Pay Final Tribute at Grave of Deceased Chief.

Roosevelt Estate, Hyde Park, N. Y., April 16 (A. P.).—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, world traveler in search of lasting peace, slept today in the spot on earth he loved above all others, the garden of his family home in the quiet of Krum Elbow's 1,100 acres.

In burial rites majestic in their simplicity, the four-term Chief Executive was laid to rest yesterday behind the hemlock hedge which borders the century old garden, a cherished pride of the Roosevelt family.

His modest-mannered successor, President Truman, joined other high Government dignitaries in the ceremony, then sped back to Washington to shoulder in earnest the crushing task which fell his lot Thursday when a cerebral hemmorhage killed President Roosevelt.

With President Truman went Mrs. Roosevelt, back to the White House to terminate the first-family housekeeping she began March 4, 1933.

Neighbors of Hyde Park mingled with Cabinet officers, Supreme Court justices, congressional and military leaders and foreign executives to pay final homage to the man who gave up the country squire life he wanted, to lead an embattled nation through its greatest conflict.

Among the funeral guests were Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, who placed his own floral offering at the green-carpeted graveside, and Alfred Clay, son of a farmer on the Roosevelt estate and boyhood playmate of the late President.

The presidential train, in a funeral role for the first time since the death of Warren G. Harding, rolled into the Roosevelt estate for the last time at 8:40 A. M. yesterday.

The booming thunder of a 21-gun presidential salute started the burial services a few minutes before 10 A. M. The guns were fired at 15-second intervals. Between the reports only the startled chirping of birds in the trees and hedges disturbed the

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At 10:02 A. M. Marine captain snapped "present arms" to the military guard of honor as down the valley came the muffled roll of drums. The body of President Roosevelt began the short, slow journey to the final resting place he chose.

A military band broke into the brisk strains of "Hail to the Chief," then turned to the somber, mournful chords of a Chopin funeral dirge.

At 10:36 A. M., ten body bearers from the armed forces lifted the Navy flag-draped casket from a gun caisson and carried it inside the garden to the graveside. Behind the caisson stood a horse draped in black, carrying only the boots and saber of a symbolic rider.

Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her children, Elliott, an Air Forces Brigadier General, and the daughter Anna, stood dry-eyed before the grave. To Mrs. Roosevelt's right were the top military commanders of the nation, members of the cabinet and of the Supreme Court. To her left stood official delegations from both branches of Congress.

White-bearded George W. Anthony, 78-year-old rector of St. James Episcpal Church in Hyde Park, walked slowly to the grave to intone his church's burial service. A spring breeze ruffled his white hair and plucked at his surplice as he spoke. His voice came sharp and clear on the morning air.

"To Almighty God we commend the soul of our brother departed——."

The guests, heads bared, kept their eyes fixed before them.

"Father in Thy gracious keeping leave us now Thy servant sleeping——."

A baby cried. Its father gathered it in his arms and walked outside the garden.

"Grant unto him, Oh Lord, eternal rest.——"

Mrs. Roosevelt lowered her head momentarily.

"Rest in peace. Amen!"

Cadets Fire Salute.

Nine West Point cadets marched briskly to position be-

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linu the high-banked flowers. Rifles raised they fired three quick volleys into the blue sky. The body bearers carefully folded the flag which draped the President's casket and presented it to Mrs. Roosevelt. She, in turn, handed it to Elliott.

The service was over at 10:50 A. M., less than an hour after the opening salute.

The Government guests filed out of the garden to return to their trains and war-busy Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt stepped aside to exchange a few words with Dutchess county relatives.

President and Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, chatted briefly with James F. Byrnes, the former War Mobilization director who stood with them through the service. Soon the garden was deserted, save for a few of the M. P.'s who have guarded Krum Elbow since the war started. The President and the guests had departed.

Workmen lifted spades and the Hudson valley soil began thudding on the presidential burial vault.

Suddenly through a gateway in the hedge came Mrs. Roosevelt, quiet and alone. She stepped across the lawn and looked a long minute into her husband's grave.

Then she departed, too.

A lone M. P. with a rifle on his shoulder stood guard tonight at the grave. Every two hours a fresh soldier would take up the vigil, walking slowly back and forth.

Similar changes of guards were made as the body was borne northward from Warm Springs, Ga., to Washington, and on to the family home here.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Receive Bulk of Husband's Estate

Will Bequeaths All Income from Trust Fund to Widow.

NEW YORK, April 16—(AP) The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his will filed today bequeathed to his widow, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, all the income from a trust fund to be set up from his residuary estate.

Upon her death, one half of the remaining principal, with any accumulations, is to be paid equally to his children or their heirs.

Divided Into Trusts

The other half is to be divided into separate trusts, to be held by the trustees for the benefit of the children and grandchildren.

The will, filed in Dutchess County's court, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was made public here by John C. Farber, of the law firm of O'Connor and Farber, who said in a statement:

"No attempt has been made as yet to place any valuation upon the assets of the estate."

Upon the death of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the late President's mother, on Sept. 7, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt received nine-tenths of her net estate of $1,089,872 and her Hyde Park, N. Y., property.

Mr. Roosevelt last year conveyed the main house and adjacent grounds of the Hudson valley estate to the Federal government, with the provision that Mrs. Roosevelt and their children could live there during their lifetimes.

The will, executed Nov. 12, 1941, shortly after his mother's death and a few months after his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill to frame the Atlantic Charter, provides that Mrs. Roosevelt have the right to select any personal property she desires.

Mr. Roosevelt directed that his five children each shall have the right to select one-fifth of the remaining personal property. Any not chosen by them will be offered as a gift to the government for display at the Franklin D. Roosevelt library or the main house at Hyde Park.

The late President asked that his family leave "the greater part of the personal property" at the main house for the government "so that the general character of the house be not altered."

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The will added that this should not be construed as a restriction on members of the family. Mr. Roosevelt, however, asked his heirs "to select only such articles of personal property" as they "may be in a position to use personally in their own homes."

Mrs. Roosevelt was given the use of property at Campobello island, New Brunswick, Canada, upon certain terms and conditions.

Church Receives Bequest

Specific cash bequests were made to St. James church, Hyde Park, the Georgia Warm Springs foundation and personal employes and servants.

A provision in the will directing payment of a stated income to and payment for the care of Miss Marguerite A. Le Hand, for many years confidential secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, lapsed because of her death July 31, 1944.

Executors and trustees of the estate are the late President's eldest son, Marine Colonel James Roosevelt; Basil O'Connor, his former law partner, long-time personal friend, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and chairman of the American Red Cross, and Henry T. Hackett, a personal friend and a Poughkeepsie attorney.

The following specific bequests were contained in the 14-page printed will:

To St. James church "the sum of $5,000 to be added to the cemetery fund and used for the upkeep of the Roosevelt family burial lots, the grave of my wife and myself, and for general cemetery upkeep purposes."

To Georgia Warm Springs foundation "all of the real estate located in Meriwether county, state of Georgia, owned by me x x x, with all the buildings and improvements thereon together with all personal property located thereon x x x."

To persons "who are my employes or servants at the time of my death and whose salaries or wages are at that time being paid by me personally the sum of $100.

Mr. Roosevelt directed that his wife must select personal articles within six months and the children by three months after that.

Will Lists Property

The will listed the personal property as "jewelry, books, paintings, pictures, works of art, statuary, silver, plate, china, glass, ornaments, rugs, tapestry, automobiles and boats and their equipment, household furniture and equipment and other tangible personal property x x x wherever located, except such personal property bequeathed to Georgia Warm Springs foundation.

No mention was made of Mr. Roosevelt's famous stamp collection.

The late President authorized the executors "to fix the time within which the government of the United States shall elect to accept all or any part of the said personal property" not taken by the heirs.

Any remaining personal property, the will stated, "may be sold by my executors in whole or in part at public or private sale or sales."

The trustees were charged with managing, selling, exchanging, investing and re-investing the trust fund.

Mr. Roosevelt directed that one half the net income from this fund be paid his wife in quarterly installments and annual payment to her of the net income after payment of other monies to Miss Le Hand.

Miss Le Hand would have received a sum deemed necessary by the trustees to pay her medical bills and up to $1,000 annually for living expenses.

Mrs. Roosevelt was charged with the responsibility for keeping the Campobello island property in repair, pay all taxes and assessments levied after her husband's death and pay all costs of maintenance.

She must notify the trustees within six months of her intention to use the property.

Mr. Roosevelt directed that a simple stone be erected over the grave of himself and his wife in the garden of the Hyde Park estate.

Witnesses to the will were Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary to the late President; Thomas J. Qualters, Secret Service man assigned to Mr. Roosevelt, and William F. Snyder, a member of the law firm which filed the will.

Roosevelt Rests In His Loved Garden

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Roosevelt Estate, Hyde Park, N.Y., April 16 (AP)—The body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt lay today in the spot he loved above all others—the garden of his family home in the Hudson Valley.

The four-term President was laid to rest yesterday behind the hemlock hedge that borders the century-old garden.

His successor, President Truman, joined other Government dignitaries in the ceremony, then sped back to Washington to shoulder the task that fell to him Thursday, when a cerebral hemorrhage killed Mr. Roosevelt.

21-Gun Salute Fired

The presidential train drew into the Roosevelt estate for the last time at 8.40 yesterday morning. It was a beautiful day.

A 21-gun presidential salute started the burial services a few minutes before 10 o'clock. The guns were fired at 20-second intervals.

At 10.02 a marine captain stepped "present arms" to the military guard of honor. Down the valley came the muffled roll of drums. The President's body began the short journey to its final resting place.

A military band played "Hail to the Chief," then a Chopin dirge. Cadets from West Point marched into the garden and stood at attention before the grave—banked by flowers sent from all over the world.

Riderless Horse

At 10.36 o'clock ten body-bearers from the armed forces lifted the flag-draped casket from a gun caisson and carried it to the graveside. Behind the caisson stood a horse draped in black, carrying only the boots and saber of a symbolic rider.

Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her children—Elliott, an Air Force brigadier general, and Anna—stood dry-eyed before the grave. To Mrs. Roosevelt's right were the top military commanders of the nation, members of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court. To her left stood official delegations from both branches of Congress.

Cadets Fire Salute

The Rev. George W. Anthony, 78-year-old rector of St. James Episcopal Church in Hyde Park, walked slowly to the grave and intoned the burial service.

Nine West Point cadets marched briskly to position behind the high-banked flowers. Rifles raised, they fired three quick volleys into the blue sky. The body bearers carefully folded the flag that draped the President's casket and presented it to Mrs. Roosevelt. She handed it to Elliott.

The service was over.

SEIZE HITLER'S ASTROLOGER

NEW YORK, April 16—(AP) The British radio, in a broadcast heard by FCC monitors, said today that a Professor Krafft, identified as "Hitler's personal astrologer," was captured in the Ruhr pocket yesterday.

Wainwright Message Authenticity Doubted

Skaneateles, N.Y., April 16 (AP)—Mrs. Jonathan Wainwright, wife of the lieutenant general who was taken prisoner by the Japanese at the fall of Corregidor in 1942, said today she doubted the authenticity of a radioed message, purportedly from the general.

The message, broadcast from Tokyo and recorded at San Francisco, was addressed to "relatives in Dallas, Texas." Mrs. Wainwright said the general had no relatives in Dallas. Because of this, she added, she doubted the message was authentic.

Mrs. Wainwright last heard from her husband in August.

New U.S. Cruiser To Be Launched Sunday

Philadelphia, April 16 (AP)—The U.S.S. Galveston, a fast new light cruiser, will be launched by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company here Sunday, the Fourth Naval District announced today.

The Galveston is a member of the Cleveland class of light cruisers, which the unofficial publication *Jane's Fighting Ships* lists as 600 feet long, displacing 10,000 tons, and mounting a main battery of 6-inch guns, supported by 5-inch .38-caliber dual-purpose guns and numerous smaller anti-aircraft guns. The designed speed is listed as more than 33 knots.

Plane Carrier Boxer Being Commissioned

Portsmouth, Va., April 16 (AP)—The 27,100-ton Boxer, an Essex class aircraft carrier that will carry more than 80 planes, will be commissioned at the Norfolk navy yard today.

Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for air, is to be the principal speaker at the ceremonies.

Capt. Donald F. Smith, of Timmonsville, S.C., will be skipper of the new vessel. He is a veteran of more than 6,000 hours of flying. He served as commander of the naval air transport service in the Pacific in 1943 and recently had been head of the entire naval air transport system in Washington.

The Boxer is 850 feet long and will have a speed of more than 30 knots. Her complement will include fighters, torpedo bombers, scout bombers and scout observation craft.

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Ennemy Air Loss 2,000 Monthly

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 16 (AP)—More than 2,000 Japanese planes have been destroyed since March 18—1,300 of them by Vice Admiral Mitscher's fast carrier task force, Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, said here today.

"There are still plenty of Jap ships and planes left," however, he said in a speech delivered at the commissioning of the 27,100-ton Essex class aircraft carrier, Boxer.

"The Japs are holding back a great many of their aircraft for the final defense of their homeland and they are also bringing forward new and better defense weapons."

PACIFIC G. I.'S HOME

San Pedro, Cal., April 16 (A. P.).—A Navy transport arrived at the harbor yesterday with more than 3,000 Army officers and enlisted men on furloughs and 1,000 sick and wounded service men from the Southwest Pacific.

Passengers related that after the news of the President's death was received the rest of the trip was a sad journey. The usual cheering and celebration was missing as the ship pulled into the harbor.

Missionaries among the passengers included Father A. Leonard Madison and Father John C. Troesch, both of New York, who had been interned by the Japanese in China and later released. Also aboard were Liu Ming Chao, first secretary to the Chinese Legation at Peru; Chihsiung Ying-chu, Chinese consul at Toronto, Canada, and Chen Yun-pao, first secretary of the Chinese legation in Panama.

First International Phone Exchange Opens

San Francisco, April 16 (AP)—The world's first international telephone exchange was completed last night in the basement of the Veterans Memorial Building, site of the World Security Conference, which opens here April 25.

Operators speaking all United Nations languages will man the exchange, termed by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company officials as "one of our biggest jobs."

Overseas and national calls will be answered with the salutation "Victor."

NAZI EMBASSY IN SPAIN EXPECTED SURRENDER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The French press agency, in a wireless dispatch dated Madrid and heard by FCC monitors, said yesterday that the German embassy in the Spanish capital had expected German capitulation yesterday.

The dispatch added that in Barcelona the personnel of the German consulate had "remained on the premises the whole day awaiting events."

The French agency reported that messages had been received in Madrid explaining that the anticipated capitulation had not come about because Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler "achieved a victory in favor of fanatical resistance to

the bitter end."

It added that during the period of waiting in Madrid the German ambassador's personal secretary had fled to the south, refusing to return despite being threatened with loss of citizenship, and that the director the Banco Germanico had severed relations with the embassy and applied for Spanish nationality.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the western front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

2d Armored—Shifts units to Barby bridgehead over Elbe.

3d Armored — Reached the Mulde two miles southeast of Dessau and fifty-four miles southwest of Berlin.

3d Infantry — Drove toward Nuernberg.

4th Armored—Occupied positions three miles west and northwest and within sight and field gun range of Chemnitz.

6th Armored—Advanced twenty-three miles to the northwest of Chemnitz and crossed the Mulde River.

9th Armored — Reached the Mulde on a six-mile front close to the Third Army's crossings and possibly thirty-five miles west of Dresden.

11th Armored—Captured Bayreuth.

12th Armored—Driving on Nuernberg.

14th Armored—Driving on Nuernberg.

26th Infantry—Drove to near Schwarzanback, five miles below Hof.

30th Infantry—Forced back at Elbe crossing.

42d Infantry—In push toward Nuernberg.

45th Infantry—Also thrusting toward Nuernberg.

69th Infantry — Attacked toward Leipzig.

71st Infantry—Occupied Bayreuth.

79th Infantry—Linked with Eighth Infantry at Wetter in Ruhr.

83d Infantry—Expanded Barby bridgehead on Elbe.

87th Infantry—Cleared Schleiz, twenty-three miles southwest of Gera and about twenty miles north of Hof, then added six miles in an eastward thrust to the vicinity of Ransbach.

90th Infantry—Captured Hof.

99th Infantry—Captured Panzer Lehr Division remnants in Ruhr.

104th Infantry — Fighting at Halle.

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B42 (130) (SEG)

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)- ...ERICAN-MADE OFFICIAL FILM OF THE BURMA CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN SCRAPPED ...TER BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES COMPLAINED IT WAS AN UNFAIR PRESENTATION OF THE FIGHTING, THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID THE GROUND FORCES IN BURMA WERE PREDOMINANTLY BRITISH, AND THAT THE FILM WOULD GIVE THE IDEA THAT THEY WERE PREDOMINANTELY AMERICAN.

THE FILM WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WITHHELD IN NEW YORK AFTER A PRIVATE SHOWING BEFORE GEORGE ARCHIBALD, DIRECTOR OF THE FILMS DIVISION OF THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE IN NEW YORK AND MAJ.FRANK OWEN, EDITOR IN INDIA OF THE BRITISH PUBLICATION "SEAC".

IT WAS DIRECTED BY FRANK CAPRA AND PRODUCED AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

RW749AEW NM CLEAR

A17 ADD CONXX AWAY APR 17 1945

FOCAL POINT OF THE NEISSE RIVER FIGHTING WAS A 14-MILE FRONT BETWEEN FORST, 57 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, AND MUSKAU, 71 MILES SOUTHEAST. THE NEISSE WAS FORCED AT SEVERAL PLACES IN THIS AREA BY KONEV'S TROOPS, THE ENEMY SAID.

THE GERMANS SAID THAT KONEV'S TROOPS WERE STRIKING FOR COTTBUS ON BERLIN'S RIVER SPREE, AND BEESTOW, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE NAZI CAPITAL.

THE TREMENDOUS SOVIET MILITARY OPERATION WAS LAUNCHED AFTER TWO AND A HALF MONTHS OF PLANNING AND GROUPING OF WHAT MOSCOW DISPATCHES DESCRIBED AS "POSSIBLY THE GREATEST MASS OF MEN AND MATERIAL EVER CONCENTRATED BY THE RED ARMY IN MORE THAN FOUR YEARS OF WAR."

AS THE FRONT HOURLY BLAZED TO NEW FURY, KONEV'S ARMY EXTENDED THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE TO EXTREME SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY NEAR CAPTURED RATIBOR, ONE OF THE GATEWAYS TO THE MORAVIAN GAP ACROSS THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

KONEV THREW SEVEN RIFLE DIVISIONS -- SOME 105,000 MEN -- IN POWERFUL ATTACKS SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST OF RATIBOR IN AN EVIDENT DRIVE TO SMASH INTO NORTHERN MORAVIA AND LINK WITH MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY PLUNGING INTO MORAVIA FROM THE SOUTH.

BERLIN SAID THAT MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS, BATTLING TOWARD THE MORAVIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF BRUENN (BRNO) HAD CUT THE HIGHWAY FROM HODONIN TO AUSTERLITZ, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRUENN.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THAT THE TWO ARMIES WERE PRESSING FOR A QUICK DRIVE TO PRAGUE AND THE CLEANUP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

HITLER'S ORDER OF THE DAY TOLD THE GERMANS THEY MUST FIGHT FURIOUSLY TO SAVE THEIR WOMEN FROM RAPE AND MURDER AND HELD OUT THE HOPE OF A TURN IN THE TIDE NOW THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS DEAD.

HITLER DECLARED THAT THE REGIMENT OR DIVISION WHICH LEFT ITS POSITION "ACTS SO BASELY THAT IT MUST BE SHAMED BY OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO IN OUR TOWNS ARE STANDING UP TO THE BOMB TERROR."

HE OPTIMISTICALLY SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS "WILL SUFFER THE OLD FATE OF ASIA -- THEY MUST AND WILL PERISH BEFORE THE GERMAN CAPITAL." HIS FEAR OF POSSIBLE DEFECTION IN THE GERMAN ARMY WAS EXPRESSED WHEN HE ORDERED THAT ALL OFFICERS ORDERING RETREAT MUST BE ARRESTED AND SHOT IMMEDIATELY.

--DASH--

EDITORS: INSERT AFTER 3RD GRAF XXX END THE WAR. WHILE THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND REMAINED SILENT, MOSCOW'S NIGHTLY WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCED RED ARMY TROOPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD SMASHED WITH 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE MORAVIAN ARSENAL CITY OF BRUENN (BRNO) BY AKING HORNI BOJANOVICE IN A 14-MILE BREAKTHROUGH. OOPS PLUNGED WITHIN 29 MILES EAST OF TRIAN ALPS THAT WON FUERSTENFELD. HE DEAFENING DRUMFIRE XXX 4TH GRAF. ME503PEW

FORTRESS CREWMEN TODAY REPORTED SEEING WARSHIPS AND VARIOUS LIGHT NAVAL UNITS LYING OFFSHORE POURING SHELLS INTO THE ENEMY POCKET. "I SAW TWO LARGE WARSHIPS AND FIVE OR SIX SMALLER SHIPS SHELLING THE TARGET AREA," SAID SGT. EUGENE SHERSETH, CALIF., 239 HELENA ST., VALLEJO. A TAIL GUNNER, SHERSETH LOOKED TO BE RIGHT IN THERE ALONG WITH THE SHELLS OF THE SHIPS. "OUR BOMBS LOOKED LIKE THEY WASN'T A FLAK BURST IN THE SKY." ME557PEW

SGT. MELVIN E. OPHER, 108 NORTH ST. LOUIS ST., JO..., MO., WHOSE PAGEMEN NINE MONTHS AS A MACHINEGUNNER WITH THE 79TH DIVIS... EARNED HIM A SEVEN-DAY PASS IN LONDON. SAID: "IT WOULD BE CRAZY TO CELEBRATE UNTIL JAPAN IS LICKED. I AM SURE ALL THE FELLOWS IN MY OUTFIT FEEL THAT WAY. I HAVEN'T HEARD MUCH TALK ABOUT JUST WHEN PEACE SHOULD BE PROCLAIMED OVER HERE. BUT I CAN'T SEE WHERE THERE WOULD BE MUCH POINT IN SAYING WE FIGHT IS OVER UNTIL IT IS. WHAT DIFFERENCE WOULD IT MAKE IF WE

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30.24-24849

TAKE BERLIN AND JOIN UP WITH THE RUSSIANS IF WE FELLOWS HAVE STILL GOT TO KEEP ON FIGHTING A LOT OF KRAUTS FOR A LONG TIME?"

SGT. ALDEN CHILDS OF HYANNIS PORT, MASS., ENGINEER OF A FLYING FORTRESS SAID:

"I'VE GOT A KID BROTHER OUT THERE IN THE PACIFIC AND THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT I'LL BE THERE BEFORE LONG. SO WHAT WOULD MY FAMILY OR I HAVE TO CELEBRATE WITH THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE? AND I CERTAINLY DON'T THINK THERE'S MUCH SENSE TO SAYING THIS PART OF THE WAR IS OVER AS LONG AS THERE ARE ANY POCKETS LEFT."

YEOMAN MARTIN BATES, 311 MADISON AVE., PLAINFIELD, N.J., FELT THAT THINGS WERE COMPLICATED BY THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ADDING: "THIRTY DAYS FROM APRIL 12, WHEN THE MOURNING PERIOD ENDS, WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE TIME TO SAY THE WAR IS ENDED -- IF THE FIGHTING IS REALLY OVER THEN. OF COURSE ANY TIME GEN. EISENHOWER SAYS THAT IT'S OVER IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME."

D/WD448PEW

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LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-LT. COL. JOHN LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEXAS, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 78TH FIGHTER GROUP, AND CAPT. HERBERT KOLB, JR., OF 4210 EAST SIXTH AVE., DENVER, COLO., EACH CLAIMED NINE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN TODAY'S BIG SWEEP OVER GERMANY.

"WHEN WE DIVED THERE WERE 50 SCATTERED AROUND THE FIELD," SAID LANDERS. "GERMAN PLANES WERE BURNING AND BLOWING UP ALL OVER THE PLACE. THERE WAS SOME FLAK FROM A DOZEN ACK-ACK GUNS AT FIRST BUT THEY DIDN'T BOTHER US MUCH AND WE SIMPLY SET UP A TRAFFIC PATTERN AROUND THE FIELD. WE MADE EIGHT OR NINE PASSES."

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KOLD SAID HE SAW AT LEAST 90 FIRES ON THE AIRDROME.

RP653PEW

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)-A FLEET OF 450 FLYING FORTRESSES BLASTED GERMAN GROUND INSTALLATIONS ON THE GIRONDE ESTUARY AT BORDEAUX FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY TODAY.

THE FORTRESSES, AGAIN FLYING WITHOUT THE AID OF FIGHTER COVER, CONCENTRATED THEIR BOMBS IN THE POINTE DE GRAVE AREA ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ESTUARY WHERE THE NAZIS HAD SEVERAL COASTAL GUNS GUARDING ENTRANCE TO THE PORT.

BERLIN RESIDENTS, ARE EXPECTING THEIR CITY TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO A BATTLEGROUND AT ANY MINUTE, WERE KEPT IN AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR TWO HOURS LAST NIGHT AS RAF MOSQUITOS MADE THREE ATTACKS ON THE CAPITAL. THE ALL CLEAR DID NOT SOUND UNTIL AFTER MIDNIGHT.

AIRMEN SAID THAT FIRES WERE STILL BURNING IN THE WESTERN SUBURB OF POTTSDAM, WHICH WAS BOMBED HEAVILY BY THE RAF SATURDAY NIGHT IN AN ATTACK WHICH MAY BE A PRELUDE TO THE FINAL DRIVE ON GERMANY'S FIRST CITY. ONE MOSQUITO WAS LOST.

MORE THAN 1,300 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED GERMAN POCKETS OF RESISTANCE AROUND BORDEAUX YESTERDAY IN SUPPORT OF THE SURPRISE LAND AND SEA ASSAULT TO OPEN THE BIG FRENCH PORT.

THEY DROPPED MORE THAN 450,000 GALLONS OF LIQUID FIRE ON GROUND INSTALLATIONS IN THE FORM OF A NEW FIRE BOMB THAT RESEMBLES EXTRA FUEL TANKS CARRIED BY FIGHTER PLANES.

A95

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RESULTS AT BORDEAUX OF THE NEW BOMB, CALLED "HITLER'S HOTFOOT," WERE DESCRIBED AS SPECTACULAR AND SUCCESSFUL. A HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE JELLYLIKE SUBSTANCE IS PLACED INSIDE TANKS FITTED WITH DETONATORS WHICH EXPLODE ON IMPACT. THE CONTENTS ARE SPLASHED OVER AN AREA OF 60 YARDS. THE BOMBS ARE A DEADLY WEAPON AGAINST ENEMY TRENCHES, MACHINE GUN NESTS, FIELD GUN POSITIONS AND PILLBOXES.

OVER THE WEEKEND 81 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT UP ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR, BRINGING TO 1,474 THE NUMBER DESTROYED BY ALLIED PILOTS IN THE LAST EIGHT DAYS.

JJ814AEW

A132

LONDON APRIL 16-(AP)-THE POLICE ARE COMBING LONDON'S WEST END IN A SEARCH FOR THE KIDNAPER WHO ABDUCTED A SEVEN-MONTH-OLD BOY FROM A BABY CARRIAGE WHILE HIS MOTHER WAS SHOPPING.

PVT. SZYELEN JAKUBOWICZ, THE 27-YEAR OLD FATHER, IS SERVING WITH THE BRITISH PIONEER CORPS AND NEVER HAS SEEN HIS SON, HAVING BEEN SENT OVERSEAS BEFORE THE CHILD WAS BORN.

KK1113PEW

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ADRIAN TIXIER SAID TODAY THAT THE "PLOT AGAINST THE FRENCH STATE" WIDELY REPORTED IN PARIS TWO WEEKS AGO WAS IN REALITY NOT A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

TIXIER TOLD A DELEGATION FROM THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY THAT INVESTIGATION HAD SHOWN THE AFFAIR CONSISTED OF ACTIONS BY ENEMY AGENTS AND ADHERENTS OF THE FORMER VICHY ORGANIZATION TO EXPLOIT DISCONTENT AND PROVOKE DISORDERS.

HE SAID POLICE HAD INVESTIGATED THOROUGHLY AND MADE A NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

Z1033PEW

A119 (100)

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PATTED THEMSELVES ON THE BACKS TODAY FOR PREMIER SUZUKI'S EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FOR AMERICANS AT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

"PREMIER SUZUKI'S STATEMENT AROUSED DISMAY IN THE ALLIED CAMP," DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE BBC.

"IT IS NOTHING TO WONDER AT, HOWEVER, FOR THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS AND SYMPATHY HAS NOT YET DRIED UP IN THE EAST. HERE IS PRAISE BY ONE GREAT SOLDIER TO ANOTHER. SUZUKI'S TRIBUTE IS A MANIFESTATION OF THE GREAT SAMURAI TRADITION WHICH STILL GOVERNS JAPAN'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR."

Z1031PEW

LONDON, APRIL 16 (AP)--FOUR LARGE RAILWAY GUNS WHICH HAVE BEEN SHELLING AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES SOUTHEAST OF LEIPZIG WERE SILENCED TODAY BY 12 [redacted] THUNDERBOLT DIVEBOMBERS, ANSWERING A [redacted] ON THE GROUND FORCES TO THE NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

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"THE BOMBS HIT FIVE AMMUNITION CARS AND BLEW ONE OF THE GUNS SKY-HIGH," SAID LT. BARTON P. CHRISTOPHER, 142 EAST 61ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

APL FOURTH1747 AM1237P

LONDON, APRIL 16-(AP)- LT. RICHARD K. TICE, FORMERLY OF ALLENTOWN, WHO FOUGHT WITH A UNIT OF POLISH PARACHUTE TROOPS, WAS POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE VIRTUTI MILITARY, POLISH EQUIVALENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, TODAY. TICE HAD JOINED THE POLISH FORCES BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

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APRA 01217/KIN/ 701A

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 17-(AP)-V.V.KUZNETSOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET UNION'S CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL, AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR A.I.LAVRENTYEV OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC HAVE BEEN NAMED BY THE SOVIET UNION AS ADDITIONAL DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED XXX TODAY.

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LAVRENTYEV, AS XXXXXX RSFSR DELEGATE, WILL REPRESENT REPUBLICS IN RUSSIA, SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST, THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE ANNOUNCED.

ELG-DENIEWYS 0200-822PEW

LONDON, APRIL 16--(AP)--INDIAN DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO PEACE CONFERENCE SAID TODAY THEY PLAN TO VISIT THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY PROJECT, BECAUSE OF THEIR INTEREST IN IRRIGATION PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR PLANNED IN INDIA.

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THOSE PLANNING THE TVA TRIP INCLUDE SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, AN AUTHORITY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, DEWAN OF BARODA.

GMK 745PEW DUSAVALAS APL 2325.

Record LONDON

BY JAMES M. LONG

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 16-(AP)--THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CAPTURE OF NUMEROUS ARISTOCRATS AND ERSTWHILE BIGWIGS OF GERMANY WHO HAVE BEGUN TO XXX TRICKLE INTO THE ALLIED BAG SUGGESTS STONGLY XXXXX THAT SOMETHING MORE THAN A SMASHING MILITARY DEFEAT IS HAPPENING IN HITLER'S REICH.

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FRANZ VON PAPEN WAS CAUGHT HIDING IN A HUNTING LODGE CONVENIENTLY EXPOSED TO AMERICAN ENCIRCLEMENT. THE 96-YEAR-OLD GERMAN ARMY WHEELHORSE, MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN AND PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM, FOURTH SON OF THE FORMER KAISER, WERE BOTH REPORTED CAUGHT CLOSER TO THE FRONT THAN THERE SEEMED

30.24-24851

ANY REASON FOR THEM TO BE.

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(THE NEW YORK SUN, IN A COPYRIGHT DISPATCH FROM [redacted] STOLBERG-ROSSLA, SAID EMPRESS HERMINE, WIDOW OF THE LATE KAISER, HER SISTER IDA, PRINCE CHRISTOPHER MARTIN AND HALF A DOZEN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOHENZOLLERN FAMILY, HAD BEEN FOUND IN A 300-YEAR-OLD CASTLE THERE.

(THE EMPRESS GRACIOUSLY RECEIVED AN AMERICAN ARMY LIEUTENANT AND OTHER SOLDIERS AND CHATTED WITH THEM WHEN THEY CALLED AT THE CASTLE, SAID THE DISPATCH BY W.C. HEINZ . SHE SAID SHE HAD FLED FROM SILESIA ONLY AN HOUR BEFORE THE RUSSIANS ENTERED THE PLACE WHERE SHE HAD BEEN STAYING.)

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THESE WERE NOT GENERALS OR FRONT-LINE COMMANDERS AND HAD NO PART IN THE DIRECTION OF THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY'S DEFENSE.

ONE OF THEM WAS OF ENOUGH IMPORTANCE TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY PLANE IF CUT OFF BY ACCIDENT, HAD HITLER WANTED TO SAVE THEM, IF THEY THEMSELVES WANTED TO GET AWAY.

THESE CAPTURES APPEARED TO BE A SIGN OBSERVERS HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR---DESERTION OF THE SHIP.

VON PAPEN APPARENTLY SERVED HIS USEFULNESS AS HITLER'S SHREWD INTERNATIONAL ERRAND BOY. THERE NO LONGER ARE ANY DIPLOMATIC JOURNEYS HE COULD BE SENT ON SINCE TURKEY'S ALLIANCE WITH THE ALLIES MARKED THE FINAL FAILURE OF PERHAPS HIS SECOND EFFORT IN THE FUEHRER'S BEHALF. APR 17 1945

HE AND THE OTHERS PERHAPS WERE THUS STRANGELY EXPOSED TO CAPTURE, IN SOME PART AS A RESULT OF THEIR OWN CHOICE, OF TWO COURSES--WHETHER TO STAY IN THE WEST AND GET OUT OF IT THE QUICKEST WAY AND AVOID THE BACK KNIFING, OR FALL BACK SLOWLY WITH HITLER AND HIS HENCHMEN INTO THE FINAL HIDEAWAY AND EVENTUAL ALLIED JUSTICE.

APL LONGS 2D 1815 CCC 315P

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By Kelman Morin

PARIS, APR. 12--(AP)--From a German prison camp a French soldier came home today and this is what happened when he opened his door --

They told his wife two days ago. They always give 48 hours notice. The French are like that in the breadth of their understanding.

They understand what may have happened to a woman who has been left alone for five years.

This wasn't one of those cases. This was the other kind. The woman had waited and waited well. Everybody knew that.

When they told her she stood for a moment without moving. "He's coming home," they said. The color drained from her face. She looked stunned. "He's been cleared and the Americans are flying his section back to Paris," they said.

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A smile like sudden incandescene burst over her face and she murmured "thank you" and again "thank you so much" and then she turned and ran.

She spent the whole two days cleaning their home. It isn't a very big house, but she started in the attic and went right through to the cellar, sweeping, dusting, polishing. She moved every stick of furniture, like they do with spring cleaning in America.

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Neighbors who knew so well what this would mean offered to help her, but she refused. "It isn't work," she said. "You understand how it is when one's husband is coming home after five years."

They told her he would arrive before noon.

She arranged everything. She went to the groders and the butchers and handed over all her ration tickets. When they showed their surprise she said "Never mind. It isn't every day that one has something like this."

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She laid places for two at the table.

It was the first time since the tragic summer of 1940 that she had set the table for two, two large soup plates, two napkins, two sets of everything.

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Throughout the house it was like that. Two of everything. Two armchairs fronting the fireplace, two sets of towels in the bathroom and two pillows on the bed. Everything was ready.

Not quite everything. She suddenly remembered how he liked his salad -- with just a touch of white pepper. There wasn't any

white pepper in the house. Almost in a panic she stripped off her apron and ran through the street to the grocers.

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He opened the door while she was away.

He called her name and only the echo of his voice answered him.

Then he saw the table set for two. He went through the house. Everywhere there was something for two.

Then he heard her footsetps and suddenly they were looking at each other. She started to speak. He struck her across the mouth, savagely. Then with his fist he struck her again and again until she fell.

He walked out of the door. He had disappeared.

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morinsl1930 series of 3 jg 1041p

A34 (190)
ADVANCED NINTH AAF HQ--FIRST ADD AIR MEETING XXX ZONE FOUR.
FOUR LIGHTNINGS OF THE 474TH FIGHTER GROUP WERE THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIRST TACTICAL JOINING OF THE EAST AND WEST AIR BATTLE FRONTS.
THE LIGHTNING PILOTS, LED BY LT.ROBERT L.FREEMAN OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., DIDN'T RECOGNIZE THE RUSSIAN PLANES AT FIRST, BUT WHEN IDENTITY WAS ESTABLISHED THERE WAS A FRIENDLY WAGGLING OF WINGS AND MANEUVERS BEFORE THE ALLIED PLANES DEPARTED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS.
(MORE)
JS603PEW

BOTH THE AMERICAN AND THE RUSSIAN FLIERS WERE SPEEDING ALONG AT TREE-TOP LEVEL WHEN THE MEETING TOOK PLACE. THE RUSSIANS WERE APPARENTLY FIRST TO RECOGNIZE THEIR ALLIES, PILOTS SAID, FOR THEY SUDDENLY STARTED AERIAL ACROBATICS. THE AMERICANS SAID THEY WERE IMPRESSED BY THE DARING OF THE RUSSIANS IN ENGAGING IN STUNT FLYING AT SUCH A LOW ALTITUDE.

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30.24-24853

WHEN THE AMERICAN PILOTS FIRST SAW THESE ACROBATICS THEY WERE SUSPICIOUS AND CLIMBED FOR ALTITUDE TO WATCH FOR AN OPENING.

ADVANCED NINTH AAF HQ--THIRD ADD AIR MEETING XXX FOR AN OPENING.
APPARENTLY SENSING THE AMERICAN UNCERTAINTY, THE RUSSIANS TILTED THEIR PLANES SO THAT THE ALLIED PILOTS COULD SEE THE SMALL RED STAR IN THE BLACK CIRCLE ON THE WINGS.
OTHER AMERICAN PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN THIS FIRST MEETING WERE LT.D.W.HENSLEY OF SPARKMAN, ARK., LT.DONALD F.LLEY (CORRECT) OF FRANKLIN, MASS., AND LT.CHARLES A.GARVER OF LAKE FOREST, ILL.
JS609PEW

BULLETIN
WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH THIRD DIVISION, SUPPORTED BY TANKS, RENEWED THE ASSAULT TODAY ON THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE PORT OF BREMEN. THE TROOPS WERE ATTACKING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VILLAGE OF BRINKUM, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM BREMEN'S SOUTHERN FRINGES.
W750AEW

CREDLINGEN, GERMANY, APRIL 16-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN AT SCATTERED POINTS ALONG THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY'S FRONT IN THIS VICINITY TODAY SAID THE GERMAN ARMY WAS FILLED WITH RUMORS THAT NAZI TROOPS WOULD LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS APRIL 23.
THIS WAS ONE OF MANY UNCONFIRMED RUMORS WHICH CAPTURED GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE REPORTED HEARING RECENTLY.
A NEW ONE TODAY WAS THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEF AND COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN HOME GUARD, HAD BEEN KILLED RECENTLY IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT NEAR BERLIN.
STILL ANOTHER WAS THAT HERMANN GOERING WAS HELD PRISONER AT ONE OF HIS HUNTING LODGES.
Z1030PEW

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NIGHT LEAD BUCHENWALD (310)
BY ALVIN J. STEINKOPF
WEIMAR, GERMANY, APRIL 16-(AP)-YOUNG AMERICANS OF THE 80TH DIVISION BREAKING INTO THE NOTORIOUS BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP A FEW MILES OUTSIDE OF WEIMAR BROUGHT FRESH AIR, HOPE AND LIBERTY TO 21,000 MISERABLE, SICK, AND RAGGED MEN.
TENS OF THOUSANDS OF OTHERS HAD DIED BEFORE THE AMERICANS GOT THERE, AND MANY REMAINING WERE TOO FAR GONE TO BE SAVED. IN THE FIRST 24 HOURS OF AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION A FEW MORE THAN 150 SUCCUMBED TO MALNUTRITION AND DISEASE. IN THE NEXT SIX HOURS, 39 MORE DIED.
ALL THAT THE SMALL AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT STAFF COULD DO IMMEDIATELY WAS INCREASE THE SOUP RATION--ADDING MEAT AND VEGETABLES--AND RELEASE FIVE INTERNED DOCTORS TO HELP THE SICK.
THE AMERICANS FOUND A SHOCKING MESS, BUT INMATES SAID BUCHENWALD HAD BEEN IMPROVING LATELY, WITH THE GERMANS APPARENTLY CLEANING IT UP IN EXPECTATION OF THE AMERICANS' ARRIVAL.
THERE ONCE WERE MORE THAN 50,000 PRISONERS AT BUCHENWALD, BUT SHORTLY BEFORE THE AMERICANS CAME THE NAZIS MARCHED 20,000 TO 30,000 EASTWARD.
I SAW SEVERAL INMATES DIE IN BARRACKS 61.
BODIES WERE HAULED TO A SIX-BURNER CREMATORIUM.
BARRACKS 61 OF THE HOSPITAL SECTION, WHICH INMATES SAID WAS ABOUT THE WORST IN THE COMPOUND, LOOKS LIKE A CONVENTIONAL ONE-STORY WOODEN ARMY BARRACKS. INSIDE IT IS DIVIDED INTO TWO ROWS OF FOUR-TIER SHELVES DIVIDED AT 5 1/2 FOOT INTERVALS BY UPRIGHT PARTITIONS.
INTO EACH HOLE, ABOUT 18 INCHES HIGH, AS MANY AS SIX MEN WERE QUARTERED. THREE IN A CUBBY HOLE COULD LIE COMFORTABLY ON THEIR BACKS, WITH SIX, THE MEN HAD TO LIE ON THEIR SIDES. THERE WERE

NO MATTRESSES ON THE BOARDS AND FEW HAD BLANKETS. THE PATIENTS HAD PNEUMONIA, DYSENTERY, TYPHUS AND ALMOST EVERY TYPE OF DISEASE.

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OUTSIDE THE HUDDLE OF CONCENTRATION BARRACKS ARE IMPOSING STONE BUILDINGS WHICH HOUSED AN SS DETACHMENT NORMALLY REPUTED TO HAVE A STRENGTH OF 3,000. LT. WALTER F.EMMONS OF NORRIS, TENN., IN CHARGE OF BUCHENWALD FOR THE AMG, SAID HE INTENDED TO MOVE THE INTERNEES INTO THE SS AREA AND ITS SUPERIOR HOSPITAL AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

ABOUT HALF OF THE 21,000 MEN THERE WERE RUSSIANS. THERE WERE 4,000 FRENCHMEN AND THE REMAINDER WERE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.

Z1043PEW

AMERICAN COLONEL AND THEN RODE TRIUMPHANTLY BACK IN A JEEP, [illegible] ACCOMPANIED BY THE GERMAN GENERAL, THE COLONEL AND THE TWO LIEUTENANTS.

LOOMIS WAS DECORATED WITH THE BRONZE STAR BY MAJ. GEN. WILLARD S. PAUL, 26TH DIVISION COMMANDER.

LOOMIS IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. ALBERT D. LOOMIS, 28 EDWARD ST., YOUNGSTOWN. HIS WIFE, MRS. JOAN LOOMIS, LIVES IN WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Z1053PEW

BULLETIN

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, APRIL 16-(AP)-POLISH ARMORED UNITS FACED THE PORT CITY OF EMDEN ACROSS FIVE MILES OF THE EMS RIVER BASIN TODAY AS CANADIAN TROOPS FANNED OUT ALONG ALMOST THE ENTIRE COAST OF HOLLAND ON THE NORTH SEA.

W532AEW

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LANNOY, FRANCE, APRIL 16-(AP)-THIS TOWN OF NORTHERN FRANCE, WHICH CLAIMED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS ONE OF ITS SONS, JOINED IN THE MOURNING OVER HIS DEATH. ALL FLAGS FLEW AT HALF-STAFF.

IT WAS FROM HERE THAT THE HUGENOT FAMILY OF DE LA NOYE, WHICH TOOK ITS NAME FROM THE TOWN, MIGRATED TO HOLLAND IN 1602. LATER, UNDER THE NAME OF DELANO, MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY WENT TO AMERICA.

ON ROOSEVELT'S FIRST ELECTION THE MAYOR OF LANNOY SENT HIM THE FELICITATIONS OF THE TOWN.

W743AEW

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BY THOBURN WIANT (330)

WITH THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY NEAR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, APRIL 16-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THIS DIVISION COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.HERBERT L. ENNEST OF RICHMOND,VA., ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE LIBERATION OF STILL ANOTHER NAZI-OPPRESSED COUNTRY--CZECHOSLOVAKIA--NOW LESS THAN EIGHT MILES FROM THEIR FRONT-LINE FOX HOLES.

AFTER DRIVING ACROSS GERMANY AND CAPTURING HOF, LAST LARGE CITY BETWEEN THEM AND THE CZECH BORDER, THE DOUGHBOYS ARE EAGER TO GET INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR TWO REASONS:

FIRST--THEY WANT TO TEAR THE GERMAN YOKE FROM THE NECKS OF THE CZECHS, WHOSE YOUNG NATION WAS BORN WITH UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.

SECOND--THE RULE AGAINST FRATERNIZING WITH CIVILIANS WHICH HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE IN THEIR MARCH THROUGH GERMANY WOULD NOT APPLY IN FRIENDLY CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE CZECHS ARE WAITING FOR THE AMERICANS WITH OPEN ARMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING COL.J.W.BEALKE, OF BOONVILLE,MO., COMMANDER OF THE 358TH REGIMENT.

THE LIBERATION SPRIT BEGAN SWEEPING THE 90TH AFTER BEALKE'S THIRD BATTALION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.CHARLES B.BRYAN OF JOHNS ISLAND, S.C., PUSHED INTO HOF, A CITY OF APPROXIMATELY 48,000.

PREVIOUSLY THE 90TH'S RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS, COMMANDED BY CAPT. THOMAS DYE OF DES MOINES, IOWA, CUT THE BERLIN-MUNICH SUPERHIGHWAY NORTHWEST OF HOF WITH UNEXPECTEDLY LITTLE TROUBLE.

THEY CAPTURED 1,100 PRISONERS, AND 3,000 PATIENTS IN 10 HOSPITALS. THEY SEIZED THE AIRPORT, WITH 22 JUNKERS 88'S AND TRAINING SHIPS, WAREHOUSES CONTAINING LARGE STOCKS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES, AND A PLANT FILLED WITH AT LEAST 10,000 PARACHUTES AND PARATROOPERS' PACKS COMPLETE WITH GERMAN-RUSSIAN PHRASE BOOKS.

LT.LEO MILLER, 2011 EAST CHERRY ST., SEATTLE, WASH., COMMANDING THE SECURITY GUARD PLATOON ATTACHED TO BRYAN'S BATTALION, SAID THE GERMANS SENT GROUPS, EACH COMPOSED OF 10 ELDERLY MEN, INTO THE HILLS AROUND HOF TO SNIPE AT THE AMERICANS.

"BUT THEY QUIT AS SOON AS WE BEGAN SHOOTING," HE ADDED.

STAFF SGT.TROY K.FOUGHT, OF LOCUST GROVE,OKLA., GUARDING THE PARACHUTE PLANT, SAID "IT WAS CONSIDERATE OF THE GERMANS TO LEAVE THE PLACE IN SUCH GOOD ORDER."

MAJ.WILLIAM FALVEY, KNOX, IND., SAID 70 UKRAINIAN WACS WERE AMONG THE PRISONERS TAKEN AROUND SAALE LAKE, NORTHWEST OF HOF. THEY HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO UNFEMININE JOBS.

MJ1031PEW

APR 17 1945

BY HAL BOYLE (110)

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BESIEGING LEIPZIG, APRIL 16-(AP)-LT.GEN. COURTNEY.HODGES' ARMORED AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY COLUMNS OPENED THE FINAL ASSAULT ON LEIPZIG TODAY. AFTER KNOCKING OUT 409 OF THE ESTIMATED 1,000 LEVELED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS DEFENDING THIS GERMAN CULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY SUPPLY CENTERS.

THE NEAREST AMERICAN THRUST TO LEIPZIG DURING THE DAY WAS AN ADVANCE BY THE 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION TO GRUNA, FOUR MILES TO THE SOUTH BUT ACTUALLY A PART OF THE METROPOLITAN OUTSKIRTS. IN A WIDE SWING AROUND BEHIND THE CITY, THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION DROVE TO BENNE, 10 MILES DUE EAST.

WITH INFANTRY FORCES ALREADY THROUGH THE MAIN DEFENSE BELT OF STATIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES ON THE WEST, THE GREAT CITY WAS CAUGHT IN A GIGANTIC THREE-PRONGED DRIVE FROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST.

WD438PEW

SVENTH ARMY FORCES ATTACKED ACROSS BROAD ROLLING WHEAT AND RYE FIELDS WHERE IN 1813 AN ALLIANCE OF PRUSSIANS, RUSSIANS, AUSTRIANS AND SWEDES HAMMERED APART NAPOLEON'S "GRAND ARMY," CRIPPLED BY ITS DISASTROUS RETREAT FROM RUSSIA, IN THE FAMOUS FOUR-DAY "BATTLE OF THE NATIONS."

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF LEIPZIG, WORLD RENOWNED ART, MEDICAL AND PUBLISHING CENTER, WAS REPORTED TO BE DESTROYED BY BOMBINGS WHICH THE CITY'S EXTREMELY HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT COULD NOT FEND OFF. ITS WAR-CROWDED POPULATION OF NEARLY 1,000,000 PERSONS WAS REPORTED ALREADY SHORT OF FOOD, LINING UP BY THE THOUSANDS IN FRONT OF WHAT STORES WERE STILL OPEN.

IN THE THREE-WAY PUSH ON THE CITY HISTORY WAS AGAIN REPEATING ITSELF. THE AMERICAN COMMANDERS WERE FOLLOWING ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME TROOP MOVEMENT PLAN BY WHICH THE ATTACKING FORCES OF THAT DAY POUNDED NAPOLEON'S GRENADIERS FROM LEIPZIG IN A THREE DIRECTIONAL PUSH ALMOST 132 YEARS AGO.

(A BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT TO HELP DEFEND LEIPZIG.)

SMASHING ON BEYOND LEIPZIG OTHER NINTH ARMY ARMORED UNITS REACHED THE MULDE RIVER AT THREE POINTS DURING THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THE ELBE. HEAVY FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED WHEN THE AMERICANS RAN INTO ONE GERMAN FORCE CONSISTING LARGELY OF 12-YEAR-OLD BOYS, HITLER JUGEND YOUTHS, AT HOHNBACH, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LEIPZIG. THESE SCHOOLBOY SOLDIERS FOUGHT FIERCELY TO HOLD A ROAD BLOCK, EMPLOYING RIFLE, PANZERFAUST AND BAZOOKA FIRE.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED 15 LOCOMOTIVES INTACT AT BOTHEN, NORTHWEST OF HOHNBACH.

INFANTRY TROOPS SMASHING TOWARD LEIPZIG FROM THE WEST CRACKED THE CITY'S MAIN DEFENSE BELT BY TAKING MERSEBURG AND LEUNA, TWO STRONGPOINTS.

ONE OFFICER DECLARED THAT "THE SITUATION IS BREAKING--WE ARE

30.24-24855

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THROUGH THE MAIN PART OF THE ~~DEFENSE BELT~~ NOW. AND IT WILL BE GOING DOWNHILL FROM NOW ON."

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B14

AT MERSEBURG, THE INFANTRYMEN CAPTURED A GERMAN AIR FIELD AND 29 AIRCRAFT--12 JETS, 10 FOCKE-WULFS AND SEVEN OTHERS--ALL IN GOOD CONDITION. THEY ALSO TOOK OVER A BENZENE FACTORY AT LEUNA AND A SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT NORTH OF MERSEBURG AT SCHKOPAU.

THE TOWN OF BORMA, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LEIPZIG, WAS SURRENDERED BY TELEPHONE. MEMBERS OF A TANK UNIT CALLED THE BURGOMEISTER FROM THE VILLAGE OF THRANA AND TOLD HIM: "GIVE UP OR YOUR VILLAGE WILL BE DESTROYED IN BATTLE BY OUR GUNS."

A HALF-HOUR LATER THEY REACHED BORMA AND FOUND THE BURGOMEISTER, ALONG WITH A PARTY OF HIS VILLAGE OFFICERS, STANDING AT THE EDGE OF TOWN WAVING WHITE FLAGS, AND WAITING TO CARRY OUT AMERICAN ORDERS.

RECAPITULATION OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES OF LEIPZIG INDICATED THAT THE CITY WAS HELD BY APPROXIMATELY 30,000 REGULAR ARMY AND VOLKSTURM TROOPS LED BY A GENERAL--DESPITE HIS OWN DESIRE TO YIELD THE CITY.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE COMMANDING GENERAL FAVORED SURRENDERING THE CITY BECAUSE HE FELT THAT IT WAS HOPELESS TO ATTEMPT TO DEFEND IT WITH THE FORCE AVAILABLE. BUT THAT HE HAD BEEN OVERRULED BY THE BURGOMEISTER, A STRONG NAZI WHO GOT AN ORDER FROM HIGHER HEADQUARTERS TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT OF THE SENTIMENT OF THE LEIPZIG CIVILIANS. THEY WANT TO SURRENDER.

THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS WERE CROWDED WITH THOUSANDS OF GERMAN AND AMERICAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS AND PRISONERS.

AIR REPORTS SAID THE GERMANS WERE STILL TRYING TO SEND MILITARY SUPPLIES INTO THE CITY FROM THE EAST. FOUR HUNDRED RAIL CARS ARRIVED FROM THE ELBE RIVER IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

BESIDES THE VOLKSTURMERS AND 32 BATTALIONS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY TROOPS, THE LEIPZIG GARRISON CONTAINS MANY ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN THROWN INTO FRONT LINE ROLES.

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WD534PEW

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION OBTAINED BY AMERICAN OFFICERS, STREET RUBBLE HAS BEEN SMOOTHED OVER AND SOWN WITH MINES. PILLBOXES THROUGHOUT THE CITY HAVE BEEN CAMOUFLAGED WITH BIRCH TREES, GRASS AND SHRUBBERY AND BRIDGES, INCLUDING THE ZEPPELIN BRIDGE ACROSS THE ELSTER RIVER, HAVE BEEN RIGGED WITH EXPLOSIVES.

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 69TH DIVISION FOUGHT TODAY TO A POINT WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF THE CITY. AT ZWENKAU THEY WERE ENGAGED BY 15 GERMAN RAILROAD GUNS AND SCORES OF LEVELED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS. OTHER FORCES WERE CUPPING THE CITY FROM WEST AND EASTWM

"IT LOOKS AS IF THIS WILL BE THE TOUGHEST FIGHT SO FAR TO TAKE ANY GERMAN CITY," SAID MAJ. VICTOR G. CONLEY OF WEST ROXBURY, MASS. "CERTAINLY IT IS THE TOUGHEST ONE OUR DIVISION HAS TAKEN ON."

IN LEIPZIG AND THE SUBURBS, THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN TOLD, ARE AN UNDERGROUND AIRDROME WITH 100 JET-PROPELLED PLANES, A LARGE SUBTERRANEAN AMMUNITION FACTORY, A SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT WHICH WAS WORKING 72 DAYS AGO, AND A ROCKET FACTORY.

HUNDREDS OF 88 MM. GUNS GUARD THE APPROACHES.

BUT THE 69TH DIVISION HAS FOUND A WAY TO DEAL WITH THEM. IT CAPTURED 1,900 PRISONERS AND KNOCKED OUT 72 GIANT ACKACK GUNS YESTERDAY WITH A LOSS OF ONE MAN KILLED AND FEWER THAN 80 OTHER CASUALTIES.

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"WE DO IT BY A COMBINATION OF ARTILLERY AND MARCHING FIRE," SAID LT. COL. RICHARD J. CONRAN, 484 FIRST ST., BROOK
YN, N.Y.

THE SOLDIERS WORK CLOSELY BEHIND THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE UNTIL THEY ARE WITHIN 200 YARDS OF THE ENEMY BATTELT.
LT. COL. RIC

LT. COL. RICHARD J. CONRAN, 484 FIRST ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE SOLDIERS WORK CLOSELY BEHIND THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE UNTIL THEY ARE WITHIN 200 YARDS OF THE ENEMY BATTERIES. WHEN THE ARTILLERY LIFTS THE SOLDIERS MOVE ON TOWARD THE GUNPITS WITH EVERY RIFLE AND TOMMYGUN FIRING TO KEEP THE GERMANS DOWN UNTIL THE BATTERIES ARE SURROUNDED.

RP7PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY, APRIL 16-(AP)-THREE THOUSAND POLES AND ANOTHER THOUSAND FRENCH AND RUSSIANS STARVED TO DEATH DURING THE LAST YEAR AT LANGRSTEIN WHERE GERMAN OM

YEAR AT LANGRSTEIN WHERE GERMAN SS (ELITE GUARD) CONTROLLED SLAVE LABORERS' BUILDING OF A HUGE AIRPLANE PARTS FACTORY 1,900 FEET UNDERGROUND.

SOLDIERS WHO LOCATED THE FACTORY SAID THEY WERE TOLD TWO AMERICANS WERE AMONG THOSE FORCED TO WORK 12 HOURS A DAY ON ONE MEAL OF WATERED SOUP MADE FROM POTATOES AND 250 GRAMS OF MARGARINE. BOTH DIED.

THE BODIES OF THREE POLES WHO HAD BEEN HANGED FOR STEALING POTATO PEELINGS WERE CUT DOWN BY THE 300TH ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION COMMANDED BY CAPT.GEORGE R.SALISBURY, SLATER, COLO., AFTER THE AMERICANS BROKE THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AND LIBERATED THE FEEBLE BUT CHEERING PRISONERS.

ABOUT 35 PRISONERS DIED EVERY DAY FROM MALNUTRITION AND ANOTHER FIVE TO TEN WERE KILLED EITHER BY ACCIDENTS IN THE FACTORY OR BY BEATINGS FROM GUARDS, THE SURVIVORS RELATED.

THE POLES WERE JEWS FROM WARSAW AND THE FRENCH WERE THOSE ARRESTED FOR PARTICIPATING IN RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS.

THE FACTORY WAS NEVER COMPLETED BUT THE HOSPITAL WAS FILLED WITH HUNDREDS OF MEN WORKED TO NEAR DEATH AS THE NAZIS RUSHED TO GET THE PLANT IN PRODUCTION.

THE SIGHT OF THE STARVING, EMACIATED MEN OF ALL AGES FROM 15 TO 50, THEIR LEGS THIN AS BROOMSTICKS, STIRRED THE STURDY AMERICAN SOLDIERS ALMOST TO TEARS.

KK1146PEW

APR 17 1945

WITH THE U.S.FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD PRISON CAMP (BY EDWARD D.BALL) X X THONGS.

LIBERATED SOLDIERS WHO WITNESSED THE LASHINGS INCLUDED:

SGT.ADDISON DAVIS OF CANTERBURY,CONN., AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE CREWMAN SHOT DOWN NEAR FRANKFURT LAST DEC. 28.

PVT.EDWARD WIKER, LANCASTER,PA., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED NOV.8.

SGT.DOYLE KARGEL, CRYSTAL,N.D., A 15TH AIR FORCE CREWMAN SHOT DOWN DEC.17 OVER THE SUDETENLAND.

PVT.EMORY SMITH, FRANKFORT IND., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED NOV.9.

PFC.MANUEL TONIJILLO, (7846 TROOST AVE.) NORTH HOLLYWOOD,CALIF.

CPL.CHARLES FOSS, MACHIAS,ME., AIR GUNNER SHOT DOWN DEC.17.

PVT.PAUL L.BENELL, KALONA,IA., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED NOV.26.

PVT.CHARLES RANEY, CARSON,IA., TANKMAN CAPTURED DEC.17.

PFC.GEORGE ANDERSON, NORTHPORT,N.Y., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED DEC.19.

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PVT.MINER HALL, STILLWATER,OKLA., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED JAN.6.
CPL.PHILIP RODRIGUEZ, FORT MORGAN,COLO., TANK MAN CAPTURED DEC.30.
PFC.MAURICE GOYER, MALONE,N.Y., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED, JAN.7.
PFC.KENNETH HALSTEAD, LOCKPORT,N.Y., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED DEC.30.
AND PVT.DOMINGO CERVANTES, KERRVILLE,TEX., INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED OCT. 11.

N1010AEW

ADD WEIMAR XX GARRISONED

LT.WALTER F.EMMONS OF NORRIS, TENN., IN CHARGE AT BUCHENWALD FOR THE AMG, PROMISED TO MOVE THE INTERNEES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

WD1107AEW

APR 17 1945

CALBE,GERMANY,APRIL 15 (DELAYED)-(AP)--U.S.NINTH ARMY TROOPS OCCUPYING HABERSTADT FOUND BARON CARL VON KARNWINSKY, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AND PRESIDENT OF THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF AUSTRIA UNDER FORMER CHANCELLORS KURT SCHUSSNIGG AND ENGELBERT DOLFUSS.

HE WAS ARRESTED AND SENT TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT DAUCHAU BY THE NAZIS WHEN AUSTRIA WAS TAKEN. TWO YEARS AGO HE WAS RELEASED ON PROBATION AND GIVEN A SMALL JOB IN MAGDEBURG.

HE IS ABSOLUTELY TERRORIZED BY THE NAZI WEREWOLVES AND DECLINED TO SAY A WORD ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES AT DAUCHAU.

"I HAD TO SIGN A PAPER WHEN I WAS LET OUT OF DAUCHAU TO THE EFFECT THAT I'D NEVER TELL WHAT I HAD SEEN THERE," HE SAID. "I KNOW HIMMLER WILL KILL ME IF I SAY ANYTHING. I KNOW IT. THERE ARE WEREWOLVES EVERYWHERE."

APRB20056 GALLAGHERS AM1005AM

ADD ROME XX RELEASED

GROUND CREWMEN PUT UP EVERY EFFORT TO MAKE ALL PLANES OF THE 15TH USABLE FOR THE BIG AIR PUSH AGAINST A STUBBORN ENEMY. MASTER SGT. CLARENCE ASHMORE, BEAUMONT, TEX., CREW CHIEF FOR THE 47TH WING, LABORED FROM 3 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT TO MAKE OPERATIONAL A LIBERATOR THAT HAD BEEN CONSIDERED CRIPPLED.

MASTER SGT.GEORGE W.GWYNN, 27, ARARAT, VA., WORKED ALL SUNDAY NIGHT TO CONDITION A LIBERATORA DNS AID: "I WOULD DO IT EVERY TIME IF IT WOULD HELP SHORTEN THE WAR." MASTER SGT.EDWARD J.BERNARD, 38, WAHPETON, N.D., ANOTHER NIGHW ROEKR, SAID "IT MADE US FEEL AS THOUGH WE WERE DOING SOMETHING TO END THE WAR."

THE 15TH FIGHTER COMMAND IN STRAFING FORAYS IN BAVARIA AND AUSTRIA SCORED FIVE AERIAL KILLS.

VICTORS WERE COL.MARION MALCOLM, 32-YEAR-OLD GROUP COMMANDER OF 1920 MULBERRY ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO BAGGED AN ME-109 FOR HIS FIRST ENCOUNTER IN 45 MILLIONS; SECOND LT.ARNOLD H.SOBCZAK, 22, OF 2466 SOUTH 67TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WHO GOT A TWIN-ENGINE ENEMY PLANE FOR HIS SECOND KILL; FIRST LT.JOHN B.LANG, 24, OF 2508 WEST 40TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, WHO SHOT DOWN A JU-88 FOR HIS FIRST; FIRST LT.JAMES B. GENTILE, 23, OF 2104 EAST 45TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., WHO GOT AN FW-190 FOR HIS FIRST; AND CAPT.BARNETT C.CHASTIN, 26, OF 525 23RD AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, WHO GOT AN FEW-190 FOR HIS SECOND.

WD519PEW

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ADD ROME XX FIXED

ALLIED TACTICAL PLANES CONTINUED TO GIVE THE ADVANCING TROOPS CLOSE SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE BLAZING DAY, BUT AT SOME POINTS VISIBILITY WAS SO POOR THE PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR FIELDS RATHER THAN TAKE CHANCES ON HITTING ALLIED FORCES.

AMONG THE AMERICAN FORCES ATTACKING IN THE APENNINES WAS THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH SPENT ITS 500TH DAY IN THE LINE, THE LONGEST COMBAT TOUR OF ANY AMERICAN UNIT. THE DIVISION LEFT THE U.S. IN JANUARY, 1942, AND HAS FOUGHT THROUGHOUT THE NORTH AFRICAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS.

EIGHTH ARMY FORCES ON THE RIGHT END OF THE LINE PUSHED NORTH FROM THE FLOODED AREA SOUTHWEST OF LAKE COMACCHIO TOWARD THE ARGENTA GAP, ONE OF THE LAST BARRIERS BEFORE THE FLATLANDS LEADING TO FERRARA AND THE PO RIVER.

POLISH TROOPS UNDER MAJ. GEN. BOHUSZ-SCYSZKO WHO YESTERDAY CAPTURED IMOLA, KEY ROAD CENTER 19 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA, DROVE FORWARD ALONG ROUTE 9, CROSSING THE SELLUSTRA RIVER AND CLOSING IN ON CASTEL SAN PIETRO, ONLY 12 MILES FROM BOLOGNA. TOSCANELLA, FOUR MILES UP THE HIGHWAY FROM IMOLA, WAS TAKEN. OTHER POLISH FORCES ON THE RIGHT FLANK CAPTURED A BRIDGE OVER THE SILLARO RIVER AND FANNED OUT ON THE FAR BANK.

FIFTH ARMY TROOPS ON THE WESTERN COASTAL SECTOR CAPTURED MONTE GRUGOLA AND OTHER HILLS FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BLOCKED THEIR PROGRESS FOR TWO DAYS. ELEMENTS OF THE NEGRO 92ND INFANTRY DIVISION THREW BACK AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ITS WEEK-OLD ATTACK INDICATES THE FIFTH ARMY FACES MUCH BITTER AND BLOODY FIGHTING. IT IS EVIDENT NOW THAT THE NAZIS HAVE CHOSEN TO FIGHT TO THE LAST FOR NOTHERN ITALY, DESPITE THE MILITARY DISASTER UNFOLDING IN THEIR HOMELAND.

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A211

ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, TOLD THE ATTACKING FORCES:

"FINAL VICTORY IS NEAR. GERMAN FORCES NOW ARE VERY GROGGY AND ONLY NEED ONE MIGHTY PUNCH TO KNOCK THEM OUT FOR GOOD. THE MOMENT NOW HAS COME FOR US TO TAKE THE FIELD FOR THE LAST BATTLE WHICH WILL END THE WAR IN EUROPE.

"IT WILL NOT BE A WALKOVER. THE MORTALLY WOUNDED BEAST STILL WILL

30.24-24857

BE VERY DANGEROUS X X X BUT THE END IS QUITE CERTAIN X X X. YOU WHO HAVE WON EVERY BATTLE YOU HAVE FOUGHT ARE GOING TO WIN THIS ONE."

CLARK TOLD HIS TROOPS: "IT IS MY GREATEST HOPE THAT THIS WILL BE THE LAST MAJOR OFFENSIVE THAT WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE 15TH ARMY GROUP. IF WE CARRY OUT THE ATTACK WITH MAXIMUM FURY AND WITH RELENTLESS THOROUGHNESS SO THAT THE ENEMY IS FORCED TO RETREAT, SURRENDER OR DIE, WE MAY WELL REALIZE YOUR HOPE AND MINE THAT FURTHER MAJOR OPERATIONS WILL BE UNNECESSARY."

UX&ME233PEW

By Sid Feder (240)

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 16 -(AP)- [redacted] CHIEF of many

REASONS FOR THE FIFTH ARMY'S current ATTACK IN ITALY [redacted]

[redacted] IS THAT

IT MAY BE THE STRAW THAT BREAKS THE BACK OF GERMAN RESISTANCE [redacted]

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Lucian indicated

LT. GEN. [redacted]N K. TRUSCOTT [redacted] TODAY.

Expecting

[redacted] THAT THE [redacted] NECESSITY FOR THE ATTACK WILL

BE QUESTIONED, THE VETERAN COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY SAID:

"IT IS A QUESTION OF WHERE THE MOST LIVES WILL BE SAVED. WHERE WILL

Germany's [redacted] WILL TO FIGHT [redacted] BE [redacted] DESTROYED? THIS ATTACK MAY BE THE

FACTOR, TOGETHER WITH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS, THAT will CAUSE [redacted] THE

COLLAPSE."

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THE HARD-JAWED GENERAL, WHO HAS TANGLED WITH THE ENEMY [redacted]

[redacted] IN AFRICA, SICILY, ITALY, AND FRANCE, IS [redacted] AWARE

German place the enemy

THAT AN ESTIMATED 25 [redacted] DIVISIONS STILL IN ITALY [redacted]

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IT HAS EVER BEEN AS FAR AS

ED."

the germans

LAST SIX MONTHS OF STATIC WARFARE [redacted]

result exactly the fortifications

have limited

AND THAT CASUALTIES MAY BE SEVERE IN THE CURRENT

DRIVE.

Jake Corps

TAKING [redacted] OF ALL THAT, T[redacted] THE GENERAL LISTED THE FOLLOWING

REASONS FOR THE CURRENT ALL-OUT PUSH: [redacted]

"IF WE DESTROY THE GERMAN HERE, HE CAN'T WITHDRAW TO THE ALPS AND PROLONG THE WAR."

"BY ATTACKING WE ARE NOT GIVING THE GERMANS TIME TO EXPLOIT OR

"IN BETTER CONDITION THAN [redacted]

STRENGTH IS CONCERNED."

HE ALSO KNOWS THAT IN THE

[redacted]

DESTROY NORTHERN ITALY AND ITS INDUSTRIES--WE ARE STOPPING HIM FROM

COLLECTING MATERIEL TO PROLONG THE WAR."

"BY ATTACKING WE ARE PREVENTING GERMANS FROM ~~BEING~~ PULLING OUT AT

THE LAST MINUTE, ~~POSSIBLY TO THE RUSSIAN~~ OR OTHER FRONTS.

"OUR PURPOSE IS TO DESTROY THE ~~ENEMY, TROOPS~~ IN ITALY

THE GERMAN DIVISIONS ~~NOW~~ AS A STRONG, THE BEST STILL REMAINING IN

THE GERMAN ARMY-~~WHICH~~ WE ~~MUST~~ DESTROY.

"THIS IS GOING TO BE A HEAVY BATTLE, HE ~~EMPHASIZED~~. "IT IS GOING TO

BE DIFFICULT. ~~THE TERRAIN IS DIFFICULT, THE ENEMY STRONG~~ AND TIME

IS ON HIS SIDE. WE ~~HAVE~~ TO BREAK THROUGH HIS DEFENSES AND ORGANIZE THE

FIELD."

HE SAID THE FIFTH ARMY TODAY WAS IN BETTER CONDITION THAN EVER

BEFORE IN ITALY.

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"THIS ARMY IS FIT AND READY TO FIGHT," ~~GENERAL CLARK SAID~~.

~~ADDED~~ MOSCOW ~~PEW/ RC/ HC~~

OFFICIAL SOVIET DISPATCHES, MEANWHILE, SAID NOTHING ABOUT ANY RED ARMY ACTIVITY ALONG THE ODER-NEISSE-SPREE RIVER LINE, BUT THERE SEEMS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE ZERO HOUR IS APPROACHING FOR AN OFFENSIVE ON BERLIN.

CONSERVATIVE MILITARY QUARTERS IN MOSCOW CONSIDER THAT THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE BEEN REPORTING RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE GESTURES ALONG THE ODER EAST OF BERLIN, ARE MERELY TRYING TO DRAW A STATEMENT FROM THE RED ARMY ON ITS PLANS FOR A SPRING OFFENSIVE WHICH EVERYONE KNOWS IS COMING SHORTLY.

(MORE).

W608AEW

SCOUTING CERTAINLY IS GOING ON ALONG THE ODER-NEISSE-SPREE RIVER LINE AND THE RUSSIANS HAVE GONE OUT BY NIGHT AND SEIZED PRISONERS TO GET INFORMATION, BUT THE GREAT END-THE-WAR RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE HAS DEFINITELY NOT BEGUN.

"WHEN THIS OFFENSIVE STARTS THE WHOLE WORLD WILL KNOW ABOUT IT," A RUSSIAN OFFICER DECLARED. "THE GERMANS SHOULDN'T BE SO IMPATIENT. IT'S COMING."

FOR WEEKS NOW MARSHALS GREGORY K.ZHUKOV AND IVAN S.KONEV HAVE BEEN BUILDING UP THE FRONT IN THAT SECTOR. IT IS ALSO PROBABLE THE BULK OF TWO OTHER WHITE RUSSIAN ARMIES HAVE BEEN MOVED WESTWARD FROM THE BALTIC SEA CAMPAIGNS.

W612AEW

APR 17 1945

FOLO WASHINGTON-MOLOTOV

MOSCOW, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE DECISION OF FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV TO ATTEND THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WAS SAID ON GOOD AUTHORITY TODAY TO REFLECT THE SOVIET UNION'S SINCERE DESIRE FOR EARNEST COOPERATION WITH HER ALLIES IN BUILDING A SOUND AND WORKABLE PEACE.

THIS IS A TASK GENERALLY REGARDED HERE AS RENDERED MORE DIFFICULT BY THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN VERY HARD.

THE WHOLE NATION IS IN OFFICIAL MOURNING FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT, WHO HAS BEEN PAID HIGH COMPLIMENTS BY RUSSIAN PRESS AND OFFICIALS AS ONE OF THE MAIN ARCHITECTS OF THE FUTURE PEACE.

W627AEW

A147

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 16-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ERNST BUSCH, REPORTED IN COMMAND OF NORTHERN GERMANY, HAS ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN SILKEBORG IN CENTRAL JUTLAND, THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN SAID TODAY, QUOTING REFUGEES FROM DENMARK.

COL.GEORG LINDEMANN, NAZI COMMANDER IN DENMARK, ONCE HAD HIS HEADQUARTERS AT SILKEBORG. FREE DANES SAID LINDEMANN NOW WAS USING A MOBILE HEADQUARTERS.

JJ1117AEW

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OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED SGT.IRWIN W.BOXER, 21, OF 81 ~~PARKER AVE.~~, SAN FRANCISCO, BOMBARDIER; LT.JOHN E.WATKINS, 26, OF 114 OSBORNE ST., GLENRIDGE, N.J., NAVIGATOR; SGT.LLOYD C.SANFORD, 25, OF 1016 NORTH WINFIELD ST., INDIANAPOLIS, TOP TURRET GUNNER; SGT.SALVATORE V.VENCO, 21, OF 1332 58TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., RADIOMAN-GUNNER; SGT.ROBERT W.JONES, 20, OF 950 WEST WILLIAMS ST., DECATUR, ILL., WAISTGUNNER; SGT.RAYMOND A.KULDA, 19, OF 3642 SOUTH MARSHFIELD AVE., CHICAGO, BALLTURRET GUNNER, AND SGT.ROBERT H.WARREN, 24, OF 827 HODGE AVE., AMES, IOWA, TAILGUNNER.

G202PEW

337 (SEG)

MOSCOW, APRIL 16-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, CONFERRED TODAY WITH W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, PREPARATORY TO RETURNING TO HIS POST IN CHINA.

RW717AEW NM CLEAR

30.24-24859

APR 17 1945

(AB) WITH THE 27TH DIVISION IN THE PACIFIC, APRIL 16-(AP)-AWARDS TO FIVE NEW YORK SOLDIERS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN WITH THE 27TH DIVISION, ORGANIZED FROM UNITS OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.GEORGE W. GRINNER, DIVISION COMMANDER.

APR 17 1945

STAFF SGT.STEVE SEREDA, 19 N.CEDAR ST., BEACON, WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR WIPING OUT AN ENEMY 20-MILLIMETER GUN POSITION, ENABLING HIS COMPANY TO CONTINUE ITS ADVANCE.

BRONZE STAR MEDALS WERE PRESENTED TO LT.COL.WINSLOW O. CORNETT, 28 OAKWOOD AVE., WHITE PLAINS; CAPT.HERMAN W. SCHWEIZER, 991 E. 10TH ST., BROOKLYN; STAFF SGT.JOHN J. LOPEZ, 2121 WESTBURY COURT, BROOKLYN, AND TECH. 5TH GR. GEORGE MACKENZIE, 1615 E. 31ST ST., BROOKLYN.

ST103PEW NM S

(AB) WITH THE 81ST DIVISION IN THE PACIFIC, APRIL 16-(AP)-LT.FRANK J.JANOWICZ, ROUTE 2, WARSAW, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PALAU ISLANDS INVASION, MAJ.GEN.PAUL J.MUELLER, DIVISION COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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OTHER NEW YORK SOLDIERS WHO RECEIVED LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FOR THE SAME ACTION INCLUDED: PFC NATHAN SCHEIN, 1726 DAVIDSON AVE., BRONX; PFC HOWARD F.DAVIES, 40-14 STONE ST., YONKERS, AND PVT. WILLIAM M.FREEMAN, 7 THOMAS ST., ROCHESTER.

ST11APEW NM S

BY ROBBIN COONS (200)

KATENA AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, APRIL 16-(AP)-ONE OF CAPTURED KATENA AIRFIELD'S MOST MEMORABLE EVENTS OCCURRED RECENTLY WHEN MARINE FLIERS, HARASSED BY ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE, ROARED DOWN A RUNWAY POCKED BY A BOMB CRATER AND DOWNED 15 ENEMY PLANES.

MAJ. JACK R. MATHIS, SAN JOSE, CALIF., AND LT. DON HOGUE, ABERDEEN, S.D., ACCOUNTED FOR A JAPANESE BOMBER WHICH HAD BOMBED THE AIRSTRIP THAT MORNING.

"WE ALL SCRAMBLED TO TAKE TO THE AIR AND I MANAGED TO GET UP

OVER

D63 (D)

CHUNGKING, APRIL 16-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OFFICATED BEFORE A FLOWER-BANKED PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE TODAY.

EIGHTEEN TALL WHITE CANDLES STOOD ON AN ALTAR BEFORE THE PICTURE AS THE HUGE AUDITORIUM WAS DECORATED IN WHITE, CHINA'S MOURNING COLOR.

A LARGE ASSEMBLY OF NOTABLES AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS WATCHED THE GENERALISSIMO DEPOSIT A WREAT

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AND BOW IN HOMAGE BEFORE THE PORTRAIT. INFORMATION MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH DELIVERED

A LARGE ASSEMBLY OF NOTABLES AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS WATCHED THE GENERALISSIMO DEPOSIT A WREATH AND BOW IN HOMAGE BEFORE THE PORTRAIT. INFORMATION MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH DELIVERED A EULOGY.

WD1051AEW

A132AX

(WEST OUT 280)

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

OKINAWA, APRIL 15 (DELAYED)-(AP)-ALWAYS I HAVE TOLD MYSELF WITH SATISFACTION, THAT I HAVE NO RACE PREJUDICE.

NOW, SITTING A THOUSAND MILES OR SO FROM HOME, I'M FORCED TO ADMIT I WAS WRONG. I HATE JAPANESE.

HERE'S THE REASON:

APR 17 1945

THE OTHER DAY I LEARNED THAT AN OLD PAL, LT.TED GRISET OF BROWNSVILLE, TEX., WAS ABOARD A HOSPITAL SHIP IN THE HARBOR. I WANTED TO SEE HIM BECAUSE HE'S A GOOD FRIEND OF MINE, AND GENERALLY CAN BE TRUSTED TO POUR A DRINK. DESPITE THE FACT HE'S A BACTERIOLOGIST, TED DEALS OUT A FINE BRAND OF CONVERSATION.

MAJ.GEN.MAURICE L.SHEPHERD OF SALEM, ORE., 24TH ARMY CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID HE WAS TIRED OF HERDING CORRESPONDENTS AROUND AND HE'D COME ALONG.

I HAD MY FIRST BATH IN MANY DAYS, SHAVED CAREFULLY, AND PUT ON A SPIC AND SPAN SUNTAN UNIFORM I HAD BEEN SAVING FOR JUST SUCH AN OCCASION. GEN. SHEPHERD DID LIKEWISE, ALTHOUGH I FEEL THE CREASE IN MY TROUSERS WAS BETTER THAN HIS.

WE HAD A FINE VISIT WITH GRISET, AND WERE INVITED TO RETURN TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP. WHEN WE GOT ASHORE WE WERE FEELING VERY PLEASED WITH OURSELVES AND THEN:

A COUPLE OF NASTY NIPPONESE PILOTS CAME OVER DROPPING BOMBS, STRAFING, AND MAKING SQUINT-EYED NUISANCES OF THEMSELVES. "SHEP" AND I HAD TO HIT A MUDDY, FOUL-SMELLING SLIT TRENCH IN OUR FANCY UNIFORMS. FOR A GENERAL, "SHEP" CAN DO A LOT OF FANCY CUSSING. IT SOUNDED LIKE A CROSS BETWEEN AN ENRAGED MARINE AND WALL OF ACK-ACK AS HE CONSIGNED THE SONS OF HEAVEN TO VARIOUS PLACES, AND DROPPED A COMMENT HERE AND THERE ON THEIR PROBABLE ANTECEDENTS.

BUT THERE WE WERE. NO MORE CLEAN UNIFORMS AND NO LAUNDRY FACILITIES. WE HAD AN INVITATION TO VISIT GRISET AGAIN, THE GENT WHO USUALLY IS GOOD FOR A DRINK.

IF WE RETURNED TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP IN OUR TRENCH-DAUBED UNIFORMS BACTERIOLOGIST GRISET WOULD HOWL FOR HIS FUMIGATING SQUAD.

I HATE JAPANESE.

GGXA927ACW NM

APR 17 1945

B47WX(O)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
MANILA,MARCH 23 (DELAYED)-(AP)-LIFE HAS CRAWLED BACK INTO THE HAGGARD RUINS OF THIS CITY, AND THE WAY IT REASSERTS ITSELF SOMETIMES DRAWS PITY BUT MORE OFTEN PROVOKES ANGER.
MILITARY FEAR HAS LEFT THE SURVIVORS OF MANILA'S HORRIBLE CAMPAIGN. THEY WERE SHAKEN BUT SAFE. THOSE WHO SUFFERED MOST WERE CONTENT TO REST AND WAIT. THOSE WHO SUFFERED LEAST CAME OUT TO PREY ON THE LIBERATORS.
NIGHT LIFE BEGAN AMID THE RUINS. GRIMY CAFES AND SO-CALLED NIGHT CLUBS BLOSSOMED IN THE DRAB STREETS WHICH WAR HAD NOT TOUCHED. THERE WERE GIRLS AND LIQUOR FOR TIRED, STILL SHAKEN SOLDIERS WHO CAME WITH BULGING POCKETS INTO THE ONLY CITY THEY HAD SEEN IN YEARS OF CAMPAIGNING.
IN A MONTH, BOOTLEG LIQUOR HAD KILLED 12, BLINDED OTHERS AND SENT SCORES MORE TO HOSPITALS, WITH EVERYTHING FROM PARALYSIS TO DYSENTERY.
THIS WAS ENOUGH TO SOUR THE FIRST CONTACTS BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND SOME OF THE PEOPLE THEIR BUDDIES DIED TO RESCUE. IT WAS FAR MORE FLAMBUOYANT THAN THE QUIET, HONEST ENDEAVOR OF RESPONSIBLE FILIPINOS TO RE-CLAIM THEIR SHATTERED LIVES. FURTHERMORE, IT IS SYMBOLIC OF THE RESTLESSNESS AND UNCERTAINTY CHARACTERIZING THE CITY.
ANCIENT MANILA HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO A RAUCUOUS WAR TOWN WHERE STABILITY IS HARD TO FIND.
GG744ACW

APR 17 1945

BY GRANT MACDONALD
IE SHIMA, OFF OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 16-(AP)-WITH PERFECT WEATHER AND A MILL-POND SEA, HARD-HITTING YANK TROOPS STORMED TINY IE SHIMA, THREE MILES DUE WEST OF CENTRAL OKINAWA, AND BY NIGHT-FALL HAD SECURED MOST OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE ISLAND.
ONE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE--AN AIRFIELD--WAS CAPTURED QUICKLS.
THE TROOPS MOVED ASHORE WITH CLOCK-WORK PRECISION.
BEFORE NOON, ARTILLERY UNITS WERE ASHORE TO BLAST THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR PILLBOXES.
PATROLS SCOUTING THE AIRFIELD AND ROADS FOUND MANY 500-POUND AERIAL BOMBS BURIED NOSE UP, USED AS MINES, AND HUNDREDS OF BOOBY TRAPS.
RESISTANCE ON IE SHIMA TONIGHT REMAINS ONLY ON A PINNACLE PEAK AND THE MAIN PART OF THE VILLAGE.
IN THE DOUGHBOYS LANGUAGE--"IT LOOKS LIKE WE OUTFOXED THE NIPS AGAIN."
@DAMM1011PPW NM

THERE AND GET HIM AS SOON AS HE DROPPED AN EGG." MATHIS RELATED. "HOGUE WAS ON THE LINE TOO, AND TOGETHER WE FINISHED HIM OFF."
THE "DAY'S KNIGHTS" SQUADRON, NAMED AFTER MAJ. RICHARD M. DAY, LARAMIE, WYO., WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT (19 CHAMBERLINE AVE), YONKERS, N.Y., ACCOUNTED FOR 14 OF 24 JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES.
A WARNING HAD COME THAT 400 ENEMY PLANES WERE HEADING FOR OKINAWA, AND AMERICAN INTERCEPTORS TOOK TO THE AIR.
LT. JOHN J.EDWARD HOLDEN OF (485 GRAMATAN AVE), MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., GOT ONE ZERO FOR CERTAIN AND ONE PROBABLE, AND SECOND LT. HENRY KYLE OF KINGSTONE, TENN., AIDED THE SQUADRON IN DAMAGING FOUR MORE.
AS 14 OF THE ENEMY PLANES ZOOMED EARTHWARD, THE REMAINDER OF THE SQUADRON OF 24 TURNED TAIL AND RAN.
XAQ1013ACW NM

APR 17

GUAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 17-(AP)-A RUGGED LITTLE AMERICAN DESTROYER TOOK TWO BOMB HITS AND FOUR JAPANESE SUICIDE-DIVING PLANES IN A TWO-HOUR ATTACK OFF OKINAWA YESTERDAY--BUT REMAINED OPERATIONAL, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, DISCLOSING THE STORY TODAY, SAID
THE ATTACK CONTINUED MORE THAN TWO HOURS.
THE DESTROYER WAS DAMAGED, BUT PROCEEDED ON OPERATIONS.
HER GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING SIX JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS.
@DE33PPW

ADD GUAM XX REPORT

LEMAY'S STAFF ALSO REPORTED THE HODAGAYA CHEMICAL PLANTS AT KORIYAMA, HIT BY THE LONGEST B-29 MISSION APRIL 12, WAS THOROUGHLY PLASTERED WITH BOMBS. NINETY OF THE PLANT'S 135 BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED, PHOTOGRAPHS DISCLOSED. SIXTY-ONE PER CENT OF A PLANT WHICH MANUFACTURED ETHYL GASOLINE FOR AIRCRAFT WAS DEMOLISHED.
REVIEWING B-29 RAIDS FROM MARIANAS BASES SINCE MARCH 20, THE STAFF EXPLAINED THREE TYPES OF MISSIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED: HIGH ALTITUDE, HIGH EXPLOSIVE PRECISION BOMBING, LIKE THE FIRST OF THE MARIANAS-BASED RAIDS LAST THANKSGIVING DAY; SUPPORTING STRIKES, SUCH AS BLOWS AT KYUSHU AIRFIELDS BEFORE AND DURING THE INVASION OF OKINAWA; AND FIRE RAIDS.
SUPPORTING STRIKES HAVE RESULTED IN HEAVY BLOWS AT THE ENEMY'S AIRFORCE. THE TACHIARI AIRFIELD ON KYUSHU ALONE LOST EIGHT OF ITS NINE HANGARS UNDER POWERFUL SUPERFORT STRIKES.
BRIG. GEN. JOHN H.DAVIES, ETC., PICKING UP AT 11TH GRAF AND ELIMINATING 10TH GRAF, "TOKYO RADIO" X X X WERE ANY LOSSES."
PM&SF403APW NM

APR 17 1945

ADD MANILA XXMINDANAO

THE YANK AERIAL BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA SEA RESULTED IN THE SINKING OR DAMAGING OF SEVEN SHIPS. A FREIGHTER WAS SENT DOWN AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS DAMAGED AT HONGKONG, CANTON AND IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA JAPANESE CONVOYS WERE CAUGHT IN MAKASSAR STRAIT AND BRUNEI BAY. TWO MERCHANTMEN WERE SUNK, ANOTHER PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND FOUR, INCLUDING A DESTROYER AND A GUNBOAT, DAMAGED.
ON THE LUZON NORTHWESTERN BATTLE FRONT DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN. ENNIS P.SWIFT'S FIRST CORPS CLOSED IN SLOWLY ON BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS. ONF THE BICOL PENINSULA, SOUTHEAST LUZON, 14TH CORPS TROOPS OCCUPIED CAGARARAY ISLAND ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE SEA APPROACH TOHTHE PORT OF LEGASPI.
GENERAL MACARTHUR BOOSTED JAPAN'S TOTAL PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES TO 323,215 AS HE LISTED 8,156 BODIES COUNTED AND 205 PRISONERS CAPTURED DURING THE PAST WEEK.
GG240PCW

ADD GUAM XX SUPERFORT

THE NEW FIGURES THUS DISCLOSED THAT DESPITE THE DEADLOCKED GROUND ACTION ON THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT, 4,099 JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND 169 TAKEN PRISONER SINCE APRIL 8, ON THE LATTER DATE, NIMITZ SAID JAPANESE CASUALTIES WERE 5009 KILLED AND 222 PRISONERS.
ONLY U.S. CASUALTY FIGURES ANNOUNCED BY NIMITZ WERE 432 KILLED, 2,191 WOUNDED AND 140 MISSING--A TOTAL OF 2,695--THROUGH APRIL 9.
ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS LANDED ON IE (CORRECT) SHIMA, OFF THE NORTHWEST TIP OF OKINAWA, THE MORNING OF APRIL 16 AND, ADVANCING RAPIDLY AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE, QUICKLY CAPTURED A THREE-RUNWAY AIRFIELD. THE GREATER PART OF THE DEFENDERS WERE DRIVEN BACK INTO PREPARED DEFENSE POSITIONS.
OVERWHELMING FORCES ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA MEANTIME CONTINUED THEIR PUSH NORTHWARD

THERE WAS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE LINES ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, WHERE NAVAL GUNS, CARRIER PLANES AND FIELD ARTILLERY CONTINUED THEIR BOMBARDMENT OF THE STRONG JAPANESE DEFENSE POSITIONS.

30.24-24861

APR 17 1945

NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA (250)

GUAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 17 (AP)-INDICATIONS THAT THE JAPANESE MAY ATTEMPT A MAJOR COUNTERATTACK ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA BEFORE THE TEN-DAY STALEMATE IS BROKEN BY AMERICAN ARMY FORCES WAS REPORTED IN A FRONTLINE DISPATCH MONDAY.

VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ON THE EMBATTLED ISLAND ONLY 325 MILES FROM JAPAN, SAID IT APPEARED TO BE A QUESTION OF WHICH SIDE MOVED FIRST.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL REPORT, COVERING ACTION TO NOON SUNDAY, REPORTED POSITIONS ALONG THE NAHA LINE IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR HAD REMAINED UNCHANGED. A DECREASE IN JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE HAD BEEN NOTED, HOWEVER.

THIS LESSENING OF ENEMY BIG GUN FIRE, WHICH HAD REACHED THE GREATEST INTENSITY OF THE PACIFIC WAR, CAME AFTER THREE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN BROKEN UP. THESE NIGHT ATTACKS WERE SMASHED BY ARMY AND MARINE ARTILLERY.

AMERICAN MARINES MEANWHILE PENETRATED FAR NORTHWARD AND LAST WERE REPORTED ONLY TEN MILES FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND. THEY HAVE MET ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

LEATHERNECKS CLEANING UP THE MOTOBU PENINSUL, WHICH THRUSTS A MENACING ARM TOWARD THE CHINA COAST, RAN INTO A POCKET OF STIFF RESISTANCE. THE ENEMY FORCE WAS ISOLATED, HOWEVER, AND WAS EXPECTED TO BE DISPOSED OF QUICKLY.

THE AMERICAN HOLD IN THE KERAMA GROUP OF ISLANDS OFF THE SOUTH-WEST COAST OF OKINAWA WAS STRENGTHENED SATURDAY BY THE SEIZURE OF KEUFU ISLAND. SEVEN ISLETS OF THIS GROUP WERE CAPTURED BY THE 77TH ARMY DIVISION [illegible]

TOKYO RAID (300)

APR 17 1945

BY ELMONT WAITE

GUAM, APRIL 16-(AP)-TOKYO, STILL BURNING FROM SATURDAY'S SUPERFORTRESS INCENDIARY RAID, WAS HIT EARLY THIS MORNING BY ANOTHER 400 OF THE SKY GIANTS WHICH DROPPED THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS MORE INCENDIARY BOMBS.

RADIO TOKYO SAID THE NEW FIRES BURNED SEVEN HOURS.

KAWASAKI, INDUSTRIAL SUBURB ADJOINING TOKYO ON THE SOUTH, WAS A SECOND TARGET TODAY. NINTH LARGEST CITY IN JAPAN, IT SHARK

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KAWASAKI, INDUSTRIAL SUBURB ADJOINING TOKYO ON THE SOUTH, WAS A SECOND TARGET TODAY. NINTH LARGEST CITY IN JAPAN, IT SHARES THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, POWER SYSTEM AND COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS. THE THREE CITIES COMBINE TO FORM A 25-MILE LONG BUILTUP AREA ALONG THE WESTERN SHORE OF TOKYO BAY.

PILOTRS RETURNED FROM TODAY'S RAID AID THEY SAW MANY FIRES STILL BURNING FROM THEIR VISIT OF 48 HOURS BEFORE AND THAT TODAY'S HOLOCAUST WAS VISIBLE 150 MILES AWAY. THAT IS THE FARTHEST DISTANCE YANK FLIERS HAVE REPORTED SEEING FLAMES ON ANY OF THEIR RAIDS OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.

THE TOKYO TARGET TODAY WAS THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF THE CITY, ONE OF ITS PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL AREAS. THE SECTION IS BORDERED BY TOKYO BAY ON THE EAST AND THE TAMA RIVER ON THE SOUTH.

NORTHERN KAWASAKI'S INDUSTRIES, JUST ACROSS THE TAMA RIVER, WERE THE TARGETS IN THAT CITY OF 300,000.

THIS WAS THE SIXTEENTH RAID ON TOKYO SINCE MARIANAS-BASED B-29S LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST ATTACK ON THE EMPIRE LAST NOVEMBER, AND THE FIFTH WITH INCENDIARIES. IT WAS THE SECOND ATTACK ON KAWASAKI, WHICH WAS HIT FIRST ON APRIL 3.

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED 50 B-29S WERE DOWNED. HEADQUARTERS OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND HAS NOT YET ANNOUNCED WHETHER THERE WERE ANY LOSSES.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. DAVIES, PIEDMONT, CALIF., WHO FLEW IN THIS LOW-LEVEL RAID, SAID THE SUPERFORTS "ENCOUNTERED TERRIFIC FLAK AND JAP NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE EXTREMELY ACTIVE, BUT OUR BOYS STAYED IN THERE AND DROPPED THEIR BOMBS OVER THE TARGET AREA."

LT. NEIL C. ALLEN (2904 NORTH 53RD) LINCOLN, NEB., BOMBARDIER WHO GOT AN EXCELLENT VIEW WHEN HE CRAWLED INTO THE BOMB BAY TO LOOSEN FOUR STUCK BOMBS, SAID HE SAW LOTS OF FIRES. OTHERS SAID SMOKE ROSE 10,000 TO 12,000 FEET.

KAWASAKI "WAS BURNING LIKE ALL GET OUT," REPORTED CPL. JESSE LUCY, WICKLIFFE, KY., TAILGUNNER.

SF1238APW

B48KX (Q)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 16 (AP)-GUERRILLAS AS WELL AS AMERICAN PLANES ARE HARASSING JAPANESE ON HAINAN ISLAND OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST. THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ADMITTED TODAY.

A DOMEI DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE HAINAN GARRISON HAD ENGAGED IN 150 SKIRMISHES WITH GUERRILLAS LAST MONTH, INFLICTING 250 CASUALTIES. THIS IS THE FIRST MENTION OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITY ON HAINAN, FORMER TRAINING GROUND FOR JAPANESE JUNGLE TROOPS.

DOMEI REPORTED AMERICAN PLANES MADE 100 SORTIES OVER HAINAN IN MARCH AND SIX WERE SHOT DOWN.

GG746ACW NM

APR 17 1945

A122

MONTREAL, APRIL 16-(AP)-MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE TODAY WAS REFUSED LEAVE TO APPEAL FROM THE DISMISSAL APRIL 4 IN SUPERIOR COURT OF LEGAL OBJECTIONS RAISED BY HOUDE TO AN ACTION TO DECLARE HIS ELECTION LAST DECEMBER INVALID.

HOUDE HAD SOUGHT TO TERMINATE THE ACTION, TAKEN BY LEO DORE, A MONTREAL TRUCK DRIVER. HOUDE ARGUED THAT DORE DID NOT HAVE FUNDS TO MAKE THE $1,000 NECESSARY TO START PROCEEDINGS AND THAT THEREFORE THE MONEY MUST HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY SOME OTHER PERSON THAN DORE HIMSELF. THE SUPERIOR COURT RULING WAS THAT THE CITY CHARTER PROVIDES MERELY THAT THE MONEY BE DEPOSITED AND DOES NOT CONCERN ITSELF

ATO7 (CORRECT) (100)-

NIGHT LEAD

OTTAWA APRIL 16-(AP)-PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED TONIGHT ON THE LAST DAY OF ITS FIVE-YEAR TERM AND CANADA SQUARED AWAY FOR ELECTION OF A NEW ONE JUNE 11.

PREMIER GEORGE A. DREW OF ONTARIO, WHOSE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS THE OPPOSITION IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, TODAY ADVANCED THE DATE OF THE FORTHCOMING ONTARIO ELECTION TO JUNE 4, HIS PARTY BEING CONFIDENT OF A PROVINCIAL VICTORY WHICH THEY HOPE WILL INDIRECTLY HELP THEM IN THE NATIONWIDE POLLING.

DREW LAST THURSDAY HAD SET THE DATE OF THE ONTARIO ELECTION ON JUNE 11, AND DOMINION PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING A DAY LATER ANNOUNCED THE SAME DATE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Z1003PEW

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR TERMED THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT "A TRAGEDY OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE. NOT ONLY FOR AMERICA, BUT FOR THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD."

"HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR HIS FARSIGHTED FOREIGN POLICY THE PLIGHT OF THE TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS AND THEIR ALLIES WOULD INDEED BE GRAVE TODAY." THE ROYAL GOVERNOR TOLD BAHAMIANS LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT.

"INSTEAD, THE UNITED NATIONS ARMIES ARE AT THE GATES OF BERLIN." HE DECLARED. "THE ULTIMATE DOOM OF JAPAN IS ALREADY SEALED.

"MANKIND HAS LOST A TRUE AND VALUED FRIEND WHO WOULD HAVE CHOSEN NO OTHER WAY TO END HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER THAN TO DIE IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM," WINDSOR ASSERTED.

"LET US PRAY AT THIS TIME OF NATIONAL MOURNING THAT WE WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND DO NOT FAIL THE MILLIONS WHO, LIKE MR. ROOSEVELT,

HAVE MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

"MAY GOD GRANT TO THOSE IN POWER WISDOM AND VISION IN DIRECTING THE COLOSSAL TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION WHICH LIES AHEAD; AND MAY THEIR FUNDAMENTAL AIM BE TO INSURE THAT 'WARS SHALL CEASE IN ALL THE WORLD.'" HE CONCLUDED.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS JOINED OTHER CITIZENS OF THIS ISLAND COLONY IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT AT MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD THIS AFTERNOON AT THE ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL.

KN251ACW NM

APR 17 1945

HAVANA, APR 16-(AP)-NEARLY EVERY MAJORCOMMERCIAL AIR LINE IN THE WORLD WAS REPRESENTED HERE TODAY AT THE FIRST SESSIONS TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION TO FURTHER THE "COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE, CHEAP AND REGULAR AIR TRANSPORTATION AROUND THE GLOBE."

THE CONFERENCE, ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY 100 DELEGATES FROM 33 NATIONS, WAS OPENED BY JOHN C.COOPER, PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS REPRESENTATIVE AND TEMPORARY PRESIDING OFFICER, WHO CALLED FOR A STANDING, SILENT TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

FRENCH DELEGATE RENE BRIAND SAID THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION WAS "COORDINATION OF ALL THE EFFORTS OF AIR TRANSPORTS OF THE PAST 20 YEARS TO PROVIDE ECONOMICAL MASS TRANSPORTATION FOR ALL THE POPULATIONS OF ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD."

MES44PEW

APR 17 1945

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, APRIL 16-(AP)-CONGRESSMAN JEAN MAGLIORE PROPOSED TO THE HAITIAN ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT A STATUE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BE ERECTED IN THE CAPITAL OF EACH LATIN AMERICAN NATION AND THAT PANAMERICAN DAY BE RENAMED ROOSEVELT DAY.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL CONSIDER THE PROPOSAL TOMORROW.

FLO-MAGLIORE BOA72--1122

NEW YORK, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH SUBMARINE SERAPH WHICH TOOK GEN. MARK CLARK AND OTHER HIGH RANKING UNITED STATES OFFICERS TO NORTH AFRICA FOR A HISTORIC CONFERENCE PRECEDING ALLIED LANDINGS THERE, RECENTLY ENGAGED IN AN UNUSUAL LEVIATHAN-LIKE BATTLE WITH A GERMAN SUBMARINE, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE SAID TONIGHT.

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THE SERAPH AND, PRESUMABLY, THE ENEMY BOAT WERE DAMAGED IN THE STRANGE STRUGGLE IN WHICH NEITHER GUNS NOR TORPEDOES WERE FIRED.

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THE BRITISH SUBMARINE WAS ON PATROL ON THE SURFACE AT NIGHTFALL WHEN IT SIGHTED THE U-BOAT ON ITS STARBOARD BOW.

"WE IMMEDIATELY DIVED STEEPLY AND BRINGING UP THE SUBMARINE TO PERISCOPE DEPTH TO ATTACK THE ENEMY, THE TWO BOATS COLLIDED," SERAPH'S
THE ENEMY COMMANDER, LT. CMDR. N.L.A.JEWELL REPORTED.

"WE SURFACED AT ONCE AND SAW A SUBMARINE'S PERISCOPE 100 YARDS AWAY ON OUR STARBOARD BEAM. AGAIN WE DIVED TO CARRY OUT A SUBMERGED ATTACK BUT EVENTUALLY LOST CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY."

OF THE COLLISION 60 FEET UNDER WATER
THE IMPACT BUCKLED THE SERAPH'S BOWS AND DAMAGED SOME OF HER TORPEDO ES. JEWELL SAID HE CONSIDERED THE U-BOAT

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE AND GAZETTEER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WEIDENBERG--(VY'-DEN-BAIRG--VY AS IN MY)--A TOURIST TOWN IN SOUTHERN GERMANY 12 MILES FROM BAYREUTH. POP. 1,500.

KIRCHENLAIBACH--(KEER'-KEN-LY'-BAHK)--A RELIGIOUS CENTER IN SOUTHERN GERMANY ON THE RAILWAY FROM NUERNBERG TO BAYREUTH. POP. 3,500.

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NEULENGBACH--(NOY'-LENG-BAHK)--A TOWN IN NORTHWEST AUSTRIA ON RAILROAD FROM VIENNA TO LINZ. THE CASTLE OF THE LIECHTENSTEIN PRINCES STANDS NEARBY. POP. 3,500.

WINSCHOTEN--(VEENS'-KOH-TEN)--MARKET TOWN IN GRONINGEN PROVINCE NORTH HOLLAND NOTED FOR CHEESE MAKING. POP. 13,000

WD1055AEW

APR 17 1945

30-24-24863

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (MON.) NIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS COMPLETED CUT-OFF OF HOLLAND. ADVANCED CLOSER TO EMDEN NAVAL BASE; BRITISH LAUNCHED ASSAULT ON BREMEN, MOVED CLOSER TO HAMBURG.
12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH ARMY MADE NEW CROSSING ON ELBE 45 MILES FR BERLIN; FIRST ARMY OPENED BATTLE FOR DESSAU; THIRD ARMY LAID SEIGE TO CHEMNITZ. DROVE WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF CZECH BORDER.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: U.S. SEVENTH ARMY MOVED INTO NUERNBERG; FRENCH FIRST ARMY CAPTURED OFFENBURG, SOUTHEAST OF STRASBOURG.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST
CANADIAN FIRST: CAPTURED GRONINGEN, SEALING OFF HOLLAND; MOVED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF EMDEN.
BRITISH SECOND: LAUNCHED ASSAULT ON BREMEN, ADVANCED TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF HAMBURG.
AMERICAN NINTH: DROVE ACROSS ELBE RIVER AT HAVELBERG (GERMAN REPORT). WIDENED OTHER BRIDGEHEAD.
AMERICAN FIRST: OPENED BATTLE FOR DESSAU.
AMERICAN THIRD: LAID SEIGE TO CHEMNITZ. MOVED TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF CZECH BORDER AND 30 MILES OF DRESDEN.
104TH INFANTRY: BESIEGED HALLE.
AMERICAN SEVENTH: MOVED INTO NUERNBERG.
FRENCH FIRST: CAPTURED OFFENBURG.

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--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
SECOND ARMORED: CAPTURED JET PLANE FACTORY AT TARTHUN.
THIRD ARMORED: FOUGHT INTO BITTERFELD, CLEARED KOETHEN.
THIRD INFANTRY: ADVANCED ON NUERNBERG.
FOURTH ARMORED: LINED UP WITHIN RANGE OF CHEMNITZ.
FIFTH ARMORED: SPREAD ALONG ELBE NORTH OF MAGDEBURG.
SIXTH ARMORED: ADVANCED 26 MILES TO NORTHWEST OF CHEMNITZ.
SEVENTH ARMORED: LIBERATED PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT FALLINGOSTEL.
NINTH ARMORED: REACHED STOCKHEIM AND BORNA.
12TH ARMORED: CAPTURED NEUSTADT.
14TH ARMORED: ADVANCED TOWARD NUERNBERG.
20TH INFANTRY: DROVE FORWARD NEAR SCHWARZENBACK.
30TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED WOLMIRSTED.
42ND INFANTRY: ADVANCED TOWARD NUERNBERG.
45TH INFANTRY: ENTERED NUERNBERG.
69TH INFANTRY: CLEARED LEUNA, DROVE TO ZWENKAU.
80TH INFANTRY: FREED BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.
87TH INFANTRY: CLEARED SCHLEIG.
88TH INFANTRY: LIBERATED PRISTNER OF WAR CAMP NEAR BLANKENHEIM.
90TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED HOF.
99TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED PANZER LEHR DIVISION IN RUHR.

RP650PEW

APR 17 1945

UNDATED BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
"THE ATTACK ON BERLIN HAS STARTED FROM THE EAST AND WEST," EUGENE TARLE, SOVIET HISTORIAN, SAID TODAY IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST ON THE RED ARMY HOUR PROGRAM. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO LONDON FOURTH LEAD RUSSIAN IF DESIRED
UX151PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 23 MILES (FROM SEELOW HEIGHTS (GERMAN REPORT).
WESTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (FROM TANGEMUENDE--GERMANS SAY ALSO FROM HAVELBERG)
ITALIAN FRONT: 530 MILES (FROM BENATE).

ME&SN601PEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS CLOSE HOLLAND TRAP ON 200,000 GERMANS; EMDEN BESIEGED; BRITISH ATTACK AT BREMEN, PUSH WITHIN 42 MILES OF HAMBURG.
12TH ARMY GROUP: THIRD ARMY WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA; NINTH ARMY DEEPENDS ELBE BRIDGEHEAD AFTER LOSING CROSSING NEAR MAGDEBURG; FIRST ARMY BESIEGES CHEMNITZ, LEIPZIG, AND WITH NINTH CUTS RUHR POCKET IN TWO.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS CLOSE TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF NUERNBERG FRENCH TROOPS PUSH ON STUTTGART, AND AT WEST COAST ATTACK BORDEAUX POCKET.
--DASH--
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST
CANADIAN FIRST: REACHES NORTH SEA, POCKETING GERMANS IN HOLLAND; POLISH UNITS FIVE MILES FROM EMDEN.
BRITISH SECOND: RENEWS ASSAULT ON BREMEN, SPURTS 15 MILES TO WITHIN 42 OF HAMBURG.
U.S. NINTH: ADVANCES FOUR MILES BEYOND ELBE; CROSSING NEAR MADGEBURG FORCED BACK.
U.S. FIRST: CLOSES ON CHEMNITZ AND LEIPZIG, AND CHEWS UP DWINDLING RUHR POCKET WITH NINTH ARMY UNITS.
U.S. THIRD: CAPTURES HOF, EIGHT MILES FROM CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.
U.S. SEVENTH: PUSHES TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF NUERNBERG.
FRENCH FIRST: BATTLES NINE MILES OR LESS FROM STUTTGART.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS
SECOND ARMORED: FORECED BACK FROM ELBE CROSSING.
THIRD ARMORED: CROSSED MULDE RIVER 2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DESSAU.
THIRD INFANTRY: DRIVING ON NUERNBERG.
FOURTH ARMORED: FIGHTING THREE MILES FROM CHEMNITZ.
FIFTH ARMORED: SPREAD ALONG ELBE NORTH OF MAGDEBURG.
SIXTH ARMORED: CROSSED MULDE AND ADVANCED NORTHWEST OF CHEMNITZ.
EIGHTH INFANTRY: ENTERED WETTER, CUTTING RUHR POCKET.
NINTH ARMORED: CROSSED MULDE ON SIX-MILE FRONT.

A118
11TH ARMORED: CAPTURED BAYREUTH.

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12TH ARMORED: DRIVING ON NUERNBERG.
14TH ARMORED: DRIVING ON NUERNBERG.
26TH INFANTRY: NEARED SCHWARZANBACK, BELOW HOF.
30TH INFANTRY: FORCED BACK AT ELBE CROSSING.
42ND INFANTRY: IN PUSH TOWARD NUERNBERG.
45TH INFANTRY: ALSO THRUSTING TOWARD NUERNBERG.
69TH INFANTRY: ATTACKED TOWARD LEIPZIG.
71ST INFANTRY: OCCUPIED BAYREUTH.
79TH INFANTRY: LINKED WITH EIGHTH INFANTRY AT WETTER IN RUHR.
83RD INFANTRY: EXPANDED BARBY BRIDGEHEAD ON ELBE.
87TH INFANTRY: CLEARED SCHLEIZ, 23 SOUTHWEST OF GERA.
90TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED HOF NEAR CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.
99TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED PANZER LEHR DIVISION REMNANTS IN RUHR.
104TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING AT HALLE.

JJ&MJ935AEW

UNDATED TRUMAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE MOSCOW RADIO LAST NIGHT (MON) BROADCAST DOMESTICALLY WITHOUT COMMENT EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, THE FCC REPORTED.

KX1112

UNDATED CAPITULATION RUMOR (130)

APR 17 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY, IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH DATED MADRID AND HEARD BY FCC MONITORS, SAID YESTERDAY (MON.) THAT THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL HAD EXPECTED GERMAN CAPITULATION YESTERDAY.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT IN BARCELONA THE PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN CONSULATE HAD "REMAINED ON THE PREMISES THE WHOLE DAY AWAITING EVENTS."

THE FRENCH AGENCY REPORTED THAT MESSAGES HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN MADRID EXPLAINING THAT THE ANTICIPATED CAPITULATION HAD NOT COME ABOUT BECAUSE GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER "ACHIEVED A VICTORY IN FAVOR OF FANATICAL RESISTANCE TO THE BITTER END."

IT ADDED THAT DURING THE PERIOD OF WAITING IN MADRID THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S PERSONAL SECRETARY HAD FLED TO THE SOUTH, REFUSING TO RETURN DESPITE BEING THREATENED WITH LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP, AND THAT THE DIRECTOR OF THE BANCO GERMANICO HAD SEVERED RELATIONS WITH THE EMBASSY AND APPLIED FOR SPANISH NATIONALITY.

SN626PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE PACIFIC FRONTS (150)

APR 17 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT:

RYUKYUS-KYUSHU--AMERICAN FORCES DESTROYED 368 JAPANESE PLANES IN NEW CARRIER RAIDS ON THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS AND KYUSHU AND IN DEFENDING THEIR OKINAWA POSITIONS. THIS INCREASED TO 1,674 THE TOTAL ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN RYUKYUS AND KYUSHU MARCH 18 TO APRIL 16, INCLUSIVE ELEMENTS OF 24TH ARMY CORPS INVADED IE ISLAND, OFF OKINAWA, AND CAPTURED THREE-RUNWAY AIRFIELD. OKINAWA GROUND ACTION CONFINED LARGELY TO ARTILLERY DUEL ON SOUTHERN FRONT. IWO-BASED ARMY MUSTANG FIGHTERS MADE THEIR FIRST RAID ON JAPANESE HOMELAND, HITTING KYUSHU AIRFIELDS.

VVVVV

PHILIPPINES--33RD DIVISION CLOSED TIGHTER ITS SEMI-ENCIRCLEMENT OF BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES' SUMMER CAPITAL. U.S. AIRCRAFT DROPPED 700 TONS OF BOMBS ON LUZON TARGETS AND 111 TONS ON FORMOSA. BOMBERS SANK OR DAMAGED 23 SHIPS IN CHINA SEA AND MAKASSAR STRAITS.

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CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

ELEMENTS OF 24TH ARMY CORPS LANDED ON IE ISLAND, OFF OKINAWA.

FIRST AND 6TH MARINES CONTINUED ADVANCES ON NORTHERN OKINAWA.

33RD ARMY DIVISION TIGHTENED NOOSE AROUND BAGUIO, LUZON ISLAND.

MM840PPW

THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILIPPINES: EIGHT ARMY ELEMENTS INVADE AND CLEAR CARARARAY ISLAND OFF LEGASPI; SIXTH ARMY UNITS REDUCE STRONGPOINTS AROUND BAGUIO AND BALETE PASS.

RYUKYUS: ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES FOR 12TH STRAIGHT DAY. MARINES CLEANUP NORTH SECTOR OF SMALL ENEMY POCKETS. TENTH ARMY DOUGHBOYS INVADE KEUFU IN KERAMA GROUP OFF OKINAWA.

JAPAN: SUPERFORTRESS FORCE OF PERHAPS 400 PLANES SPILL INCENDIARY BOMBS ON TOKYO AND KAWASAKI.

--DASH--

APR 17 1945

CORPS AND DIVISION:

33RD ARMY DIVISION CLOSES IN ON BAGUIO, LUZON.

[redacted] AND 32ND ARMY DIVISIONS PUSH TOWARD BALETE PASS, LUZON.

24TH ARMY CORPS DEADLOCKED ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA; INVADE KEUFU ISLAND.

3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS WITHIN 10 MILES OF NORTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.

EJ624ACW

UNDATED ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL RITES (400)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MEMORIAL SERVICES WERE HELD AROUND THE WORLD FOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AS HIS BODY WAS LAID TO REST SUNDAY IN THE GARDEN OF HIS HYDE PARK HOME.

AMERICANS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY MET TO HONOR THEIR LATE PRESIDENT IN CHURCH SERVICES AND PUPLIC GATHERINGS.

IN ALL EXCEPT ENEMY LANDS LEADERS AND THE COMMON PEOPLE GATHERED TO PRAY FOR THE MAN THEY HAD COME TO REGARD AS THEIR STALWART FRIEND IN THE FIGHT AGAINST A TYRANNICAL AND EVIL FOE.

MILLIONS OF BRITONS AT THEIR REGULAR CHURCH SERVICES JOINED IN PRAYER FOR THE DEAD AMERICAN LEADER. AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN IN MILITAR SERVICE HELD SPECIAL OBSERVANCES AT EVERY POST AND BASE.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S FORMAL MEMORIAL WILL BE HELD TOMORROW AT FAMOUS ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IN LONDON. A SPECIAL TRIBUTE BY ALL PARTY LEADERS IS ANTICIPATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GEN. DE GAULLE AND MOST OF HIS CABINET ATTENDED A SOLEMN HIGH MASS FOR THE PRESIDENT AT NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL IN PARIS. AT THE GRAND SYNAGOGUE OF PARIS MANY MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH COLONY WHO HAD SPENT FOUR YEARS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION WEPT AS THEY PAID TRIBUTE TO THE MAN THEY CREDIT WITH PLAYING A LARGE PART IN THEIR DELIVERANCE.

IN THE ATHENS CATHEDRAL PREMIER ADMIRAL NICHOLAS VULGARIS DECLARED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "BELONGS TO GREEK HISTORY, TO THE GREEK CHILDREN WHOM HE SAVED FROM HUNGER."

EIGHT ALLIED NATIONS--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY--WERE REPRESENTED AT U.S. ARMY AND NAVY SERVICES IN THE LARGEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

AN OPEN SQUARE IN THE CENTER OF ALGIERS WAS THE SCENE OF AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL SERVICE, AT WHICH A FRENCH MILITARY BAND PLAYED THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

A21

MAJ. GEN. FRANK MERRILL OF THE FAMED MERRILL MARAUDERS PRESIDED AT SERVICES IN AN OPEN PARK IN THE CENTER OF NEW DELHI, THRONGED WITH INDIAN CIVILIANS AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

A ONE-MINUTE SILENCE WAS OBSERVED IN MANY CHURCHES IN IRELAND IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS, CHURCH OFFICIALS AND FIGHTING MEN ATTENDED EVENING SERVICES AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAINT SUSANNA IN ROME. EARLIER PROTESTANT SERVICES WERE HELD AT THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AND IN ONE MEMORIAL SERVICE A HUGE CROWD THAT JAMMED SAN BERNARDO SQUARE STOOD IN SILENCE FOR 45 MINUTES.

SPECIAL SERVICES WERE HELD IN JERUSALEM AND TEL AVIV.

IN LIMA, PERU, APPROXIMATELY 1,500 PERSONS ATTENDED SERVICES AT THE SPANISH COLONIAL RESIDENCE OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR.

JR406PEW

UNDATED FINNISH CABINET

APR 17 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE HELSINKI NEWSPAPER ARBETARBLADET PUBLISHED TODAY WHAT IT SAID WAS THE PERSONNEL OF A NEW FINNISH CABINET TO BE NAMED BY

APR 17 1945

3024-24865

PREMIER JUHO K. PAASIKIVI, THE FINNISH RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. (urgent)

THE BROADCAST DID NOT ATTEMPT TO SAY WHETHER THE LIST WAS ACCURATE.

THE NEW CABINET WOULD REPLACE THE ONE THAT RESIGNED APRIL 9 FOLLOWING RECENT ELECTIONS TO THE FINNISH DIET THAT SEATED SEVERAL LEFTIST MEMBERS. PAASIKIVI WAS RENAMED BY PRESIDENT BARON CARL GUSTAV VON WANNERHEIM TWO DAYS LATER TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE ARBETARBLADET SAID SIX MEMBERS OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT WERE REPORTED TO BE REAPPOINTED TO THEIR SAME PORTFOLIOS AND THAT EMIL VIITORI LUUKKA, FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WOULD BE NAMED MINISTER OF EVACUATION.

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MINISTERS THE NEWSPAPER SAID WERE RETAINED WERE FOREIGN MINISTER J.A. ENDKELL; MINISTER OF JUSTICE URHO KALEVA KEKKONEN; MINISTER OF FINANCE DR. JOHAN HELO; MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AAKE HENDRIK GARTZ; MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS EERO AARNE VUORI; AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO HANNO PEKKALA.

NEW MINISTERS THE PAPER SAID [illegible] WERE MINISTER WHO FORMERLY WAS MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; MINISTER OF INTERIOR YRJOE LEINO; MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ONNI ALFRED HILTUNEN; MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE PROF. KALLE THEODOR JUTILA, WHO FORMERLY WAS MINISTER OF SUPPLY; MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS EINO KILPI; MINISTER OF EDUCATION M. PALMGREN; DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS REINHOLT KONSTANTIN SVENTO; DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE SAKKARI E. TUOMIOJA; AND DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS M. JANHUNEN.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE MINISTER AND DEPUTY MINISTER OF SUPPLY HAD NOT BEEN NAMED.

APR 17 1945

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APR 17 1945

BRITISH ARMY 25 MILES FROM HAMBURG; U. S. THRUST TOWARD BERLIN IS AT A HALT; NAZIS REPORT 4 SOVIET DRIVES ON CAPITAL

APR 18 1945

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BRITISH STRIKE WITHIN 25 MILES OF BREMEN PORT

APR 18 1945

Doughboys Virtually Bisect Reich, 75 Miles from Red Positions.

BERLINER

ENTER DUESSELDORF

Ninth Army Beats Off Fierc Nazi Attacks in Drive on Berlin.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 18 — (AP) American armies which already have virtually bisected Germany, broke into the prize cities of Leipzig and Magdeburg yesterday as British tanks tore loose on a 22 mile sweep that carried within 25 miles of the great port of Hamburg.

Duesseldorf, last major city in the Ruhr still held by the Germans, also was entered by Doughboys who now have whittled down the Ruhr pocket to 125 square miles from its original 3,000 square miles

Germany Cut in Half

A Berlin military commentator asserted that Germany had been cut in half and now was forced to fight on two separate battlefields. He did not say whether this meant that American and Russian forces had linked up or merely that the Reich had been cut in two geographically by American units reaching Czechoslovakia.

For the most part the American armies concentrated their might on clearing out fierce pockets of Nazi resistance which have developed in the big cities and there was no indication that the final drive on Berlin had begun — although the U. S. Ninth army enlarged its bridgehead across the Elbe river south of Magdeburg to a depth of five miles.

Supreme headquarters disclosed early today that these bridgehead forces under Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson had blasted off the heaviest counterattack thrown against the Allies since their crossing to the east bank of the Rhine weeks ago.

SHAEF said the Germans launched their counterattacks some time Monday and the battle raged into the night, but by Tuesday morning it had been thoroughly repulsed.

The biggest advances in 24 hours were rolled up by British armor striking northward toward the Nazis' important Baltic ports. Resistance suddenly slackened on Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's front and a breakthrough to the Elbe river on a broad front was expected soon.

The British Seventh armored division slashed across the Berlin-Bremen railroad in its 22-mile northward thrust and the 11th Armored division drove eight miles north of Uelzen, although there still was heavy fighting in that city in the outskirts of Verden, 20 miles southeast of Bremen.

In northern Holland Canadian troops liberated Harlingen and closed up to the eastern end of the Zuider Zee causeway and cleared a 20-mile stretch of the Baltic Sea coast. In western Holland they cleared the communications center of Apeldoorn as Germans opened the Sluice gates of the Zuider Zee to flood lowlands between Utrecht and Amsterdam.

In the American mop-up of Nazi cities, Leipzig, Germany's fifth largest, was almost encircled. The 69th division burst into its eastern outskirts against resistance that was lighter than expected, and last night was within 2 1-2 miles of its bomb-shattered center.

Magdeburg, 60 miles southwest of Berlin, was being assaulted by infantrymen of the 30th division and tanks of the Second Armored division and for four hours during the day was attacked from the air by fleets of fighterbombers striking at 20-mile intervals.

The Nazi party convention city of Nuernberg, broken into Monday by the Seventh armys 45th infantry now was three-fourths surrounded and falling a block at a time despite fanatical German resistance.

Third army troops opened an assault on Chemnitz, city of 334,000 after the Germans rejected a demand for its surrender. The Americans were two miles away on the west and an undisclosed distance on the north.

A late front dispatch said that Lt. Gen. George S. Pattons 90th infantry division, which with the 26th infantry is driving toward Czechoslovakia on a 15-mile front, has pushed eastward two miles during the day to within four miles of completing its stab across the waist of Germany.

Surrender Ultimatum Rejected

The German garrison of Chemnitz, beleaguered fortress city 38 miles west of Dresden, rejected a Third army ultimatum to surrender and was being stormed from less than two miles away.

Lt. Gen. Courtney Hadges First army troops crashed through Leipzigs outer defenses on the fourth day of the battle for that city and were meeting lessening resistance as they fought into its bomb-shattered outskirts. Some captured Nazi garrison members proved to be military mental cases, and some uniformed women were killed as they manned defense guns.

Two crack divisions of Lt. Gen. William Simpsons Ninth army—the 30th infantry and the Second armored—launched an all-out assault on Magdeburg after heavy aerial preparation and were reported making "excellent progress through the streets of the industrial city on the banks of the Elbe river.

It was the first real attempt to take Magdeburg since it was reached a week ago, though Ninth army troops had crossed the Elbe both above and below the city.

A front dispatch said Yank infantry was methodically approaching the citys center, but that Simpsons tanks were being hampered by thick smoke screens laid down by German guns from across the Elbe.

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British Tanks Break Loose

Troops of the 1st and 9th Armies linked up at Bernburg, a short distance from the Elbe some twenty-seven miles due south of Magdeburg. The 9th Army's bridgehead across the Elbe at Barby, southeast of Magdeburg, remained intact. German forces by-passed by the 9th Army north of Magdeburg made an attempt to break through and escape up the Elbe to the north but were turned back after overrunning an American anti-aircraft position.

On the north tanks of the British 2d Army broke loose through weakening Nazi resistance for a thirteen-mile gain south of Hamburg. Schnewerdingen, twenty-five miles from the Elbe on the approaches to Hamburg, was captured by the British 7th Armored Division, which pushed on to within fifteen miles of the Elbe.

The British took 5,000 prisoners Monday, bringing their total since the Rhine crossing to 70,000. Montgomery's 11th Armored Division reached a point ten miles due south of Luneburg, the last big town on the British right flank. The Nazi garrison of besieged Bremen still was fighting stubbornly.

Zuider Zee Six Miles Off

Canadian troops cleared Apeldoorn, in Holland, and drove to within six miles of the Zuider Zee at Barneweld, which they were mopping up. In northern Holland they captured the Port of Harlingenach and now hold a ten-mile stretch of the Netherlands coast. The Germans were reported opening dikes in the Zuider Zee and flooding great sections of lowland. The Nazis threw two counter-attacks against the Canadian bridgehead over the Kusten Canal south of Pappenburg, but both were beaten back.

French forces continued their assault against forts guarding the Atlantic port of Bordeaux, where a German garrison still held out. It was announced that German Admiral Michaelis was captured with his entire staff in the seizure of the Royan pocket, near Bordeaux, two days ago.

The 69th Infantry Division, fighting into Leipzig, was reported within two and a half miles of the heart of the city, but Hal Boyle, Associated Press correspondent, predicted it might take two or more days to mop up the big military depot and road-rail hub. Boyle said the German garrison still had a narrow escape route open north of Leipzig, but that it was under fire of American guns.

It was estimated that the equivalent of two German divisions already had been destroyed on the perimeter of Leipzig, Germany's fifth city. Ranstadt, a suburb less than five miles west of the city, had been cleared and the 9th Armored Division wheeled around the city into Borsdorf, less than four miles to the east.

263,000 Seized in Ruhr

On the southern flank the United States 45th Division was fighting through the streets of the Nazi congress city of Nuernberg, which it entered Monday. Nuernberg, an important traffic center, is ninety miles from Munich and 153 from Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat. Lauf, eight miles northeast of Nuernberg, was captured.

While the 3rd Army's 87th Division was capturing Plauen and pushing on five miles to the east and southeast, the 89th Division moved nine miles on a ten-mile front and captured the towns of Werdau and Greiz and fought into Waldhaus Forest.

The 1st Army led Monday's prisoner bag with an amazing 97,118—88,144 from the collapsing Ruhr pocket. More than 263,000 prisoners now had been taken in the Ruhr, and the tremendous problem of processing them was delaying the final mop-up there. The enemy's 5th Panzer and 15th Armies had been destroyed.

The 1st Army's prisoner total since D-Day stood at 659,117, the 3d Army's at 485,206 and the 9th's at 344,938.

Blast Gestapo Building

R. A. F. Again Smashes Quarters of Nazi Units in Denmark

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Six Royal Air Force Mosquito bombers attacking at roof-top level sent high explosive bombs through windows and doors of the Gestapo headquarters building at Odense, on Fyn Island in Denmark, today.

Pilots said the building was badly damaged by blast and fire.

The planes, making a short trip from Belgian fields, carried two extra bombs under their wings. None was lost. One mosquito was from a R. A. F. film unit and recorded the whole action.

This was the third Gestapo headquarters smashed by Mosquitoes in Denmark in the last few months.

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30.24-24867

3d Is Only Six Miles From Border Of Czechoslovakia

APR 18 1945

Paris, April 17 (AP)—The Germans launched a heavy attack today on the 9th Army's Elbe bridgehead pointing toward Berlin, but the Americans beat off the attack without losing ground.

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To the south, the 3d Army captured the big Saxony rail center of Plauen, in effect cutting Germany in two. The 90th and 26th infantry divisions advanced on a 15-mile front and the 90th reached a point only 4½ miles from the Czechoslovakian border.

At besieged Chemnitz, the Nazi commander rejected an ultimatum to surrender.

[A Nazi radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said tonight that Germany had been cut in two by drives from the east and west and now was forced to fight on two separated battlefields.

No Explanation Given

He gave no details. It was uncertain whether the broadcast meant that American and Russian forces actually had joined in eastern Germany, or that the 3d Army had invaded Czechoslovakia. The Americans were 6 miles from the republic hours ago and reaching its borders would divide Germany geographically, although not strategically.]

More than half of Germany was conquered, 101,000 square miles under Allied and Russian banners and 84,000 square miles remaining to the Germans.

Leipzig Defenses Cracked

The 1st Army cracked the defenses of Leipzig and fought within sight of the city and also linked up with the 9th Army at Bernburg, 12 miles southeast of Barby, where the Elbe bridgehead is being strengthened.

DAY

British armor drove to within 30 miles of Hamburg and 15 of the lower Elbe against resistance deteriorating so rapidly that "a quick breakthrough to the river on a broad front can soon be expected," Associated Press Correspondent Robert Wilson reported. The British also besieged Bremen.

Big Loss Inflicted

The Germans attacked General Simpson's 5-mile-deep Elbe bridgehead in the Barby sector 52 miles southwest of Berlin with 2,000 infantrymen and 30 tanks.

The 2d Armored and 83d Infantry divisions beat back the Germans—drawn from Berlin and the Eastern front—inflicting serious losses and destroying 15 to 20 of the tanks.

In the center of the Western front 1st Army troops crashed through a crumpled belt of 1,000 leveled anti-aircraft guns in their drive to Leipzig, Germany's fifth city. German military mental cases and uniformed Nazi women auxiliaries were among the captured gunners. The 1st Army knocked out 324 flak guns, bringing the total for four days to 732.

The Indian Head (2d) Division cleared Ranstadt, a suburb less than 5 miles west of Leipzig. The 9th Armored Division wheeled in a giant circle around the city into Borsdorf, less than 4 miles to the east. The 69th Division completed a three-way clamp on the city, moving to within heavy mortar range of its southern limits.

Part Of Garrison Seized

Some 4,437 prisoners were seized from the Leipzig garrison yesterday.

The Nazis had turned the city into one of their main military supply depots. First Army officers said so

Column 2

some of the defending troops were "jibbering imbeciles and screaming maniacs." Some wore uniforms, some civilian clothes. Some of the sullen girls at the defense guns were killed as they fired on American troops.

After cracking the chief Leipzig defense belt, the 1st Army Infantry was reported meeting "only negligible small arms fire." The doughboys moved slowly in to envelop the bomb-shattered city where a million civilians are reported hiding in cellars.

Two Divisions Destroyed

Two Nazi divisions have been destroyed on the outer perimeter.

The 7th Army's Thunderbird (45th) Division fought in the second largest Bavarian city of Nuernberg and other troops captured Rothenburg, more than a third destroyed by bombs the day before Easter.

On the 9th Army sector, one armored and one infantry division fought into the streets of Magdeburg in an all-out attack on the Elbe city, first entered April 11. The push started at 3.15 P.M. after a heavy air attack.

144,000 More Captured

Resistance to the Hell on Wheels (2d Armored) and Old Hickory (30th) divisions was light and both made excellent progress.

The prisoner bag on the Western front for April went past 750,000 when 144,000 more Germans were captured yesterday.

The American 1st Army captured 97,118 prisoners yesterday, 88,144 of them from the collapsing Ruhr pocket.

The total for the Ruhr pocket rose to 263,000 and must be nearly drained dry by now, with Field Marshal von Model's 5th Panzer and 15th Armies about liquidated finally.

The 3d Army took 32,269, breaking its previous one-day record.

Cities captured included Merseburg, Royan on the French Atlantic coast where the port of Bordeaux was being pried open, Witten, Arnsberg and Offenburg.

30 Miles From Dresden

Bremen, Chemintz and Dessau were besieged by troops within 2 miles or less of the cities. Fighting went on in Halle and Uelzen.

Troops advanced to within 30 miles of Dresden, to a point opposite Emden, 9 of Oldenburg, 17 of Utrecht, 38 of Amsterdam, 65 of Pilsen, 87 of Prague, 90 of Munich and 153 of Hitler's hideout at Berchtesgaden.

Pace Is Slowed

Pilots reported sea traffic from Holland, indicating the Germans were trying to abandon the Netherlands to reinforce their lines guarding Berlin and the threatened North Sea ports.

The Canadians cleared out all northern Holland except isolated pockets, capturing bitterly contested Apeldoorn, a manufacturing center about 17 miles northwest of Arnhem. Port Harlingen, in the north, fell as General Crerar's troops occupied 10 miles of the North Sea coast.

The pace of General Eisenhower's offensive definitely was slowed, partly because of stretched supply lines and partly because of stout German resistance in the besieged cities.

For all practical purposes, the capture of Plauen cut Germany in two because it cut some of the last remaining rail and road links. The Nazis, however, still have routes through Czechoslovakia. Plauen had a large tank factory and textile, lace and embroidery industries.

933 Nazi Planes Bagged

The German air force was declared officially to have been knocked out yesterday with the destruction of 933 planes, most of them aground. Some craft with the swastika still may fly, but American air spokesmen said the *Luftwaffe* was finished as a threat. In the first sixteen days of April, 3,462 German planes have been destroyed.

Hundreds of miles behind the main front, General Le Clerc's French 2d Armored Division captured Royan and besieged Pointe de Grave in an effort to erase 21,000 German troops and open the Atlantic port of Bordeaux, 60 miles up the Gironde River, to shipping.

Germans Open Dykes

The Canadians whittled down a larger pocket in Holland which may contain 200,000 Germans. The hard-pressed Germans opened the Zuider Zee dykes at Hilversum, sending salt water toward Utrecht, 17 miles from Canadian lines. General Crerar's army was 38 miles east of Amsterdam and across the Kusten Canal on its right flank.

Floodwaters from the Zuider Zee inundated the blooming tulip fields north of Utrecht and southwest of Amsterdam.

The flood-control system is an essential part of the defenses of Holland and its greatest cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht. The sweep of Canadian tank columns northwest of Arnhem upset German defense aims and the Nazi commanders resorted to flooding sooner than they had planned. The Canadians reached Barneveld, 18 miles northwest of Arnhem.

Germans Panicky

Ahead of the Allied armies, pilots saw panicky movements of German vehicles south and southwestward from Berlin through the narrowing corridor between the Allies and Russians.

The slowup of American armor and infantry came on a line which probably will be the postwar zone of Russian military occupation, and this stirred some speculation that the Allies from the west were not intended to move into the so-called Russian eastern zone. There was nothing officially to substantiate that assumption. But it was likely that events of the next few days might clarify the situation.

APR 18 1945

RUSSIANS ENTER SAXONY IN DRIVE TOWARD U.S. ARMY

Crack Tank Defenses to Nazi Capital, Conquer Samland Peninsula.

ADVANCE IN AUSTRIA

WHEELER

Germans Say 'Organic Structure' of Front Has Ceased to Exist.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18.—(AP) The Germans said today Russian forces were driving hard within 18 and 20 miles of Berlin in two sectors while another Soviet force speared into the Nazis' southern escape corridor through Saxony.

Moscow maintained silence on the operations along the 150-mile front from the Bohemian border to the Oder estuary, proclaiming in its latest communique liquidation of all the remaining area of the Samland peninsula of East Prussia except the escape port of Pillau. It also announced capture of the important Austrian oil producing center of Zistersdorf, 25 miles northeast of Vienna.

Reds Drive into Saxony

The Nazi High command announced a Soviet jump-off from Neisse river bridgeheads along a 33-mile front from Forst to Rothenburg, headed toward a junction with American forces driving into Saxony from the west. Then the German army clamped a news blackout on place names.

German commentator Max Krull, discussing Allied "breakthroughs" from the east and west, asserted the "organic structure of the German front has ceased to exist. The terms westfront and eastfront have lost their meaning."

NIGHT

The Neisse river plunge was described by the Nazi Transocean news agency as one of two prongs, one from Muskau toward Spremberg on the Spree river and another through Niesky, 11 miles northwest of Goerlitz and 48 miles northeast of Dresden.

The Berlin radio said the Oder offensive was clutching at Berlin from the northeast, east and southeast. One column that stormed the river west of Zehden was reported sending tanks to the main Berlin-Stettin road near Eberswalde, 18 miles from the capital.

Battle Rages at Wriezen

Other forces, the announcement said, were pressing a frontal assault in the Frankfurt-Kuestrin-Zellin triangle, using six divisions. Heavy fighting was reported around Wriezen and in the Seelow heights area. The Germans said the Russian spearheads cut the Seelow-Alt Friedland road less than 20 miles east of greater Berlin and had penetrated deeply-staggered defenses beyond.

A third push was reported to have reached Muellrose, 28 miles southeast of the Capitol.

Other Russian forces were pushing up the road to Bruenn in Czechoslovakia and westward on separate fronts toward Linz and Graz. Fighting also flared in upper Silesia where the German High command said fierce conflict was raging in the area of Ratibor.

Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore said Moscow residents were expecting some announcement regarding the Berlin drive and that significance was attached to Red army reports of increasingly large numbers of German tanks and guns destroyed in unspecified localities.

Unofficial reports to the Soviet press said the Red army was "making steady progress east of Berlin" and that it already had overcome "great chains of "dragon's teeth" antitank defenses and an elaborate system of underground forts.

The German reported action in Silesia near the Saxon border would put the Russians within 75 miles of a link-up with the American troops driving on Dresden. A union in this corridor would cut Berlin's defenders from a retreat route into the Bavarian mountain redoubt.

Nazi war reporter Lutz Koch, broadcasting from the Neisse front, said the Russians were striking toward Cottbus as well as Spremberg and that several localities retaken by the Germans in counter-attacks were lost again "against superhuman masses of tanks, artillery and hundreds of mortars."

He said the Russians had thrown several bridges across the Neisse and were bringing up a continuous stream of reserves.

Another German commentator said Red air force bombers and fighter-bombers cascaded high explosives incessantly on German positions around Berlin, lighting the area with flares for night attacks and continuing their operations throughout the day.

Apparently the Germans were going to make a desperation stand in the capital. Swedish reports said 500,000 troops, sinewed with SS (Elite Guard) units, composed the capital garrison.

Reds Cut Road Only 20 Miles From Berlin

London, April 17 (AP)—Russian spearheads have cut the Seelow-Alt Friedland road less than 20 miles from Berlin, and penetrated the deeply staggered defenses beyond, a German broadcast declared tonight.

Simultaneously, the German high command said the Russian 1st Ukrainian Army of Marshal Ivan Konev had surged across the Neisse River farther south, and the German radio said the Soviets had reached a point only 75 miles from a junction with the American 3d Army, advancing toward Dresden.

20 Miles At Two Points

The enemy said the massive Soviet drive on Berlin had reached to points 20 miles northeast and 28 miles southeast of the capital, as well as plowing in from due east of Berlin.

The German command said sectors of the Berlin front had been torn open, but later were sealed off.

Moscow still had not confirmed the Berlin-bound drive.

One German war reporter said Red Army bombers were cascading high explosives incessantly on Nazi positions. The enemy also said Soviet airborne troops had landed less than 23 miles from Berlin.

An afternoon German broadcast declared Russian tanks were in action "east of Eberswalde," only 20 miles northeast of Berlin on the main highway and railroad to Stettin.

DAY

Austrian Oil Center Taken

Russian troops driving through Austria captured Zistersdorf, oil center, 16 miles north of Vienna. Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day.

Earlier the Germans said Soviet airborne troops had landed less than 23 miles from the Reich capital.

The German communiqué said Konev was attacking along a 33-mile front from Forst to Rothen-

burg, near the Saxony border.

Across Neisse In Two Places

The Germans said Konev sent his forces across the Neisse at two points. At the southern end of his attack front, the Germans declared, Konev plunged to Niesky, 48 miles northeast of Dresden and 75 miles from the United States 3d Army vanguard attacking toward that great city.

On the northern end, Konev struck forward 2½ miles from Muskau at the Neisse toward Spremberg, 15 miles farther west on the Spree River. Spremberg is 46 miles northeast of Dresden and 76 miles from the United States 1st Army at Wurzen.

150-Mile Blazing Front

Niesky is 8 miles from the Saxony border and 12 northwest of Goerlitz, where, Transocean said, the Russians had a bridgehead over the Neisse.

The Neisse River offensive, said Transocean, set the front inside Germany ablaze for more than 150 miles from the Bohemian border to Schwedt, south of Stettin.

The same agency declared the Russians were attacking incessantly with six armies in the Oder River bend triangle of Frankfurt, Kuestrin and Zellin, and that the "attacks are being intensified hourly."

The Germans also admitted new retreats in Austria and Moravia.

Harder Resistance Urged

Hard on the heels of the order of the day in which Adolf Hitler sought to rally his eastern armies for a death stand, the military command on the Oder River called upon "every single German soldier" to make his watchword "they shall not pass."

Reporting the military appeal, the German Transocean agency quoted the army command as telling the troops in the field:

"To gain time means to gain everything. To lose our nerve means to lose everything."

One German commentator announced Russian capture of important heights 23 miles from the capital, near Seelow, 9 miles west of the Oder at Kuestrin.

The Russians still maintained silence about the long-awaited Oder River offensive which the Germans said burst forth at 3:50 A. M. yesterday on a front of 120 miles. Berlin said that a Russian linkup with American forces, last reported some seventy-five miles away, was likely in the near future.

The rumble of Russian guns was plainly heard in Berlin as the Red Army forged new crossings of the Oder.

APR 1 8 1945

440 MORE NAZI CRAFT BAGGED, 403 ON GROUND

Total Of 4,139 German Planes Destroyed In Last 16 Days

CHAMBERLAIN

London, *Wednesday*, April 18 (AP)—Allied fighters destroyed at least 440 German planes yesterday, raising enemy losses to 2,937 in 11 days with attacks on jammed Nazi airfields in Germany and Czechoslovakia, while 1,000 American heavy bombers blasted targets in the likely junction area of American and Russian ground forces.

Of the German aircraft losses, at least 403 were on the ground.

Thus far this month more than 4,139 enemy planes have been destroyed by American and British flyers, the heaviest blow coming Monday, when 1,016 enemy planes —estimated at one-fourth of the remaining German air force—were destroyed, and 700 others were damaged.

Eighth Air Force losses during Tuesday were announced as ten bombers and fourteen fighters, while the 9th Air Force reported it lost six fighters and no mediums or bombers from 2,000 sorties during the day.

NIGHT

Less Than 3,000 Planes Left

The Germans, according to best available figures, now were down to less than 3,000 planes of all types. Many of these have been damaged and many others are grounded for lack of fuel.

A mopping-up force of more than 850 8th Air Force fighters destroyed 269 enemy planes on the ground and 13 in the air Tuesday in strafing the area bounded by Dresden, Munich and Prague.

Ninth Air Force pilots hit 16 airdromes, mostly around Eger, Czechoslovakia, smashing 132 enemy planes on the ground, destroying 11 in the air and damaging at least 126 on the ground.

Other tactical air units on the Continent reported destruction of at least 15 German planes in the air.

Through The Night

The general assault continued during the night, with the German radio reporting that Mosquitos were over central Germany and the Berlin area, following up the day's American heavy-bomber blows.

The targets of the heavy bombers included three switching yards at Dresden, lying midway between the Eastern and Western fronts, and five rail junctions across the Czechoslovak border on the main lines connecting the key cities of Dresden, Prague and Munich. The Czechoslovak towns of Kladno, Beraun, Karlsbad, Falkenau and Aussig were bombed by American planes for the first time.

A large underground oil-storage depot at Raudnitz, 22 miles north of Prague, also was bombed.

Magdeburg Attacked

Meanwhile, more than 400 twin-engined bombers of the United States 9th Air Force carried out a continuing assault at twenty-minute intervals against defended positions in Magdeburg on the Elbe River. The attacks lasted four hours.

Enemy equipment directly in front of the United States 1st, 3d and 9th armies was raked by 600 fighter-bombers of the 9th Air Force.

For the third straight day strong formations of escorted United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators continued supporting the Allied general offensive on the Italian front, hammering German positions near Bologna while large forces of tactical warplanes blasted the Nazis in the battle area and the Brenner Pass line.

Lightnings resumed dive-bombing attacks in Austria, knocking out the Seefeld bridge 10 miles west of Innsbruck, and hitting the approaches to the Mairhof bridge 5 miles farther west.

Pilots reported that on some fields in Germany Nazi planes of every type are found lined up wingtip to wingtip like sitting ducks. The last really good bases remaining to the Germans are deep in Czechoslovakia.

It is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the planes remaining to the Germans are concentrated in the south, where they can be used in the expected final stand of the Nazis.

Freight yards at Pilsen, in Czechoslovakia and at Schwandorf, 50 miles east of Nuernberg, were smashed Monday night by RAF Lancasters. Schwandorf is on one of the main lines from Munich to the Danube and the Austrian frontier.

British Mosquitos paid their nightly visit to Berlin and the Germans indicated that Russian bombers had attacked the German capital for the first time since the late Summer of 1941.

APR 1 8 1945

REVEAL YANKS SMASHED 1116 NAZI PLANES

Revised Figures Are Based on Camera Records of Yesterday's Exploit.

HEAVY BOMBERS BLAST REICH

JAMESON

U. S. Squadrons Attack Railways at Dresden and Near Czech Border Further South.

APR 1 8 1945

London, April 17 (A. P.).—Roughly 1,000 American heavy bombers today attacked German railways at Dresden and along the Czech frontier to the south, while the destruction of the Luftwaffe was continued by fighter pilots who knocked out a total of 1,116 planes yesterday, 103 more than was announced this morning.

The revised figures showed that during the first sixteen days of April 3,699 German planes were destroyed, of which 485 were shot down in combat. Allied losses for the same period were 485 planes. The enemy's losses represent half of the estimated reserve strength of the German air force at the time of the Rhine crossing.

Air force officials worked all night checking and rechecking the record-smashing claims turned in by fighter pilots—727 by pilots of the American Eighth Air Force. All claims were verified by combat films. (Cameras on fighter planes are synchronized with the guns).

DAY

Months of relentless bombing of German oil plants had had their effect. The German air force had ample planes in reserve—probably 3,500—but at the crucial moment there was no fuel to get them into the air.

There was no let-up in the heavy bombing campaign which Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the American Strategic Air Forces in Europe, declared last night had switched from strategic to a purely tactical job in support of the ground forces. As he was issuing an order of the day to American airmen saying that the strategic air war had been won, British heavy bombers were winging to Czecho-Slovakia and southern Germany, where they attacked German rail bottlenecks in direct support of the American Third and Seventh armies.

Pilsen Rail Yards Hit.

One British force made a 1,400-mile round trip from England and attacked freight yards at Pilsen. Another hit Schwandorf, on one of the main lines from Munich to the Danube and the Austrian frontier.

The east and west fronts now are so close together in this area that blocking of rail lines there will severely hamper German defenses on both sides. The yards at Pilsen, where several lines meet, carry arms from the Skoda works direct to both fronts.

American Eighth Air Force fighters set the pace in yesterday's free-for-all Luftwaffe hunt with at least 644 enemy planes reported destroyed on the ground and three more shot down in combat. Lieut. Anthony J. Coletti destroyed six planes aground.

"German aircraft were burning and blowing up all over the place," said Lieut. Col. John B. Landers, of Joshua, Texas. Capt. Robert H. Ammon, of Reading, Pa., set an individual record by destroying eleven on the ground. His camera verified his claims.

The 8th announced that eight heavy bombers and 34 fighters were missing from yesterday's operations, carried out by nearly 2,100 planes.

FREE SCOTLANDER ROILS PARLIAMENT

London, April 17 (A. P.).—A rebellious young Scotsman today defied the centuries old tradition of Parliament and was denied, at least temporarily, the seat he had won in the House of Commons at a by-election at Motherwell, Scotland. Dr. Robert McIntyre, first to be elected as a Scottish Nationalist, walked into the well of Commons unaccompanied by the two sponsors required by a rule of 1688. He bowed jerkily as he approached the Speaker and appeared to ignore the tumult touched off among both Liberals and Conservatives over his departure from established custom.

DAY

Nearly an hour later, after an acrimonious debate in the course of which Prime Minister Churchill once intervened, the House refused by a vote of 273 to 74 to suspend the rule concerning sponsors.

"I cannot advise the House on this occasion to depart from precedent," Mr. Churchill said. "I think these are days when Parliament and the British House of Commons is very much under the gaze of the whole world, and the admiring gaze of a large part of it, and we should not in the least shrink from upholding the ancient customs and traditions which have added to our dignity and to our power."

McIntyre stood silent at the bar during the debate. He said later that he would maintain his refusal to accept sponsors, because of an election pledge to remain free from "all London-controlled parties." He said he would go to the House again tomorrow to "see what happens."

Formal V-E May Be Far Away

FRANCIS

APR 18 1945

London, April 17 (AP)—A statement by General Eisenhower that there will be no announcement of V-E Day "until all important enemy pockets on the Western front have been wiped out" indicated today that the formal end of the war in Europe may be weeks, if not months, away.

The Allied Supreme commander told a group of American radio correspondents who visited an advanced command post yesterday that the war in Europe probably will not end until Allied troops have occupied the Reich completely.

Will Give Up Separately

Reiterating his belief that there would not be a formal German surrender, Eisenhower added:

"Nazi units, including divisions, corps, armies and finally army groups, will give up separately as they exhaust their ammunition and gasoline, or find themselves hopelessly trapped by Allied encirclement."

Eisenhower's statement might mean that no V-E Day proclamation will be issued until after Adolf Hitler and his fanatical Nazi cohorts are rooted from their mountain redoubt in Bavaria into which they are reportedly streaming for a death stand.

May Take Months

Military men have estimated that it may take months to reduce Hitler's cragged fortress.

It must be remembered that there are millions of men in Germany under arms—how many no one knows. There are certainly enough to put sizable forces in the pocket along the Baltic and North seas from Stettin to Bremen, as well as in the Bavarian Alps.

In addition, there are more than a half million Nazi troops outside the Reich. Anywhere from 300,000 to 350,000 remain in Italy, 80,000 to 120,000 in Holland, 20,000 in the Bordeaux area and perhaps another 60,000 in other French Atlantic coast pockets. Allied troops battling the Germans in those war theaters can testify to the effectiveness of Nazi die-hard resistance.

DAY

200,000 In Norway

Perhaps as many as 200,000 German troops remain in Norway, where reports say they have been heavily resupplied recently.

It is by no means certain that the fall of Berlin and a solid juncture of Russian and American forces would immediately shake Nazi hands from military reins all the way from Italy to Norway. Unless it did, it seems unlikely that Washington, London and Moscow would feel justified in declaring major opposition at an end.

Obviously any such declaration made prematurely would do great harm to soldier and civilian morale.

It is doubtful if either the GI or the civilian at home would feel "organized resistance" had ended if the troops were still engaged in "guerrilla warfare" that was producing thousands, or even hundreds of casualties daily.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—The Evening Standard said yesterday the German radio had announced that Lieut.-Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator generally regarded as the voice of the German High Command, had been listed a suicide. However, other London monitors did not hear the broadcast.

The Zurich correspondent of the London News Chronicle said today that Frau Gertrud Scholz-Klink, leader of the Frauenschaft ((Nazi Women's League), had committed suicide at Konstanz, near the German-Swiss frontier. The dispatch was reported to the Office of War Information. There has been no confirmation from other sources. Frau Scholz-Klink, an ardent Nazi party member, was director of the National Training School for Women Leaders established by the party at Hohenfels Castle in Coburg, which now is in American hands.

APR 18 1945

Churchill Pays Tribute To Roosevelt For Himself And For Great Britain

London, April 17 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill eulogized Franklin D. Roosevelt today "as the greatest American friend we have ever known," but told Commons that President Truman was "a successor who comes forward with a firm step and sure conviction to carry on the task to its appointed end."

The voice of the 70-year-old Prime Minister broke at times as he spoke. Earlier, at a memorial service in bomb-scarred St. Paul's Cathedral attended by the King and Queen, Churchill wept.

The royal family of England and the country's leading statesmen were joined by American soldiers and civilians in the simple but solemn 40-minute tribute at St. Paul's. Inside the cathedral some 2,200 persons gathered and in the warm sunshine other thousands stood silently in the street as St. Paul's muffled bells tolled the requiem.

Wartime Friendship Told

A partial text of Churchill's tribute to Roosevelt in the House of Commons follows.

"My friendship with the great man to whose work and fame we pay our tribute today began and ripened during this war. I had met him, but only for a few minutes, after the close of the last war, and as soon as I went to the Admiralty in September, 1939, he telegraphed inviting me to correspond with him direct on naval or other matters if at any time I felt inclined. Having obtained the permission of the Prime Minister, I did so.

"Knowing President Roosevelt's keen interest in sea warfare, I furnished him with a stream of information about our naval affairs and about the various actions, including especially the action of the Platte River, which lighted the first gloomy window of the war.

"Bitter Loss To Humanity"

"I conceived an admiration for him as a statesman, as a man of affairs, and as a war leader. I felt the utmost confidence in his upright, inspiring character and his outlook, and a personal regard—an affection I must say—beyond my power to express today. It is a loss, indeed a bitter loss, to humanity that those heartbeats are stilled forever.

"President Roosevelt's physical affliction lay heavily upon him. It was a marvel that he bore up against it through all the many years of tumult and storm. Not one man in 10,000,000, stricken and crippled as he was, would have attempted to plunge into a life of physical and mental exertion and of hard, ceaseless political controversy.

Sympathy With Britain

"Not one in a generation would have succeeded. There was never a moment's doubt in this war upon which side his sympathy lay. He never lost faith in Britain.

"The bearing of the British nation when we were all alone filled him and vast numbers of his countrymen with the warmest sentiments toward our people. He and they felt the *Blitz* of the stern Winter of 1940-41, when Hitler set himself to rub out the cities of our country. There is no doubt that he felt the *Blitz* as much as any of us did, and perhaps more indeed, for imagination is often more torturing than reality.

"When I became Prime Minister and the war broke out in all its hideous fury, and when our own life and survival hung in the balance, I was already in a position to telegraph to the President on terms of association which had become most intimate, and to me most agreeable.

Last Messages Thursday

"This continued through all the years of the world struggle until Thursday last when I received my last messages from him. These messages showed no falling off in his accustomed clear vision and vigor on complicated matters. This correspondence, which greatly increased after the United States' entry into the war, comprises, to and fro between us, over 1,700 messages. Many of these were lengthy messages.

"To this correspondence there must be added our nine meetings. Comprising in all about 120 days of close personal contact.

"There is no doubt that the bearing of the British and above all the Londoners, kindled a fire in American bosoms far harder to quench than the conflagrations from which we suffered. There was also at that time apprehension widespread in the United States of America that we should be invaded by Germany after the fullest preparation in the Spring of 1941.

Willkie's Visit To England

"It was in February that the President sent to England the late Mr. Wendell Willkie, who, although the political rival and opposing candidate, felt as the President did on many important points. Mr. Willkie brought a letter from Mr. Roosevelt which the President had written in his own hand. This letter contained the famous lines of Longfellow.

"'Sail on, O ship of state; sail on, O union strong and great. Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years, is hanging breathless on thy fate.'

"At about that same time he devised the extraordinary measure of assistance called lend-lease, which will stand forth as the most unselfish and unsordid financial act of any country in all history.

"Air Of Purification"

"At Yalta I noticed that the President was ailing. His captivating smile, his gay, charming manner, had not deserted him. But his face had a transparency, an air of purification, and often there was a faraway look in his eyes. When I took leave of him at Alexandria I must confess that I had an indefinable sense of fear that his strength and health were on the ebb.

"But nothing altered his inflexible sense of duty. To the very end he faced his task unflinchingly. One of the tasks of the President is to sign, maybe a hundred or two, state papers every day. All this he continued to carry out with the utmost strictness. And when death came suddenly upon him he had finished his mail, that portion of his day's work was done.

"In Battle Harness"

"As the saying goes, he died in harness, and we may well say in battle harness like his soldiers, sailors and airmen who died side by side with ours and carrying out their tasks to the end all over the world. What an enviable death was his.

"He had brought his country through the worst of its perils, and the heaviest of all its trials, victory, had cast its sure and steady beam upon him.

"He had broadened and stabilized in the days of peace the foundations of American life and union. In war he had raised the strength, might and glory of the great republic to a height never attained by any nation in history.

Breadth Of American Effort

"On her left hand she was leading the advance of our conquering Allied armies into the heart of Germany. On her right, on the other side of the globe, she was irresistibly and swiftly breaking the power of Japan.

"And all the time ships, munitions, food, supplies of every kind were on every side, aiding on a gigantic scale her Allies in the course of the struggle.

"But all this was no more than worldly power and grandeur had it not been that the causes of human freedom and social justice, to which so much of his life had been given, added a lustre to all this power and pomp of warlike might, a lustre quite of its own which will long be discernible amongst men.

Successor "With Firm Steps"

"He has left behind him a band of resolute and able men handling the numerous inter-related parts of the vast American war machine.

"He has left a successor who comes forward with firm steps and sure conviction to carry on the task to its appointed end.

"For us it remains only to say that in Franklin Roosevelt there died the greatest American friend we have ever known (cheers)—and the greatest champion of freedom who has ever brought help and comfort from the New World to the old (cheers)."

vigor upon perplexing and complicated matters.

No Words For Admiration

With deep emotion Churchill, gifted in finding words for almost any occasion, said that this time words failed him in trying to convey his admiration for Roosevelt.

"I conceived an admiration for him as a statesman, a man of affairs and as a war leader," the Prime Minister said. "I felt the utmost confidence in his upright, inspiring character and outlook, and a personal regard and affection beyond my power to express today.

"It is a loss, indeed a bitter loss, to humanity that these heart beats are stilled forever. There is no doubt that the President foresaw the great danger closing in on the prewar world with far more prescience than most well-informed people on either side of the Atlantic."

He "Felt The Blitz"

Churchill said the aerial bombardment of London "kindled fires in American bosoms far harder to quench than our own conflagrations," and that as for Roosevelt, "there is no doubt he felt the blitz as much as any of us and perhaps more, for the imagination is often more torturing than reality."

The Prime Minister said that at Yalta "his captivating smile and his gay, charming manner had not deserted him, but his face had a transparency, an air of purification even. There was a faraway look in his eyes."

The House chamber was hushed as Churchill spoke of the man whom he has said in the past he was glad to serve as a lieutenant.

The Prime Minister preceded his eulogy with a motion that the King express Britain's sorrow to Mrs. Roosevelt on behalf of the Government.

"Died In Battle Harness"

Roosevelt, he said, "died in battle harness like his soldiers, sailors and airmen, who, side by side with ours, are carrying out their task to the end all over the world."

"What an enviable death was his," Churchill said. "He had brought his country through the worst of its perils and victory had cast its sure and steady beam."

Speaking of President Truman, Churchill said Roosevelt "left behind him a band of resolute and able men handling the numerous interrelated parts of the vast American war machine.

"He had left a successor who comes forward with a firm step and sure conviction to carry on the task to its appointed end," he said.

In Memorial Service

The Prime Minister and a somber King and Queen joined American service men and women this morning in a 40-minute tribute to President Roosevelt in battle-scarred St. Paul's Cathedral.

Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the throne, accompanied King George and Queen Elizabeth. With Prime Minister Churchill was his daughter, Sarah.

The high and the humble were in the gathering of 2,200 which filled the cathedral. Other thousands stood in the streets in the warm spring sunshine.

A Tribute And A Prayer

The dean of the cathedral said in his introduction that the ceremony was twofold in its nature:

A tribute to the services which President Roosevelt "gave to the welfare and peace, not only of his own people, but of all the peoples of the world," and a prayer that "the great causes for which Franklin Delano Roosevelt labored may be brought to fruition for the lasting benefit of all the nations of the world."

With the exception of the introduction it was a regular Anglican service.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant read a lesson from the Book of Revelations.

23d Psalm Read

The service included one of Roosevelt's favorite psalms, the 23d, and the Battle Hymn of the Republic. After the blessing the clear notes of "Last Post," sounded by the buglers of the Royal Marines, echoed under the vaulted dome.

The singing of "the Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King" concluded the ceremony. The gathering stood quietly as the King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth and other members of the royal party filed out of the cathedral.

Great Honor

Selection of St. Paul's Cathedral for the services, as well as the attendance of the royal family, indicated the British Government's desire to accord the late President all the honors at its command.

St. Paul's customarily is the scene of Britain's great national memorial services, such as those for King George V.

The King was greeted at the steps of the cathedral by the Lord Mayor of London, bearing a pearl-hilted sword which has been the symbol of the city's independence since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Received By Archbishop

The monarch touched the sword in recognition of his confidence in the city's governors, and then walked slowly up the steps and was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the dean of St. Paul's.

Inside the cathedral the British rulers were joined by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, King Haakon of Norway, King George of Greece, King Peter of Yugoslavia, President Wladyslaw Raczkwieiecz of Poland, Princess Julianna of the Netherlands and Crown Prince Olaf of Norway. The Princess Royal and the Duchess of Kent also were in the royal group.

The British Cabinet was seated behind the King and Queen while members of Parliament and the peers had special seats in the nave.

Women In Black

In the body of the cathedral American soldiers, WACs, WAVES and civilians mingled with generals and admirals. Nearly every man in civilian dress wore a black tie or mourning band and nearly all the women were in black.

The men and women stood in solemn silence as Churchill walked slowly in with lowered head behind the white and gold robed dean, who led him to his seat.

Winant With War Leaders

The Prime Minister bowed gravely to United States Ambassador John G. Winant, seated with Generals Koenig and Doolittle and Admiral Stark.

Mrs. Roosevelt's cousins, Mrs. Fellowes Gordon, Mrs. Warren Robbins, Lady Humphrey Clarke and Mrs. Hubert Martineau, had special seats of honor behind the King.

About 500 persons were seated in the crypt beneath the bomb-damaged cathedral to hear the services through loud-speakers

Churchill Drops Report Plan.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, in order to clear the stage for fast-developing international events, dropped plans today for a report Thursday to Commons on the Polish

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Churchill Hails Roosevelt As Great Champion Of Freedom

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London, April 17 (AP)—In deeply emotional terms, Prime Minister Churchill today eulogized Franklin D. Roosevelt as "the greatest American friend we have ever known and the greatest champion of freedom who has ever brought help and comfort from the New World to the Old."

His death, the 70-year-old British Premier said in Commons, was a "bitter loss to humanity," but coming on the eve of victory, it was "an enviable death."

Earlier at a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by the King and Queen, Churchill had burst into tears.

Feared For Health

He said he had noticed at Yalta that President Roosevelt was ailing, and that when they parted at Alexandria, he "had an indefinable sense of fear that his health and strength were on the ebb."

The British Premier disclosed that the correspondence between himself and the late President had comprised "more than 1,700 messages," and said that messages he received from Roosevelt on the day of his death "showed no falling off in his accustomed clear vision and

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problem and general war situation.

He declared he wished to avoid "discussions which may in any way impair the prospects of a definite improvement in regard to the various subjects which were discussed at Yalta and have not yet reached their full fruition."

A debate at this time "might lie awkwardly with the general movement of events," Mr. Churchill told Commons, adding:

"Serious changes in the world position have taken place since the order of business was planned. And now that the foreign secretaries of Russia, Britain and the United States will have an opportunity of a meeting, which had been greatly needed since we left Yalta, I should not like to plunge into discussions which may in any way impair the prospects of a definite improvement in regard to the various subjects which were discussed at Yalta and have not yet reached their full fruition.'

APR 18 1945

Churchill Puts Off Pole Talk

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"Might Be Awkward"

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NAZI GOVERNMENT DEAD, BRITISH SAY

LONDON, April 17 — (AP) The British foreign office and war office disclosed tonight that the German government had acknowledged its inability to function normally as a power under international conventions governing the exchange of war prisoners.

An official announcement said the German government had informed the British government through the protecting power, Switzerland, that it could not undertake further exchange of seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war under the Geneva prisoners of war convention "until two months after completion of necessary arrangements."

The announcement continued:

"The German government did not specify what it meant by necessary arrangements. But it can only refer to formal acceptance by the Germans of definite proposals for an exchange at a specified date and place.

"This notification was in reply to proposals made by his Majesty's government on the 13th of March for a further exchange in Switzerland on April 25. The Swiss government agreed to the use of its facilities for the proposed exchange and offered to make hospital trains available to transport the repatriates.

His Majesty's government's proposals were in accordance with its policy of endeavoring to make exchanges with Germany of sick and wounded prisoners of war as continuous a process as possible.

"Five exchanges have taken place with Germany since the outbreak of the war. A total of 7,601 sick and wounded British Commonwealth prisoners of war and 2,235 protected personnel have been repatriated in these operations.

"In the circumstances it seems unlikely that the German government will now be able to give effect to any agreement for exchange of prisoners of war."

$8,000,000 Addition To Parliament Asked

London, April 17 (AP)—Construction of an $8,000,000 addition to Parliament was proposed today by a joint committee of the houses of Commons and Lords.

The plan would provide 237 additional rooms and be in line with the original design of Sir Charles Barry, architect of the present building.

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SS Troops Burn 1,100 Prisoners To Death

EUNSON

Gardelegen, Germany, April 16 [AP — *Delayed*] — German SS (Elite Guard) troops burned to death 1,100 political prisoners here within the last few days while evacuating a concentration camp at near-by Mieste, 30 miles northwest of Magdeburg, a survivor said today.

The informant, one of six persons who escaped from the ghastly death roundup, said Belgian, French, Polish and Dutch prisoners were marched into a great brick warehouse near here. Straw which had been strewn two feet thick on the floor then was ignited, turning the building into an inferno.

Today a pile of charred bodies six feet high can be seen.

German Sailors Called Into Army

London, April 17 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio today ordered all German sailors not on duty at German naval bases to report at once to the nearest German army command posts. Sailors in north German ports previously had been reported thrown into infantry "alarm" units.

Attlee for Strong World Peace Force

London, April 17 (A. P.). — Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the Commons today that, while the British would not go to San Francisco "with our minds rigidly made up," the world security conference must have forces of "such an overwhelming armed strength not merely to defeat an aggressor but to prevent aggression."

"If we are in favor of that, we in Britain must be prepared to make our contribution," he said, opening a debate on the conference.

"We are trying," he said, "to do what we failed to do after the last war, to make an universal, flexible and enduring organization to keep the peace."

R. A. F. Planes Bomb Gestapo Offices

London, April 17 (A. P.).—Six R. A. F. Mosquito bombers attacking at rooftop level shot high explosive bombs through windows and doors of the Gestapo headquarters building at Odense, on Fyn Island in Denmark, today.

Even Censors Agree England Was Hot

London, April 17 (A. P.).—After a third effort, correspondents were permitted today to clear a piece about the weather. The first two efforts came a cropper on 1940-model censorship rules which were adopted to hamper the then powerful German air force.

But the censors were as firm as they were affable, so here is the weather report, as approved after three tries:

It was very warm yesterday. Heat records were broken in some places, and tomorrow it can be told where and how hot. Today it can only be said it was 96 at Dover Strait.

MILE-LONG PLANT UNDER NAZI HILL

STENCOPF

With the Third Army, April 17 (A. P.).—The Eighty-ninth Infantry Division stumbled onto a great underground Nazi jet-plane assembly plant in an unsuspected nook of this countryside today. No fewer than 22,000 workers, German and foreign, were engaged in the excavation and operation of this factory on the edge of the village of Kalla.

The plant was about a mile long and an eighth of a mile wide and was composed of about eighty tunnels thirty feet wide and twenty feet high with rock and glistening tile walls. On the level summit of the hill into which it was dug there was a level mile-long take-off strip. A cable hoisted the planes up a runway to the field and the planes were exposed outside for only a short time before they were in the air.

Every power operation was electric so there were no tell-tale smokestacks.

The Second Armored Division discovered another undergorund jet-plane factory yesterday near Tarthun.

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Yanks Captured in Tunisia Are Liberated in Germany

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GALLAGHER

With Second Armored Division on the Elbe, Germany, April 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This is Friday the thirteenth, but it is the luckiest day in the lives of some fifty Americans who fought and lost in the days when the war was young.

They are American prisoners of war, liberated today. Most of them were captured twenty-seven months ago by Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel when he inflicted the first defeat on a fledgling American Army in the battle of Faid Pass in Tunisia. On February 17, 1942, Rommel's forces suddenly burst out of Faid Pass, swallowing up a good part of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Division and the First Armored Division.

At least part of them were found in a prison camp at Shaken-Sleben, Germany, to be freed by advance units of the Second Armored Division which landed in Africa with them more than two years ago.

Watch U. S. Power Roll By.

Released from the camp, the liberated Americans stood watching one part of the armored column drive toward the Elbe, while from the opposite direction came truckloads of German prisoners.

"Boy, I want to search those guys," Private Raymond E. Underwood of San Diego, Cal., declared. The liberated Americans were all in good spirits, although thin from their prison camp starvation diet.

Private Everil Myers of West Carrollton, Ohio, who was captured at Faid Pass while with the First Armored Division, said that "the worst thing about those Germans was that they starved us all the time."

Private Wilbur Jensen of Carlton, Neb., was enthusiastic about the American armored advance.

"Boy, look at this," he declared. He was also captured at Faid Pass. "We didn't know how to fight in those days," he added. "We were just experimenting. But they sure know how now."

Kept Up With the News.

The Americans said they kept up with the war news while they were in prison.

Private John S. Marsh of Pittsburgh, Pa., another Thirty-fourth veteran captured at Faid Pass, said that the prisoners kept up with news events so well through the prison grapevine that they knew of the invasion of France nine hours after it happened.

"We were standing on the roof of a factory when our tanks came by on a road a mile or two away," said Private Edward Palak of 84 West 170th street, New York city, who was with the Thirty-fifth Division. "We really sweated them out," he said.

Private Herbert Jesse of Bloomfield, Neb., another Thirty-fourth veteran captured at Kasserine Pass, said that "most of us did not think we would be free until the war was over."

Among those liberated was Private Joseph G. Mile of 861 East 230th street, the Bronx, who was captured at Fondouk.

Marched Between Lines.

None of those freed today was in the death march of Americans from East Prussia. They came west from the Oder River, and then marched east again when the American and British advance started.

They said their German guards beat them if they didn't work, and Pfc. Alfred Boccacoi of Rochester, N. Y., who was with the Thirty fourth Division, declared he had been put on bread and water for three days because he reported for sick call. All the men worked ten hours a day on railroads or in factories. They said that if they didn't work they didn't eat.

"We were always hungry," said Pfc. Raymond Johnson of Louisville, Ky. He was captured at Faid Pass.

Joseph Dix of Galivants Ferry, S. C., also captured at Faid Pass, said that "sometimes we got kind of low, but we never thought once that Germany would win the war."

Royan Fortresses 'Impregnable'

By Belman Morin

Royan, April 17 (AP)—The entire terrain fronting the handsome crescent beach at captured Royan, one of the fortresses barring the use of the port of Bordeaux, is a mass of gun positions.

Seeing the Nazi-constructed fortifications, completed in the spring of 1943 according to dates neatly placed on them, you could not help imagining what would have happened if the D-day landings had been there instead of in Normandy.

Along the shore at intervals of about 30 feet are circular pits sunk in concrete for mortars. In narrow spaces between what used to be seaside hotels massive concrete walls had been built and pierced for machinegun emplacements.

Four Forts

Four glowering forts command both the beach and the mouth of the Gironde, through which ships must pass to Bordeaux.

These gun towers are four-decker jobs. Artillery is mounted on the topmost tier. On the floor beneath gun crews took their meals and relaxed.

Below that at ground level were sleeping quarters and still farther below—there is now about 30 feet of reinforced concrete overhead—the Germans had stored food and ammunition aplenty.

Could Not Be Knocked Out

Neither air nor naval bombardment could have knocked out these positions. They took direct hits from the heaviest bombs without being smashed.

What accounted for their collapse?

The German defenders of those particular positions simply quit. They surrendered when tanks and a regiment of Zouaves attacked, although the thick concrete protecting the defenders had hardly been chipped.

These were Germans who were just tired of war.

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NAZI SUICIDE SLEW CAPTOR'S UNCLE

Naumburg, Germany, April 17 (A. P.).—The American Army sergeant who found Paul Georg Hinkler dying on Friday said today that he wishes he had taken the 53-year-old Nazi leader alive so that he might have been placed on trial for his crimes.

"He was the man who murdered my uncle in 1940," said Sergt. Gerald Herrnstadt of New York city, who fled Germany in 1938. "He had plenty to answer for."

Hinkler killed himself in the attic of his home at nearby Nissmitz. His wife described him as a good man, saying: "To the best of my knowledge he shot only twelve persons." His death resulted—after his capture—from poisoning rather than shooting, as was originally reported.

'Follow God, Not Hitler'

In Thuringia, Germany, April 15 (AP—Delayed)—A tall, gray-eyed American chaplain held Catholic services today for 7,000 Nazi prisoners in the courtyard of a captured enemy warehouse barracks.

Spreading his altar cloths on a bale of hay atop a freight platform, Lieut. Col. Peter J. Quinn, of Vicksburg, Miss., chaplain of the 69th Infantry Division, celebrated the mass for ragged prisoners just brought in from the battlefront. In his sermon he told them:

"If you had followed your God instead of Hitler you would be living at home now in peace. Return to your God and live in His ways."

German Requests Service

The service was arranged by request of a German officer.

Two American Catholic soldiers, who until three days ago had been prisoners, were in the strange congregation. They were Pfc. Bennie R. Montoya, 23, of Santa Fe, N.M., and Pfc. Robert E. Killeen, 19, of New Orleans. Both had been caught in the German December offensive in the Ardennes.

Americans Avoid Damage To Medieval German City

By The Associated Press.

ROTHENBURG, Germany, April 17—This 1,000-year-old village, reputed to be the best example of a medieval walled city in the world, was captured today by Fourth Infantry Division troops, who carried out instructions to take it without shelling.

But the picturesque old Protestant stronghold was found a third destroyed by the daylight bombing raid on this area the Saturday before Easter.

It was an arduous job to take the town without inflicting more damage. The Americans had been opposed by mines and shells and sniper fire on the perimeter of the village yesterday before three infantrymen in a jeep bearing a white flag delivered an ultimatum to the German commander, a major.

At dawn the major begged for more time to consider the ultimatum. The Fourth Division then attacked.

GEN. EISENHOWER FOR UNIFIED FORCES

An advanced Command Post, April 17 (A. P.).—It is Gen. Eisenhower's expressed hope that some day all American service organizations—the Army, Navy and Air Force—will come together under a single body.

A West Pointer himself, Eisenhower declared there might even be one land-sea-air academy for all three branches. At least he tacitly suggested they should spend some months together during their academic training to develop a closely knit friendship.

He reiterated his belief that there is no such thing as an air war, a sea war or a land war. With customary vigor of expression, he insisted that all services support each other, and one cannot fight without close co-ordination from the others.

Men Rescued

Fallingsbostel, Germany, April 17 (AP)—British tanks broke through a barbed-wire barricade yesterday and liberated 20,643 Allied prisoners, including 2,84[illegible] Americans, from two prisoner-of-war camps just across the road from a huge SS training school.

Freed from Stalag 11B were 13,720 men, including 2,472 Americans. At adjacent Stalag 357 the British liberated 6,923 prisoners, including 372 Americans.

'Special Enemies' of Reich Freed From Gestapo Grip by 1st Army

UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Germany, April 17 (AP)—A First Army task force yesterday stormed through a Mulde River village and captured a gray stone prison housing "special enemies of Germany," but it was forty-eight hours too late to liberate some prominent captives.

The Germans had rushed many American and British prisoners by night from this evil-smelling camp, where they had been held as hostages. Yesterday the Germans tried to evacuate 1,000 other Allied prisoners, but they refused to leave because they could hear American guns and knew that freedom was near.

The order came from the First Army headquarters to liberate the prisoners if possible. Lieut. Col. Leo Shaughnessey of Woburn, Mass., led the task force, made up of men from the Ninth Armored Division and the Sixty-ninth Infantry Division.

From the windows of their massive prison on a hilltop cheering prisoners watched the battle below.

Among them were Col. Florimond Duke of Greens Farms, Conn.; Lieut. Col. William Herbert Schaefer of Mount Carmel, Ill.; Capt. Alfred Suarez of Peoria, Ill.; Capt. Guy Nunn of Los Angeles, Calif., and Lieut. Maurice Shannon of Gadsden, Ala.

Americans Sentenced to Die

Liberation was a reprieve for Colonel Schaefer, who had been sentenced to die because he had objected to posting of Nazi propaganda leaflets on the prison bulletin board.

This was the camp for men who were suspected as special cases or who had tried time and again to escape. They told of cruel Gestapo treatment.

The American troops entered the town this morning while the last snipers were being cleared from their hiding places. British, French and other Allied prisoners gave the liberating soldiers a rousing welcome as they swung open the thick prison gates, where some men had been held prisoner for more than five years.

LOCAL NAZIS KILL FAMILIES

Police Chief, Mayor Commit Suicide, SS Man Tries To

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Pegau, Germany, April 17 (AP)—A wave of suicides and murders among Nazi party leaders accompanied American capture of this small town 10 miles southwest of Leipzig.

As the Yanks tore into the outskirts, the burgomeister shot and killed himself. The police chief killed himself and three members of his family. Farther into town, a middle-aged SS trooper shot his wife and two daughters to death and then tried to slash his wrists with a razor.

Berserk For Fear

"The burgomeister committed suicide because he couldn't stand defeat following so close on the heels of his own personal disgrace," an officer said. "He was in the Nazi doghouse because he couldn't get the *Volkssturm* home guard troops to take up arms and fight."

The police chief apparently went berserk in fear of retribution.

Lieut. George D. Fexy, Allied Military Government officer, was driving into town behind advance elements when he heard shots inside a house.

Better Death

"When we investigated we found this middle-aged SS trooper in a room moaning and blood spurting from his wrists. He had slashed them with a razor. In the bedroom lying fully clothed were the bodies of his wife and daughters who were about 17 and 19 years old. He had just killed them. Before we sent him to a military hospital, he pointed at the bodies of his wife and daughters, and said:

"'It is better for them this way than to live under American rule.'"

Dentz Treason Trial Scheduled Tomorrow

Paris, April 17 (AP)—Gen. Henri Fernand Dentz, former high commissioner of Syria and one of the most prominent figures in the Vichy regime, to face a French "purge" court, is scheduled to go to trial tomorrow on charges of high treason.

Dentz is accused of permitting the Germans to use airbases in Syria in 1941 in their effort to support Axis-inspired anti-British rebels in Iraq. When the British replied by invading Syria, Dentz resisted with a six-week campaign which cost hundreds of lives before he finally capitulated and signed an armistice.

The Great 'What-Is-It?' Captured In German Depot

German Proving Grounds, Hillersleben, German, April 17 (AP)—This German army testing ground for new weapons is an inventor's nightmare, containing everything from a mammoth armored what-is-it to a bayonet-corkscrew-bottle opener combination gadget that looks like the Nazi version of what no kitchen should be without.

It will take months of work by American and British ordnance men to make head or tail of the great mass of equipment and gadgets they found here.

It would be funny except for the fact that everything built here was built with the idea of killing people.

The Great What-Is-It

First, there is the great what-is-it. Nobody has yet figured out what it is or what it may have been intended to be, but it is certainly the largest land-going contraption likely ot appear in this war.

It has four wheels, each nine feet tall and having wooden pads. It probably weighs about 100 tons and is heavily armored.

The machine has places for two drivers, who would sit in an armored compartment twelve feet above the ground. The top of the contraption is flat, like the deck of a ship, and is fitted with bolts to which something could be attached. Its double belly is broken into two compartments, each filled with wires and electrical equipment.

The great what-is-it is undoubtedly unfinished, but it has to be seen to be believed.

30-Foot Barrel

Then there is a new anti-tank gun with a barrel at least 30 feet long an a bore firing a shell of at least 120 millimeter size.

There are hundreds of other guns, most of them anti-tank weapons, and it is apparent the Germans were concentrating on high-velocity guns in their experiments.

Some guns have been sabotaged, but most are intact.

The [illegible] depot covers hundreds of acres, housing thousands of types of guns, shells and sights.

Millions of dollars' worth of precision equipment and materials was captured intact and only experienced scientists will be able to sort out the devices.

The Germans made decided efforts to smash their optical experiments which seemed to indicate they thought they had something the Allies do not possess.

One prize was a giant howitzer of 380 millimeter size or larger, with a bore almost as wide as the barrel was long.

Allies Pierce Mined Nazi Areas In Italy

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Rome, April 17 (AP)—Fifth Army troops fought through bitterly defended and heavily mined areas south of Bologna today, measuring their advances by yards in the second day of the general Allied offensive.

Toward the west coast, Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott's men gained 1,000 to 2,500 yards, but on his army's right flank advances were limited by interlacing enemy defenses and closely co-ordinated enemy small arms and mortar fire.

Attack Pins Down Foe

Declaring that "this army is fit and ready to fight," Truscott said such resistance had been expected because the Germans still are estimated to have 25 divisions in Italy.

"By atacking, we are preventing the Germans from pulling out at the last minute to other fronts," said Truscott.

The 8th Army, which already was driving up the Po Valley in its phase of the offensive before the 5th Army jumped to the attack yesterday, has taken 6,000 prisoners since beginning its advance April 9.

Gurkhas Enter Cartura

A Gurkha brigade of the 8th Army consolidated a bridgehead over the Silaro River southwest of Massa and drove forward 2,000 yards, entering Cartura, about 12½ miles east of Bologna.

Polish troops advanced northwest and west against opposition after capturing Castel Guelfo in bitter fighting.

Eighth Army forces also pressed beyond Argenta. A new crossing of the Sillaro was made 3 miles southwest of Bastia.

Although 8th Army troops, fanning out west of the Silaro, were advancing relatively fast, the 5th was meeting resistance everywhere.

500th Day Of Combat

The United States 34th Division marked its 500th day of combat by capturing a church in Gorgognano after a hand-to-hand fight that developed when the Americans advanced over ground well sown with mines. Gorgognano is 1,000 yards northeast of Belmonte.

Units of the United States 10th Mountain Division captured Monte Frosca and the town of Tole, northwest of Vergato, German road bastion on Highway 64 about 17 miles southwest of Bologna.

The 10th beat off ten counterattacks and took 500 prisoners.

Yanks Take Calvenzano

Other American troops cut Highway 64 three miles nearer Bologna, capturing Calvenzano and continuing northeastward as South Africans with the 5th captured Monte Sole and Caprara.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force supported with more than 1,100 fighters and fighter-bombers attacking enemy positions and vehicles yesterday.

An overcast limited activities of heavy bombers, but mediums attacked Reno River bridges in the Bologna area and troop concentrations.

VON MODEL CALLED A SUICIDE WHILE TRAPPED IN RUHR

9th Army Gets Unconfirmed Report—Nazi Woman Leader Ends Life.

United States Army on the Elbe, Germany, April 17 (A. P.).—Reports from the Ruhr pocket said tonight that Field Marshal Walther von Model, commander of the annihilated German Fifth Panzer and Fifteenth armies, had committed suicide. His body, however, has not been found.

Model commanded Army Group G which was trapped in the Ruhr by a First and Ninth Army junction April 1. He was an army group commander on the Russian front before being shifted to the west. Recent reports said he had replaced Field Marshal von Rundstedt as overall western commander, but these never were confirmed.

5TH AND 8TH INCH FORWARD

7,000 Germans Captured In "Last Battle For Italy"

HEINRICHS

Rome, April 17 (AP)—Allied 5th and 8th armies, closely supported by terrific air bombardments, made small gains on all sectors today as the Germans, clinging desperately to their northern Italy battle line, fought back with the same old tenacity.

Fifth Army troops attempting to break out of the mountains south of Bologna threaded their way through extensive mine fields and interlocking defenses while British 8th Army troops sloshed about in the boggy country of the lower Po Valley where there are more canals than roads.

Nazis Short Of Transport

With their shortage of transport the Germans' only hope is to back up to the Po in slow, conrtolled steps. A quick Allied breach of their lines would mean a costly retreat and hasten the inevitable disaster which awaits the enemy in Italy.

The spring offensive which Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander described as the "last battle for Italy" already has picked up 7,000 German prisoners.

South of Bologna the veteran United States 34th Division captured a ridge at Gorgognano after a bitter hand-to-hand struggle.

Monte Mosca and the town of Tole, 4 miles northwest of Vergato, bloody German road bastion 17 miles southwest of Bologna, fell to elements of the United States 10th Mountain Division. The Germans hurled ten futile counterattacks.

Highway 64 south of Bologna was cut by other American troops northeastward. South African troops attached to the 5th Army captured Monte Sole and Caprara.

On the west coast American and Brazilian troops pushed forward 1,000 to 2,500 yards in a drive toward the great Italian naval base at La Spezia.

On the eastern flank of the Italian front the 8th Army continued to fan out northeast of Bologna.

Polish troops captured Castel Pietro, 12 miles southeast of Bologna.

Southwest of Massa Lombarda, a Gurkha brigade of the 8th advanced 2,000 yards and took Cartura, 12½ miles northeast of Bologna. Polish troops captured Castel Guelfo, 16 miles northeast of Bologna.

1,000 Planes Pace Attack

Throughout the day more than 1,000 planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force joined in the offensive with bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters.

Argenta, center of a gap leading to Ferrara and the Po Valley, was by passed by units of the 8th which established a bridgehead across the Marina Canal, the next water barrier.

While the progress along the front was slow, an official announcement said the offensive was rolling forward "according to plan."

Medicina, 14 miles northeast of Bologna, was captured. It formerly was the headquarters of the German 1st Parachute Division.

The crack United States 1st Armored Division, fighting in the mountains south of Bologna, captured Mount Radichio and Mount Milano.

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New Head for Italy Forces

Gen. Trezzani Former Prisoner in U. S., Succeeds Gen. Messe

ROME, April 17 (AP).—The Italian Cabinet today appointed General Claudio Trezzani, fifty-four years old, formerly a prisoner of war in the United States, as chief of the Italian armed forces, replacing General Giovanni Messe.

Trezzani, an infantry officer, became a general in 1941. He recently has been serving as head of the armed forces' central commission on promotions.

The Cabinet thanked General Messe for his work in reconstruction of the armed forces, but made no announcement regarding his future position.

POLETTI EXHORTS ITALIANS

Urges Reforestation and Use of Country's Wealth

ROME, April 17 (AP)—Col. Charles Poletti of the Allied Military Government called on Italians today to undertake large-scale reforestation as the solution of many of their agricultural problems and declared: "The Allies have more faith in Italy's future than some Italians."

Speaking at the ceremony marking the first anniversary of the Pontifical Commission for the Assistance of War Victims, Colonel Poletti said that "Italy has much wealth and Italians ought to exploit it more fully."

Msgr. Ferdinando Baldelli, president of the commission, thanked Colonel Poletti for his assistance and presented to him a mosaic figure of Christ made in the Vatican mosaic factory.

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Yugoslav Fliers Aid Army

ROME, April 17 (AP)—Balkan air force units now are operating from the Yugoslav mainland in close cooperation with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force disclosed today. The units include a hurricane rocket squadron manned by Yugoslav pilots.

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Paris Excited By 'Juncture'

Paris, April 17 (AP)—Paris was thrown into excitement at noon today by the appearance of an extra edition of the newspaper *Liberation Soir* with an enormous headline reading "Junction Made," reporting a meeting of Russian and American forces. The report was wholly without confirmation at supreme Allied headquarters.

The newspaper quoted the French radio as quoting in turn a "secret German radio station" to the effect that American and Russian advanced elements had met in the Elbe Valley between Pirna and Tetschen, southeast of Dresden.

NEW FINNISH CABINET GETS TWO MORE REDS

HELSINKI, Finland, April 17 (AP)—The Finnish Government swung a little more to the left today when Premier Juho K. Paasikivi, after more than a week of negotiations, announced the formation of a new Cabinet that included two more Communists.

Only three changes were made in the Cabinet, which now has ten Leftists among eighteen members.

The new men are Social Democratic Editor Eino Kilpi, Social Minister, and the two Communists, Matti Janhunen, Deputy Social Minister, and Yrjo Leino, Deputy Communications Minister.

C. J. A. Enckell remained as Foreign Minister, but otherwise there were numerous exchanges in posts among old members. Former Deputy Social Minister Yrjoe Leino, a Communist, replaced Kaarlo H. Hillilae as Minister of the Interior, while Mr. Hillilae became National Supply Minister. Onni A. Hiltunen became Minister of Finance, exchanging posts with Johan Helo, who became Minister of Education.

Moscow Insistent on Poland

APR 18 1945

Soviet News Agency Repeats Demand for Warsaw Representation at Parley.

Moscow, April 17 (A. P.).—A statement by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reiterated today Russian insistence that the Soviet-supported Polish Provisional Government should have representation at the San Francisco World Security Conference.

The statement underlined the Soviet hope that the United States and Britain would change their minds at the last moment and work out an arrangement under which the Warsaw Poles would be invited to the discussions of post-war security.

The present commission working on the reorganization of the Polish Provisional Government has come forward with no new developments. Inasmuch as Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, two-thirds of the commission, are going to the United States, no new developments are likely from this quarter.

Hitler In Berlin Over Week End, Report Says

Stockholm, April 17 (AP)—Two Swedish travelers who arrived in Malmo today from Germany said Hitler visited Berlin over the week end and was still in the imperiled capital on Monday.

The Führer was reported to have landed secretly at Rangsdorf airfield outside Berlin.

One traveler said he saw Hitler riding in an army car through Berlin with an escort of six motorcycles.

German Navy Desertions Reported

Stockholm, April 17 (AP)—The newspaper *Expressen* said today that German crews of a Norwegian torpedo boat and a Nazi mine sweeper who deserted from the German Navy had told Swedish naval officials "all German warships in Norwegian waters will reach Sweden within a week."

The crewmen brought their vessels to Swedish ports for internment Monday.

Bishop Of Oslo Rescued By Norwegian Patriots

Stockholm, April 17 (AP)—Eivind Berggrav, Bishop of Oslo, was rescued from internment in his home last night by twenty Norwegian patriots who overpowered his guards, the Swedish press reported today.

The bishop had been a prisoner for three years at Asker, outside of Oslo, after he protested against the Quisling Government's youth policy.

Bulgars Mourn Roosevelt.

Sofia, April 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Premier Kimon Georgiev and Foreign Minister Petko Stainov praised the late President Roosevelt today at a special mourning assembly attended by American and Allied representatives. Similar meetings were held throughout Bulgaria.

Flemish Woman Nazi Condemned to Death

Brussels, April 17 (A. P.).—Maria Huygens, 27 years old, who worked for the Nazified Flemish SS at Louvain during the German occupation of Belgium, was yesterday condemned to death by court-martial.

Witnesses testified that she helped torture and bludgeon to death male prisoners, and that in one instance she was present when a woman prisoner was raped by her guards.

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Yanks Capture Two Thirds Of Ie Island, Encircle Japs

ERICSON

Guam, *Wednesday*, April 18 (AP). Destruction of at least 2,280 Japanese planes since carrier sweeps of the Ryukyus and the Japanese mainland started, March 18, in advance of the Okinawa invasion, April 1, was reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today.

United States infantrymen, meantime, held two thirds of Ie Island—just off the west-central coast of Okinawa. Yanks of the 24th Corps were meeting only moderate resistance on the 10-square-mile island, valuable for its captured airfield.

Only a few Japanese observation planes were over the Okinawa area yesterday, while a strong force of Superfortresses was hammering six key airbases on Kyushu in a heightening campaign to neutralize air fields from which the enemy has been striking the United States invasion armada.

Suicide Flyers Resisted

About 1,600 planes of the 2,280 shot down or destroyed by United States forces were credited to flyers from Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force, which prepared the way for the Okinawa invasion.

This mighty force has engaged in three major air battles since D-day, protecting American troops and ships from heavy air strikes, including *Kamikaze* (suicide) flyers bent on self-destruction in crash dives.

Six hundred planes in the toll were accounted for by anti-aircraft gunners, planes of escort carriers and planes based on Okinawa itself.

In addition, British Fleet carriers covering the southern flank of the invasion with strikes against Formosa and the southern Ryukyus destroyed 80 Japanese planes in the same period.

71 Planes Destroyed Daily

The American total amounts to an average of 71 planes destroyed a day.

On Ie Island, the 10th Army doughboys were advancing through heavily mined terrain against a Japanese garrison of 1,000 troops compressed in the eastern sector. Artillery was landed to support the assault troops.

The 1,000-man Japanese garrison on Ie was encircled and marked for annihilation. A four-strip airfield, suitable for bomber takeoffs only 325 miles south of Japan itself, was seized shortly after the Monday invasion.

Infantrymen on southern Okinawa still were deadlocked in the fiercest artillery engagement of the Pacific war. Marines pressed through small pockets of resistance on the Motobu Peninsula and the northern tip of Okinawa.

Kyushu Airfield Raided

An airfield on Kyushu, southernmost mainland island of the Japanese group, was raided by Marine Mitchell bombers Monday, and the next day Fleet bombers destroyed two cargo ships and a warehouse on Tanega Island in the northern Ryukyus.

Fleet planes sank three freighters and damaged three others in waters east of the Ryukyus.

A few Japanese reconnaissance planes were reported in the Okinawa area throughout yesterday, but no attack in force was announced.

Nimitz reported that mopping-up operations on Iwo Island continued during April "as our forces developed that island as an airbase."

He said 22,731 Japanese troops were killed from February 19, D-day, through last Saturday. The captured totaled 624.

American Marine casualties on Iwo—bloodiest conquest of the Pacific campaign—have been given as 4,189 dead, 15,308 wounded and 1 missing—a total of 19,938.

Japanese defenders of little Ie Island were trapped on the southeast corner.

The four-strip airfield and a half dozen villages were taken quickly after 24th Army Corps units landed on Ie on Tuesday.

The Nipponese defenders, estimated at 1,000 by Yank officers, were trapped on 557-foot Mount Iegusugu, said Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent.

Sought As Bomber Base

The airfield, with runways up to 5,110 feet long, will provide a base for bomber operations against Japan.

Artillery carried the burden of activity on the southern Okinawa front, where 24th Corps lines wedged the entire defenders of Naha City into the south fifth of the island.

Sixth Marine Division troops on Motobu peninsula, on the northern Okinawa front, enveloped an enemy pocket of an estimated 1,800 to 2,500 men, mostly Okinawa home guardsmen. It was the first large Japanese force encountered in this sector.

Other Marine units meanwhile pushed northward from Motobu peninsula over brush-covered terrain toward the tip of the island.

Nimitz made no mention of any new Japanese air assaults on the American invasion fleet off the Ryukyus, but reported that from March 18 to April 17 American forces destroyed more than 2,200 Japanese aircraft in attacks on the home islands of Japan and island groups in the Ryukyus.

Aircraft from carriers of the Pacific Fleet destroyed more than 1,600 of these, he said. The rest were accounted for by anti-aircraft guns ashore and afloat. In addition, British Fleet units destroyed more than eighty enemy planes.

Indication that there may be a serious pilot shortage in Japan was seen in the rescue from the sea of one enemy pilot who appeared to be about sixteen years old, a correspondent reported.

A Japanese communique claimed that air and surface "suicide" attacks sank eighteen United States ships and damaged thirteen from Saturday through Monday and were still continuing. But the Domei news agency added: "It cannot be said that a crippling blow has been dealt the enemy, in spite of his great losses. More and more reinforcements are being brought up. The next few days will tell whether the relentless attack by our planes or whether the enemy's strength in supplies has won."

Ie Airfield Use Foreseen

Guam, April 17 (AP)—American doughboys pressed today for quick conquest of Ie Island, only three miles west of Okinawa, so its three-runway airfield could be put into operation for stepped-up bombing of the Japanese homeland.

Ie is only 980 air miles from Tokyo, nicely within range of B-24 bombers.

Until a few days ago, the Japanese had used Ie's strategic airfield for persistent but unsuccessful aerial assaults upon the Okinawa invasion forces. Then they crossed it with trenches, to make the strips unusable if captured.

368 Planes Bagged

Latest of the enemy's desperate aerial attacks—mounted from the northern Ryukyus and Kyushu—cost them 368 warplanes and increased losses for the March 18-April 16 period to 1,674 in the Ryukyus-Kyushu area. These assaults were directed at Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force as well as the Okinawa invasion forces.

Mitscher's carrier pilots raided the northern Ryukus Thursday through Saturday and struck Kyushu airfields and installations Sunday and Monday, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communiqué, confirming earlier Tokyo radio reports.

Kyushu Raid Reported

The Japanese Domei news agency today reported without confirmation that Okinawa-based fighters and bombers struck Japanese air bases on Osumi peninsula on the southern extremity of Kyushu Monday. It also said carrier planes attacked Kagoshima and the southern part of Miyazaki prefecture in renewed assaults on Kyushu. Domei said damage was negligible.

Mitscher's pilots and carrier force gunners destroyed 186 Japanese planes in their Ryukyu-Kyushu forays. Carrier pilots, ships' gunners and combat air patrols destroyed another 182 enemy aircraft in defending Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner's amphibious force off Okinawa. These aerial actions extended from Thursday through yesterday—five days.

No Damage Mentioned

Nimitz said nothing regarding possible damage to either Mitscher's or Turner's forces.

The communiqué did report, however, that:

Iwo Jima-based army Mustang fighters made their first raid on Kyushu yesterday, attacking Kanoya and other airfields.

Yanks on Okinawa killed 9,108 Japanese troops and took 391 prisoners through midnight Friday. The last report on American casualties there was 2,695 — 432 killed, 2,103 wounded and 160 missing—through April 9.

Gun Duel Continues

Battle lines on southern Okinawa remained unchanged, as the thunderous artillery duel continued. On northern Okinawa Marines pressed their mop-up of enemy pockets of resistance and other leathernecks moved closer to the island's northern tip.

Elements of the 24th Army Corps landed on Ie Island yesterday morning against initially slight but increasing opposition.

Ie airfield is on limestone tableland and can be quickly repaired and made a potent American airbase. Thus far, only Yontan and Katena airfields on Okinawa are being used by American planes.

Third Raid In Four Days

Guam, April 17 (AP)—American Superfortresses today added their might to the campaign to destroy airfields in southern Japan that spring suicide attacks on United States forces on and around Okinawa.

They swept out from their bases in the Marianas for their third assault within four days on the Japanese homeland, battering at six airfields on Kyushu.

Probably 150 of the sky giants were in the force that carried the aerial assault on Kyushu's airdromes into the third consecutive day. Earlier strikes were made by Pacific fleet carrier planes.

Unlike their fire attacks of Saturday and Monday, which ignited industrial areas in and near Tokyo, today's raiders loosed demolition bombs on the targets' air installations. Results of the raid were not yet available. Bombing was from a high but unspecified altitude.

Six Places Targets Of B-29's

The tactical campaign to knock out Kyushu's airfields was launched Sunday by carrier planes. They hit major bases at Kanoya and Kushira, a Pacific fleet announcement said, and destroyed 87 enemy planes.

Kanoya, East Kanoya, Izumi, Kokubu and Nittagahara, all in southern Kyushu, and Tachiarai in the northwest part of the island were the objectives of the B-29's.

The Superfortresses had hit Tachiarai in two previous raids and East Kanoya three times. The other places felt their sting for the first time.

B-29's Raid Jap Suicide-Attack Air Bases

Guam, April 17 (AP)—Six separate groups of Superfortresses blasted enemy airfields on Kyushu Island today with the avowed purpose of neutralizing southern Japanese bases which have been hurling suicide planes against American naval and land forces around Okinawa for a week.

It was the third day of American air raids on Kyushu airdromes, 325 miles north of Okinawa.

Carrier aircraft destroyed 109 Nipponese planes and damaged 60 in sorties over Kyushu Sunday and Monday, making a total of 1,674 Nipponese aircraft destroyed in a month around Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands. Many of them were downed in suicide attacks. Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima also raided Kyushu yesterday.

Six Airfields Hit

Today's blow was struck by "a large task force" of B-29's against six airfields, five of them on southern Kyushu. It was the fourth Super fortress blow against Japan's southernmost home island in three weeks.

The Japanese Domei news agency said "some 80" Superforts raided airfields for an hour and a half in midafternoon in what was "believed to be a tactical bombing attack aimed at destruction of our air strength."

Today's targets included airfields at Tachiarai, Kanoya, East Kanoya, Izumi, Kokubu and Nittagahara. The last five are in the southern sector of Kyushu, around Kagoshima Bay.

Tachiarai was hit twice before by B-29's and East Kanoya three times. Others were Superfortress targets for the first time. Kanoya was attacked Sunday by carrier planes and Monday by Mustangs, which couldn't find an enemy plane to shoot.

Hangars Knocked Out

Previous Superfortress attacks on Tachiarai knocked out the machine works, about nine hangars and more than a score of buildings.

The new attack was made without escorting fighters. It was acknowledged that it was not a low-level attack, although the altitude was not specified.

Eleven B-29's were reported missing from yesterday's 400 plane incendiary raid on Tokyo, which rekindled the enemy capital after fires last Saturday burned out 10¾ square miles of the industrial

23 Maru Jap Ships Hit By Bombers

Manila, April 17 (AP)—Philippine-based bombers knocked 23 ships out of Japan's sorely pressed merchant fleet Sunday and heavily pounded Formosa airdromes and port facilities at Davao, on southeastern Mindanao, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The biggest bag was off the China coast, between Shanghai and Saigon, where Yank flyers sank or damaged two large freighter-transports and eleven smaller vessels.

Strong forces of Liberators dropped 111 tons of bombs on four airdromes on western Formosa. At least 16 planes—probably 21—were destroyed on the ground.

More than 200 tons of explosives were dropped in two days on Davao's bivouacs, supply and defense sectors and power plants. Doughboys are cleaning out the Zarboanga Peninsula, on the southwest corner.

On northern Luzon 33d Division infantrymen beat back several night attacks in their slow, three-way drive on Baguio.

8 Square Miles In Tokyo Ruined

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, *Wednesday*, April 18 (AP)—Photographs revealed that 8.1 square miles of southern Tokyo and Kawasaki were burned out in the Superfortress low-level incendiary attack before dawn April 16, 21st Bomber Command Headquarters reported today.

Five and two tenths square miles, or 3,330 acres, of South Tokyo were destroyed, together with 2.9 square miles of Kawasaki, adjoining Tokyo on the south.

ROCKEFELLER H... IN OKINAWA CLASH

Guam, April 17 (A. P.).—Major Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and regimental supply officer with the 77th Division, is recovering at a Guam hospital from flash burns suffered in a Japanese air attack off Okinawa April 2.

The tall, lean, Rockefeller was burned on the hands and face. He had lost almost his sweeping moustaches which were singed, but his face is unscarred.

"I was very lucky to come out as I have," he related. "When it happened I thought I was hurt a lot worse." Rockefeller has recovered sufficiently to attend a recent dance at which hospital nurses were guests. He served with the 77th Division in the Guam and Leyte invasions and while at Guam saved an enlisted man who had been thrown from a landing craft into a deep hole in a reef.

Other Side of the Story.

San Francisco, April 17 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito today donated 10,000,000 yen (roughly $2,400,000 at the pre-war rate of exchange) for relief of the "increasing number" of Japanese raid victims, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, declared in a broadcast dispatch recorded here by the FCC.

"The war situation is extremely grave," the Emperor said in a rescript. "The enemy raids on our empire and his invasion of our possessions in the empire are being intensified."

The Emperor turned the money over to Premier Suzuki with the request "to heed our deep concern and to leave the populace with nothing to be desired in the way of aid and relief," Domei said, and Suzuki promised "to render the utmost service to the war victims and to set his Majesty's mind at ease by making every effort to carry out the war to crush the enemy."

DOOLITTLE RAID CHECKED JAPS

Blitz 3 Years Ago Changed Trend In Pacific War

San Francisco, April 17 (AP)—Jimmy Doolittle's raid on Tokyo three years ago tomorrow changed the trend of the Pacific war.

That was because bombs and incendiaries dropped for the first time on Japan's homeland left the very real threat that it could happen again.

To answer that threat, Japan's military leaders pulled a strong Japanese carrier fleet out of the Indian Ocean and sent it speeding back to protect its homeland.

It was the strongest carrier fleet ever assembled up to April, 1942, consisting of five first-class carriers, three battleships, heavy and light cruisers and destroyers.

Planes Held In Japan

To intercept future possible United States carrier-borne bombers, the same frightened leaders also tied up many planes in Japan—sorely needed in the South Pacific—and helped the United States to get a precarious toehold on Guadalcanal four months later.

Those 80 volunteer army flyers taking off from the navy carrier also gave the shot in the arm needed by discouraged Allied fighting men in the Pacific after taking beatings at Pearl Harbor, Wake, Bataan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Burma.

Pearl Harbor convalescents in Oahu hospitals cheered themselves hoarse at the good news.

The famed carrier Enterprise, it can now be revealed, not only accompanied the Hornet but also did hard work on that historic raid.

Enterprise pilots closely patrolled the seas during extremely dirty flying weather while the Hornet's deck was tied up with the sixteen twin-engined Mitchell bombers.

First Telling Blow

Doolittle's blow was the first telling offensive struck by an army and navy team working together—and that helped in those wrangling days of Pacific retreating.

Critics, merely evaluating damage inflicted by Doolittle's flyers and failing to note the global aspects, have said that the raid was premature, caused little damage to Japan's war machine and forewarned her to put factories underground and fireproof her industrial areas.

They do not know that the Japanese fleet was rampaging at will in the Indian Ocean during early April, 1942, after knocking out the British Eastern Fleet consisting of the obsolete aircraft carrier Hermes and heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall.

Ceylon Base Raid Cited

Flyers from the same Japanese fleet hit the important British supply base of Colombo, Ceylon, and the only naval base in the Indian theater, Trincomalee, burning out hangars and military installations.

The same powerful fleet supported the Andaman Islands landing and another at Akyab, near sprawling, helpless, teeming Calcutta.

The situation in early April was desperate. There was disaffection in India, and Germany, sweeping all before her across Africa, was threatening Alexandria for a possible Nazi-Japanese juncture.

After the defeat of the British Eastern Fleet, the Indian Ocean supply line was unguarded and it was imperative that supplies go through to the beleaguered Russians and the British in Egypt.

Jap Tide Sweeping On

That was not all. In the other direction, the Japanese sweep of conquest engulfed Rabaul and was moving inexorably on to the Solomons.

Airfields for the envisioned Tokyo-Guadalcanal air express defense were being hastened to completion with Korean and native slave labor.

Then Doolittle struck out of a clear sky, at noontime—even interrupting a baseball game—so complete was the surprise.

The powerful Japanese carrier fleet left off its bloody work in the Indian Ocean and hastened back to the Japanese homeland. It never returned.

Likewise, airplanes badly needed in the Southwest Pacific never got there—they were impounded to protect the homeland.

The Doolittle flyers who were shot down and wounded and those captured and beheaded (by Tokyo's boasting admission) helped hold the far-flung line in the Pacific-Indian Ocean. They made the present Okinawa offensive possible

Iwo Mopping-Up Continues

Namitz Says 22,731 of Foe Have Been Killed, 624 Captured

GUAM, April 18 (Wednesday) (AP).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today that mopping up operations on Iwo Island continued during April "as our forces developed that island as an air base." He said 22,731 Japanese troops were killed from Feb. 19, D Day, through last Saturday. The captured totaled 624.

American Marine casualties on Iwo—the bloodiest conquest of the Pacific campaign—have been given as 4,189 dead, 15,308 wounded and 141 missing, a total of 19,938.

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YANKS CLOSE IN ON BAGUIO

MacArthur Troops Free 7,000 Civilians In Philippines

Manila, Wednesday, April 18 (AP). American troops have reached the outskirts of the enemy's mountain citadel of Baguio on northern Luzon and already have rescued more than 7,000 civilians, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The majority of those liberated were Filipinos. Others included nationals of the United States, the British Commonwealth, Russia, China, France, Poland, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Cuba, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Germany and Austria.

General Roxas Freed

Their rescue was made possible, MacArthur explained, by the pressure of his forces which enabled them to escape their Japanese captors at night and make their way into the American lines. There they were being cared for by the Army.

Among those freed was Brig. Gen. Manuel Roxas, former Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly.

Four members of the Cabinet of the Filipino collaborationist government were captured.

Heavy Air Attacks

"They will be confined for the duration of the war as a matter of military security," MacArthur said, "and then turned over to the Government of the Philippines for trial and judgment."

They were listed as Jose Yulo, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Antonio de Las Alas, Minister of Finance; Teofilo Sison, Minister of the Interior, and Quentin Paredes, Minister of Justice.

Heavy air attacks by Philippine-based bombers and fighters continued in the Visayan Islands, Mindanao, Borneo, Formosa, along the Asiatic coastline from Shanghai to Singapore, and in French Indo-China.

Enemy shipping was heavily hit, with more than a score of vessels ranging from barges to an 8,000-ton transport destroyed or damaged. Also included were a destroyer, a submarine chaser and four troop-laden barges.

Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33d Infantry Division reached the outskirts of Baguio Monday, meeting only scattered resistance. The approach was made on Highway 9.

A line was established about 4 miles from the center of the town—summer capital of the Philippines.

Igorotes Save Refugees

Other 33d Division elements approaching from the southwest were within 3 miles of Baguio, but were traveling over a more difficult route.

Headquarters disclosed that as the 33d drew near on Sunday, runners were organized from among the Igorotes. They used a secret mountain trail to bring bands of refugees through the lines to safety. It took four days to make the trip out.

General Roxas, who had been captured with his men on a south Philippine island, withstood continuous Japanese efforts to win him over to collaboration.

He declined Japanese receptions under the pretense of illness until Premier Hideki Tojo came Manila. Then, still feigning illn he allowed himself to be carri to a reception hall long enough pay his respects. He was taken Baguio late last year.

NIGHT

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U.S. Planes Battle Jap Push In China

MOOSA

Chungking, April 17 (AP)—American planes were hurled today against a Japanese drive which appeared aimed at Chihkiang, in western Hunan province, whose fall would deprive the United States 14th Air Force of an offensive base and place the enemy 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

While the Chinese high command detailed fresh successes in the mounting counteroffensive in western Hupeh and Honan provinces to the north, an American communiqué disclosed that close support had been given defending Chinese ground forces in Hunan along what apparently is a front of more than 90 miles.

2 River Towns Recaptured

The Chinese high command said its troops dealt heavy blows to this new drive, which was launched late last week.

Meanwhile, the high command said the big Han River towns of Siangyang, 50 miles southeast of the former United States air base at recaptured Laohokow, and Icheng, 25 miles to the southeast, were recaptured in battles which cost the enemy heavy casualties.

In southwest Honan, 53 miles north of Laohokow, Chinese troops were reported smashing into Sichwan on the Honan-Shensi railway, 37 miles from the Shensi border. In Laohokow itself, remnants of a suicide garrison were being wiped out, the high command said.

Chinese Retake 2 Han River Towns

Chungking, April 17 (AP)—Counterattacking Chinese have recaptured the Han River towns of Siangyang and Icheng in western Hupeh province after inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese, a special Chinese communiqué announced today.

The bulletin said the final assault on Siangyang, which is about 50 miles southeast of the former United States airbase at Laohokow and 170 miles northwest of Hankow, was launched last midnight. More than 500 Japanese were killed and large quantities of supplies taken, the communiqué stated.

DAY

Capture of Icheng, 25 miles southeast of Siangyang, was reported after fierce fighting throughout the night.

Reducing Garrison

In Laohokow, Chinese were reducing the last of the Japanese garrison, which is said to be making a suicide stand in the compound of the Catholic church.

Fifty-three miles north of Laohokow, the Chinese reported they were smashing into Sichwan, on the Honan-Shensi highway 37 miles east of the Shensi border.

Still farther north, Chinese regulars and guerrillas captured the highway center of Nanchao, thus imposing a threat to the Japanese flank thrusting into southern Honan province.

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Yenangyaung-Chauk Oil Fields Goal Of British

Calcutta, April 17 (AP)—British 14th Army tanks opened a two-way drive today on the Yenangyaung-Chauk oil fields on the east bank of the Irrawaddy in central Burma, as one column speared into the outskirts of Singu and another captured the road junction of Gweygo, Allied headquarters announced.

The British drove into the northern suburbs of Singu, five Chauk, 31 miles southwest of Pakokku, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Newly captured Gwegyo is 37 miles south of Pakokku and about 25 miles north of Yenangyaung.

East of the Mandalay-Thazi railway in hill country, the Japanese retreating southward abandoned heavy equipment. Considerable quantities of artillery were buried or destroyed by the fleeing enemy.

South of Meiktila, where the British were said to be making good progress, a security silence still blanketed operations. Armored advances, however, were said to be hampered by bad weather.

Foes in Ryukyus Refine Japanese Suicide Trick

Hide in Hole and Blow Selves Up as Tanks Pass Over

IE ISLAND, Ryukyus, April 17 (AP).—Japanese soldiers on this tiny island off the west coast of Okinawa are pulling the old suicide trick with a new angle.

They dig a hole, cover over the top and camouflage it. Inside, varying numbers of Japanese hide with a big explosive charge, waiting for an unsuspecting tank or mobile gun to rumble over. When the machine is overhead, the Japanese detonate the charge.

Private First Class Michael Katona, Trenton, N. J., and Private First Class Jerry Buckley, of Philadelphia, told the story.

Katona said: "The tank went over the top of a hole full of Japs. They blew themselves up with a terrific explosion which raised the tank into the air, but did not damage it."

"There were pieces of Jap bodies flying all over the place," interposed Buckley.

"Those Japs were splattered all over us—I was an awful mess," Katona resumed.

British Open Burma Drive

CALCUTTA, April 17 (AP).—British 14th Army troops began a two-pronged drive in Burma today toward the Yenangyaung-Chauk oilfields on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, sixty miles southwest of Meiktila.

Allied headquarters announced one column has captured Gwegyo, eight miles w[illegible]Kyaukpadaung and twenty-five miles north of Yenangyaung that that other forces had entered the northern outskirts of Singu, thirty-one miles southwest of Pakokku. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties on the approaches to Singu.

NIGHT

DAY

Jap Civilian 'Suicide Corps' To Be Formed

San Francisco, April 17 (AP)—A civilian suicide corps to help repel a homeland invasion will be organized in Japan April 25.

Japan's last-ditch organization program will start the same day the United Nations peace conference opens in San Francisco.

Some 200,000 national and provincial leaders of Japan are to attend the ceremony, the Domei news agency said today in a domestic broadcast recorded here.

Last March 14 Tokyo announced a civilian "special attack" (suicide) corps would be used to bring the spirit of physical self-sacrifice to the "highest degree."

Last week the enemy radio reported the Cabinet of Premier Baron Admiral Kantaro Suzuki had approved organization of the suicide group on a national basis to meet an "imminent" invasion.

INDIA'S FREEDOM VITAL TO PEACE, GANDHI DECLARES

BOMBAY, April 17 — (AP) Mohandas K. Gandhi said in a statement tonight that "an indispensable preliminary to peace is the complete freedom of India from all foreign control."

He asserted that the present delegation appointed to represent India at the San Francisco conference was but a "camouflage" and ought to be dropped.

The statement, on which Gandhi refused to enlarge because he is observing a period of silence, added that "such representation will be worse than no representation. Either India at San Francisco is represented by an elected representative or represented not at all."

Propped on pillows on a sheet-covered floor at Birla house, and apparently in the best of spirits and health, Gandhi received correspondents in a combination reception room and office. The writers were barefooted or in their stocking feet.

After the correspondents had seated themselves on the floor, to the accompaniment of little bobbings of the head and touching of his palms in a sort of salute, Gandhi fiddled with a stack of correspondence while a secretary passed around copies of the 700-word statement.

"I reiterate my conviction that there will be no peace for the Allies of the world unless they shed their belief in the efficacy of war and its accompanying terrible deceptions and fraud, and are determined to hammer out a real peace based on the freedom and equality of all races and nations," Gandhi said in his statement.

"The exploitation and domination of one nation over another can have no place in a world straining to put an end to all war."

Then the statement called for the complete freedom of India, "not merely because it is a classic example of imperialistic domination, but especially because it is a big, ancient and cultured country which has fought for freedom since 1920 deliberately with truth and non-violence as its only weapons."

Will Be Example

"The freedom of India will demonstrate to all the exploited races of the earth that their freedom is very near and that in no case will they henceforth be exploited."

Gandhi contended the peace must be just—neither punitive nor vindictive. "Germany and Japan should not be humiliated," he said. "Therefore the fruits of peace must be equally shared. The effort then will be to turn them into friends."

He said there should be no armed peace, but conceded the necessity of an international police force. "Even this," he added, "will be a concession to human weakness and not by any means an emblem of peace."

Concluding his statement, he quoted from a resolution of the Congress party Aug. 8, 1942 calling for a world federation in which an independent India would be "on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems."

"Thus the demand for Indian independence is in no way selfish. Its nationalism spells internationalism," he said.

Ackerman Off for Manila.

Colombo, Ceylon, April 17 (A. P.).—Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University School of Journalism left today for Manila after a flight from Chungking. A member of the free press committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he will tour the Philippine war theater.

Colombia Election Returns.

Bogota, Colombia, April 17 (A. P.).—Official results today of the House of Representatives election March 18 gave Liberals 80 seats, Conservatives 46, and Communists 5, compared with 85 Liberals, 44 Conservatives and 2 Communists in the 1943 election.

Pope Names Two Bishops

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—The Most Rev. Henry J. O'Brien, of Hartford, Conn., and the Very Rev. James Louis Connolly, of St. Paul, have been named bishops by Pope Pius XII. The Apostolic delegation here said Bishop O'Brien, who has been serving as Auxiliary Bishop of Hartford, succeeds the late Bishop McAuliffe. Bishop Connolly, rector of St. Paul Seminary, is named coadjutor with right of succession to the Most Rev. James E. Cassidy, Bishop of Fall River.

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Legislators' Trips To Front Hit

Washington, April 17 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall has protested against members of Congress visiting battlefronts on their own.

One of President Roosevelt's last communications to congressional leaders included a memorandum on the subject from the army chief of staff. Marshall said the War Department welcomed official overseas inspection by congressional subcommittees, but would prefer that members not request transportation abroad as individuals.

Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) said the memorandum was read to the Military Committee before it voted last Tuesday to send a subcommittee to inspect battlefronts.

Danger Mentioned

As he recalled, Thomas said, the memorandum mentioned the element of danger and the strain imposed on commanding officers in affording protection for visitors.

Several House members recently have visited the European fronts as individuals. Many have gone to London as guests of the British Government, and, once that close, the inclination to visit the battlefronts has been strong.

Thomas said the Senate subcommittee probably would not be appointed for some time since no senator wants to leave Washington in the present phase of a shift from one presidential administration to another.

Senators who have indicated they would like to make the trip include Chandler (D., Ky.), Hill (D., Ala.), Gurney (R., S.D.) and Revercomb (R., W.Va.).

President's Wife Appoints Secretary

Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—The appointment of Miss Reathel Odum as secretary to Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the President, was announced today by James L. Reinsch, the President's secretary in charge of press and radio relations.

"F. D. R. Lake"

Washington, April 17 (AP)—The 151-mile lake formed by Grand Coulee Dam in north central Washington has been named "Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake" in honor of the late President.

PUBLIC IS THANKED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today asked President Truman to thank the public for the "outpouring of affectionate thought" which followed her husband's death. Her letter to the President, dated April 17, follows:

"My dear Mr. President:

"There have been many thousands of letters, telegrams and cards sent to me and my children which have brought great comfort and consolation to all of us. This outpouring of affectionate thought has touched us all deeply and we wish it were possible to thank each and every one individually.

"My children and I feel in view of the fact that we are faced with a paper shortage and are asked not to use paper when it can be avoided, that all we can do is to express our appreciation collectively. We would therefore consider it a great favor if you would be kind enough to express our gratitude for us.

"Sincerely yours,

"ELEANOR ROOSEVELT."

Lend-Lease Aid to Russia Exceeds 16 Million Tons

More Than 8 Billion Spent for Supplies to Soviets

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—The United States has shipped to Russia more than 16,250,000 tons of war materials and food since October, 1941, when the Soviet lend-lease program started.

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said the value of the supplies was $8,225,000,000 through February of this year, most of it furnished under lend-lease.

The total does not include thousands of airplanes delivered under their own power by American and Russian pilots.

The aid furnished Russia counts to 31.7 per cent of all transferred to allied nations the inception of lend-lease ley reported.

MacArthur Accuses Japanese Of Atrocities in the Philippines

APR 1 8 1945

Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—The Japanese were accused of "barbarous and appalling atrocities" during the defense of Manila in a report by Gen. Douglas MacArthur released today by the War Department.

A summary of the report, which said it was based on documented evidence and sworn testimony, charged that babies were "repeatedly stabbed and slashed with bayonets, even in their mother's arms; women and young girls were violated . . ."

The report was issued as Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo went before the House to recite a grisly account of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines.

Hundreds of persons, the MacArthur statement declared, were bound and soaked in gasoline "or encircled with blazing fuel. Survivors report that the Japanese mocked and laughed at their victims," the statement added.

The report was issued by the War Department with the explanation that such "heinous" acts are normally considered improper for detailed disclosure, but that the department had a duty to reveal to the American nation and the world "these deliberate atrocities."

Many instances of alleged atrocity were cited.

"Men between the ages of 16 and 60 were ordered seized and shot down. Execution parties moved from house to house with hand grenades and torches. Hundreds were packed into dungeons to perish of starvation and suffocation."

Gen. Romulo's Charges.

In an address prepared for delivery in the House, the Philippine Resident Commissioner, who recently returned from the islands, presented as part of his talk officially collected affidavits and photographs. He said they provided proof "of the complete destruction of Manila and the premeditated, systematic massacre of its civilian population under orders of the Japanese Supreme Command."

"Manila is dead," Gen. Romulo asserted, "and Tokyo must die—not in reprisal but as a defense measure necessary to insure Pacific peace."

"No human dignity is left to the piled carcasses that sicken the air over the ruins of a city that was once the pride of the Orient," he said. "They are but evidence, rotten and indivisible in death of loyalty between two worlds. The men and women, and the babies who died with them, were butchered under orders of the Japanese Supreme Command because as Filipinos they represented loyalty to America."

An Order for Butchery.

Gen. Romulo quoted these words from a Japanese group order of February 13, 1945, after American forces were in Manila: "Even women and children have become guerrillas. . . . All people on the battlefield with the exception of Japanese . . . will be put to death."

The Commissioner then added: "In war there are always atrocities; . . . but never before has the blame been directly placed on higher authority, on the actual command of a nation ignorant of mercy or morality, that has ignored every rule of the humane decencies and as a nation openly taken the brand of the criminal Cain."

He recited as among the atrocities:

"In Looban asylum the Japanese herded together 2,000 children, refugees and demented people, chained the doors, surrounded the building with machine guns, and set the place on fire.

"Everywhere, with the burning went wholesale massacre. Priests, nuns, refugees, mothers carrying babies in their arms and babies yet unborn—all were locked into churches, asylums, hospitals whose ashes now mingle with the ashes of the innocent dead. . . .

"Where else in all history has there been such a scene of terror as was uncovered behind the locked double doors of Fort Santiago—by comparison the black hole of Calcutta was a place of light. In one room in that place fifty bodies were found, hands bound, bullet riddled; thirty in another stone dungeon; between 250 and 300 in still another, putrid bodies, piled together, and these men and women had been pushed in there while still alive and left to die. . . .

Where Liberty Means Death.

"The broken walls of Manila scream with the agony of those whose only crime was loyalty. . . .

"There are no blue stars, no gold-starred flags in the windows of Manila. For that matter, there are no windows left unshattered. Many of our dead were civilians and others were fighting without uniforms. There were no medals or promises of reward or glory offered to the Filipinos who continued to fight for America, who continued to risk not only their own lives but those of their wives and children."

The Filipino, Gen. Romulo said, is going to ask Congress for aid in rehabilitating his country, something he said will be difficult, for "it is not easy for a Filipino to ask for help."

But what happens now in the Philippines, he went on, "will influence the future of the Pacific peace and that of all the world.

"You have set American standards there," he told the House, "and upon it rests future understanding between all men. . . .

"There will be those who will say the Filipinos cannot have independence and rehabilitation together. They must choose independence or rehabilitation. . . . We ask for liberty as well as for life. Without rehabilitation, liberty will mean death to us. Without liberty, the dead of Manila would be needless sacrifice. . . . We who are the bruised and battered fledgling of the Far East in this war, cannot believe that our mother eagle will abandon us in our stumbling attempt to soar alone."

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REDUCTION IN TARIFF IS FAVORED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) President Truman threw his full support today behind the Roosevelt foreign trade policies but a stormy battle over them in the House Ways and Means committee seemed unavoidable.

The committee starts hearings tomorrow on the proposal of the late President which would give the administration sweeping new authority to reduce duties in negotiated trade pacts with other nations.

The tariff is an ancient dueling ground between Republicans and Democrats and this new plan may provoke the most exciting battle since the Hawley-Scott act of 1930.

The President took his stand at his news conference today, declaring he was in favor of the legislation as it was introduced.

Robert Nathan Named to Job in Reconversion

Is Appointed by Vinson as Deputy Director; Left W.P.B. to Go Into Army

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, announced today the appointment of Robert R. Nathan, thirty-seven years old, as deputy director for reconversion.

Mr. Nathan, former chairman of the War Production Board's planning committee, left the W. P. B. in 1943 to enter the Army as a private, subsequently receiving a medical discharge.

Mr. Nathan, who had been connected with the defense effort almost from its start, was influential in W. P. B. policy-making until industry figures headed by Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, took leadership in the policy sphere.

Before joining the National Defense Advisory Commission in July, 1940, Mr. Nathan had been with the Commerce Department and held a wide variety of positions outside the government. He is a native of Dayton, Ohio.

In another development, the government presented today a post-war pattern for Western steel which pointed toward heavy increases over pre-war production and manufacturing levels for the eleven Westernmost states.

A report drawn for the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines by H. Foster Bain, consulting engineer, recommended: An aggressive marketing program to develop new outlets for plant products; adjustment of freight rates to put Western points on a level nearer Eastern industry, and adaptation of Western plants to Western needs.

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CAA Seeks Funds For Seadrome

Washington, April 17 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration plans to anchor a floating weather station, built on the seadrome principle, in mid-Atlantic next year—the war and Congress permitting.

Its plans were disclosed today when the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $960,000 appropriation for construction of one seadrome. Senate and House must approve before the fund becomes available. Then it can be built only if war priorities permit.

As explained by Charles I. Stanton, deputy CAA administrator, the station will be a miniature of the giant seadromes once proposed as midocean landing facilities for airplanes.

Stanton said engineers figured a diamond-shaped drome, 180 by 90 feet, could be constructed for $960,000. On the deck would be offices, a radio room and living quarters for a crew of seventeen.

If finally approved, he added, the seadrome will be anchored on the route between Bermuda and the Azores.

While too small for use by airplanes, the weather seadrome may provide important data on the feasibility of such man-made islands.

YOUNG MEN PICKED AS TRUMAN AIDES

Connelly Will Handle Appointments and Reinsch Press and Radio Relations

APR 1 8 1945

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—President Truman picked two young men today to fill key positions in his White House staff.

Matthew J. Connelly, 37-year-old investigator for Congressional committees and recenly Mr. Truman's executive secretary, was appointed as his confidential secretary.

The important post as secretary in charge of press and radio relations went to James Leonard Reinsch, 36-year-old radio executive from Atlanta, Ga.

At separate news conferences, the new secretaries said that they first met President Truman during his Senate career, Mr. Connelly as chiem investigator for the War Investigating Committee in 1941 and Mr. Reinsch in 1943 while he was testifying on radio legislation at hearings by a Senate committee, of which Mr. Truman was a member.

Mr. Connelly was born Nov. 19, 1907, at Clinton, Mass., and Mr. Reinsch June 28, 1908, at Streator, Ill. The latter spent most of his life in Chicago and other Illinois cities until he became associated with the radio stations of former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, of which he was managing director at the time of his appointment. He started with Mr. Cox in 1934, when he went to Dayton, Ohio, to set up station WHIO of The Dayton Daily News for Mr. Cox. Te other stations are WIOD of The Miami Daily News and WSB of The Atlanta Journal.

Bans Stay: Truman

Washington, April 17 (AP)—There will be no lifting of the ban on horse racing, the midnight curfew or the brownout in the foreseeable future, President Truman said today.

He added that all these restrictions had, in his opinion, been good for the morale of the country.

Truman was asked at his first news conference about reports that former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes's wartime prohibition against racing might be lifted May 10.

The Chief Executive stated he did not intend to lift the ban. He said that it had done a lot for the moral well-being of the country.

Asked whether there might be another decision after V-E day, he said he did not have the answer to that question.

Prelude To Parley At Frisco

Washington, April 17 (AP)—American delegates to San Francisco have agreed to back a plan permitting the proposed assembly of all United Nations to recommend—but not force—postwar treaty revisions.

The delegates expect to offer this plan in the form of amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula for a world organization designed to keep the peace.

They practically wound up their pre-conference work today, but will meet again tomorrow to give final approval to a draft of proposed changes for presentation to the United Nations meeting opening April 25.

Islands Present Problems

Still in abeyance, however, is the troublesome question of trusteeships for the captured islands of

the Pacific and for some territories in other parts of the world.

The delegation discussed the trusteeship question at length in its closed session today. It was reported leaning strongly toward mandate control by individual nations rather than international government of the territories involved.

It was learned authoritatively that the amendments approved—subject to final decisions at San Francisco—represent compromise versions of proposals made by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.). They call for the insertion of the word "justice" at pertinent points in the preamble of the world organization charter and deal with the treaty revision question.

To Submit Proposal

With reported unanimity, the delegates agreed to submit to the conference a proposal that the general assembly of the international organization be empowered to investigate and discuss prior political decisions that threaten to disrupt the peace. It also could make recommendation to the eleven-member council.

These might include recommendations for the alteration of treaties, if the terms of the treaties were regarded as threatening to bring about another war.

But it was emphasized that the council, to be made up of representatives of the Big Five Allies and six smaller nations, would have no power to order or otherwise force countries which have signed a treaty to change its terms.

Would Use Public Opinion

Presumably, the council could debate the matter and make recommendations if it chose, thus bringing the weight of public opinion to bear on the nations in question.

But the American amendments will make no reference to council action, although it was the council rather than the general assembly which Vandenberg sought to make the implement of his original treaty revision amendment.

The Dumbarton Oaks formula would give the general assembly, in which all nations will have membership, the right "to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security" that a member might raise. It could make recommendations to the security council, but could not act on matters being dealt with by the council.

Would Lie With Council

The real power of action would lie with the council itself to investigate a series of moves pointed toward peaceful settlement of disputes before force was brought into play.

The trusteeship question apparently has found delegation members divided over methods, rather than principles.

In this, as in other matters, the delegation's decision is likely to be backed by the White House.

It is reliably reported that a majority of the delegates favors the idea of mandating certain islands and possessions to individual nations, rather than having international commission control.

Favored By British

The British have favored this sort of trusteeship, but it has been generally understood in the past that the State Department favored joint control by several nations instead of one.

In his last news conference President Roosevelt discussed the trusteeship question at some length.

Then he said that we must accept trusteeship over the Pacific islands which were mandated to the Japanese after the last war because the Japanese abused their privileges and fortified the atolls.

When he was asked what he meant by "we," he said the United Nations—the ones which had been doing the fighting. That seemed to indicate control by the Big Five—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France—of strategically important areas.

Navy Wants Bases

But there is some doubt that the Navy, particularly, wants other governments to share in the control of such islands as Iwo Jima. It was wrested from the Japanese at the cost of American lives and the Navy wants bases there and along the whole string of islands that runs south to Guadalcanal.

There are strong indications that the majority of the American delegates are in sympathy with this viewpoint.

British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden said today that it could be assumed that the first of the quarterly Big Three foreign secretary meetings planned at Yalta will be held in Washington before the San Francisco conference.

Eden Holds Conference

Eden spoke to reporters after spending an hour and a quarter with Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, discussing "the international situation that confronts us and preparations for the San Francisco conference."

He said that they discussed Poland, but declined to comment on whether he found grounds for optimism over the touchy Polish diplomatic tangle.

"We've had some useful discussion on all problems," Eden said.

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U.S. TO SEIZE STRUCK PLANT

APR 18 1945

Ickes Directed To Operate Cities Service Refinery

Washington, April 17 (AP)—President Truman tonight directed Interior Secretary Ickes to seize the Cities Service Refining Corporation plant at Lake Charles, La., strike-bound because of a controversy over rental charges in a near-by housing project.

In a subsequent statement, Fred M. Vinson, war mobilization director, declared that the company and the union (the Lake Charles AFL Metals Trades Council) have a contract which is "mutually satisfactory," and that "neither is responsible for the stoppage of production."

"All Federal agencies, including, but not limited to, the National War Labor Board, the War Manpower Commission, the National Selective Service System and the Department of Justice, are directed to co-operate with the petroleum administrator to the fullest extent possible in carying out the purposes of this order," Truman's executive order said.

Termination Of Seizure

He directed the Secretary of War to take such action "as may be necessary" to provide protection to persons employed or seeking employment at the plant.

He directed Ickes to permit the management "to continue with its managerial functions to the maximum degree possible."

He said the order will terminate when Government possession is no longer necessary to the war effort, and in no event more than 60 days after the restoration of productive efficiency.

Production Stoppage

In his statement released through the White House, War Mobilizer Vinson declared:

"A production stoppage has existed in this plant for several days.

"This plant is one of the largest 100-octane gasoline producing refineries in the country.

"Its operation is vital to the effective prosecution of the war.

Barricade Prevents Passage

"The production stoppage exists because of a barricade which prevents safe access to the plant.

"This barricade is manned by a group of men dissatisfied with their rents in a near-by priavtely owned and privately operated housing development.

"The company and the union have a contract which is mutually satisfactory and neither is responsible for the stoppage of production."

Authorized To Operate Plant

Ickes, as petroleum administrator, was authorized to take possession of and operate the plants and facilities of the corporation in and around Lake Charles.

President Truman said in his executive order that because of the interruption in the plant's activities the war effort "will be unduly impeded or delayed."

PRESIDENT HOLDS FIRST PRESS TALK

APR 18 1945

WASHINGTON, April 17 — (AP) Harry S. Truman got an "A" from Washington's press and radio corps today on his first news conference test.

The biggest turnout of newsmen and women ever to jam the oval room was on hand to see how the new president would handle himself. Here's what they applauded:

1. The conference was called for 10:30 a. m. and that's when the doors were thrown open.

2. They got some sort of an answer to every question, and promptly.

3. Standing, President Truman noticed the plight of a reporter at the rear, who was repeatedly interrupted and left talking to himself as those on the front row dominated the questioning. Mr. Truman hushed the front-row questioners. Invited the downtrodden fellow far back to take the floor.

At the end, there was a spontaneous burst of hand-clapping. It was a gesture of goodwill and frankly, of actual relief in the case of some particularly close to Mr. Truman and eager to see him acquit himself well.

The President announced that he'll hold only one conference a week at least for a while, instead of Franklin D. Roosevelt's two They'll be held in the morning one week, and in the afternoon the next, and he'll select the day according to how much he has to say.

He will receive no complaints about his cut-down schedule if it doesn't threaten to become fixed practice. For the moment there is little disposition among White House reporters to object—while Mr. Truman is getting under way.

The President was dressed in blue suit, blue tie and pocket handkerchief. Except for some ash trays and a few pencils his desk was clear. This was in contrast to the intriguing litter of mementoes that had accumulated on Mr. Roosevelt's desk.

U. S. to Redeploy War Machine Four Months Ahead of Schedule

APR 18 1945

WASHINGTON, April 17 — (AP) The United States will be able to throw its full military weight against Japan four months sooner than originally scheduled.

Despite the continuation of the war against Germany, it was disclosed authoritatively today, a general tightening up of plans including new shipping arrangements has set ahead the date on which America's military machine in Europe can be redeployed in the Pacific. The original redeployment date was not revealed.

Some items of equipment intended originally for Europe have already been sent to the Pacific.

When V-E day comes, it is expected that the Allied ship pool will be thrown into the task of redeployment, augmented by shipping taken from Germany.

After V-E, cargo ships will serve a dual purpose. They will carry food and other relief supplies to Europe, and after refitting, bring troops back to the United States for reassignment to the Pacific.

At that point, it is believed in Army quarters that a 16 per cent cutback in new materiel requirement will be possible. The Army hopes to recover about 70 per cent of the equipment in Europe.

Need for some items will increase, however, principally bombs as a result of increased air operations, and artillery.

Trucks will remain in high demand, as will cotton for uniforms. The Army, using 18,000,000 pairs of shoes this year, wants 28,000,000 in 1946.

Rayon yarn for mosquito netting will be another critical item.

Among military men, there is a disposition to discount any hope for improvement in the civilian gasoline supply situation immediately after V-E. It is expected by these experts that any savings effected by termination of European operations will be at least counterbalanced by greater demands n the Pacific.

PATTON, HODGES NOMINATED AS 4 STAR GENERALS

WASHINGTON, April 17 — (AP) A belated fourth star for the shoulders of Lt. Gen. George Smith Patton, Jr., came into view today as the story-book soldier slugged the last few miles through Germany.

President Truman nominated Patton to become a full general along with Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges. The President also nominated nine major generals to be lieutenant generals.

There is little doubt that prompt Senate approval will be given to the promotion of the tempestuous Patton. Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, was called before a closed session of the Senate Military committee last month to explain the omission of Patton and Hodges from a list of nine other lieutenant generals nominated for four-star rank.

President Truman, a member of the military committee before he became vice president, apparently shared the expressed views of his former colleagues that the active field commanders should be accorded recognition. Patton commands the Third army and Hodges the First army in the fighting in Nazi Germany.

The military career of the gun-toting, tank riding Patton has been marked by spectacular ups and downs.

His slashing successes in North Africa and Sicily were obscured by a soldier-slapping incident for which he was officially rebuked by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, European commander-in-chief. In his official report of the case, General Eisenhower said "Patton has in thousands of cases personally supported, encouraged and sustained individuals."

Patton, who personally apologized to the soldier, Pvt. Charles H. Kuhl of Mishawaka, Ind., and expressed his regrets to the entire Seventh army, was retained in command, but later relinquished it to take command of the Third army.

The President also nominated Captain Clyde B. Camerer, medical director of the Navy, for the rank of rear admiral and Captains William W. Warlick and Ruthven E. Libby to be commodores in the Navy. Camerer's home is in Kimmundy, Ill., and his wife is now at the Navay hospital, Parris Island, S. C. Captain Warlick's home address is Annapolis, Md., and his wife now makes her home at West Medford, Mass., while Captain Libby's home is Spokane, Wash. His wife now lives at Arlington, Va.

WILEY IN TIFF WITH WALLACE

Hot Preview Of Battle Over Tariffs

Washington, April 17 (AP)—A brief, hot preview of approaching congressional battles over tariffs developed today when Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, and Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) clashed over broadening and renewal of the reciprocal trade law.

At the height of the argument—which broke in a Senate small business subcommittee hearing on foreign trade—Wallace leaned forward in the witness chair and told Wiley:

"Senator, you're just talking for a third world war."

Calls Wallace Cockeyed

Face crimson, the Wisconsin Senator retorted:

"That's a hell of a fine answer. You're getting cockeyed, that's what's the matter with you!"

Wallace, testifying on ways he said would increase foreign commerce with particular emphasis on helping small business, had indorsed a bill which would come up before the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow renewing the reciprocal trade agreement law and authorizing the President to make a further selective 50 per cent cut in duties.

If enacted, the law will permit a total reduction of 75 per cent in some of the Smoot-Hawley tariff rates.

"Disturbed Enormously"

Wiley expressed fear that such an action might "open the flood gates" for importation of European goods at such low prices that American manufacturers could not compete. He said that before the war a shoe manufacturer in his home town of Chippewa Falls, Wis., learned that he could buy foreign-made shoes that were coming into this country through a reciprocal trade treaty cheaper than he could make them. The Senator asked Wallace what he thought of that.

It was then that Wallace charged that Wiley was "talking for a third world war." The Cabinet official said "It disturbs me enormously" to hear talk such as that.

Cites Hope Of The World

Wiley rejoined that he didn't see "how you could make a community prosperous by putting its basic in-

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dustry out of business simply to encourage foreign trade."

He remarked later to a reporter that Wallace was talking about a national income of about $170,000,000,000 a year, of which about $10,000,000,000 would be represented by export trade.

"That's sixteen to one," Wiley said. "It seems to me we'd better think more about the sixteen-seventeenths than we do of the one seventeenth. The only hope of the world is a sound and prosperous America."

Sees More Jobs

Earlier, in a prepared statement, Wallace said the Commerce Department believed an export trade in excess of $10,000,000,000 a year could be achieved "if proper measures are taken."

"In dollar terms," he said, "this would mean a level of trade at least double what it was in 1929 and three times what it was in the years just preceding the war. In terms of employment, it would mean about 5,000,000 jobs directly related to export trade, as compared with less than 2,500,000 before the war."

He asserted that passage of the proposed reciprocal trade bill "is imperative if an expanding and healthy postwar foreign trade is to be built and maintained."

The only other witness, William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, also declared that passage of the legislation "is essential to any intelligent American postwar policy in commercial matters."

NATION WILL NOT 'FALTER,' TRUMAN TELLS U.S. FORCES

APR 1 8 1945

America to Pursue Cause for Which Roosevelt Gave Life.

'GREAT LEADER' LOST

New President Speaks to Armed Forces Throughout the World.

WASHINGTON, April 17 — (AP) President Truman told the armed forces of the United States throughout the world tonight that the nation would not falter in the cause for which President Roosevelt gave his life.

"All of us have lost a great leader, a farsighted statesman and a real friend of democracy," he declared. "You have lost an old friend of the services.

"Our Hearts Are Heavy"

"Our hearts are heavy. However the cause which claimed Roosevelt also claims us. He never faltered—nor will we!"

The address, broadcast to the men and women of the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard, as well as to the people of the United States, was recorded for rebroadcasting in order to conform to the conveniences of fighters in every battle zone over the globe.

To the armed forces of the United States throughout the world:

After the tragic news of the death of our late Commander-in-Chief, it was my duty to speak promptly to the Congress and the armed forces of the United States.

Yesterday, I addressed the Congress. Now I speak to you.

I am especially anxious to talk to you for I know that all of you felt a tremendous shock, as we did at home, when our Commander-in-Chief fell.

Have Lost Great Leader

All of us have lost a great leader, a farsighted statesman and a real friend of democracy. You have lost a hard-hitting chief and an old friend of the services.

Our hearts are heavy. However, the cause which claimed Roosevelt, also claims us. He never faltered—nor will we!

I have done, as you do in the field, when the commander falls. My duties and responsibilities are clear: I have assumed them. These duties will be carried on in keeping with our American tradition.

As a veteran of the First World war, I have seen death on the battlefield. When I fought in France with the 35th division, I saw good officers and men fall and be replaced.

I know that this is also true of the officers and men of the other services, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine.

I know the strain, the mud, the misery, the utter weariness of the soldier in the field. And I know too his courage, his stamina and his faith in his comrades, his country and himself.

We are depending on each and every one of you.

Yesterday I said to the Congress and I repeat at now:

Praises Armed Forces

"Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. . . America will never forget their sacrifices. Because of these sacrifices, the dawn of justice and freedom throughout the world slowly casts its gleam across the horizon."

At this decisive hour of history, it is very difficult to express my feeling. Words will not convey what is in my heart.

Yet, I recall the words of Lincoln, a man who had enough eloquence to speak for all America. To indicate my sentiments, and to describe my hope for the future, may I quote the immortal words of that truly great Commander-in-Chief:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Artist May Not Finish Portrait Of Roosevelt

New York, April 17 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Shoumatoff, Russian-born woman artist who was painting President Roosevelt's portrait last Thursday afternoon a few minutes before he collapsed and died, said through her attorney tonight that she did not believe she would finish the picture.

Charles M. Siegfried, of New York city, her attorney, said the portrait was "substantially complete," but he did not think Mrs. Shoumatoff would do further work on it. Mrs. Shoumatoff turned inquiries about the picture over to her attorney after receiving many calls about it at her home in Locust Valley, Long Island.

Siegfried said that numerous offers to buy the portrait had been made, but that no action would be taken until the artist had conferred with members of the Roosevelt family.

APR 1 8 1945

Lend-Lease Extension Is Signed By Truman

Washington, April 17 (AP)—President Truman signed the lend-lease extension bill today.

In a statement, the President declared the measure a "mighty instrument for victory" and one of the "growing monuments to the boldness, imagination and effective statesmanship of Franklin Roosevelt."

"Lend-lease," he said, "will be carried on until the unconditional surrender or complete defeat of Germany and Japan."

Witnesses Of Signing

The signing was witnessed by Secretary of State Stettinius, Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Eaton (R., N.J.).

The bill, extending lend-lease aid to the United Nations an additional twelve months from June 30, was signed after the President had conferred briefly with delegates to the forthcoming United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Stettinius and the congressional delegates remained over to watch Mr. Truman approve the lend-lease legislation.

Signed As Vice-President

The occasion was historic for several reasons. Among others, it was the first time White House attachés could recall in which a President has signed a bill which he previously had signed as Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate.

It was the same measure on which Truman voted as Vice President, after the Senate had rejected by a 39-39 tie vote an amendment by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) to place new restrictions on the postwar use of lend-lease materials. The Vice President cast his vote with the opposition.

"Somebody Stole It"

The occasion was not without its humorous aspects. After photographers and reporters had been called in for the signing it was discovered that the bill had not yet arrived at the President's office.

After waiting about five minutes, the President remarked with a wry smile:

"Somebody stole the bill."

An attaché rushed it in a short while later, however.

When the ceremony started, it was noted the President had only five pens to be distributed among the seven officials who witnessed the event. A search of near-by stenographers' offices yielded two more pens.

At one point during the wait President Truman remarked:

"I've got so much work to do I don't know which way to turn."

"I thought it was a cinch after being a senator," Senator Vandenberg remarked.

Foreign Economics Administrator Leo Crowley and Oscar Cox, deputy foreign economics administrator, also witnessed the signing.

House Group Approves 25-Billion Navy Bill

APR 18 1945

Washington, April 17 (AP)—A $24,879,510,564 supply bill to support the Navy's knockout drive against Japan won House Appropriations Committee approval today. It will finance operations for the year starting July 1.

With it, the committee sent to the House floor a formal report voicing hope "the end may not be far distant" and explaining that the large outlay was necessary because "we can ill afford to proceed on hopes or assumptions."

The total in the bill—$23,400,502,133 in new appropriations and the balance in contract authority and reappropriations—was $6,903,560,155 less than was made available to the Navy during the current fiscal year. A large part of the present fund, however, will not be obligated until the new fiscal year starts.

Total Of 105 Billion

It boosts to $105,611,276,729 the cash Congress has voted the Navy since July 1, 1940.

To justify the latest outlay, the committee called to the attention of Congress this statement made to it by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King during hearings on the bill:

"We cannot show our full offensive strength against Japan unless it can be adequately supported. That means a full pipe line from the plants on the continent to ships at sea off the Japanese coast; a pipeline that is kept full until the final defeat of Japan. . . . Most certainly we dare not plan to fire our last bullet on the day of victory."

Surpluses After War

"Full pipelines," the committee commented, will mean surpluses after the war. It added that a regulated check on inventories will hold them to a minimum.

Large individual cash items in the bill included $7,297,119,126 for naval personnel; $7,133,347,800 for fleet support and operation; $2,481,050,000 for naval aviation; $2,870,000,000 for ship construction, and $1,739,231,400 for public works.

Part of the construction fund will be used for 308 combat vessels, including 2 big battleships, 2 45,000-ton carriers and 12 escort carriers.

Ship Berthing Facilities

A small but significant allotment was $20,000,000 to start work on facilities for the berthing of inactive ships after the war. Admiral F. J. Horne, vice chief of naval operations, told the committee of tentative plans for postwar retention of 1,191 combat ships and 4,639 auxiliaries and smaller craft, in addition to thousands of non-combat vessels.

Ships properly laid up and kept in condition, Horne told the committee, can be used for active service for as long as 50 or 60 years, possibly longer.

Except for twelve combatant units expected to be completed in 1947, the committee said, the calendar year 1946 will see the navy's gigantic combat ship construction program completed.

Public Works Budget Cut

The committee cut a large chunk, $134,004,211, from the budget estimates of $422,102,624 for Navy public works projects within the continental United States, but allowed the full estimate of $986,000,000 for advance-base projects.

It restricted the travel and transportation fund, commenting that "there is just too much travel being performed; travel which is not essential or contributory to the war effort," and called for a curtailment of "white-collar and service personnel." To effect hte latter recommendation, it voted a limit of 17,000 on civilian personnel that may be employed by the Navy in Washington. The present budget ceiling is 20,000.

Against Use Of Private Firm

The committe also assailed a proposal to employ Pan-American Airways to operate air transport service between San Francisco and Hawaii at a cost of $15,100,000, the Navy to furnish planes and equipment.

"It is a sad commentary upon our vast pilot training program if the Navy has to rely upon a private concern to pilot a few planes between San Francisco and Honolulu," the committee said.

It cut the item to $5,000,000 "solely to allow sufficient time for the Navy to prepare to operate the service itself."

APR 1 8 1945

Suicide Of Nazi Woman Reported

New York, April 17 (AP)—The Zurich correspondent of the London *News Chronicle* said today that Frau Gertrud Scholz-Klink, leader of the Frauenschaft (Nazi Women's League), had committed suicide at Konstanz, near the German-Swiss frontier. The dispatch was reported to the Office of War Information. There has been no confirmation from other sources.

Frau Scholz-Klink, an ardent Nazi party member, was director of the national training school for women leaders established by the party at Hohenfels Castle in Coburg, which now is in American 3d Army hands.

Ex-German Officers Reported Fighting Nazis

New York, April 17 (AP)—Among Red Army parachutists which Berlin reported were dropped behind German lines in the capital's defense ring were "officers of von Paulus's army in German uniforms," a special Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Stockholms Tidningen* said today.

Gen. Friedrich von Paulus is the German general captured at Stalingrad who is now a prominent member of the Union of German Officers in Moscow which has engaged in anti-Hitler propaganda.

The dispatch, which was reported to the OWI, said these parachutists caused "great confusion among the defenders."

Adolf Hitler warned yesterday, in an order of the day, against Germans fighting for the Russians, and said they might even be in German uniforms.

Basil O'Connor To Form Memorial Committee

New York, April 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today approved plans to create a memorial President Roosevelt.

Basil O'Connor, friend and former law partner of the late Chief Executive, said Mrs. Roosevelt had asked hi mto form a committee for the purpose of selecting the memorial.

The committee will be comprised of men and women who were friends of the late President and familiar with his activities and ideals, O'Connor said.

FDR PRESENTED PLANE TO KING OF SAUDI ARABIA

NEW YORK, April 17—(AP) The late President Roosevelt presented an airplane to Abdul Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, during his Near East trip following the Yalta conference, Shaikh Hasiz Wahba Sauci, Arabian minister to London, said today during a press conference.

The minister, enroute to the San Francisco conference, said the gift was part of an interchange made between the heads of the states. He did not know the type of plane given to the king.

Mrs. Roosevelt Resun[illegible] Column, Asking Unity

APR 18 1945

New York, April 17 (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today resumed her column, "My Day," in which she said, "When you have lived for a long time in close contact with the loss and grief which today pervades the world, any personal sorrow seems to be lost in the general sadness of humanity."

The column, copyrighted by United Feature Syndicate, was interrupted by the death of President Roosevelt last Thursday.

"There is only one way in which those of us who live can repay the dead who have given their utmost for the cause of liberty and justice," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote. "They died in the hope that, through their sacrifice, an enduring peace would be built and a more just world would emerge for humanity."

"Any man in public life is bound, in the course of years, to create certain enmities," she added. "But when he is gone, his main objectives stand out clearly and one may hope that a spirit of unity may arouse the people and their leaders to a complete understanding of his objectives and a determination to achieve those objectives themselves."

TRUMAN CHOOSES SNYDER AS HEAD OF LOAN AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) President Truman today chose an old friend, John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, for federal loan administrator. It is his first major appointment.

Congressional reaction to the nomination was prompt and favorable and Jesse Jones, former loan administrator, said the President "could not have made a better appointment."

Will Replace Vinson

The 48-year-old Arkansas native would take the place vacated by Fred M. Vinson when he was named director of War Mobilization recently.

Synder, like the president an artillery captain in the last war and vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, has known Truman a quarter century.

From 1937 to 1940 he managed the St. Louis agency of the Reconstruction Finance corporation and in 1940 became executive vice-president of the agency, director of the Defense Plant corporation and assistant to the RFC director. He has held his present bank post since Jan. 1, 1943.

Senator Wagner (D-NY), chairman of the Banking committee which will consider the nomination probably next Tuesday, told reporters he became acquainted with Snyder when he was an official of the DPC and considers him "a very able administrator."

"The president has selected him and I should think the committee will report his nomination favorably to the Senate," Wagner said.

Senator Briggs Pleased

Senator Briggs (D-Mo) said: "John Snyder is 100 per cent." Appearing highly pleased with the appointment, he said he had known Snyder 10 or 12 years and considers him admirably suited to the job.

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance committee told reporters Snyder has "good business experience and is well qualified for the job." George commented that Snyder represents " a conservatively liberal viewpoint.

Senator Guffey (D-Pa), one of the group which had urged President Roosevelt to name "liberals" to appointive places, said he was satisfied with Snyder, who is regarded as closer to the Jesse Jones school of thought than to the Henry A. Wallace school.

"Mr. Snyder is from Missouri and he is the President's personal friend," Guffey said. "I don't think any question will be raised about him."

Senator Donnell (R-Mo) said he knew Snyder as a man of standing in his community and knew of no present objections to him. However, Donnell said he would make inquiries about the appointee.

APR 18 1945

Rejected, Truman Now Commands Whole Army

[This is the second of a series of dispatches on the life of President Truman. The writer, George K. Wallace, is a veteran political writer of the Kansas City Star and has known the new President intimately since his entry into politics.]

By George K. Wallace

Independence, Mo., April 17 (AP). Three great loves have influenced and guided President Truman's life since before the turn of the century — affection for family and friends, for military life and for politics—and the military influence was as strong for twenty years in the middle part of his life as politics have been later.

President Truman, if he had had his way, would be a colonel of artillery in Europe or the Pacific today, instead of Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States.

For, with the coming of World War II, Harry S. Truman got out his old World War I uniform and tried it on. It fitted as well as it always had, and Truman tried valiantly to enter again the service in which he had served actively and inactively for 36 years. But he was 56 years old, a Senator in Washington, and not considered longer able physically to serve.

Watched Expenditures

Rejected, Truman decided that the next best thing he could do was to watch as closely as possible the Government expenditures in the war effort, to be sure money wasn't being wasted. Economy and value in Government spending always had been his pet theory, and fifteen years earlier he had nearly worn out Kansas City luncheon clubs expounding this theory at any and all opportunities.

Remembering some of the exposures of graft that followed the first conflict, Truman said:

"It doesn't do any good digging up dead horses after the war is over like the last time. The thing to do is dig this stuff up now and correct it. If we run this war program efficiently, there won't be any opportunity for someone to stir up a lot of investigations after the war, and cause a wave of revulsion that will start this country on the road to unpreparedness after the war is over."

Brought Committee Into Being

Truman sponsored a resolution to set up a committee to check on war expenditures. The Senate approved, but cut the appropriation to $15,000 and handed Truman the chairmanship because it was his idea.

Truman took that routine committee chairmanship and, by hard work, intelligence and luck, ran it out to the Presidency.

Truman's interest in military affairs began somewhere about 1898 —probably inspired by the Spanish-American conflict while Truman was a sophomore in the Independence High School. Truman was an avid reader and read everything he could find on military subjects. His greatest hero was Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Truman joined the Missouri National Guard in 1905 when he was 21 years old. He was assigned to Battery B as a buck private, and for ten years Truman served there while helping his father run the family farm.

When World War I came, Truman helped to organize the 2d Missouri Field Artillery, which became the 129th Field Artillery of the 35th Division when mobilized on the United States' entry into the war.

Gets Gold Bar

Truman took officers' training at Camp Doniphan and was graduated as a second lieutenant. In France a few months later, he entered another officers' school, won his captaincy and was assigned to command of Battery D of the 129th.

Harry Truman performed some feats with his battery that old line experts hardly could believe. Judge Albert A. Ridge, who served with him, now says: "I saw him calculate firing data in his mind faster than some officers could do with instruments. He was a wonder.

"Once in the Vosges Mountains in Alsace, Battery D was ordered to fire gas barrages. The Germans opened up and shells began cracking all around. Truman stood in the open giving commands, he didn't know the meaning of fear."

Loaned Men Money

"Truman slept in the same mud and ate out of the same pots and pans that we did," Eugene P. Donnelly, now Jackson County Public Administrator, recalls. "When his men started on leave Truman would call them individually and ask them how they were fixed financially. If they were short Truman would lend them 250 francs personally."

"Truman was a stern disciplinarian," Donnelly says, and Judge Ridge adds, "he didn't hesitate to send us to the guardhouse. That fellow had humility, but not from timidity. It rather was from a realization of his obligations.

"He'll never go high hat," both men agree today. "He's smart enough to know he's a little man who will seek all the best advice he can get. Mothers of service men will know there's a man in the White House who knows what it is to fight and be a soldier."

Level Headed, Says Associate

"Harry always had a level head," Edward Jacobson, another who served under Truman in France and later a business associate, says. "At Doniphan he was appointed regimental canteen officer and his canteen was the only one in the 35th Division that functioned completely smoothly. Harry was cited for this work."

Truman barely got into the Army because of his eyes, another associate recalls:

"He wanted so much to get in that he persuaded the examining sergeant to whisper the letters to him as he looked at a chart. He passed, and later, facing another examination, he succeeded in signing a waiver."

Mustered Out A Major

Truman was mustered out a major May 6, 1919, and returned to Independence. Soon afterward he entered the Field Artillery Reserve as a colonel and still holds his rank. He sought active duty under this rank after World War I broke out.

Truman helped organize and became head of the Battery D organization which meets annually. He has attended almost every reunion and his old battery mates are his closest friends, personally and in politics. Some of them eventually will show up in Washington as counsellors and friends.

The constitutional and military history of the United States today are his favorite studies. He is even yet an ardent amateur military strategist and, as President Roosevelt took great interest in his old first love—the Navy—so President Truman likely always will be close to the Army, and particularly the field artillery, whose song he plays and sings with his buddies on any appropriate occasion.

APR 18 1945

HOOVER DEMANDS SECURITY CHARTER DEFINE AGGRESSOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. — (AP) Herbert Hoover said tonight the San Francisco charter should agree upon a definition of aggression "to include direct or indirect subsidized governmental propaganda in other nations."

In an address prepared for a meeting of the foreign policy association here, broadcast by NBC, the former President declared:

"Aggression in this world is not confined to the old-fashioned threats or to military action or even to economic pressures. Our experience with the Nazis who infiltrated their poisonous propaganda and fifth columns into the lands of peaceful neighbors should indicate that there is a new form of aggression in the world.

"Therefore the San Francisco charter should agree upon a definition of aggression to include direct or indirect subsidized governmental propaganda in other nations. The enforcement of such a provision would help cure that cause of wars which grows out of crusading faith, political or otherwise."

Urging that "fundamental political rights" of the men and nations be guaranteed in the charter, Hoover said:

"Americans must face brutal facts. As the result of this war the area of human freedom will shrink by whole nations. It is shrinking in many nations. Are we going to dodge these issues at San Francisco?"

He also recommended that the security council control military alliances, which he said "make for balances of power," and urged that "Senator Vandenberg's proposal that the assembly be given freedom of initiative be adopted."

In addition, he continued, "we should provide for peaceful revision of onerous treaties between nations at, say, 10 year intervals," inasmuch as if we "attempt to freeze the world again, it will explode again."

"The aggressor will again be anyone who violates the then existing situation," he declared. "Thus the world organization and thus the American people automatically become the guarantor of a new status quo."

Hoover opened his speech with a tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I know I express the sorrow of the American people that Mr. Roosevelt was not spared to guide the San Francisco conference," he said. "The problems remain and we must carry on. In this spirit President Truman has announced that the conference will proceed as planned. And it becomes our duty to give every support to President Truman in his gigantic task."

APR 18 1945

Wainwright's Wife Believes

Skaneateles, N.Y., April 17 (AP)— Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright said today that the text of a message reported by Tokyo to be from her husband, Lieutenant General Wainwright, who was taken prisoner at Corregidor, had convinced her that the message was authentic.

Mrs. Wainwright said the text, transmitted by the War Department, referred to a friend by his nickname. Previously she had said she doubted authenticity of the message, because it also was reported to be addressed to "relatives in Dallas, Texas." She said the General had no relatives there.

The text:

"I am well and comfortably housed. Please inform all the family and Jimmy. Wire Mrs. Osborn, of Paris, Texas, that her brother is well."

Mrs. Wainwright, who said this was the first word received from her husband since August, explained that "Jimmy" referred to Adjt. Gen. James A. Ulio, associated with her husband in the Philippines, and that the brother of Mrs. Osborn was a "Sergeant Carroll," who was the General's orderly.

Prisoners at Roosevelt Mass

ATTICA, N. Y., April 17 (AP).— German prisoners of war voluntarily attended a memorial mass for President Roosevelt Sunday at the Attica internment camp. The Rev. Peter L. Mellerski, camp chaplain, said the Germans unanimously agreed to participate, although they were told they had the right to refuse. The prisoners responded to prayers offered by the Rev. Peter Ebner, of St. Mary's Church, Buffalo, who officiated at the mass, which was conducted in German.

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Captive Germans Wait On Yanks

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 17 (AP). A steak dinner served by German prisoners of war, and a full night's sleep in bunks made up by the prisoners, were the United States Army's offering last night to 176 American soldiers repatriated from Nazi prison camps.

The 37 officers and 139 enlisted men from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota were among the first large contingent of repatriated prisoners brought back to America.

They were to leave the fort today for twenty-one-day furloughs, after which they will be sent to rest camps at Miami Beach, Fla., or Atlantic City, N.J.

Fort officials said there were no men in need of hospital care, although several wore the Purple Heart. Generally healthy in appearance, the soldiers said they had had opportunity to gain back most of the weight that imprisonment had taken from them. Some had lost 50 pounds.

The officers were held at Oflag 64, Shubin, Poland, 85 miles south of Danzig. The enlisted men are from Stalag 3-C, near Kuestrin, Germany. Some had escaped, but most were liberated in the Russian advance.

In the group were 64 men from Illinois, 54 from Michigan, 19 from Wisconsin, two from Indiana and one from Minnesota. Time spent in the prison camps ranged from 30 days to two years.

Reports on their treatment varied from "not so good" and "fair" to "very well."

APR 18 1945

Garner Is Silent On Roosevelt's Death

Uvalde, Tex., April 17 (A. P.).—Mrs. John N. Garner said today that ex-Vice President Garner would make no comment on the death of President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Garner will not make any comment, nor will I," Mrs. Garner said. Until today efforts to reach the Garners were unsuccessful.

Mr. Garner is 76. He was President Roosevelt's first running mate, and was Vice-President during the first two Roosevelt terms.

Auto Industry Aided by W.P.B. On Conversion

APR 18 1945

May Spend 35 Millions for New Plants, 40 Millions to Recast Equipment

DETROIT, April 17 (AP).—The nation's automobile companies have been authorized to spend $35,000,000 for the construction of new plants and additions and $40,000,000 for the rehabilitation of tools, equipment and certain other facilities that will be needed when civilian passenger-car production is resumed.

This was announced today by the Detroit regional office of the War Production Board, which said that an AA-3 priority rating, immediately behind that of military orders, has been given the projects.

J. A. Krug, W. P. B. chairman, disclosed last week that the auto industry had been authorized to order $50,000,000 worth of machine tools for civilian passenger-car production. The tools in this program will require from three to seven months for fabrication.

The newest authorizations—the most important steps yet taken looking to the reconversion of the automobile industry—follow a meeting Mr. Krug held here a fortnight ago with executive heads of virtually every automobile company.

Mr. Krug announced at that time the appointment of Henry P. Nelson, of the W. P. B. staff, to aid the car industry in its reconversion problems. Mr. Nelson has scheduled two meetings here tomorrow with industry heads following a conference with Mr. Krug in Washington. It is expected the meetings will have to do with the questions of obtaining machine tools, materials and metals to produce new passenger cars.

Industry authorities have emphasized that no date has been decided upon for resumption of car production, suspended since February, 1942. They have emphasized, however, that months of delay could be avoided by preliminary planning that would not interfere with the war effort.

It has been authoritatively estimated that from ten weeks to six months will be required to get passenger-car assembly lines back into production after W. P. B. authorization is given. About a year will be needed to attain a volume production level—a rate of not less than 2,000,000 units a year.

JAPS SAY TRUMAN AIMS UNWORKABLE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17—(AP) Domei, the Japanese news agency expressed doubt today on whether President Harry S. Truman would be able to put into effect the "laudable ideals" he expressed in his first speech on democratic aims.

In the first Axis comment on Mr. Truman's presidential address before Congress yesterday, Domei repeated the old Japanese plaint that President Roosevelt had started the war by not "showing tolerance" for Japan, and added that Mr. Truman has been left "holding the bag."

The Singapore-dated dispatch, broadcast in English and heard by the Federal Communications commission, asked the question "can Truman himself put into practice his laudable ideals?" and then answered:

"Probably not, because in democracies of the Anglo-American type, the style of even the highest statesman is often cramped by forces and institutions bigger than himself."

Domei said that despite lip service to tolerance and world peace America is "irrevocably committed to the policy of brute force," but stand "resolutely in her path of aggression."

Tokyo radio said Emperor Hirhito had "donated 10,000,000 yen about $2,400,000 at prewar exchange rate, to aid the "increasing number" of Japanese victims of American Superfortress raids.

Domei quoted the Emperor as admitting the war situation "is extremely grave" and that "enemy raids on our empire and his invasion of our possessions in the empire are being intensified."

APR 18 1945

REPORTS GERMANS FIGHTING FOR REDS

By Associated Press.

Among the Russian parachute troopers whom the German radio reported dropped behind the Berlin defense ring today were officers of Gen. Friedrich von Paulus's army in German uniforms, a Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen said today. Von Paulus, the German commander captured at Stalingrad, is now a prominent member of the Union of German Officers in Moscow, which has engaged in anti-Hitlerite propaganda.

The Swedish dispatch, which was reported to the OWI, said that the parachutists caused "great confusion among the defenders."

Adolf Hitler warned only yesterday, in an order of the day, against Germans fighting for the Russians and said that they might even be in German uniform.

WEST FRONT DRIVES BY U. S. DIVISIONS

The following summary of action on the western front covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

2d Armored—Helped infantry repel Nazi attack on bridgehead east of Elbe River at Barby, forty-five to fifty-two miles from Berlin; had other units in Magdeburg, meeting slight resistance.

2d Infantry—Cleared Ranstadt, a suburb less than five miles west of Leipzig proper.

4th Infantry—Captured 1000-year-old vilage of Rothenburg; carried out instructions to seize it without shelling.

6th Armored—Gained five miles in the Chemnitz area.

9th Armored—Wheeled in a giant circle around Leipzig into Borsdorf, less than four miles to the east.

26th Infantry—Advanced near Czech border.

30th Infantry—Made good progress inside Magdeburg; resistance light.

45th Infantry—Fought in the second largest Bavarian city of Nuernberg.

69th Infantry—Completed a three-way clamp on Leipzig, entered eastern suburbs.

83d Infantry—Repelled attack by 2,000 Nazis and thirty tanks on bridgehead east of the Elbe at Barby.

87th Infantry—Captured Plauen in a fifteen-mile advance which carried into Meckelgrun, four miles east of Plauen, and captured Oelsnitz, five miles south of Plauen and six from Czecho-Slovakia.

89th Division—Entered Werdau, four miles west of German-held Swickau.

90th Infantry—Advanced northeast of Hof to point four and a half miles from the Czecho-Slovakia border.

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD COMMONS TO DAY

THAT AT LEAST 12,000 BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN LIBERATED IN

EUROPE THUS FAR, MOST OF THEM IN AMERICAN AREAS.

"I DON'T THINK WE CAN BE TOO GRATEFUL TO THEM FOR THE SPEED WITH WHICH THEY

ARE FLYING OUR PRISONERS BACK," HE SAID, ADDING THAT 8,500 ALREADY HAD

BEEN RETURNED TO BRITAIN. HE SAID BETWEEN 170,000 AND 180,000 BRITISH

PRISONERS WERE BELIEVED STILL IN GERMAN HANDS.

THE WAR SECRETARY SAID ALSO THAT ABOUT 1,000,000 DISPLACED PERSONS

HAD BEEN LIBERATED IN GERMANY BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES.

THOUSANDS MORE PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN HELD AT STALAG 157

WERE LIBERATED YESTERDAY BY BRITISH WHO OVERRAN THE AREA, SIR JAMES

SAID, BUT HE HAD NO FURTHER DETAILS.

WR 1115 LAP THIRD 1450

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B62 (O IN)
LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-PRECEDING HIS ADDRESS OF TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY MOVED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"THAT AN HUMBLE ADDRESS BE PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY TO CONVEY TO HIS MAJESTY THE DEEP SORROW WITH WHICH THIS HOUSE HAS KNOWN OF THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A. AND TO PRAY HIS MAJESTY THAT IN COMMUNICATING HIS OWN SENTIMENTS OF GRIEF TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HE WILL ALSO BE GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO EXPRESS ON THE PART OF THIS HOUSE THEIR SENSE OF THE LOSS WHICH THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE AND THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIED NATIONS HAVE SUSTAINED AND THEIR PROFOUND SYMPATHY WITH MRS.ROOSEVELT AND THE LATE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY AND WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE U.S.A."

THERE WAS LOW MURMUR OF "HEAR HEAR" FROM THE MANY MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER REACHED THE END OF THE MOTION.

WM1208PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD PRISONER EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT X X X ARRANGEMENTS.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED:

"THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT IT MEANT BY NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS. BUT IT CAN ONLY REFER TO FORMAL ACCEPTANCE BY THE GERMANS OF DEFINITE PROPOSALS FOR AN EXCHANGE AT A SPECIFIED DATE AND PLACE.

"THIS NOTIFICATION WAS IN REPLY TO PROPOSALS MADE BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ON THE 13TH OF MARCH FOR A FURTHER EXCHANGE IN SWITZERLAND ON APRIL 25. THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AGREED TO THE USE OF ITS FACILITIES FOR THE PROPOSED EXCHANGE AND OFFERED TO MAKE HOSPITAL TRAINS AVAILABLE TO TRANSPORT THE REPATRIATES.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS WERE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS POLICY OF ENDEAVORING TO MAKE EXCHANGES WITH GERMANY OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR AS CONTINUOUS A PROCESS AS POSSIBLE.

"FIVE EXCHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITH GERMANY SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. A TOTAL OF 7,601 SICK AND WOUNDED BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRISONERS OF WAR AND 2,235 PROTECTED PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED IN THESE OPERATIONS.

"IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOW BE ABLE TO GIVE EFFECT TO ANY AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR."

W0546PEW

ONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN COMMONS SAID TODAY THAT MESSAGES HE HAD RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE DAY OF HIS DEATH "SHOWED NO FALLING OFF IN HIS ACCUSTOMED CLEAR VISIO AND VIGOR UPON PERPLEXING AND COMPLICATED MATTERS."

INDICATING HOW CLOSELY HE HAD WORKED WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT, CHURCHILL SAID CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEM HAD COMPRISED "MORE THAN 1,700 MESSAGES."

MT1028AEW

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LONDON--ADD AERIAL

OTHER PILOTS CREDITED WITH DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN FOUR PLAN AGROUND WERE:

NINE PLANES:
LT.GERALD J.MILLER, 71 DAYAN ST., LOWVILLE, N.Y.

EIGHT PLANES:
LT.-COL.WILLIAM C.CLARK, 2502 WILLIAMS ST., RICHMOND, VA.
LT.DOUGLAS P.PEDERSEN, 784 BENNETT AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

SEVEN PLANES:
CAPT.HERBERT G.KILB, 4210 EAST SIXTH ST., DENVER, COLO.
LT.EDWARD R.KULICK, BESSEMER, MICH.
CAPT.EDWIN HELLER, PHILADELPHIA.

SIX PLANES:
COL.BEN RINERMAN, 136 N.THIRD ST., OMAHA, NEB.
LT.-COL.ELWYN G.RIGHETTI, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.
LT.ROBERT J.BYERS, 1255 WALDRON AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.
LT.STEVE J.CHETNEKY, 1019 GENESSEE ST., TRENTON, N.J.
LT.ANTONY J.COQRJXECFXRVVNLQX

ENEYP

9:5-;/:.' 54AQRS

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BVCPMVUTV

LT.STEVE J.CHETNEKY, 1019 GENESSEE ST., TRENTON, N.J.
LT.ANTONY J.COLETTI, NEW YORK CITY.

FIVE PLANES:
MAJ.ROBIN OLDS, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
CAPT.GORDON B.COMPTON, 1035 N.WINNETKA AVE., DALLAS, TEX.
CAPT.MELVILLE W.HIGHTSHOE, 102 COOPER ST., WEST MEMPHIS, ARK.
CAPT.DORIAN LEDINGTON, 147 NORTH TOPEKA ST., WICHITA, KAS.
LT.CHARLES PATTRILLO, 1325 METROPOLITAN AVE., ATLANTA, GA.
LT.KENNETH G.HELFRECHT, 2224 WESTLAWN AVE., MADISON, WIS.
LT.DUNCAN M.MCDUFFIE, AIKEN, S.C.
LT.DALE S.SWEAT, LA FAYETTE, ILL.
LT.DONALD J.DEVILLIERS, ROCHESTER, MINN.
LT.HALBERT E.MARSH, 620 COTTOS AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
LT.WILLIAM D.ANTONIDES, CARBONDALE, COLO.
LT.JAMES H.MCCLURE, SPRINGFIELD, KY.
FLIGHT OFFICER DONALD P.BAUGH, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
FLIGHT OFFICER RICHARD GISTKE, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FOUR PLANES:
LT.-COL.W.O.JACKSON, NATCHITOCHES, LA.
MAJ.CLAIRE DUFFIE, TRAIL, OREG.
MAJ.GILLESPIE BRYAN, WINONA, MISS.
CAPT.HARRY R.COREY, 611 FERRY AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
CAPT.RAYMOND HARTLEY, 5633 OAK ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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WE103PEW

BULLETIN

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HAVE TORN OPEN SECTORS OF THE GERMAN FRONT EAST OF BERLIN AND MARSHAL IVAN KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY HAS LAUNCHED ANOTHER POWERFUL OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE NEISSE IN A DRIVE TO LINK UP WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MT852AEW

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-A NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR, CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, SAID TONIGHT THAT GERMANY HAD BEEN CUT IN TWO BY DRIVES FROM THE EAST AND WEST AND NOW WAS FORCED TO FIGHT ON TWO SEPARATED BATTLEFIELDS.

HE GAVE NO DETAILS. IT WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE BROADCAST MEANT THAT AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES ACTUALLY HAD JOINED IN EASTERN GERMANY, OR THAT THE THIRD ARMY HAD INVADED CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE AMERICANS WERE SIX MILES FROM THE REPUBLIC HOURS AGO AND REACHING ITS BORDERS WOULD DIVIDE GERMANY GEOGRAPHICALLY, ALTHOUGH NOT STRATEGICALLY.

WM1258PEW

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APR 1 8 1945

A67

BULLETIN

LONDON APRIL 17-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION TODAY SHOWED THAT ALLIED AIRMEN DESTROYED A TOTAL OF 933 GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND.

KK647AEW

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE EVENING STANDARD SAID YESTERDAY THE GERMAN RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT LT.GEN.KURT DITTMAR, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE VOICE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, WAS SAID TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE. HOWEVER, OTHER LONDON MONITORS DID NOT HEAR THE BROADCAST.

WE115PEW

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-A HARBINGER OF PEACE: A LONDON FIRM WHICH HAD BEEN MAKING WAR PLANE AND SUBMARINE PARTS HAS SWITCHED TO MAKING TOPS AND COMBS.

WM554PEW

APR 1 8 1945

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-GEN.CARL SPATZ TODAY PINNED DECORATIONS ON SEVEN OF HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICERS AND A FORMER INFANTRYMAN NOW SERVING WITH AN AIRFORCE UNIT.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, SECOND HIGHEST VALOR AWARD GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES, WAS AWARDED TO PVT. ELMER EGGERT, 8 VAN BUREN ST., DUNDEE, ILL. WHO IS ASSIGNED TO THE NINTH AIRFORCE ENGINEER COMMAND. THE CITATION RECOUNTED THAT EGGERT, WHILE SERVING WITH AN INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE THIRD ARMY, NEAR GRAVELOTTE, FRANCE, ON DECEMBER 12, 1944 "BOLDLY ASSAULTED A MACHINE GUN NEST FROM WHICH INTENSE FIRE WAS BEING DIRECTED AGAINST A BATTALION OF HIS REGIMENT. HE EMPTIED HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE INTO THE NEST, WITHDREW TO RELOAD, THEN FEARLESSLY CAPTURED 4 OF THE ENEMY."

THE OFFICERS DECORATED WERE:

MAJ.GEN.HUGH K.KNEER, 3900 CATHEDRAL AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR ADMINISTRATION, TWO LEGIONS OF MERIT AND A BRONZE STAR.

COL.ROBERT EATON, ROUTE 2 BOX 161, GREENVILLE, MISS., DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, LEGION OF MERIT.

LT.COL.CHARLES BELL, 604 SUNSET DRIVE, SANFORD, ..C., POSTAL OFFICER, LEGION OF MERIT.

MAJ.GEORGE BIJUR, HOTEL LOMBARDY, EAST 56TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, AIRCRAFT RECOGNITION DIRECTOR, LEGION OF MERIT.

COL.HAROLD BASSETT, 137 SOUTH FOURTH ST., ALBION, ILL, DIRECTOR OF WEATHER SERVICES, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

LT.WOODROW BRIGGS, 517 PHILIP AVE., DETROIT, MICH., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

CAPT.PAUL HU

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-SGT.RUBIN KLEIN, OF RENO, NEV., TOP TURRET GUNNER OF ONE OF THE FLYING FORTRESSES THAT BOMBED CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY SAID "THE GERMANS APPARENTLY FORGOT TO FORTIFY THE COUNTRY AFTER THEY OVERRAN IT, BECAUSE WE HIT THE FREIGHT YARDS AT AUSSIG WITHOUT DRAWING SO MUCH AS ONE BURST OF FLAK."

MAJ.EMMANUEL KLETTE OF ROCKVILLE, CONN., WHO LED A BOMBER GROUP OVER THAT SAXONY CAPITAL, HOWEVER, SAID "JUST BEFORE OUR BOMBS WERE AWAY, FOUR JET PLANES SNEAKED UP AND RIPPED THROUGH OUR FORMATION, BUT OUR MUSTANGS CHASED THEM OFF."

SN1137PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, ENGLAND, APRIL 17-(AP)-LT. JAMES LAMBRIGHT OF 744 AMHERST ST., AKRON, OHIO, BROUGHT HIS CRIPPLED MUSTANG FLUTTERING THROUGH THE SKY FOR A SAFE LANDING AT HIS HOME BASE AFTER CANNON FIRE FROM A GERMAN JET-PROPELLED FIGHTER CHOPPED OFF TWO FEET OF THE PLANE'S LEFT WING.

LT.ROBERT SCHILLINGER OF LIBERTY, N.Y., AFTER FLYING OVER LEIPZIG, SAID HE "LOOKED DOWN AND SAW OUR GROUND FORCES MOVING EAST OVER ALL THE ROADS."

LT.DONALD BACCUS OF LOS ANGELES SAID HE FLEW OVER ENEMY AIR FIELDS ATTACKED MONDAY BY EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS IN A RECORD DAY OF SMASHING GERMAN PLANES. THEY "LOOKED LIKE JUNK YARDS ON FIRE," HE SAID.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS DESTROYED 269 MORE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND 13 IN THE AIR TODAY FOR AN 11-DAY TOTAL OF 1,881. OF THIS NUMBER 1,720 WERE DESTROYED BY STRAFING AND 161 SHOT DOWN BY BOTH FIGHTER PILOTS AND BOMBER GUNNERS.

"IT WAS TOUGH AT FIRST TO FIND A NEW HUNTING GROUND TODAY," SAID LT.LEON ORCUTT, JR., OF HUNTINGTON, MASS.

HIGH-SCORING GROUP TODAY WAS THE 339TH, WITH 67 ON THE GROUND AND ONE ME-262 TWIN JET IN THE AIR. THE GROUP'S NEW COMMANDING OFFICER IS LT.COL.WILLIAM CLARK OF 2502 WILLIAMS ST., LAKESIDE, RICHMOND, VA.

N1117PEW

APR 1 8 1945

NIGHT LEAD COMMONS-POLISH

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-CONCERNED LEST DEBATE INTERFERE WITH THE HARMONY OF THE COMING TALKS OF THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY CANCELLED PLANS FOR A WAR REVIEW THURSDAY IN WHICH HE HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO DISCUSS THE POLISH SITUATION.

"SERIOUS CHANGES IN THE WORLD POSITION HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE THE ORDER OF BUSINESS WAS PLANNED," HE TOLD COMMONS.

"AND NOW THAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES OF RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING, WHICH HAD BEEN GREATLY NEEDED SINCE WE LEFT YALTA, I SHOULD NOT LIKE TO PLUNGE INTO DISCUSSIONS WHICH MAY IN ANY WAY IMPAIR PROSPECTS OF DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT IN REGARD TO THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS WHICH WERE DISCUSSED AT YALTA AND HAVE NOT YET REACHED THEIR FULL FRUITION."

CHURCHILL DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE NATURE OF THE "SERIOUS CHANGES" BUT FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN ALREADY IS IN WASHINGTON, HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES ADVANCED BY THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. RUSSIA, AS A RESULT OF A DIRECT APPEAL BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, HAS REVERSED HER PREVIOUS POSITION AND DECIDED TO SEND FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

RUSSIA REITERATED THE STRONG FEELING THE KREMLIN HAS FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE WARSAW POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY BY THE TASS NEWS AGENCY, WHICH SAID THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STILL EARNESTLY HOPED THAT SOME LAST-MINUTE AGREEMENT WOULD BE WORKED OUT WHEREBY THE POLES WOULD BE INVITED.

TASS SAID IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THE SOVIETS AS WELL AS THE POLES FELT VERY DEEPLY ON THE LACK OF POLISH REPRESENTATION AND THEY WERE CONVINCED THE ALLIES DID NOT CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THE POLISH POSITION.

TA1024PEW

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PARIS, APRIL 17-(AP)-REP. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE OF

CONNECTICUT IS A PATIENT IN AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL HERE. HER CONDITION WAS

DESCRIBED AS NOT SERIOUS.

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MKL KENNEDYS 02300 PW87 608P

(150) PARIS APRIL 17-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES ADVANCED UP TO EIGHT MILES, LIBERATED 25 VILLAGES AND CAPTURED 3,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS' FIGHTING AT THE WEST ATLANTIC POCKET, DISPATCHES FROM SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

AS GEN.EDUARD DE LARMINAT'S TROOPS STORMED THE GIRONDE POCKETS 566 MORE CIVILIAN REFUGEES CAME OUT OF THE ST.NAZAIRE AREA 150 MILES TO THE NORTH. LAST WORD FROM THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE ST.NAZAIRE POCKET WAS THAT HE WILL RESIST TO THE END.

MAJ.GEN.DAVID BARR, STAFF CHIEF AT SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, SAID THE GERMANS NEAR BORDEAUX, ON THE WEST ATLANTIC POCKET, WERE PUTTING UP ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE DESPITE THE STRENGTH OF THEIR ATLANTIC WALL POSITIONS.

BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GERMAN COMMAND AND THE SURROUNDING ALLIED FORCES A TRAIN WHICH LAST WEEK TOOK 300 TONS OF FOOD IN TO CIVILIANS IN THE ST.NAZAIRE POCKET CAME OUT WITH A LOAD OF EVACUEES AND 600 TONS OF SALT, ONE EXPORT WITH WHICH THE CIVILIANS PAY FOR RELIEF FOOD. THIRTY OF THE EVACUEES WERE ILL AND SEVERAL WERE INSANE.

KK1049PEW

PARIS, APRIL 17-(AP)-FRANCE, WHICH REGARDED THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A TRUE FRIEND, BEGAN TO FEEL TODAY THAT SHE HAD A NEW ON IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

REACTION TO THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS WAS GENERALLY FAVORABLE. WHILE HE MADE NO SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO FRANCE IN HIS SPEECH, IT WAS INTERPRETED WIDELY AS INDICATING GOODWILL OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION TOWARD WHAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALLED "OUR FRIENDS ABROAD."

WM554PEW

WITH THE 69TH DIVISION BEFORE LEIPZIG--FIRST ADD FIGHTING 69TH X X X BY ALLIED BOMBS.

IF THE GUNNERS OF THE REMAINING GIANT ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES ELECT TO MAKE A LAST-DITCH STAND WITH THEIR DEPRESSED WEAPONS, TWO OR MORE DAYS MAY BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE JOB OF MOPPING ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE CITY.

THE AMERICAN FORCES CLOSING IN FROM THREE SIDES WERE FOLLOWING THE SAME TACTICS BY WHICH FIELD MARSHAL GEBHARD LEBERECHT VON BLUACHER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF SILESIA, DESTROYED NAPOLEON'S DWINDLED "GRAND ARMY" AT

THE AMERICAN FORCES CLOSING IN FROM THREE SIDES WERE FOLLOWING THE SAME TACTICS BY WHICH FIELD MARSHAL GEBBARD LEBERECHT VON BLUECHER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF SILESIA, DESTROYED NAPOLEON'S DWINDLED "GRAND ARMY" AT LEIPZIG IN 1813.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES SENT HIS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION FORWARD PAST RANSTADT, THRUSTING TO WITHIN A LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE AND ONE-HALF EAST OF THE CITY, AND SWUNG HIS NINTH ARMORED DIVISION AROUND TO THE WEST T

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BOTTLE UP ESCAPE CHANNELS IN THAT DIRECTION. TANK FORCES HAD REACHED ZACHETTCAU, LESS THAN 12 AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF LEIPZIG, THUS ALMOST CLOSING A RING AROUND THE CITY.

ONLY A NARROW STRETCH NORTH OF LEIPZIG REMAINED OPEN AND IT WAS WELL WITHIN THE RANGE OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

THE CITY'S FATE WAS SEALED WHEN THE AMERICANS BROKE THROUGH A PERIMETER OF 1,000 ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, THE MUZZLES OF WHICH HAD BEEN LOWERED TO FIRE AGAINST THE ATTACKING TANKS AND TROOPS. MORE THAN 800 OF THESE GUNS -- RANGING FROM 20 MM WEAPONS TO MAMMOTH 128 MM HIGH-VELOCITY SKY-RANGERS -- WERE DESTROYED OR CAPTURED IN FIVE DAYS.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS ESTABLISHED THAT 75 PER CENT OF THE CITY'S BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED OR BADLY DAMAGED DURING HEAVY ALLIED AIR ASSAULTS WHICH WERE MADE EXPENSIVE BUT NOT HALTED BY THE TREMENDOUS ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE.

SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING FELL TO THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH LAUNCHED A FRONTAL ATTACK AGAINST THE ACK-ACK DEFENSES FROM THE WEST.

ONE PRIZE AMERICAN CAPTURE WAS GERMANY'S LARGEST SYNTHETIC GASOLINE PLANT AT LEUNA, WHICH HAD TURNED OUT 45,000 TONS -- 10,843,373 GALLONS -- OF MOTOR FUEL AT THE PEAK OF ITS PRODUCTION LAST MAY. THE GASOLINE WAS MADE FROM COAL AND COKE BY A SECRET PROCESS.

TROOPS OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION ALSO CAPTURED A SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT NORTH OF MERSEBURG, WHICH WAS REPORTED TO BE ONE OF THE LARGEST BUNA-PRODUCING FACTORIES IN THE REICH.

EJ-M0539PEW

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BULLETIN

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND APRIL 17-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES IN WESTERN HOLLAND HAVE BREACHED THE DIKES HOLDING BACK THE ZUIDER ZEE AND SENT ITS WATERS FLOODING OVER THE LOWLANDS NORTH OF HILVERSUM.

KK608AEW

NIGHT LEAD

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY ON THE ELBE, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID TONIGHT THAT FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL, WHOSE ARMY GROUP G WAS TRAPPED IN THE RUHR BY THE JUNCTURE APRIL 1 OF THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES, HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

VON MODEL, WHO COMMANDED THE ANNIHILATED GERMAN FIFTH PANZER AND 15TH ARMIES, FORMERLY SERVED AS A GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER ON THE EASTERN FRONT. HIS BODY HAS NOT BEEN FOUND, REPORTS SAID, ALTHOUGH NEARLY ALL OF THE 4,500 SQUARE MILES OF THE POCKET HAVE BEEN STAMPED OUT. TO DATE THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES HAVE CAPTURED 263,000 GERMANS IN THE TRAP.

-DASH-

LAST SEPTEMBER THE SWEDISH PRESS REPORTED VON MODEL HAD BEEN NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR THE WESTERN FRONT BUT THIS WAS NEVER CONFIRMED.

THE GERMAN MARSHAL CAME FROM MIDDLE-CLASS STOCK AND WAS NEVER IDENTIFIED ACTIVELY WITH THE NAZI PARTY. HE WAS NOT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRUSSIAN JUNKER CLASS AND WORKED HIS WAY UP IN THE RANKS. HE OFTEN WAS DESCRIBED AS A CAPABLE BUT UNSPECTACULAR COMMANDER.

TA1017PEW

BULLETIN

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS APRIL 17-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS SWEPT FORWARD TODAY ON A 20-MILE FRONT SOUTHEAST OF BREMEN FOR GAINS OF 18 MILES. THEY CUT THE RAIL LINE RUNNING FROM THE BIG PORT CITY TO THE IMPORTANT TRAFFIC JUNCTION OF SOLTAU IN TWO PLACES.

KK557AEW

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BY NED NORDNESS

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS AT OTTERLO, HOLLAND, APRIL 17-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO OVERRUN THIS CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS EARLY TODAY BUT WERE BEATEN OFF IN ONE OF THE MOST NIGHTMARISH BATTLES OF THIS FRONT, WITH EVERYONE FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO HIS ORDERLY ENGAGED FOR SIX HOURS.

MANY GERMANS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN 300 CAPTURED. THE CANADIANS SUFFERED LOSSES, TOO, BUT NOT NEARLY SO GREAT AS THE GERMANS.

THE ENEMY WAS FOUGHT OFF WITH PISTOLS, RIFLES, 25-POUNDER ARTILLERY THAT WAS FIRED POINT-BLANK, AND FLAMETHROWING VEHICLES. ONE FLAMETHROWER ALONE DESTROYED 105 GERMANS.

THE ATTACK CAME JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT AND CAUGHT MANY CANADIANS IN BED. DAWN FOUND MANY GERMAN DEAD IN THE MIDST OF HEADQUARTERS AND IN FIELDS FAR BACK OF THE FORWARD CANADIAN ARTILLERY. OTHERS LAY LOCKED IN DEATH WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN FOXHOLES.

Z1031PEW

BY THOBURN C.WIANT

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY APRIL 17-(AP)-THE U.S.THIRD ARMY PROCESSED 32,269 PRISONERS YESTERDAY, SHATTERING THE PREVIOUS RECORD OF 18,819.

THE 87TH INFANTRY IN AN EIGHT-MILE ADVANCE CAPTURED PLAUEN, 11 MILES NORTH OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS WERE ONLY TWO MILES WEST OF CHEMNITZ, 28 MILES FROM DRESDEN.

KK550AEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY-1ST ADD WIANT XXX FROM DRESDEN.

THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION SPEARED THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF CAPTURED HOF TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION GAINED UP TO FIVE MILES IN THE CHEMNITZ AREA.

KK555AEW

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BY SID FEDER

WITH THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION ATTACKING TOWARD BOLOGNA, APRIL 17 -(AP)-"THE CHURCH" WAS CAPTURED BY STORM YESTERDAY.

IT IS ONLY A SMALL HILLSIDE SHRINE WITH AN ATTACHED GRAVEYARD AT THE FORK OF ITALIAN MOUNTAIN TRAILS ABOUT 850 YARDS NORTHEAST OF MONTE BELMONTE. MAP READERS CALL IT GORGOGNANO CHURCH BECAUSE IT IS JUST A SHORT CLIMB FROM THE VILLAGE OF GORGOGNANO.

IT IS SIMPLY "THE CHURCH" TO THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY INFANTRYMEN WHO HAD BEEN HOLDING DOWN THIS STATIC SECTOR EAST OF HIGHWAY 65 ALL WINTER.

RIFLEMEN DUG THE GERMANS OUT OF CONCRETE PILLBOXES BUILT UNDER THE PILES OF ROCKS THAT USED TO BE THE SHRINE AND FROM MACHINEGUN POSTS THE NAZIS HAD SET UP IN THE GRAVEYARD.

THE ADVANCE MARKED THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S 500TH DAY IN THE LINE. THE GERMANS PLACED THE SHRINE UNDER MORTAR FIRE AFTER THEY LOST IT.

TWO COMPANIES UNDER LT. ROBERT ARMSTRONG OF 850 EAST 31ST STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND LT. LEO GOLDBERG OF 590 LEGGETT AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y., WERE ASSIGNED TO TAKE "THE CHURCH."

AN HOUR AND FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE JUMPOFF AT 3 A.M., ARMSTRONG'S COMPANY WHICH SPEARHEADED THE ATTACK OCCUPIED "THE CHURCH" FROM THE SOUTH SIDE. THE COMPANY LOG SAID. TANKS ACCOMPANIED THIS FORCE, BUT GERMAN ENGINEERS BLEW A CHARGE BLOCKING THE NARROW TRAIL SO THAT THE ARMOR COULD NOT GET THROUGH. THE INFANTRY HAD TO GO IN ALONE.

THE NEXT ENTRY IN THE LOG AT 7 A.M. SAID SIMPLY: "SEVENTEEN CASUALTIES; MORTAR AND SMALL ARMS FIRE; PULLED OFF."

COMPANIES I AND L EACH SENT IN A PLATOON FOR ANOTHER TRY AT NOON. THE PLATOON FROM COMPANY L WAS PINNED DOWN BY VICIOUS MORTAR FIRE AND THE OUTFIT FROM COMPANY I WENT AT IT ALONE. AGAIN THE INFANTRY GOT INTO THE RUBBLE OF THE SHRINE, BUT WAS ORDERED OUT.

FOUR MEN DID NOT WITHDRAW WITH THE REST. THEY ELECTED TO TAKE ON ALL THE DUG-IN GERMANS ON THEIR OWN. BUT IT GOT TOO HOT FOR THEM.

THEN AT 1:40 P.M. ELEMENTS OF BOTH COMPANIES WENT IN AND FINISHED UP THE JOB. THEY TOOK SOME PRISONERS. A FEW GERMANS GOT AWAY. MOST OF THE GERMANS WERE DEAD.

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ME957AEW

ADD ROTHENBURG ATTACKED

LT. JOHN C.POCHINCHUK, DEPOT ST., HINSDALE, MASS., AND SIX INFANTRYMEN ACCEPTED SURRENDER FROM THE BURGOMEISTER AND THE POLICE CHIEF AT ABOUT 8 A.M. TWENTY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BUT THERE WAS NO FIRING INSIDE THE ANCIENT WALLS.

IN THE HOSPITALS THERE WERE FOUR WOUNDED AMERICAN PRISONERS--LT. STANLEY M.HART, 300 EAST MAIN ST., STARKVILLE, MASS., WHO WAS SHOT IN ONE LEG APRIL 14 NEAR UFFENHEIM; CPL. GEORGE BROOKSTEIN, 1812 VOORHEES AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SHOT IN THE THIGH APRIL 4 SOUTH OF WUERZBURG; T-5 MICHAEL JABBOUR, 208 SOUTH 4TH ST., EASTON, PA., SHOT IN THE RIGHT ANKLE APRIL 3 IN THE SAME AREA, AND PFC. JACK FREER, ROUTE 1, CLAY, KY., WHO RECEIVED HIS LEFT SHOULDER WOUND NORTH OF CRAILSHEIM.

HART HAD BEEN WITH THE 253RD ENGINEERS; JABBOUR WITH THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION; FREER WITH THE 10TH ARMORED AND BROOKSTEIN WITH THE 70TH TANK BATTALION. ALL WERE RECOVERING SATISFACTORILY FROM THEIR WOUNDS.

ALL SAID THEY WERE WELL TREATED DURING THEIR BRIEF CONFINEMENT IN ROTHENBURG.

KA142PEW

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X X X ROTHENBURG. BY HOWARD COWAN)

LT.NOBLE V.BORDERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.; LT.EDMUND H.AUSTIN, HAMMOND, IND.; PFC.HERMAN LICHEY, GLENDALE, CALIF.; PFC.ROBERT S. GRIMM, TOWER CITY, PA.; PFC.PETER KECK, LANSING, ILL.; AND PFC. WILLIAM DWYER, TRENTON, N.J., WERE THE MEN WHO WENT BEHIND GERMAN LINES WITH THE ULTIMATUM.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER'S PLEA FOR MORE TIME WAS RADIOED BACK TO MAJ. FRANK BURK, 140 EAST 23RD ST., CHESTER, PA., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST BATTALION, 12TH REGIMENT.

THE COMPANIES WHO WENT IN THIS MORNING WERE COMMANDED BY CAPT. EDWARD MC CARTHY, 501 ALLEN ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y., FORMERLY ATTACHED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AND NOW IN CHARGE OF "A" COMPANY, AND LT.HAROLD LARCADE OF RAYNE, LA., FORMERLY OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS AND NOW COMMANDING "C" COMPANY.

"BOTH ARE DOING A DAMN GOOD JOB," MAJ.BURK SAID.

EJ331PEW

"THAT'S BEEN GOING ON ALL NIGHT," CORP.RAYMOND ROBINSON OF HUDSON, N.Y., SAID OF ONE SUCH INCIDENT. "WE'VE BEEN FIGHTING A LOT OF 15 AND 16-YEAR-OLD KIDS ON THE WAY."

ADD 5 1/2 MORE YEARS

PVTS.RUDOLPH ROSENBUSCH, AUSTIN, TEXAS, AND PAUL PRINCE, 477 WEST MARKET ST., SCRANTON, PA., FINALLY SILENCED THE SNIPER.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND OTHER ALLIED PRISONERS GAVE THE LIBERATING SOLDIERS A ROUSING WELCOME AS THEY SWUNG OPEN THE THICK PRISON GATES, WHERE SOME MEN HAD BEEN HELD PRISONER FOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

THESE INFANTRYMEN WERE COMMANDED BY CAPT.JAMES STRALE, TOVEY, ILL.

AND CAPT.CLEVELAND C.MAC LANE JR., 8240 CORCHESTER AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

B97

GERMAN GUARDS SAT DISCONSOLATELY IN THE PRISON COMPOUND WHILE HUNDREDS OF OTHER GERMAN PRISONERS STARED FROM BEHIND WINDOWS FROM WHICH ALLIED PRISONERS HAD STARED FOR SO MANY YEARS.

"WHEN WE LOOKED OUT THIS MORNING AND SAW SOLDIERS APPROACHING EVERYBODY YELLED AND THERE WAS A HELL OF A ROW," SUAREZ SAID.

MANY OF THE LIBERATED MEN WHO HAD BEEN BEHIND PRISON WALLS SO LONG THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO SUDDENLY VISUALIZE WHAT IT WAS LIKE TO BE FREE AGAIN.

A DARK-HAIRED BRITON LOOKED AT THE GERMANS WITH HATE.

"LOOK AT THOSE DAMNED DOGS," HE SAID. "LOOK HOW SERVILE AND FAWNING THEY ARE."

PRISON QUARTERS WERE DARK AND SMELLING HOLES. AS MANY AS TWENTY MEN HAD BEEN PACKED IN ONE ROOM. THEIR BUNKS WERE CRUDE DOUBLE DECK AFFAIRS. THERE WAS ONLY ONE STOVE ON EACH FLOOR FOR COOKING.

DUKE, SUAREZ AND NUNN, WHO ALL HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONERS IN HUNGARY 13 MONTHS AGO, WERE SUSPECTED BY THE GERMANS OF UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.

"WE WERE TREATED LIKE DOGS," SUAREZ SAID BITTERLY. "THEY ALWAYS HANDCUFFED US WHEREVER WE WENT AND TRIED TO INTIMIDATE US BY THREATENING TO SHOOT US. THEY PUT US IN CIVILIAN JAILS LIKE COMMON CRIMINALS EVEN THOUGH WE WORE UNIFORMS. THE JAILS IN BUDAPEST, VIENNA AND BERLIN WERE INFESTED WITH LICE AND BEDBUGS."

OTHER AMERICANS WHO TOOK PART IN THE LIBERATING OPERATIONS INCLUDED LT.ROBERT LORD, SOMERSWORTH, N.H.; CAPT.OREN MCFARLAND, 128 NORTH VIEW AVE., NEW CASTLE, PA.; CAPT.ALBERT WILSON, MONTCLAIR, N.J.; LT.KENNETH CARDON, LOGAN, UTAH AND CAPT.RICHARD TUGGLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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EJ245PEW

FIRST LEAD NUERNBERG (160)

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 17-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES EXTENDED A WALL OF STEEL THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WAY AROUND NUERNBERG TODAY WHEN TROOPS OF THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION SWUNG SOUTH OF THE CITY THROUGH WENDELSTEIN, FOUR MILES BELOW THE MAIN RAILWAY YARDS.

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 157TH REGIMENT MOVED AROUND FROM THE EAST, LEAVING ONLY BLIND ALLEY ROUTES ON THE SOUTHWEST TO THE GERMAN FORCES BATTLING WITH FANATICAL FURY INSIDE THE CITY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT 17 SS (ELITE GUARD), PANZER AND GRENADIER DIVISIONS WERE PROVIDING THE BULK OF NAZI OPPOSITION AGAINST FIVE CRACK SEVENTH ARMY DIVISIONS SLOWLY MOVING IN.

IN THE PAST 24 HOURS THE SEVENTH ARMY CAPTURED 7,900 PRISONERS, BOOSTING ITS TOTAL SINCE CROSSING THE RHINE TO 103,348.

THE 45TH DIVISION LIBERATED 250 AMERICAN AND 450 BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AND 1,300 SLAVE LABORERS SOUTHEAST OF NUERNBERG DURING THE DAY.

THUNDERBOLTS, SUPPORTING THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT, DOWNED 22 GERMAN FIGHTERS DURING A BRIGHT SUNNY DAY WHICH PERMITTED 800 FLYING SORTIES.

FROM WEST TO EAST, XXX SECOND GRAF PWS.

WQ734PEW

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BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 17-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN DIVISIONS HAD NUERNBERG TWO-THIRDS SURROUNDED TONIGHT AND WERE STABBING AT THE HEART OF THE HOTLY-DEFENDED NAZI SHRINE CITY.

FROM WEST TO EAST, THE 12TH ARMORED, 42ND INFANTRY, THIRD INFANTRY, 45TH INFANTRY AND 14TH ARMORED PRESSED THE ASSAULT, THE LAST THREE HAVING BEEN IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE FANATICAL DEFENSE SINCE THE 45TH DIVISION ENTERED THE CITY LATE YESTERDAY.

THE 12TH ARMORED AND 42ND INFANTRY WERE STILL BEING HELD AT A LITTLE DISTANCE BY A POWERFUL CONCENTRATION OF 88-MILLIMETER ARTILLERY MANNED BY THE GERMAN GARRISON, ESTIMATED TO NUMBER 5,000 MEN.

AS THE DULL RED GLOW OF FIRES INSIDE THE SHATTERED CITY HELD BACK THE NIGHT, THE BATTLE LINE AROUND NUERNBERG, ONCE THE HOME OF NEARLY 500,000 PERSONS, STOOD AT THESE TOWNS:

SCHWAIGHAUSEN, 14 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE HEART OF THE MOATED SECTION OF NUERNBERG; GONNERSDORF, 11 MILES WEST; SEUKENDORF, NINE MILES WEST; OBER MICHELDACH, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST; TENNELOHE, SIX MILES NORTH; LOHERMOOS, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTHEAST; ALTENFURT, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST; FEUCHT, EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST; ALTDORF, 13 MILES SOUTHEAST. FROM HERE, THE LINE SHOT UP TOWARD BAYREUTH PARALLELING THE NUERNBERG-BAYREUTH AUTOBAHN, BUT ABOUT FIVE TO SEVEN MILES EAST OF THE HIGHWAY.

TROOPS BATTLING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE CITY STILL HAD A MILE AE

ALF OF STREET FIGHTING TO GO BEFORE

TROOPS BATTLING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE CITY STILL HAD A MILE AND A HALF OF STREET FIGHTING TO GO BEFORE THEY REACHED THE MIDDLE OF THE CITY'S OLD SECTION.

MQ619PEW

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FALLINGSBOSTEL, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(AP)-BRITISH TANKS BROKE THROUGH A BARBED WIRE BARRICADE YESTERDAY AND LIBERATED 20,643 ALLIED PRISONERS, INCLUDING 2,344 AMERICANS, FROM TWO PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS LOCATED JUST ACROSS THE ROAD FROM A HUGE SS TRAINING SCHOOL.

FREED FROM STALAG 11B WERE 13,720 MEN INCLUDING 2,472 AMERICANS. AT ADJACENT STALAG 357 THE BRITISH LIBERATED 6,923 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 372 AMERICANS.

FD1210PEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

OUTSIDE NUERNBERG, APRIL 17-(AP)-NAZIDOM WAS SHAKEN TO ITS VERY FOUNDATIONS WHEN, DESPITE ALL ITS BOASTS THAT NUERNBERG WOULD BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST, AMERICAN TANKS ENTERED THIS "CITY OF THE PARTY CONVENTIONS" (STADT DER PARTEITAGE) BEFORE DUSK YESTERDAY.

MUNICH WAS THE BIRTHPLACE OF NAZIISM, BUT NUERNBERG WAS THE PRINCIPA

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NURSERY OF NAZI IDEOLOGY. HERE, YEAR AFTER YEAR, BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER, 1933, SEVEN MONTHS AFTER HITLER'S SEIZURE OF POWER, THE GERMANS WERE INDOCTRINATED WITH NAZI "WELTANSCHAUUNG" DURING A WEEK OF ENDLESS ORATORY, PAGEANTS, MARCHES, MILITARY SPECTACLES AND COUNTLESS PERSONAL APPEARANCES BY HITLER, HESS, GOEBBELS, GOERING, HIMMLER, ROSENBERG, LEY AND OTHER NAZI SPELLBINDERS.

NUERNBERG, IN FACT, HAD BEEN SELECTED AS THE RALLY CITY SIX YEARS BEFORE HITLER CAME INTO HIS OWN. IN THE DAYS BEFORE HIS RULE THE NAZIS CONVENED ONLY EVERY OTHER YEAR. APR 18 1945

THEY MET IN NUERNBERG IN 1927, 1929, AND 1931 AS A PARTY OUTLAWED IN MANY GERMAN STATES, NOTABLY PRUSSIA, BUT PERMITTED IN BAVARIA.

WITH THEIR SEIZURE OF POWER THE NAZIS GAVE FLAMBOYANT EPITHETS TO THEIR ANNUAL NUERNBERG RALLIES. THE OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE FOLLOWS:

THE 1933 CONGRESS OF VICTORY; THE 1934 TRIUMPH OF WILL; THE 1935 PARTY CONVENTION OF LIBERATION; THE 1936 PARTY CONVENTION OF HONOR; THE 1937 PARTY CONVENTION OF LABOR; THE 1939 GREATER GERMANY CONVENTION.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THEIR ANNUAL PARTY RALLIES WERE: APR 18 1945

FIRST, HITLER'S PROCLAMATION AT THE OPENING WHEREIN INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED FOR ALL MEMBERS AND FOLLOWERS ON WHAT TO DO IN THE ENSUING YEAR; SECOND, HIS ADDRESS ON "KULTUR" IN WHICH HE RIDICULED EVERY ART TENDENCY THAT DID NOT SUIT HIM, RANTED AT "THE JEWISH CONCEPTION OF ART," AND DERIDED WHAT HE CALLED BOLSHEVISM IN ART.

THE THIRD RALLY WAS MARKED BY THE GATHERING OF 100,000 "LITTLE HITLERS," MEANING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTY THROUGHOUT THE REICH, FROM VILLAGE TO WHOLE PROVINCE. THIS MEETING WAS HIGHLY THEATRICAL, WITH SEARCHLIGHTS AROUND THE ENTIRE PERIMETER OF THE HUGE STADIUM POINTED UPWARDS IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION OF A GOTHIC CATHEDRAL OF LIGHT.

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, APRIL 16-(AP)-CANADIAN ARMOR, STREAKING DUE NORTHWEST, ARE WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE SOUTHERN ZUIDER ZEE TONIGHT AND BETWEEN THEM AND THE ISSEL RIVER ARE ELEMENTS OF FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS.

IN NORTHEAST HOLLAND, A HARD-FIGHTING GERMAN MARINE BATTALION HOLDING OUT IN GRONINGEN SUDDENLY CAPITULATED AND TURNED OVER THE CITY OF 150,000 TO THE VETERAN SECOND DIVISION, PRACTICALLY COMPLETING THE LIBERATION OF THIS NORTHERN PART OF HOLLAND. APR 18 1945

THE DRIVE TOWARD THE SOUTHERN ZUIDER ZEE, WHICH MIGHT SHORTEN THE BATTLE OF WEST HOLLAND BY WEEKS, CAME SUDDENLY FROM THE ARNHEM AREA AND REACHED A POINT SEVEN MILES FROM AMERSFOORT.

THE GERMANS WERE SO BUSILY FIGHTING ALONG HIGH GROUND LINE FROM APELDOORN SOUTH THAT THEY APPARENTLY WERE UNPREPARED FOR THIS PUSH THROUGH THE LOWLANDS AND NOW THE ENEMY'S 25TH ARMY COMMAND

IS FACED WITH THIS STERN DECISION:

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SHALL IT LEAVE THE 10,000 OR SO GERMAN TROOPS IN THE APELDOORN AREA TO THEIR FATE AND FLOOD THE PATH OF THE CANADIAN ARMY PRESSING TOWARD AMERSFOORT, AMSTERDAM AND UTRECHT, OR SHALL IT SEND FORCES TO TRY TO HOLD OPEN THE 10-MILE-WIDE CORRIDOR SO THESE DIVISIONS CAN FALL BACK SOUTHWEST TOWARD THOSE BIG CITIES.

THE DECISION CANNOT BE DELAYED FOR MORE THAN A FEW HOURS, FOR AT LAST REPORTS CANADIAN ARMOR WAS ONLY A MILE EAST OF BARNEVELD AND BUT FOUR MILES FROM THE BROAD AMERSFOORT-APELDOORN HIGHWAY.

FURTHERMORE, THE BRITISH INFANTRY WHICH CAPTURED ARNHEM NOW HAD LINKED UP WITH CANADIAN TROOPS FIVE MILES NORTH OF ARNHEM, GIVING GEN. H.D.G. CRERAR'S CANADIAN FIRST ARMY CONTINUOUS COMMUNICATION ROUTES FROM THERE THROUGH NORTHEAST HOLLAND AND INTO GERMANY.

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THE FORMAL SURRENDER OF GRONINGEN CAME AS A SURPRISE, [redacted] ALTHOUGH THE GARRISON HAD BEEN CUT OFF FROM ESCAPE. NORTHEAST HOLLAND NOW HOLDS NO ENEMY OTHER THAN SMALL POCKETS WHICH ARE BEING MOPPED UP.

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE FRONT, CANADIAN ARMOR WAS HELD UP ON THE KUSTEN CANAL 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF OLDENBURG BY FIERCE RESISTANCE.

POLES ALSO WERE HELD TO A STANDSTILL AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KUSTEN CANAL AND THE EMS RIVER, ALTHOUGH THEY BROADENED THEIR HOLD ON THE EMS ESTUARY OPPOSITE EMDEN BY FIVE MILES.

SA-NORDNESS THRU 5TH1745APL-614PE

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BY ROBERT RUNSON (400)
MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 17--(AP)--VETERAN AMERICAN STREETFIGHTERS
PUSHED BEHIND GERMANY'S THREW
THE CENTER OF MAGDEBURG TONIGHT, TO
OUT A SCORE SCATTERED IN WHAT MAY BE AN ATTEMPT TO
LT.GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY FORCES INTO
THE ASSAULT SPEARHEADED BY COL. RUSSEL
AMERICAN TANKS OF THE
SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.
CENTER OF THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL
TANK FORCES PUSHED THE
ACROSS THE RIVER IN THE MIDST OF AN
BARRAGE JUST BEFORE SUNDOWN AND OBSERVERS BELIEVED
INDICATED THE GERMANS PLANNED TO EVACUATE THE
THE GERMANS CAUGHT PLANNING TO SURRENDER
MAJOR GENERAL CHAPIN
MAJ. GEN. COMMANDER SAID THE AMERICANS, COULD, EXPECT
THAT BY CURTAIN TONIGHT SURRENDER.
SIMPSON'S ARMORED AND INFANTRY ASSAULT ON MAGDEBURG WAS LAUNCHED AT
BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-
ALMOST 1,000 BOMBERS AND FIGHTER
LAND FORCES FROM THE VETERAN 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION, LED BY LT.
COL. HAL MCCOWN, RUSTON, LA., AND LT.COL. ROBERT H.
S.C. PUSHED TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE CITY.
LEAPING 100 FEET INTO THE AIR AND SPREADING SHEETS OF YELLOW FLAME
SPECTACULAR 500 POUND BOMBS FROM THE AIR FORCE OFFICERS SAID THE
POWDER WORKS, BOTH OF WHICH THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND A POISON GAS FACTORY OR A
DESPITE THE BOMBINGS, NINTH ARMY TROOPS REPORTED THAT THEY WERE FINDING
MOST OF THE MAGDEBURG INDUSTRIAL SECTION IN FACT, ALTHOUGH THE INDUSTRIAL
PLANTS AND DOCKS ALONG THE ELBE RIVER HARBORS HAVE BEEN BLASTED
OTTO.
IN OTHER FIGHTING IN THIS AREA, TROOPS OF THE NINTH ARMY AND TROOPS
OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY FORMED A JUNCTION AT BERNBURG, ABOUT 30
HILLS SOUTH OF MAGDEBURG FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE RUHR WAS ENCIR-
CUTTING OFF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS WERE MEETING
STIFF RESISTANCE IN THEIR DRIVE SOUTH FROM THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS.
GERMANS FOUGHT AN AMOUNGEMENT SAID THAT WITH THE TROOPS HAD TAKEN 46,561
SINCE THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE, ENEMY GENERAL OFFICERS
IN 22 DAYS, SPANNING 170 MILES OF WATER, IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED. A TOTAL
OF 27,000 TONS OF MATERIALS USED IN THE BRIDGE WERE SHIPPED TO EUROPE
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

30.24-24887

"Oh, I hope he stays all right," she said. "I hope nothing happens to his hands."

APNEWS APR 10 1945 APR 5 REGARD!

---dash---

Then you ran into another character at Crailsheim where the American 10th armored division bumped the Germans out last Friday night, surprising quite a number of possibly prominent Germans civilians and Frau Marie Wohlmann, who used to be Marie Rahn, whose parents still live at 107 Maple Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.

Georgia James talked freely and tried hard to make it clear that she didn't like Hitler. Now Marie Rahn talked unwillingly.

Both married Germans for love and came back to Germany for love. Georgia James wants to return and is take her husband with her, if she can. Marie Rahn is not so sure.

Marie Rahn was born at Elbing, Germany, and went to the United States in 1927, and attended Cornell university in 1937. In 1938 she came back to Germany to marry Wohlmann and lived at Hamburg

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until she was bombed out. Her husband is now in the army.

"Your planes bombed us out," she said in a bitter outburst.

emphasizing "your."

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A lieutenant standing by said "you say 'your.' Do you mean our planes?"

"I mean American planes, or British pilots in American planes," she said. "They drove us out of Hamburg and drove us down through Germany." "Us" included her four-year-old daughter, Margot.

She said she didn't know where her husband is, but that he may be on the Eastern front.

She said it would be a shame "lot of trap (correct) if this story appears in the New York Times." She added that she was NOT

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THEY SAID THEIR GERMAN GUARDS BEAT THEM IF THEY DIDN'T WORK. AND PFC ALFRED BOCCACOI OF 173 LINCOLN AVE., ROCHESTER,N.Y., WHO WAS WITH THE 34TH DIVISION, DECLARED HE HAD BEEN PUT ON BREAD AND WATER FOR THREE DAYS BECAUSE HE REPORTED FOR SICK CALL. ALL THE MEN WORKED 10 HOURS A DAY ON RAILROADS OR IN FACTORIES. THEY SAID THAT IF THEY DIDN'T WORK THEY DIDN'T EAT.

"WE WERE ALWAYS HUNGRY," SAID PFC RAYMOND JOHNSON OF 309 BOWER AVE., LOUISVILLE,KY. HE WAS CAPTURED WHILE WITH THE 34TH DIVISION AT FAID PASS.

"THE GERMANS USED TO SHAKE US DOWN FOR SUSPECTED RADIOS," SAID PVT.WILLIAM LOPP OF CROYDON,IND., CAPTURED AT FAID PASS WHILE WITH THE 34TH.

PFC. GLENN RUBLE OF KERMIT,W.VA., WHO WAS WITH THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION AT FAID PASS, SAID THAT THE AMERICANS HAD NO EQUIPMENT AT FAID PASS TO COMPARE WITH THE PRESENT ARMORED FORCES.

OTHER LIBERATED AMERICANS, THEIR ORIGINAL UNITS AND WHERE THEY WERE CAPTURED:

PFC PIERRE JACQUOT OF 121 HILLCREST AVE., COLLINGSWOOD,N.J. -- NINTH DIVISION, TUNISIA; PVT.RUTHERFORD EDWARDS OF 171 MINARY ST., VERSAILLES,KY. -- 168TH REGIMENT, 34 INFANTRY DIVISION, TUNISIA; PVT.AUBREY ST.CLAIR OF 3204 PARKWOOD AVE., RICHMOND,VA. -- 805TH TANK DESTROYERS, FIRST ARMORED DIVISION, KASSERINE PASS; PVT.JOSEPH G.MILE OF 861 EAST 230TH, BRONX, N.Y. -- FONDOUK; PVT.GEORGE SZALAMACHA, RFD NO.3, SHICKSHINNY, PA.--509TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY, ITALY; PVT. PAUL L. WILLIAMS OF MAIDEN, N.C.--34TH DIVISION, FAID PASS; PFC DONALD H. NELSON OF ROSMAN, N.C.--17TH FIELD ARTILLERY, FIRST ARMORED DIVISION, FAID PASS; PVT. JACOB J. DUKART OF DICKINSON, N.D.--109TH ENGINEERS, 34TH DIVISION, FAID PASS; PVT. JOSEPH F. MORRIS OF PAGE, W.VA.--FIRST REGIMENT, FIRST ARMORED DIVISION, FAID PASS; PFC CHARLES E. DUNCAN OF MALDEN, W.VA.--26TH REGIMENT, FIRST DIVISION, KASSERINE PASS; PVT. ALBERTUS SHIRLEY OF CAMDEN, S.C.--168TH REGIMENT, 34TH DIVISION, FONDOUK; PVT. JOSEPH C. ADDAD OF LOCKPORT, ILL.--34TH DIVISION, FAID PASS; AND PVT. OSCAR HALL OF JONESVILLE, VA.--FIRST ARMORED DIVISION, FAID PASS.

PFC JESSE RICHARDS OF ROUTE TWO, VINCENNES, IND.--NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION, AFRICA; PVT. FLOYD TUCKER OF STATESVILLE, N.C.--FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, FAID PASS; PVT. NICHOLAS REULAND OF 5427 GLADYS AVE., CHICAGO--NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, BATTLE OF ARDENNES; PVT. JULIUS GOODMAN OF 1020 NORTH KEDZIE ST., CHICAGO--FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION, ARDENNES; AND PVT. ANDREW GALICA OF 4440 SOUTH HERMITAGE ST., CHICAGO--ANZIO BEACHHEAD, ITALY.

M414AEW

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BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE 69TH DIVISION BEFORE LEIPZIG, APRIL 17-(AP)-SPEARHEADS OF A REBORN "FIGHTING 69TH" SMASHED INTO THE EASTERN SUBURBAN OUTSKIRTS OF LEIPZIG TODAY, CLIMAXING A FURIOUS FIVE-DAY BATTLE TO SUBDUE THE STRONGEST ACK-ACK DEFENSES OF ANY CITY IN EUROPE.

AS THE 69TH, A SCRAPPY NEW COMBAT OUTFIT WHICH IS LIVING UP TO THE BATTLE TRADITIONS OF THE FAMOUS WORLD WAR I REGIMENT FROM WHICH IT BORROWED ITS NAME, WON THE RACE TO REACH LEIPZIG'S OUTSKIRTS, OTHER FIRST ARMY DIVISIONS CRUSHED CLOSER TO ENVELOP THE CITY FROM THREE SIDES.

A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID THAT MEN OF THE 69TH "ARE IN THE OUTSKIRTS NOW AT ENGELESDORF, AND MOVING FORWARD AGAINST SURPRISINGLY LIGHT RESISTANCE. WE ARE NOW WITHIN TWO ANDONE-HALF MILES OF THE HEART OF THE CITY."

THERE STILL REMAINED THE TASK OF CLEANING GERMAN SNIPERS OUT OF THE RUBBLE OF WHAT WAS GERMANY'S FIFTH LARGEST CITY--ART, MUSIC, MEDICINE AND PUBLISHING CENTER, IMPORTANT MILITARY DEPOT AND ROAD AND RAIL HUB--NOW SHATTERED BY ALLIED BOMBS.

(MORE) EJ529PEW

APR 18 1945

ADD GARDELEGEN X/SEEN

~~OF CRAMMED BODIES SIX FEET HIGH CAN BE SEEN.~~

FEARING THE APPROACH OF THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY--WHICH HAD ALREADY BYPASSED THEM TO HIT THE ELBE--THE GERMANS REMOVED THE PRISONERS FROM MIESTE THURSDAY. THEY WERE BROUGHT TO GARDELEGEN, 25 MILES NORTH OF MAGDEBURG, FRIDAY NIGHT.

"WE DIDN'T THINK ANYTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY IN BEING MARCHED INTO A LARGE BUILDING," ONE OF THE SURVIVORS SAID. "WE HAD WALKED INTO BUILDINGS JUST LIKE IT MANY TIMES BEFORE.

"BUT THEN WE SMELLED GASOLINE IN THE STRAW--AND SUDDENLY FLAMES SHOT THROUGH THE BUILDING.

"WE BEAT OUT THE FLAMES SOON AFTER THE HITLER YOUTH WHO HAD BEEN LEFT TO GUARD US STARTED THE FIRE, BUT THEN THE ONES WHO HAD BEEN LEFT TO GUARD THE DOORS WITH MACHINEGUNS FIRED TRACER BULLETS INTO THE BUILDING, SETTING IT AFLAME AGAIN."

HOW ANYONE ESCAPED WAS HARD TO SAY. ALL THIS PARTICULAR SURVIVOR, A FRENCHMAN, KNEW WAS THAT HE SCRATCHED AND CRAWLED OVER THE BODIES OF THE LIVING, AND DYING AND THE DEAD UNTIL FRESH AIR HIT HIS LUNGS. THEN HE HID IN A WOODS UNTIL MORNING.

CB/WM628PEW

ROME, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER, OSSERVATORE ROMANO TODAY DESCRIBED A RECENT~~XXXX~~ DECLARATION BY CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE FORTHCOMING SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AS "A DOCUMENT OF ILLUMINED COHERENCE."

THE DECLARATION SAID, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES OF POLAND AND THE BALTIC NATIONS SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN DETERMINING THE FUTURE OF THEIR COUNTRIES; THAT "WORLD PEACE NEEDS A FREE, INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC POLAND X X X POLAND MUST NOT BECOME A STATE UNDER FOREIGN INFLUENCE."

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ELC-BRIAS 1610--531PEW

ROME, APRIL 17-(AP)-GEN.ALPHONSE JUIN, FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS THE GUEST OF GEN. MARK W. CLARK TODAY AT A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST FROM WHICH THEY WATCHED THE AIR ASSAULT ON THE HILLS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA.

PKL HEINZERLINGS 02130 505P

APR 18 1945

30.24-24889

ROME, April 17--(AP)-- Myron Taylor, U.S. presidential representative at the Vatican, today in a broadcast to the United States thanked Americans for their donations of food, clothing and medicine for needy Italians.

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Taylor's speech, broadcast on the first anniversary of the foundation of American relief for Italy, said that "the first real ste toward understanding and real neighborliness is to bind up the wounds this war."

Taylor predicted that devastation in northern Italy would b great and declared that "we are sure of your support as the program o relief advances through Italy x x x you have said so with millions of pounds of additional supplies which have arrived in the past month."

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MOSCVOW, A48) 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIRST SPEECH AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE BEFORE CONGRESS WAS PRINTED IN FULL BY THE MOSCOW PRESS TODAY WITHOUT COMMENT. IT WAS RETREATED AS THE BIGGEST SINGLE NEWS EVENT.
FD1034AEW

MOSCOW APRIL 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY WAS WARMLY ACCEPTED BY THE RUSSIANS TODAY AS ASSURANCE THAT HE PLANS TO CARRY OUT THE PROGRAM OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, OF WHICH THE SOVIET UNION FEELS IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART.
RUSSIANS OF BOTH HIGH AND LOW DEGREE TERMED THE ADDRESS "STATESMANLIKE." MANY SAID IT WAS JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED, NOT ONLY FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BUT FOR THEIR ALLIES, WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR AN ASSURANCE AS TO HOW FAR THE NEW PRESIDENT INTENDS TO GO IN CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAM OF HIS PREDECESSOR--BOTH IN THE REALM OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.
KK626AEW

BRUSSELS, APRIL 17-(AP)-MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WERE HELD TODAY IN THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH IN BRUSSELS.
U.S.AMBASSADOR CHARLES SAWYER AND PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ATTENDED.
FD1037AEW

(100) MOSCOW APRIL 17-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TODAY TO ORGANIZE A JUBILEE CELEBRATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY MAY 7 ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF "THE INVENTION OF RADIO BY A.S.POPOV."
ASSISTANT COMMISSAR OF COMMUNICATIONS A.FORTUSHENKO DECLARED POPOV'S RADIO RECEIVER WAS THE WORLD'S FIRST. POSTAGE STAMPS ARE BEING ISSUED TO COMMEMORATED THE EVENT.
(THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA CREDITS MARCONI WITH APPLYING FOR THE FIRST BRITISH PATENT FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN 1896 AND WITH CONDUCTING SUCCESSFUL TRANSMISSION EXPERIMENTS. THE ENTIRE SCIENCE OF RADIO IS DATED FROM SAVARY'S EXPERIMENTS IN 1827.
KK1057PEW

MALMO, SWEDEN, APRIL 17-(AP)-MANY HIGH NAZI PARTY MEMBERS ARE LEAVING BERLIN "IN PANIC," TRAVELERS ARRIVED TODAY FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL SAID. THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT THE RUMBLE OF ARTILLERY IN THE EAST ALSO CAN BE HEARD DISTINCTLY IN BERLIN.
REALIZING THE DIFFICULTIES OF ESCAPING TO THE SOUTH, THE NAZIS ARE HEADING MAINLY INTO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND DENMARK, THESE SOURCES SAID.
THE EXODUS OF SWEDES FROM GERMANY APPEARED TO BE IN FULL SWING. TODAY'S PLANE FROM BERLIN WAS PACKED WITH SWEDISH NATIONALS. ANOTHER BATCH OF SWEDISH REFUGEES ARRIVED FROM LUBECK, GERMANY, ABOARD THE COPENHAGEN-HALSINGBORG FERRY.
SOME OF THE RETURNING SWEDES SAID THEY HAD HEARD REPORTS HITLER HAD VISITED BERLIN LAST WEEKEND, THEN HAD HEADED SOUTHWARD, PERHAPS FOR HIS REPORTED HEADQUARTERS AT ZOSSEN, 15 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.
TA954PEW

APR 18 1945

WITH THE 33RD ARMY DIVISION ON THE BAGUIO FRONT,APRIL 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN IT COMES TO HACKING ROADS OUT OF RUGGED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, OFTEN TO THE THUNDER OF ENEMY ARTILLERY SHELLS, THE ENGINEERS OF THE 33RD NEED BOW TO NONE.
SO FAR THEY HAVE PROVIDED THE INFANTRY WITH 25 MILES OF DIRT ROAD--13 MILES IN 15 DAYS--AS A FOUR-PRONGED ATTACK MOVES TOWARD BAGUIO. MUCH OF IT WAS DONE UNDER SHELLING OF JAPANESE GUNS.
APPARENTLY THE JAPANESE DID NOT EXPECT AN ATTACK LAUNCHED THROUGH SUCH MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, BUT THE 33RD ROLLED SUPPLIES ALONG ROADS WHICH OFTEN WERE THE RESULTS OF NEAR SUPERHUMAN ENGINEERING FEATS.
JW840ACW NM

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BY DONNIE WILEY (600)

ABOARD A U.S.HOSPITAL SHIP, FEB 21-(AP)-(DELAYED)-MARINES ARE VERY TOUGH--EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE SHRAPNEL IN THEM. THERE'S NO WHIMPERING BOARD THIS HOSPITAL SHIP WITH ITS WOUNDED FROM THE BLOODY BATTLE OF IWO JIMA.

MANY ARE NOT BADLY INJURED. ONE GROUP OF IWO JIMA VETERANS, ALL OF WHOM SUFFERED BUT SLIGHT WOUNDS, GOT TOGETHER ON THE SHIP'S DECKS TODAY TO COMPARE TALES OF THEIR LUCKY ESCAPES.

"THOSE JAPS ACTED LIKE A DUNCH OF DOGGONE FOOLS," SAID PFC. JAMES MORAN, 22, OF (1220 PARK) INDIANAPOLIS.

MORAN WAS BUSY TOSSING GRENADES INTO JAPANESE PILLBOXES WHEN HE RECEIVED A SLIGHT LEG WOUND FROM SHRAPNEL.

"WE'D TOSS IN A FEW GRENADES AND OUT WOULD COME THOSE DOGGONE JAPS IN A FRANTIC CHARGE. THEN WE'D REALLY LET THEM HAVE IT," HE SAID.

SGT.JAMES D.SCROGGINS, 25, EL CERRITO, CALIF., COWBOY BEFORE HE JOINED THE MARINES, SAID HE'D LEARNED ONE THING, IF NOTHING ELSE, ON IWO JIMA. THAT WAS HOW TO DIG A FOXHOLE--FAST.

"TO SAY THAT I WAS SLIGHTLY SCARED IS PUTTING IT MILDLY," HE ADMITTED. "I DUCKED INTO A SHELL HOLE JUST IN TIME. ALL I GOT OUT OF IT WAS A VERY SMALL SHRAPNEL WOUND IN MY LEG."

CPL. LEROY CLINE, 21, LENOIR CITY, TENN., WHO RECEIVED A SLIGHT CONCUSSION FROM A CLOSE-RANGE EXPLOSION, WAS SITTING ON THE EDGE OF HIS FOX HOLE WHEN A TANK RAN OVER A LAND MINE.

"AND HERE I AM," HE GRINNED.

EDWIN R.RANDALL, 19, ST.JOSEPH, MICH., WAS MORE INTERESTED IN HIS FAINT, TWO-WEEK-OLD MOUSTACHE THAN HE WAS IN THE SHRAPNEL THAT HIT HIS LEFT CHEEK.

"THE SHRAPNEL DOESN'T AMOUNT TO MUCH, BUT I'VE GOT HIGH HOPES FOR MY MOUSTACHE," HE SAID.

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B7WX

PVT.SAMUEL SOLDANO, 21, OF (241 ELLERY) BROOKLYN, SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW HE'D BEEN WOUNDED, EVEN WHEN AN OFFICER TOLD HIM TO GO TO A MEDICAL AID STATION. HE WAS HIT IN THE LEG WITH "A VERY SMALL PIECE OF SHRAPNEL, ONLY ABOUT THE SIZE OF A DIME."

PFC.JOHN MILLS, 3720 62D ST., LONG ISLAND, N.Y., THINKS THE NEW YORK YANKEES SHOULD TRY IWO JIMA NEXT TIME THEY START SCOUTING FOR A NEW PITCHING STAFF.

"THERE WE WERE FLUSHING JAPS OUT OF THEIR PILLBOXES WHEN ALL OF A SUDDEN THIS FELLOW REARS UP WITH HIS GRENADE AND LETS FLY AND I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH A GOOD HEAVE. ALL I GOT WAS A LITTLE NICK IN MY SHOULDER."

PFC.ARTHUR H.MEYER, 332 DIXIE HIGHWAY, ERLANGER, KY., FIGURES HE'S VERY LUCKY.

"A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL JUST BARELY NICKED MY NOSE AND RIGHT ARM," HE SAID. "ONLY THING THAT BURNS ME UP IS THAT I LOST THE PICTURES OF MY WIFE AND LITTLE GIRL."

PATRICK LYNSKEY, 20, CINCINNATI, O., WOUNDED IN HIS RIGHT WRIST, WAS CLEANING UP ENEMY PILLBOXES WITH HIS FLAME THROWER.

"WE WERE RUSHING THE WEST BEACH," HE SAID. "I SAW A LOT OF BOXES IN THIS PILLBOX AND THEY TURNED OUT TO BE FILLED WITH PARTIALLY CONSUMED BOTTLES OF SAKI WHICH THE JAPS WERE DRINKING WHEN WE BROKE UP THEIR LITTLE PARTY."

PFC.GEORGE THOMPSON, 7616 N.GREENVIEW, CHICAGO, SAID HE GOT INTO A SLIGHT ARGUMENT WITH A HAND GRENADE AND CAME OUT WITH A SMALL WOUND ON HIS LEG.

"I WAS STANDING UP ON TOP OF A PILLBOX FIRING DOWN INTO IT WHEN THIS JAP CAME UP OUT OF NOWHERE AND TOSSED A GRENADE AT US. I WAS SO SURPRISED I DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET SCARED," HE ADMITTED.

PFC.WILLIS RICE JR., 21, OF (910 W.10TH) ERIE, PENN., SAID EVERYTHING WAS GOING FINE UNTIL HE HAD TO STOP TO CLEAN HIS RIFLE.

"WE'D KNOCKED OUT TWO JAP PILLBOXES," HE SAID, "AND WE DUG IN FOR THE NIGHT.

"I FELT SOMETHING HIT MY SHOULDER WHILE I WAS CLEANING MY GUN. I FIGURED IT WAS A ROCK, BUT IT WAS A SMALL PIECE OF SHRAPNEL. A CORPSMAN FIXED ME UP AND I FINISHED OUT THE NIGHT THERE."

AMONG OTHER IWO JIMA SURVIVORS, ALSO ON THE LIST OF THOSE WHOSE WOUNDS WERE ONLY SMALL SHRAPNEL NICKS AND WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT ABOARD THE HOSPITAL SHIP, WERE PFC.WILLIAM L.ROSS, 402 6TH ST., WATKINS GLEN, N.Y.; SGT.JOHN S.HEATON, ALEXANDRIA, LA.; PFC.DONALD B.MATTHEWS, YOUNGSTOWN, O.; PFC.JAMES L. ADAMS, 1433 25TH ST., DETROIT; CPL.QUINTON SCHAEFER, 23, OF 4907 MAPLE CREST, PARMA, O.; PVT.JOHNNY RITZ, 18, HOUSTON, TEX.; PFC.MARSHALL H.LOTT, 26, COVINGTON, GA., TREATED FOR A CUT KNEE WHICH HE RECEIVED WHEN HE FELL UPON A BAYONET; SGT. MAURICE UPDEGRAVE, TOWER CITY, PENN.; PFC.RALPH GOODWIN, 18, OF 3715 GLENWAY AVE., CINCINNATI, O., AND ROBERT SHETLER, 21, HOSPITAL CORPSMAN, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

HY350AEW

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BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET (510)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD A BRITISH FLEET CARRIER LEAVING FORMOSA, APRIL 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS BRITISH TASK FORCE STRUCK HARD TO NEUTRALIZE JAPANESE AIRFIELDS ON SAKISHIMA ISLANDS AND NORTHERN FORMOSA AND FOUGHT OFF PERSISTENT ENEMY AIR ATTACKS IN ITS COMBAT DEBUT IN THE PACIFIC.

WE WERE ON SCHEDULE TONIGHT AFTER TWO STRAIGHT DAYS OF RAIDS ON FORMOSA WHICH SHOWED A SWIFT ADAPTATION TO AMERICAN DEVELOPED CARRIER WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC BY THE VETERANS OF CLASHES WITH THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE IN ICY NORTHERN WATERS.

FOR BRITISH CARRIERS IT WAS THE MOST CONTINUOUS OFFENSIVE OPERATION TO DATE. THE OFFENSIVE STRIKES LASTED NINE DAYS AGAINST SAKISHIMA AND FORMOSA AND BROUGHT DESTRUCTION TO AT LEAST 80 PLANES.

THE FLEET FUELED AT SEA.

THE JAPANESE FROM FORMOSA SUCCEEDED ONLY ONCE--BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING--IN PENETRATING THE ALERT DEFENSES OF THIS POWERFUL BRITISH NAVAL FORCE WHICH IS UNDER THE TACTICAL COMMAND OF ADM. RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE'S FIFTH FLEET.

EVEN AFTER SNEAKING THROUGH THE PROTECTING SCREEN THE BOMBS FELL WIDE OF ONE CARRIER, CAUSING NO DAMAGE. THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS WERE CHASED OFF.

THE BRITISH PILOTS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THEY COULDN'T GET A CRACK AT A SIZEABLE JAPANESE FORCE. AMONG THEM WAS LT.MICHAEL M.W.HANCOCK, 22, OF CATERHAM, COUNTY DURHAM, A PILOT ON ONE OF THE FIRST CORSAIRS USED IN THE ARCTIC, WHO TRAINED AT PENSACOLA FLA., AND BRUNSWICK, ME.

COMBAT AIR PATROLS WERE KEPT BUSY YESTERDAY THROWING BACK DAY-LONG ATTEMPTS BY JAPANESE PLANES TO REACH THE FLEET OFF THE EAST COAST OF FORMOSA.

A TOTAL OF 17 SNOOPERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY CORSAIRS, HELLCATS AND SEAFIRES--THE LATTER A SEAGOING VERSION OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SPITFIRE.

THE INITIAL BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET ATTACKS MARCH 26-27 WERE AGAINST THE SAKISHIMA GROUP, A POTENTIAL STAGING POINT OF THE ENEMY STRIKES

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39.24-24891

AGAINST THE U.S. BEACHHEAD AT OKINAWA, 250 MILES NORTHEAST. FOR TWO DAYS, JUST THREE AIRBORNE JAPANESE PLANES WERE REPORTED.

ONE REASON FOR THE SCARCITY OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WAS THE FIGHTER UMBRELLA MAINTAINED OVER THE ISLANDS FROM DAWN UNTIL DUSK. WHEN THE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WERE NOT ATTACKING AIR FACILITIES ON THE ISHIKAGI AND MIYAKO ISLANDS, CORSAIRS OR HELLCATS CIRCLED THE AREA IN READINESS TO SHOOT DOWN ANY NIPPONESE WHO MIGHT HAVE TRIED TO TAKE OFF OR LAND.

ROYAL MARINE LT.COL.RONALD HAY, 29, OF COOKHAM BERKS, THE AIR GROUP LEADER, VOICED COMPLETE SURPRISE AT THE ABSENCE OF ANY JAPANESE REACTION.

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HAY WAS AT NORWAY, DUNKIRK, WITH MALTA CONVOYS, THE BISMARCK BOMBING, THE NORTH AFRICA LANDING AND SUMATRA.

Hay 3/26/27 referring to March 26 attacks against Sakishima group

DA152FX

"APART FROM A SMALL AMOUNT OF FLAK, WE MIGHT HAVE BEEN FLYING OVER MALTA IN PEACETIME," HE REPORTED. "SO FAR WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO JUST WHAT WE LIKE OVER THERE."

LT.CMDR.JAMES B.EDMUNDSON, 23, LONDON, THE AIR OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID: "WE EXPECTED A RATHER HOT RECEPTION FROM THE DOORSTEP OF JAPAN BUT IT COMPARED POORLY WITH THE OPPOSITION WE USED TO GET AT SUMATRA."

ONE OF THE FIRST JAPANESE PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN APRIL 1 BY SUBLIEUTENANTS JOHN C.LEDDY, 21, LIVERPOOL, AND RONALD WATT, 22, SUNDERLAND COUNTY, DURHAM.

THE BRITISH CARRIERS STRUCK SAKISHIMA AGAIN MARCH 31, APRIL 2 AND APRIL 6-7, CRATERING THE RUNWAYS, KNOCKING OUT BARRACKS, ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, AN UNIDENTIFIED FACTORY IN TOMARI TOWN ON MIYAKO, AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

THE PILOTS DISCOVERED EARLY THAT THE JAPANESE WERE PUTTING DUMMY PLANES ON THE FIELDS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO HIDE THE FLYABLE AIRCRAFT.

THE PLANES FLEW THROUGH A HEAVY CLOUD COVER YESTERDAY TO ATTACK JAPANESE ARMY AIRFIELDS AT SHINSHIKU AND KIIRUN IN THE NORTH CENTRAL SECTOR OF FORMOSA. THEY HIT AGAIN TODAY.

IN THE VICINITY OF ZUIHO, FIGHTERS STRAFED A RAILROAD TRAIN PROBABLY DESTROYING THE LOCOMOTIVE. AT HOKUTO, TWO LARGE FACTORIES WERE STRAFED. FIGHTERS TURNED THEIR GUNS ON THE RAILROAD STATION YARDS AND BLEW UP AN OIL TANK AT MATSUYAMA TOWN.

MM1013PPW MM

BRITISH ARMORED UNITS CHASING JAPANESE FORCES RETREATING SOUTHWARD TOWARD RANGOON IN THE HILL COUNTRY EAST OF THE MANDALAY-THAZI RAILROAD REPORTED THE ENEMY WAS ABANDONING HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF ARTILLERY.

KK1054PEW

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TRAILS.

AMONG THE FILIPINOS RESCUED WERE BRIG.GEN.MANUEL ROXAS, FORMER SPEAKER OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AND MILAGROS OSMENA, A DAUGHTER (BY HIS FIRST MARRIAGE) OF PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA.

THE TRIP USUALLY TOOK FOUR DAYS.

THE IGOROTES, REFUGEES AND AMERICAN PATROLS ALL SAID THE SECRET ESCAPE TRAIL WAS DOTTED WITH GRAVES OF THOSE WHO FAILED TO SURVIVE THE ARDUOUS TRIP.

LUIS GARCIA, 13, PARALYZED FILIPINO BOY, WAS CARRIED OVER THE MOUNTAINS IN HIS BED.

THE REFUGEES INCLUDED FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CABINET OF JOSE LAUREL, WHO COLLABORATED WITH THE JAPANESE AS THEIR PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES. APPARENTLY THE FOUR PREFERRED TO SUBMIT THEMSELVES TO AMERICAN AND FILIPINO MERCY RATHER THAN RISK THE BLOODTHIRSTY WHIMS OF THE JAPANESE.

THEY CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT LAUREL HAD BEEN TAKEN TO JAPAN, ALONG WITH CAMILO OSIAS, MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND BENIGNO AGUINO, HOUSE SPEAKER, THE LATER PARTICULARLY CENSURED BY FILIPINOS FOR HIS PRO-JAPANESE SPEECHES.

CATHOLIC SISTER AGNES MURPHY OF THE MARYKNOLL CONVENT IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS WALKED ACROSS THE RUGGED ESCAPE ROUTE BEHIND AN IGOROTE GUIDE. SHE REACHED THE AMERICAN LINES CHEERFUL, SAYING "I NEVER LOST FAITH OR HOPE."

THE JAPANESE HAD HUNTED HER FOR THREE YEARS. SHE SAID THAT AFTER THE JAPANESE INVASION SHE "LOST MYSELF" AMONG GERMAN NUNS IN BAGUIO. BUT WHEN THAT PLACE BECAME "TOO HOT" SHE FLED INTO THE HILLS AND LIVED IN A CAVE.

SHE CAME OUT WITH SISTER CARMENCITA GABRIEL OF MANILA.

THE MAJORITY APPEATED FAIRLY WELL FED BUT THEY SAID THAT MANY AGED AND SICK PERSONS STILL AROUND BAGUIO WERE IN BAD SHAPE. THEY REPORTED BAGUIO WAS ALMOST A COMPLETE WRECK.

PRESIDENT OSMENA'S DAUGHTER WAS CAPTURED IN HONG KONG BY THE JAPANESE. SHE WAS BROUGHT TO THE PHILIPPINES AND TAKEN TO BAGUIO, WHERE SHE BECAME ILL. AMERICAN ARMY PHYSICIANS DESCRIBED HER CONDITION AS VERY POOR.

AMONG THE RECENT REFUGEES TO REACH THE AMERICAN LINES WERE: MR. AND MRS. TOM HIGHSMITH OF CHICAGO; MR

MR. AND MRS. TOM HIGHSMITH OF CHICAGO; DR. R.R. BROWN OF VERMONT (NO TOWN GIVEN), HIS WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN; MR. AND MRS. FRANK GARDNER, JR., OF JOHNSTOWN, PA., AND FOUR CHILDREN OF THE LATE JAMES HENRY OF TENNESSEE (NO TOWN GIVEN)

DV1116PCW

WITH PHILIPPINES 400.

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA,WEDNESDAY,APRIL 18-(AP)-STURDY AND MOUNTAINWISE IGOROTES WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH SAVING MANY OF 7,000 CIVILIAN REFUGEES FROM JAPANESE CAPTIVITY AND POSSIBLE DEATH AT BESIEGED BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL.

THE IGOROTES OF THE BENQUET MOUNTAINS IN NORTHERN LUZON, AS LOYAL TO AMERICA AS WERE THE FILIPINOS OF RUINED MANILA, GUIDED THE STREAM OF SICK, WOUNDED AND WEARY REFUGEES TO U.S. 33RD DIVISION LINES.

THOSE RESCUED INCLUDED AMERICANS, BRITISHERS, RUSSIANS, CHINESE, FRENCHMEN, POLES, SPANIARDS AND OTHER NATIONALITIES, INCLUDING GERMANS.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE LED OVER THE SECRET MOUNTAIN RESCUE

BY LEIF ERICKSON

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IWO JIMA,TUESDAY, APRIL 17-(AP)-SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND MUSTANG PILOTS MAKING THEIR FIRST OFFENSIVE SWEEP OVER THE JAPANESE HOMELAND MONDAY FOUND HEARTBREAKINGLY "POOR HUNTING" ON THEIR 1,500 MILE ROUND TRIP.

THE P-51'S PREVIOUS MISSION OVER JAPAN HAD BEEN AS ESCORTS FOR SUPERFORTS, BUT ON THIS SWEEP THEIR TARGET WAS THE KANOYA AIRFIELD ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU, THE NEAREST LARGE AIRBASE FROM WHICH THE NIPPONESE CAN LAUNCH ATTACKS ON AMERICAN INVASION FORCES IN THE RYUKYUS. THEIR MISSION WAS TO DESTROY JAPANESE PLANES IN THE AIR AND TO STRAFE THOSE FOUND ON THE GROUND.

THE ARMY PILOTS TOOK OFF EAGERLY, ANTICIPATING PITTING THEIR "HOT" PLANES AGAINST CONCENTRATIONS OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT. AFTER EIGHT HOURS IN THE AIR THEY RETURNED TIRED AND GRIMY WITHOUT HAVING

FOUND A NIPPONESE PLANE.

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THE MUSTANGS STRAFED KONOYA AND TWO SATELLITE FIELDS AGAINST LIGHT FLAK.

CARRIER PLANES RAIDED THIS AREA THE DAY BEFORE AND AGAIN THAT MORNING.

"IT WAS A LONG RIDE FOR NOTHING," COMPLAINED TALL SLIM CAPT. NELSON P.MERRILL,JR., (385 CUSHING) HINGHAM,MASS.

WAVING A COLD BOTTLE OF BEER, BLOND ROBERT C.RUBY, (WHOSE MOTHER IS MRS.MAUDE GRABER OF 3309 6TH AVE.) DES MOINES,IOWA, DECLARED: "THEY USED TO GIVE US A SHOT OF BOOZE WHEN WE GOT BACK. I GUESS WE DIDN'T EARN ANY MORE'N BEER TODAY".

JW638ACW

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,APRIL 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY ONE-FIFTH OF OKINAWA'S ESTIMATED 435,000 CIVILIANS ARE NOW IN CAMPS UNDER AMERICAN PROTECTION, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM E.CRIST OF (1417 44TH ST.NW) WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR THE ISLAND'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID 60,000 CIVILIANS ARE IN CAMP AREAS UNDER "CLOSE CONTROL."

SOME 25,000 MORE HAVE EMERGED FROM HIDING PLACES BUT HAVE RETURNED TO VILLAGES AND FARMS UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS ARE HASTENING THE TASK OF GETTING ALL UNDER SUPERVISION, SCREENING MALES TO REMOVE ANY PRISONERS OF WAR AND PLACING THEM UNDER CONTROL OF THE TACTICAL FORCES.

CRIST, A NATIVE OF HARRISBURG,PENNA., SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, "OUR FUNCTION IS TO RELIEVE THE TACTICAL FORCES OF THE BURDEN OF CONTROLLING CIVILIANS," AND TO MEET THEIR NEED FOR THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE. HE ADDED THAT IT IS PLANNED TO PLACE THEM IN CAMPS OF 10,000 TO 30,000 POPULATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND TO LET THEM HELP SUPPORT THEMSELVES.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTS OF CIVILIAN SUICIDES, CRIST RELATED.

"I WAS PLEASANTLY SURPRISED TO FIND A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING HERE THAN THE JAPANESE HAD AT SAIPAN AND TINIAN. THE PEOPLE ARE HEALTHIER AND BETTER DRESSED. THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF SANITATION IS RUDIMENTARY BUT WE ARE TEACHING THEM AND THEY ARE LEARNING FAST."

GOVERNMENTAL DISTRICTS ARE BEING ESTABLISHED WITH THE AID OF OKINAWAN LEADERS.

"WE TRY TO GIVE EACH LEADER A CERTAIN PRESTIGE; NOT BETTER FOOD FOR INSTANCE, BUT IT IS ARRANGED SO THEY WON'T HAVE TO STAND IN LINE. WE RECOGNIZE THAT THE ORIENG 'FACE' MEANS A GREAT DEAL," CRIST ADDED.

JW638ACW

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IE EYEWITNESS

BY GRAND MACDONALD

IE ISLAND RYUKYUS, APRIL 17-(AP)-JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON THIS TINY ISLAND OFF THE WEST COAST OF OKINAWA ARE PULLING OLD SUICIDE TRICK THEY HAVE BEEN USING SINCE GUADALCANAL AND ATTU---BUT WITH A NEW ANGLE.

THE JAPANESE DIG A HOLE, COVER OVER THE TOP AND CAMOUFLAGE IT. INSIDE, VARYING NUMBERS OF JAPANESE HIDE WITH A BIG EXPLOSIVE CHARGE ---WAITING FOR AN UNSUSPECTING TANK OR MOBILE GUN TO RUMBLE OVER. WHEN THE MACHINE IS OVERHEAD, THE JAPANESE DETONATE CHARGES, HOPING TO BLOW EVERYTHING SKY HIGH---INCLUDING THEMSELVES.

PFC. MICHAEL KATONA (126 GENESEE ST.) TRENTON, N.J.,

BY PHILIP S.HEISLER

BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

IWO JIMA, TUESDAY, APRIL 17-(BY NAVY RADIO)-JAP PILOTS FLATLY REFUSE TO TANGLE WITH P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTERS OVER JAPAN, CAPT. BRUCE S.CAMPBELL, JR., TOWSON, MD., SAID TODAY AFTER RETURNING TO HIS BASE HERE FROM THE FIRST UNITED STATES FIGHTER SWEEP OVER THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL LED A FLIGHT OF MUSTANGS IN A SWEEP OVER KANOYE AIRFIELD ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU WHEN THE "SUNSETTERS" OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND MADE THE WORLD'S LONGEST FIGHTER MISSION OF APPROXIMATELY 1,500 MILES.

"WE'VE BEEN OVER JAPAN THREE TIMES NOW--TWICE AS ESCORTS FOR SUPERFORTRESSES AND ONCE ON FIGHTER SWEEP ALONE--BUT EVER SINCE WE SURPRISED THEM ON THE FIRST MISSION THE JAPS REFUSE TO COME UP AND FIGHT," CAMPBELL SAID.

WHEN THEY DIDN'T FIND ANY JAPS IN THE AIR, THE MUSTANGS YESTERDAY SWOOPED DOWN OVER THE KANOYE AND SATELLITE AIRFIELDS, WITH ALL SIX MACHINE GUNS FIRING ON EVERY MUSTANG, THE PLANES SWEPT OVER THE FIELDS AT A SPEED OF APPROXIMATELY 450 MILES PER HOUR AND AT HEIGHTS RANGING FROM 10 FEET TO 400 FEET.

ANOTHER MARYLAND MUSTANG PILOT ON THE HISTORY-MAKING MISSION WAS LT.JOHN GAILBRAITH (7904 WOODBURY DRIVE) SILVER SPRING, WHO WAS MAKING HIS FIRST FLIGHT OVER JAPAN.

ALTHOUGH JAPANESE FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS LIGHT, THE JAPAN MISSIONS ARE ONE OF THE MOST GRUELLING FIGHTER OPERATIONS POSSIBLE. CRAMPED INTO A TINY COCKPIT, THE PILOTS CANNOT MOVE FROM THE MOMENT ODBT

BBRV

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD B-29S (130)

BY ELMONT WAITE

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBS OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES CRATERED RUNWAYS AND BLASTED BUILDINGS OF SIX PRINCIPAL JAPANESE AIRBASES ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN, AT 9 A.M. TODAY FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN 17 HOURS.

THE SIX TASK GROUPS OF B-29S TOOK OFF FOR THE MISSION EVEN BEFORE SIX EARLIER ONES HAD RETURNED FROM YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S BLOWS AT THE SAME TARGETS--AIRFIELDS THAT SPRING SUICIDE ATTACKS ON U.S. FORCES ON AND AROUND OKINAWA.

THE TWIN RAIDS WERE HIGH LEVEL DEMOLITION ATTACKS. BOTH FORCES WERE DESCRIBED AS "LARGE"--PROBABLY AROUND 150 PLANES.

RESULTS OF THIS MORNING'S ASSAULT WERE NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY BUT THE SUPERFORTS BOMBED VISUALLY--AND THEREFORE ACCURATELY--AS THEY DID YESTERDAY.

THE B-29S ON YESTERDAY'S RAID SAW NO JAPANESE PLANES, ALTHOUGH THEIR TARGETS INCLUDED THE MOST IMPORTANT AIRFIELDS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE EMPIRE.

THE ATTACKS ON KYUSHU ARE A PART OF THE AERIAL WARFARE THAT HAS BEEN RAGING IN THAT AREA SINCE MARCH 18, PRIOR TO THE EASTER SUNDAY INVASION OF OKINAWA, STRATEGIC ISLAND IN THE RYUKYU CHAIN. THE ENEMY AIR FORCE HAS LOST 1,674 PLANES BETWEEN MARCH 18 AND APRIL 16 TO CARRIER PLANES, SHIPS GUNS, ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT. B-29S SHOT DOWN FOUR MORE OVER TOKYO MONDAY.

THE TOKYO RAID QUOTED JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AS SAYING THE LATEST B-29 ATTACK ON KYUSHU WAS MADE BY "SOME 80" PLANES AND WAS

30.24-24893

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"AIMED AT DESTRUCTION OF OUR AIR STRENGTH."
ALMOST HALF OF TOKYO'S INDUSTRIAL AREA OF 65 SQUARE MILES IS IN RUINS AS A RESULT OF TWO INCENDIARY MISSIONS BY THE SUPERFORTS OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, WHICH IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY.
JW217PCW

AND PFC. JERRY BUCKLEY (2121 TWENTY SECOND ST) PHILADELPHIA, TOLD THE STORY.

KATONA SAID "WE WERE MOVING FORWARD WHEN WE GOT AN ORDER TO HOLD THE LINE AND TAKE COVER. WE HAD BEEN ADVANCING BEHIND A LIGHT TANK. THE TANK WENT OVER THE TOP OF A HOLE FULL OF JAPS. THEY BLEW THEMSELVES UP WITH A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION WHICH RAISED THE TANK INTO THE AIR, BUT DID NOT DAMAGE IT."

"THERE WERE PIECES OF JAP BODIES FLYING ALL OVER THE PLACE," INTERPOSED BUCKLEY.

"THOSE JAPS WERE SPLATTERED ALL OVER US--I WAS AN AWFUL MESS," KATONA RESUMED. "THERE WAS JAP BLOOD ALL OVER ME--WHATTA MESS. SAY, YOU OUGHTA PUT IN THE STORY THAT MY NAME--KATONA--MEANS SOLDIER IN HUNGARIAN."

APR 18 1945

THE ARMY'S COMBAT ASSAULT TROOPS LANDED AT 7:59 A.M. YESTERDAY, ONE MINUTE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, ON BEACHES ON THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWESTERN SHORES. THEY ADVANCED RAPIDLY TO THE EAST AGAINST SPORADIC RESISTANCE, CHIEFLY SNIPER AND LIGHT AND HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE.

FROM EARLY MORNING THROUGH THE AFTERNOON MANY ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN SHIPS OFFSHORE. OF APPROXIMATELY 100 ATTACKING PLANES AT LEAST 70 WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND BY COMBAT AIR PATROLS.

NO SHIPS SUSTAINED ANY DAMAGE.

I WENT ASHORE THIS MORNING AND WALKED ABOUT ONE MILE INLAND TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE AIRFIELD. TWICE DURING THIS TRIP WE DUCKED INTO A DITCH AS ENEMY SNIPER FIRE CRACKED AROUND US. WE SKIRTED SEVERAL HEAVILY MINED AREAS.

THE AIRFIELD AND ITS APPROACHES AS WELL AS ALL LANDING BEACHES WERE MINED HEAVILY.

ON THE WAY BACK TO THE BEACH WE STOPPED AT CHARRED RUINS OF A SHELLED HOUSE WHILE I TALKED WITH A PLATOON SERGEANT. FIFTY FEET AWAY, A SOLDIER DROPPED WITH A SNIPER BULLET IN HIS LEG. A MINUTE LATER, HE WAS ATTENDED BY MEDICAL CORPSMEN, WHO CARRIED HIM TO AN AID STATION.
WW304APW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 17-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL MARIO RODRIGUEZ MALPICA, CHIEF OF THE MEXICAN NAVAL MISSION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE HERE BY PLANE TODAY.

HE WILL BE FOLLOWED SATURDAY BY MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY MISSION, WHICH WILL INCLUDE GEN. CRISTOBAL GUZMAN CARDENAS, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CHIEF OF STAFF, AND LT. COL.LUIS VINALS CARSI, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE PRESIDENT STAFF.
WW311AEW

APR 18 1945

HAVANA, APRIL 17-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSAL RATE SYSTEM, SIMILAR TO THE ONE USED NOW IN MARITIME SHIPPING CIRCLES, WILL BE PROPOSED AT THE FIRST SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, WHOSE FORMAL ORGANIZATION WAS UNDER WAY HERE TODAY.

PER A. NORLIN, RANKING DELEGATE FROM SWEDEN, SAID THE PURPOSE OF SUCH A SYSTEM "WOULD BE THE ELIMINATION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION WHICH IN THE END WOULD BE RUINOUS FOR ALL INTERNATIONALLY OPERATING AIR LINES.

HE IS ONE OF APPROXIMATELY 100 DELEGATES FROM 33 NATIONS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONFERENCE, AN OUTGROWTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO LAST NOVEMBER.

DR. LUIS MACHADO, CUBAN DELEGATE TO THE CHICAGO MEETING, AND ECONOMIC ADVISER TO PRESIDENT RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN OF CUBA, WAS ELECTED CONFERENCE PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENTS NAMED WERE JOHN C. COOPER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT OF PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, AND MAJOR J.R. MCCRINDLE, OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION.

DR. DANIEL GOEDHUIS OF THE NETHERLANDS, REPRESENTATIVE OF

AIR LINES.
HE IS ONE OF APPROXIMATELY 100 DELEGATES FROM 33 NATIONS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONFERENCE, AN OUTGROWTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO LAST NOVEMBER.
DR. LUIS MACHADO, CUBAN DELEGATE TO THE CHICAGO MEETING, AND ECONOMIC ADVISER TO PRESIDENT RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN OF CUBA, WAS ELECTED CONFERENCE PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENTS NAMED WERE JOHN C. COOPER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT OF PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, AND MAJOR J.R. MCCRINDLE, OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION.
DR. DANIEL GOEDHUIS OF THE NETHERLANDS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION, WAS APPOINTED CONFERENCE SECRETARY AND STUART G. TIPTON, OF THE AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
THE CONFERENCE DRAFTING COMMITTEE PROPOSED THAT THE PERMANENT SEAT OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION BE AT MONTREAL, CANADA. ACTION ON THE PROPOSAL IS EXPECTED AT TODAY'S PLENARY SESSION.
M509AEW

HAVANA, APRIL 17-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSAL RATE SYSTEM, SIMILAR TO THE ONE USED NOW IN MARITIME SHIPPING CIRCLES, WILL BE PROPOSED AT THE FIRST SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, WHOSE FORMAL ORGANIZATION WAS UNDER WAY HERE TODAY.
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APR 18 1945

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APR 1 8 1945

M509AEW

HAVANA, CUBA, APRIL 17-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF NORWEGIAN AND DANISH PATRIOTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVING MILITARY TRAINING IN SWEDEN AND WILL [illegible] 1873-

RATING FORCES IN MAINTAINING ORDER, A SWEDISH DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE SAID HERE TODAY.

PER A. NORLIN, SWEDISH AIRLINES DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE, IN AN INTERVIEW DISCLOSED THAT "THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES FOUND EXILE IN SWEDEN WHERE LARGE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVING MILITARY TRAINING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SWEDISH ARMY OFFICERS."

"MORE THAN 10,000 NORWEGIANS HAVVE BEEN TRAINED AND ORGANIZED IN SWEDEN TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY WITH THE ARMIES OF THE ALLIES," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED WITH SWEDISH MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND ARE READY NOW TO JOIN THE FORCES OF LIBERATION."

DESCRIBING SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY DURING THE WAR AS A A MEASURE NECESSARY TO NATIONAL SURVIVAL, NORLIN ADDED:

"SWEDEN SUFFERED MANY HARDSHIPS IN 1941 AND 1942 WHEN ALL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WERE SUSPENDED BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC ISOLATION ENFORCED BY GERMANY. HOWEVER, IN 1943 SWEDEN ADOPTED AN INTELLIGENT RATIONING PROGRAM WHICH WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THAT LARGE SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES WERE SENT TO FINLAND, NORWAY AND HOLLAND THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

NORLIN, WHO ARRIVED IN HAVANA AFTER A 39-HOUR FLIGHT FROM STOCKHOLM, SAID SWEDISH AIRLINES (A.B) BEFORE THE WAR OPERATED CONNECTING FLIGHTS TO MOST OF THE LARGE CITIES IN NORTHERN EUROPE, INCLUDING BERLIN, PARIS AND MOSCOWS. HE SAID SWEDISH AIRLINES POST WAR PLANS INCLUDE EXTENSION OF ROUTES TO NORTH AND SOTUTH AMERICA.

"THE AVIATION INDUSTRY OF SWEDEN AFTER THE WAR WILL BE DEVELOPED FAR BEYOND ITS PRESENT FACILITIES NOW LIMITED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF SMALL MILITARY AIRPLANES, PROPELLORS, ENGINES AND INSTRUMENTS," HE DECLARED.

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NORLIN PREDICTED THE CONFERENCE "WILL ASSURE DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT ON A SOUND ECONOMIC BASIS WITH CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL THE COMMERCIAL AIR LINES OF THE WORLD." HE FORESEES FASTER AND MORE ECONOMICAL POST WAR AIR TRANSPORTATION THROUGH USE OF ADVANCED EQUIPMENT DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR.

HE SAID THE SWEDISH DELEGATION WOULD PROPOSE THAT AFTER THE WAR ALL FIRST CLASS MAIL BE TRANSPORTED BY AIR AT EXISTING POSTAGE RATES.

OTHER DELEGATES FROM SWEDEN, REPRESENTING AEROTRANSPORT (ABA) AND SWEDISH INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINES (SILA), ARE TORSTEN SODERQUST AND TORE H. NILERT.

APR 18 1945

HAVANA, CUBA, APRIL 17-(AP)-COL. C. YIENG LIU, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE CHINESE AIR MINISTRY AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCE IN WASHINGTON, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR STRICT ALLIED CONTROL OF ALL JAPANESE INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

THE 46-YEAR-OLD AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER AND LIASION OFFICER IN

APR 1 8 1945

30 24-24895

CHARGE OF LEND-LEASE AND PILOT TRAINING FOR CHINA'S AIR FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES, IN AN INTERVIEW SUID DE-CENTRALIZATION AND CONTROL OF HEAVY JAPANESE INDUSTRY WILL LARGELY FOLLOW THE PATTERN SET FOR DEFEATED GERMANY. "EVEN POWER PLANTS FEEDING NON-MILITARY INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN WILL HAVE TO BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED TO PREVENT THAT NATION FROM SECRETLY RE-ARMING FOR ANOTHER WAR," HE SADDED.

LIU, WHO IS REPRESENTING CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE HERE, PREDICTED THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC "SHOULD BE OVER WITHIN ONE YEAR EXCEPT FOR GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN SCATTERED JAP-HELD ISLAND AREASM"

HE SAID THE MAIN BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC WILL BE FOUGHT ON THE HOME ISLAND OF JAPAN MUCH IN THE MANNER OF PAST ISLAND INVASIONS WITH "LA FORCES STORMING THE HEART OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE WITH STRONG AIR AND NAVAL SUPPORT."

"IN THAT FINAL BATTLE," HE CONTINUED, "CHINESE FORCES WILL TAKE AN IMPORTANT PART. THE NEW CHINESE AIR FORCE--INCLUDING HEAVY BOMBERS--WILL EMERGE AS A LEADING ELEMENT IN THIS ASSAULT AND CHINESE TROOPS WILL JOIN IN THE LAND ATTACK."

CHINA LONG HAS PREPARED FOR ITS PART IN THIS GREATEST OF ALL BATTLES IN THE PACIFIC, HE ASSERTED, AND EVERY LOYAL CHINESE SOLDIER CONSIDERS IT "NOT ONNLY A DUTY BUT A SACRED HONOR TO HELP LEAD THE FINAL ASSAU

APR 1 8 1945

T."

LIU, A GRADUATE OF THE UNIIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND A CONFIDANT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, SAID THE FOREMOST PROBLEM FACING CHINA IN THE POSTWAR YEARSS IS THE WELDING OF A UNIFIED NATION.

"POLITICAL INSTABILITY HAS HURT CHINA'S WAR EFFORT," HE ADDED, "BUT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND HIS AIDES ARE CONSTANTLY AT WORK TRYING TO BRING ALL FACTIONS INTO A SINGLE, UNITED CHINA."

HE DESCRIBED THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CHINA "A STATE WITHIN A STATE--WITH A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT, ARMY AND EVEN WITH A CURRENCY OF THEIR OWN.5"

HE ADDED THAT ECONOMIV DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA WAS ANOTHER GREAT PROBLEM. "TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE EXTENDED TO ALL PORTIONS OF OUR LAND TO BRING ABOUT A STRONGER UNIFIED NATION," HE SAID. "CHINA'S AIRLINES WILL DO MUCH TO OPEN UP THE VAST INLAND AREAS OF CHINA TO WORLD CIVILIZATION.."

3"AFTER THE WAR CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY WILL REMAIN AS IT IS NOW-STRONGLY ALLIED WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS," COL. LIU PREDCTED. HE SAID CHINA WILL REMAIN COOPERATIVE TOWARD OTHER NATIONS BOTH POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY. "IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AIRLINES," HE ADDED, "CHINA WILL WELCOME FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ALTHOUGH WE HAVE PLANS EVENTUALLY FOR A SELF-SUSTAINING AVIATION INDUSTRY."

"CHINA WILL SEEK A MAJOR ROLE IN POLICING THE ORIENTAL AFTER THE WAR AND IN THIIS CHINA'S AIRFORCE MUST BE STRONG AND SELF-SUFFICIENT."

APR 1 8 1945

ASKED WHETHER CHINA WOULD SEEK IMPOSITION OF HARSH TERMS UPON A DEFEATED JAPA

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, APRIL 17-(AP)-TWO FLIERS, MISSING FOR 20 DAYS SINCE THEIR PLANE DISAPPEARED EN ROUTE FROM GALENA TO CANDLE, ALASKA, REACHED DEERING SUNDAY AFTERNOON BY DOG SLED. THEY WERE

HENRY DUNCAN OF CHICAGO AND GEORGE BUCKHART, DEERING, ALASKA.

SEARCH FOR THE PAIR HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ABANDONED.

APR 1 0 1945

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"CHINA WILL SEEK A MAJOR ROLE IN POLICINGG THE ORIENT AFTER THE WAR AND IN THIS CHINA'S AIRFORCE MUST BE STRONNG AND SELF-SUFFICIENT."

ASKED WHETHER CHINA WOULD SEEK IMPOSITION OF HARSH TERMS UPON A DEFEATED JAPAN, COL. LIU SAID.

"OUR PHILOSOPHY DOES NOT INCLUDE REVENGE. OUR HOPE IS THAT CHINA, WITH THE HELP OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS, WILL BE ABLE TO UNTIE THE KNOT OF MILITARISM WHICH HAS BOUND JAPAN FOR MANY YEARS. SINCE THE KNOT IS TIED, THEN REVENGE WOULD ONLY TEND TO MAKE THE KNOT TIGHTER. THE CHINESE PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS CONQUERED WITH THE HEART, NOT WITH FORCE."

CHINA WANTS ONLY THE RETURNN OF MANCHURIA AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA, HE DECLARED. AND FOR THE REST, HE ADDED, ONLY PEACE--"CENTURIES OF PEACE."

APR 1 8 1945

KA1AGRES

NEW YORK, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY DESCRIBED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIRST SPEECH AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE AS ONE "OF LITTLE INTEREST" AND LACKING IN A "PROMISED SENSATION", THE NAZI TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE HXXSXR GERMAN ACCOUNT SAID THE WILHELMSTRASSE CONSIDERED THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WOULD BE THE "TOUCHSTONE FOR TRUMAN'S ABILITIES," AND ADDED THAT SOVIET-BRITISH RIVALRY FOR INFLUENCE WITH THE NEW PRESIDENT "IS BECOMING DISCERNABLE."

ELC-OWI 53--955

NEW YORK, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE ZURICH CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE REPORTED TODAY THAT FRAU GERTRUD SCHOLZ-KLINK, LEADER OF THE FRAUENSCHAFT (NAZI WOMEN'S LEAGUE) HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE AT KONSTANZ, NEAR THE GERMAN-SWISS FRONTIER. THE DISPATCH WAS REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

APR 1 8 1945

-3- DASH--

FRAU SCHOLZ-KLINK AN EARLY AND ARDENT NAZI PARTY MEMBER, WAS DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN LEADERS, ESTABLISHED BY THE PARTY AT HOHENFELS CASTLE IN COBURG, WHICH NOW IS IN AMERICAN THIRD ARMY HANDS. SHE CREATED SOME COMMOTION DURING THE LATE THIRTIES WHEN SHE VISITED ENGLAND.

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APR 19 1945

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3D CROSSES CZECH BORDER AND BISECTS REICH; MAGDEBURG WON; CANADIANS AT ZUIDER ZEE; NAZIS REPORT SOVIET DRIVE TO FLANK BERLIN

FALL OF LEIPZIG NEAR, AMERICANS CLEAR MAGDEBURG

Bitter Battles Raging for Nuernberg, British Close on Hamburg.

APR 19 1945

RESISTANCE FIERCE

Ninth Army Builds Up Bridgehead for Final Drive on Berlin.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Thursday, April 19. —(AP) Infantrymen and tanks of the U. S. Third army slashed across the border of Czechoslovakia yesterday, cutting Germany in two geographically, while other American forces conquered Magdeburg, 60 miles southwest of Berlin, and drove almost to the heart of Leipzig, the Reich's fifth largest city.

The historic crossing into the Sudetenland, which Hitler annexed in 1938, was made north of Asch by doughboys of the 90th infantry division riding in jeeps and on the backs of tanks. Last night they were reported two miles inside Czechoslovakia in the vicinity of Gott-Mannszgrun, 10 miles east of the German city of Hof.

The last eight miles of the plunge to the border was made without opposition—symbolical of the present low state of Nazi arms—but a dispatch said brisk fire was encountered after Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's men and armor had crossed the line southwest of Chemnitz, at the western tip of Czechoslovakia.

As Patton's veteran troops plunged into one of the last Hitler's stolen nations, three other American armies fought to clear the important cities of Leipzig, Nuernberg and Duesseldorf, and British armor closed within 18 miles of the great North sea port of Hamburg at the apex of an advance along a 40-mile front.

Front dispatches last night said the historic city of Leipzig, site of Germany's renowned fairs, might fall within hours to Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army. On the sixth day of the siege of this city of more than 700,000 population doughboys had driven to the Elsterbecken canal and the Pliesse river, deep within Leipzig.

Use Flame Throwers

Magdeburg, the ruined industrial metropolis on the west bank of the Elbe river, was cleared by Lt. Gen William H. Simpson's Ninth army after two days of bitter fighting in which flame-throwing tanks were used to burn out the last fanatical Hitler youth snipers.

Far to the south fierce fighting raged inside Nuernberg, the Nazi party convention center, with Seventh army troops slowly driving back SS (Elite Guard) defenders.

Two other large cities, Halle and Dessau, both southwest of Berlin, also were under close siege by the First army and Halle was reported cleared except for its southern outskirts.

However, while these operations were underway there was an unexplained lull on the part of American armor and infantry in the most advanced positions, some of which have been reported as close as 75 miles to the Russians.

Ninth army troops continued to build up their bridgehead on the east bank of the Elbe, pointed toward Berlin, and beat off two small-scale counter-attacks during the day. But there still was no sign of a serious move toward the German capital.

The Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg had been penetrated at four different points by Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh army, but enemy resistance still was fierce in that bastion at the approaches to Hitler's holdout fortress in the Bavarian Alps. Ninety-six guns defending the city had been destroyed, damaged or captured in the past 24 hours.

Streicher Flees City

Julius Streicher, the Nazis' master Jew-baiter and bully who had directed the defense of Nuernberg, was reported to have fled the city four nights ago. Women were reported manning guns inside Nuernberg, as they were in Leipzig. Among prisoners taken from the Nuernberg garrison was a soldier with one arm. Two others had legs missing.

Canadian forces topped off their steady successes in Holland by reaching the Zuider Zee in the northern Netherlands. They also closed up to the southern shore of the great inland sea and were moving steadily toward Rotterdam. Amsterdam and Utrecht. The Nazis now hold only a fragment of the whole coastline of northern Holland, at a point west across an estuary from Emden.

Duesseldorf, last big city held by the Nazis in the devastated Ruhr pocket, was falling to the 17th American Airborne division. Only 125 square miles of the trap remained to be wiped out, and the disaster to the German army there promised to eclipse even that of Stalingrad on the Russian front.

309,484 Prisoners

Up to Tuesday night a total of 309,484 prisoners had been taken in the blackened area which was the cradle of German military might, and there were believed to be still some 50,000 Nazis in the region. German losses in killed and captured at Stalingrad were over 312,000.

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Hundreds of Allied warplanes hammered railroads and airfields the Germans need to defend Czechoslovakia against the deadly squeeze of the Russians and the Allies from the west and the east. In the day's principal attack more than 750 American heavy bombers pounded rail targets both in western Czechoslovakia and southern Germany and 600 escorting fighters slashed at airfields in the same area.

Train Yards Wrecked

Pilots reported that enemy movement by rail and highway had decreased markedly and said that trains and rail yards in Czechoslovakia from Eger to Karlsbad were in smoking ruins. A 47-car train headed southeast from Karlsbad was destroyed. Fighters wrecked seven tanks of an armored column spotted heading southwest, apparently toward Hitler's mountain redoubt.

Other Third army outfits pressed forward steadily behind the spearheading 90th infantry. The 89th infantry cleared Zwickau, 18 miles southwest of the besieged fortress city of Chemnitz, then crossed the Zwick Mulde river and drove five miles beyond to Thierfeld. Other 89th infantry units reached the area of Plohn, nine miles south of Zwickau.

The 26th infantry entered Weissenstadt, 16 miles northeast of Bayreuth, and the 87th infantry cleared Langenfeld, 10 miles southwest of Zwickau.

French troops driving southward toward Switzerland on the eastern bank of the upper Rhine, reached Dinghingen, 10 miles southwest of Offenburg, and pushed on through the heart of the Black Forest. The French took 1,800 prisoners Tuesday and surrounded another group of 2,400 south of Pforzheim.

(The Turkish radio reported a civilian uprising had broken out in Stuttgart, which is in the path of the French advance.)

French forces attacking the German held sea approaches to the Allied held Atlantic port of Bordeaux, captured another 700 Nazis, virtually ending the operation north of the Gironde river, but the Nazi garrison continued to fight hard south of the river.

The Ninth army's brilliant two-day mop-up of Magdeburg on the west bank of the Elbe apparently failed to yield Gen. Simpson's forces a bridge there across that stream. A front dispatch said the retiring Germans blew a highway bridge across the Elbe and were expected to destroy a rail span momentarily.

Magdeburg, once a city of 334,000 and the 20th largest in Germany, was badly smashed. In the assault which began after a heavy aerial bombardment early Tuesday the Second Armored division took the southern industrial section of the city, including a Krupp works, while the 30th infantry fought through the city's heart.

By noon Wednesday only a few blocks had not been cleared of snipers and of Hitler Youth fighting with the German version of the [illegible] flame-throwers. Tongues of flame sent licking among the rubble by American tanks soon stilled that last die-hard resistance. Some Nazis were holding out on an island in the middle of the Elbe opposite Magdeburg.

Before the firing had ceased the roads were filled with German refugees trying to get back into the ruined city and by former slave workers, who scrambled in the wreckage for food. There was no water.

Yanks Cut Germany In Two; Magdeburg Is Captured

APR 19 1945

APR 1 9 1945

Paris, April 18 (AP)—Tank-riding United States 3d Army Infantrymen invaded Czechoslovakia today, cutting Germany in two with a plunge into the Sudetenland, which Hitler annexed to the Reich after Munich in 1938.

The 90th Division invaded Czechoslovakia northwest of Asch in the northwestern tip of the country. The Americans had dashed 8 miles from the area of Hof, which is about 10 miles south of captured Plauen.

The last lap of the drive to cut Germany in two was made without opposition except for a brief flurry of gunfire in the German village of Prex, less than a mile from the border, a front dispatch said.

The 90th smashed 2 miles beyond the border to the vicinity of Gottmasgrun.

As General Patton's troops crossed the Czechoslovak frontier, the 1st Army stormed to within 4,000 yards of the center of surrounded Leipzig and the 7th Army cleared half the Nazi city of Nuernberg.

309,484 Captured In Ruhr

All along the front, General Eisenhower's armies were gathering strength for the final drive eastward to meet the Russians.

The Ruhr triumph assumed proportions of the greatest victory of the war, even more costly to the Germans than the defeat at Stalingrad. Already 309,484 prisoners have been taken from the trap and 50,000 more were expected to surrender today. The enemy also lost countless dead in the pocket.

The Germans lost 330,000 in killed and captured alone three years ago at Stalingrad in one of history's decisive battles.

DAY

Magdeburg Taken By Yanks

Supreme headquarters announced that 2,055,575 Germans had been captured in the West since D-Day. About 149,000 surrendered yesterday to swell the April total to 875,000.

In the meantime, the 9th Army captured Magdeburg, securing a firm anchor on the Elbe River opposite Berlin. The industrial and commercial center was the twentieth largest city of Germany before bombs and shells reduced it to the smoking ruins which the Hell on Wheels (2d Armored) and Old Hickory (30th) divisions captured.

Farther northwest, British tanks swept forward on a 40-mile front to within 18 miles of Hamburg and 12 of Harburg, which lies across the Elbe south of the great port. The British reached to within 8 miles of the lower Elbe and drove into the outskirts of Luneburg against scattered resistance.

Mountain Routes Still Open

The halving of Germany was of more geographical than immediate military importance, because the enemy still has circuitous contact between North and South Germany through the mountains of Czechoslovakia.

Censors would pass only the bare report that Czechoslovakia was entered.

Ahead of General Patton's army in Czechoslovakia, 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed rail junctions on lines which the Nazis would need either to make a stand or escape into the redoubt to the south.

Battling In Suburbs Of Bremen

APR 1 9 1945

Eastern Czechoslovakia has been deeply invaded by the Russians, who today were fighting within sight of the industrial city of Bruenn. It was the seventh, or perhaps the eighth country invaded by General Eisenhower's western armies. The others were France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, German, and Monaco. Some of Eisenhower's forces in the Maritime Alps may have crossed the Italian frontier as well.

Final battles continued inside the cities of Halle, Dusseldorf, Dessau and the suburbs of Bremen. The 3d Army entered Zwickau. The 7th Army, outflanking beleaguered Nuernberg, closed to within 85 miles of Munich and 140 of Halle except the southern outskirts. The main First Army battle, however, was in the fifth largest city of Leipzig, which was surrounded and cut off. The stout outer ring of defenses, some manned by sullen German girls, was cracked and at last reports—many hours old—the infantry was nearing the center of the Saxony city. Other troops who by-passed Leipzig were at least twelve miles east.

Hitler's home at Berchtesgaden. Chemnitz was under frontal assault.

Flame-throwing American Ninth Army tanks reduced the last snipers' nests in Magdeburg west of the Elbe River. Most of the Germans surrendered. The Second Armored Division captured the industrial southern part of the city including its Krupp works. The Thirtieth Division fought through the heart of Magdeburg past its thirteenth century cathedral. Armaments and aircraft works were found badly smashed up. The whole city was a great ruin.

Civilians Rush for Water.

As the battle reached the Elbe—last river before Berlin—civilians emerged from cellars and rushed for water. The Germans blew the righway bridge across the Elbe but, at last reports, the rail bridge still was intact. Germans held out on Rothishorn Island in the river as late as noon, in ancient forts. Before the sound of battle had died down, refugees and civilians who had fled started clamoring to get back in the city. Thousands of impressed foreign laborers scrambled for food in the ruins.

The First Army cleared all of Aachen except the northern outskirts.

Streicher in Nuernberg.

Seventh Army Yanks moved through the great sports area of Nuernberg, where Hitler used to make flamboyant speeches to the Nazis.

Julius Streicher, the Nazis' master Jew-baiter, who directed the defenses of the city, fled three nights ago and was succeeded by Kreisleiter Naumeister.

City officials ignored leaflets and telephoned surrender demands and the old Bavarian city—one of the handsomest in Germany—was pounded to bits by a heavy barrage from guns in a ten-mile perimiter around the city where the Nazis racial laws were born.

Canadians were reported unofficially to have reached the southern banks of the Zuider Zee and moved to within twenty miles of Amsterdam, a city of 793,526 which is the largest in the Netherlands.

Another trap in the Harz Mountains was reduced to about 175 square miles, half its original size, by First and Ninth Army.

French Are Mopping Up.

A special French communique announced the elimination of the Royan pocket north of the Gironde estuary, leading to Bordeaux, and the surrender of the remaining Germans of the garrison of Pointe de Grave on the south side of the estuary was under final attack. Freeing the great Atlantic port would be a great boon to French economy.

Another "forgotten front" flared into action in the Maritime Alps, where French Gen. Molle's troops captured several peaks and entered Briel, near the Italian border.

The North Sea port of Emden was almost within small arms range of Polish troops on the Ems Estuary opposite the city. Stuttgart in the south was outflanked by the French Army, which was rolling up the last of the Siegfried Line in the Black Forest. The French moved twenty-five miles southwest of Stuttgart.

APR 1 9 1945

Horror and Filth in Nazi Slave Camp

39,000 Starved Prisoners and Uncounted Dead Found When British Reach Belsen.

FRYE

British Second Army Headquarters, Germany, April 18 (A. P.).—Prisoners in the Belsen concentration camp, a stinking, filthy horror, were freed on Sunday by Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's men. The camp contained 39,000 persons still alive and uncounted dead.

It contained typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis, nakedness, starvation, dumps of unburied corpses in vast heaps, mounds covering great burial trenches, one cavernous pit half-filled with blackened bodies. There were children—500 of them—in the midst of this. Babies were born here daily.

Monument of Death.

These were the findings of a senior medical officer of the British Second Army who has been at the camp three days and says that "anything you have seen doesn't even begin the story." The living are being moved to the relative luxury of a nearby army barracks. Soon none will be left here except those with communicable diseases, too ill to move.

Eventually, says this officer, the only conceivable disposition of this Nazi monument will be destruction by fire. There were 2,000 women in three compounds in this camp and nearly 12,000 men in two other compounds. In adjacent barracks, in one corner of the vast Nazi camp, are 15,000 more prisoners who are fairly recent arrivals.

"Horror camp" is what the medical officer calls it. After his arrival at the camp, SS guards under the direction of their commander still were shooting prisoners who were trying to steal potatoes. The SS had failed to abide by the surrender terms to turn in their arms, because they feared the vengeance of the emaciated victims of their inhumanity.

SS Cleans Up Camp.

The SS men were disarmed promptly when discovered and assigned to cleaning up the camp as a slight measure of retribution. How many died here there is no way of knowing. Indefinite reports say 30,000 died in the last few months.

In the middle of the camp there is a mound eighty yards by thirty yards of the naked bodies of women, piled table-high. While the medical officer was inspecting the camp, he saw four girls carry another corpse from the hut and add it to this fearful stack of death, which was in plain view of the children's compound. A woman laid the body of her own child on the heap.

Most of the dead were victims not of disease, but starvation. The rations were three daily issues of watery soup, made of meal and a few vegetables. Once or twice a week a few bits of meat were thrown into the cooking cauldrons, but the issue was by huts, not individuals. Each hut leader sent four persons with large metal containers to bring the rations, but, in practical effect, the distribution was not supervised, and those too weak to fight for their own food got none.

Six Stages of Starvation.

They would lie on the filthy floors of the huts until the last thin trace of life had disappeared, and no one noticed. The insufficient bunks were occupied by the wasted remnants of two to three persons. One double-decked bunk might contain six diseases, six stages of advanced starvation.

People still are dying. The medical officer said that even with the best possible care and most careful diets, thousands cannot be saved. Doctors among the prisoners told the British they were treating 1,714 women with acute cases—there are bunks for 474. Of the men, there are 2,242 acute cases, occupying 1,900 bunks.

The improvised hospitals arranged by the prisoners received 125 women and sixty men daily. All the doctors have had typhus, but recovered.

Children Kept Alive.

The officer said that large consignments of Red Cross parcels sent by Jews reached the camp but never were distributed and were not used by the Germans, withheld apparently out of sheer malevolence. There is no indication what proportion of these civilian prisoners is Jews, but the assumption is that it is high.

Some inadequate medical stores were found in the camp. The officer said that two bright spots were that the kitchens were clean

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and well kept and that the children were in comparatively good condition. The women had used their wasting strength to keep the children clean and to get them as much food as possible.

The SS masters occasionally gave the children small bits of candy, the prisoners said.

German Civilians Watch Yanks Move into Leipzig

BY DON WHITEHEAD AND HAL BOYLE

LEIPZIG, Germany, April 18 (AP) Capture of Leipzig was only hours away tonight as troops of the U. S. First army pounded through the streets while thousands of German civilians, apparently unmindful of the battle, poured from basements and air raid shelters to watch.

Some Germans laughed and waved in genuine display of relief that the Americans had arrived. They gave little heed to the rattle of machinegun fire and the crashing of shells at the Elster river, which runs through the city's center, where hard, muddy American Doughboys pushed the Germans after advancing block by block through the city.

American forces moving against the heart of Leipzig and attacking from the south and west were putting the squeeze on an estimated 40,000 Germans inside the industrial and art center, fifth city of the Nazi Reich.

Troops of the 69th infantry division battled at the south, second infantry troops hit from the west, and the Ninth armored division advanced from the south and west.

Eerie March in Rain

Doughboys moved into the outskirts last night on the sixth day of the siege. Entrance into the warcrowded city of 1,000,000 came after an eerie march through the rain. Brilliant lightning coupled with flaming artillery bursts to guide the long, dark columns to their objectives.

Enemy rifles made brief stabs of flame along the route but these small strongpoints were quickly knocked out. No Nazi artillery shells fell as the Americans plodded along, covered by their own artillery, the explosions of which were lost in the noise of thunderclaps.

Maj. Robert Rashid of Berlin, Wis., said "there was resistance along the way. The Germans were dug in along some railroad tracks in the batteries they had rimming the city."

Capt. Edward L. Callahan of 6624 Lebanon Ave., Philadelphia, led the first company of troops into Leipzig and his men were the first to reach the river, moving in last night against light resistance.

"We just barreled in and shot 'em up," Callahan said, as he waited in a hastily-evacuated Nazi SS (Elite Guard) headquarters for time to attack across the river.

Civilians in Leipzig reported that some 1,200 picked German troops left the city two days ago for the mountainous "national redoubt" in the Bavarian Alps.

American troops fighting for possession of the city have encountered various resistance, including grounded Luftwaffe pilots, boyish Hitler Youth soldiers — some of whom became hysterical at the sight of their comrades' blood. Nazi prisoners said the Germans had been planning to use women as anti-aircraft gun crews at the more than 1,200 weapons ringing the city.

This latter scheme was called off by the Nazi High Command after 169 women were brought in for training and were bombed by American planes. The women were going through the motions of operating guns in "dummy" practice, prisoners said, when American planes attacking the regular gun emplacements overshot their targets and dumped their bombs squarely in the middle of the women's detachment. It was slaughter The remaining women became so hysterical that the experiment was called off. Forty of these women have been captured by American forces.

East of Leipzig the enemy resistance consisted almost solely of Hitler Youth, driven to sacrifice by propaganda appeals to "stand and die."

Boys Run in Terror

In almost every village Ninth armored division tanks had to crack through a thin wall of these boy fanatics, who usually run in terror after firing a few rounds from panzerfausts. Eight miles northeast of the city 40 boys fought on the western edge of the city and fought hard with rifles and panzerfausts (bazookas). Flak gunfire has about ceased. We have captured or destroyed practically every gun stubbornly for several minutes to hold up an armored column. The tanks blasted the Nazi positions with high-velocity guns, killing 10 of the juvenile "supermen" with the first burst. The others threw away their guns and either ran away or stood waiting for capture.

Leipzig itself is a shambles. Approximately 75 per cent of all the buildings and homes have been destroyed or severely damaged by bombs. Entering troops found the city in military disorder and civilian chaos. There was no water and no electricity, and hundreds of thousands of regular residents and refugees hugged the walls in basements where they had been living in fear of bombings and artillery shells. Hospitals were filled to overflowing.

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RANSOM GROUP GIVEN LIBERTY

Yanks Release 2,500 Jews Held By Hitler

With U.S. 9th Army on the Elbe River, Germany, April 18 (AP)—Approximately 2,500 Jews held by Hitler for ransom have been liberated by the 30th Division, it was announced tonight.

They were Jews held in a special concentration camp by the Nizas and exchanged for German prisoners through neutral countries. Some were freed by bribes from friends or relatives in North or South America.

No Food On Train

The 823d Tank Destroyer Battalion found the 3,000 prisoners packed like cattle in 45 cars, mostly freight, in the village of Garsleben, The Germans had been trying to rush the Jews to the Sudetenland from the concentration camp of Bergen-Belzen in the province of Hannover.

There were no sanitary facilities on the train and no food. Many of the captives had not eaten for three days and when released swarmed into a local bakery to lick up raw flour from the floor.

The commanding officer of the Tank Destroyer Battalion ordered the Orgomeister of Farsleben to kill some local cattle to feed the refugees.

Fifteen Have Typhus

Fifteen persons on the train had typhus an dsix more dead from disease when the train was found.

The train captain took the attitude he was "just a pawn" and was apathetic about the whole affair. At the same time he admitted that during the six months he spent at Bergen-Belzen 15,000 inmates died of various diseases. Persons released estimated that 25,000 had died of starvation in the last three months and said their bodies were placed in a crematory. When the smoke started attracting Allied aircraft the cremation had to be stopped.

NAZI MURDERER OF 1100 CAUGHT

Gardelegen, Germany, April 18 (A. P.).—The Nazi ringleader who planned and executed the mass slaughter by suffocation and fire of 1,100 political prisoners during an attempt to evacuate a concentration camp at nearby Mieste has been arrested and sent to a rear area prisoner of war cage, it was learned today. Many of his collaborators also have been captured by American soldiers who took this town, twenty-five miles northwest of Magdeburg. According to present plans, the ringleader will be brought back here for trial.

He is accused by the United States Ninth Army of having placed the victims in a brick warehouse which was turned into an inferno when Hitler Youth, on his orders, ignited gasoline-soaked straw on the floor. One of the six persons who escaped from the building said the victims included Belgian, French, Polish and Dutch prisoners.

The charred bodies in the warehouse were viewed by several thousand somber-faced American soldiers.

"I never was so sure before of exactly what I was fighting for," said a tall sergeant from Long Island. "Before this you would have said those stories were propaganda, but now you know they weren't. There are the bodies and all those guys are dead."

SULLEN MAGDEBURG DEFENDERS ROUTED

Hitler Youth Units and Civilians Crushed by Flamethrowers.

By WES GALLAGHER

MAGDEBURG, Germany, April 18.—(AP) The ancient city of Magdeburg was in American hands tonight after the last fanatical Hitler youth and sullen civilian resistor had been captured or burned to death by flame-throwing tanks.

Troops of the American 30th (Old Hickory) division seized the city bank and discovered considerable art treasures and $28,000,000 worth of German currency and silver.

Part of the city still was burning from the latest Allied air attacks as the U. S. Ninth Army's second armored and 30th infantry divisions gathered in about 1,000 soldier defenders of the town and killed considerable numbers of Hitler's juvenile warriors and Nazi civilians who had turned rifle and bazooka fire against the Americans.

This was the first time that civilians have been caught using the bazooka weapons—panzerfausts—in large numbers. Apparently the Germans were trying to turn the panzerfaust into a guerrilla weapon.

Flame-throwing tanks were brought into the town this morning and what resistance was left quickly disintegrated. American casualties were light, despite the etxensive use of the panzerfausts.

"These people have really gone to town with the panzerfaust," said Capt. David Easlick of Ann Arbor, Mich., operations officer for the first battalion of the 30th infantry's 117th regiment. "It looked like the Fourth of July last night," he added.

The civilians are as sullen as any yet encountered in Germany.

"We found plenty of civilians sniping and fighting with soldiers," said Major Harry Zeien of Fessenden, N. D., of the second armored division.

Only a fraction of the city's population of 306,446 was left in the city proper, which was badly destroyed by Eighth Air Force attacks on the Krupp tank factory, air craft works, synthetic oil plant and docks. The business and cathedral section of the city along the Elbe river were almost completely smashed.

Russians Make Stars From Nazi Red Tape

MAGDEBURG, April 18 (AP).—The American 30th Division has captured ten carloads of red tape, used by the Germans to make propaganda for the Nazi party.

Now former Russian prisoners of war are cutting red stars out of it.

U. S. Troops Capture Family of Fritz Kuhn

Former Bund Leader's Wife Got Funds From Nazi Party

BEFORE NUERNBERG, Germany, April 17 (Delayed) (AP).—Forty-fifth Division troops advancing toward Nuernberg caught up with the wife and twenty-one-year-old daughter of Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader, in a town north of Nuernberg yesterday.

Mrs. Kuhn was living comfortably on funds received from the Nazi party, but said she received no other special consideration. Both Mrs. Kuhn and her daughter, Waldraut, were arrested for further questioning.

Waldraut was born in Mexico City, as was her seventeen-year-old brother Walter. She had lived in the United States with her father and mother and went to school in Jackson Heights, New York City. She returned to Germany with her mother in 1938. Mrs. Kuhn returned to the United States to be near her husband, but returned to Germany in February, 1944, in a repatriation exchange.

TANKS SPEARHEAD RED ARMY DRIVE TOWARD CAPITAL

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Millions of Russians Massed for Final Assault on Berlin.

USE NEW WEAPONS

Powerful Armies Pour Across Oder and Neisse Rivers in Attack.

LONDON, Thursday, April 19 — (AP) Millions of Russians, spearheaded by new "breakthrough" tanks and automatic weapons throwing 325 shells a minute, were reported by the Germans today to be pouring across the Oder and Neisse rivers northeast and southeast of Berlin and directly into the city's eastern environs.

Moscow gave no official confirmation of any assault toward Berlin. The Nazis, however, reported heaviest pressure on a 60-mile arc 18 to 20 miles east of the city and said other powerful armies had crossed the lower Oder below the Baltic port of Stettin toward the plains northeast of Berlin and were across the Neisse river in Saxony south of the capital.

The situation on the Neisse front was complicated by a confused German broadcast saying that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army had succeeded in a breakthrough and implying that this force might be within 44 miles of the American First army fighting at Wurzen in the Leipzig area.

The Nazi announcer Walter Estermann of the Transocean Agency said:

"The Germans are still keeping check on enemy ground gains accruing to him after a successful breaching of the fortified main battle areas. The enemy is meeting with a violent response from our troops in this (Neisse) area.

"This success would remain even if Konev's fast tank spearheads should break through the fortified clearing of the wood of Finsterwalde, (50 miles) south of Berlin within the next few hours and threaten Berlin from the south by bringing the frontal defenses on the Oder to crash.

"But theer is nothing to confirm as yet the real menace this attempt would present. As long as the German tank attacks can bind Konev on the new north-south line—the Cottbus-Spremberg line—a great swing to the northwest is still a paper proposition."

The towns of Cottbus and Spremberg are 13 miles apart on a line 18 miles west of the Neisse. This position would be 27 miles west of the town of Finsterwade and 73 miles east of the Americans at Wurzen.

Russia Remains Silent

Moscow maintained official silence concerning those fronts, but Russian newspaper dispatches from that zone said Soviet troops could see fires in Berlin. One dispatch reported a sharp tank battle to keep reinforcements flowing into a bridgehead across a "swift-flowing, deep" river. Either the Neisse or the Oder east of Berlin would fit that description.

In their communique the Russians only announced gains in a two-way drive into Czechoslovakia, both aimed at the arsenal city of Bruenn (Brno); extension of the wedge pushing northward from Vienna; and continuation of a fight to exterminate the German garrison of Pillau, last Nazi-held ground on the Samland peninsula of East Prussia.

In the fighting at Pillau, the Russians said they captured 8,730 Germans on Tuesday, making a two-day prisoner bag of more than 14,000.

Berlin correspondent Fritz Koeltz said the Russians were using artillery to an "unimaginable extent" in their advance on Berlin from the east, and estimated that the Red army had fired more than 10,000 tons of shells in the sector between Frankfurt and the Oder bend during the first three days of an attack that started early Monday.

By German accounts, the Russians were converging on Berlin in an arc extending from Eberswalde, 18 miles northeast of the capital, through Bad Freienwalde, Wriezen, Neutrebbin, Alt, Friedland, Waikow, Diedersdorf and an area between Muellrose and Beeskow, 26 miles southeast of Berlin.

Late last night the Germans added that new forces were moving into this arc west of Zehden, which is 32 miles northeast of Berlin.

The Nazis said that from Stettin to Goerlitz, 2,500,000 Russians were on the offensive.

The Germans said tonight that nine Russian armies totalling 2,500,000 men were hammering into Berlin's eastern approaches and that other powerful Soviet forces had driven flanking wedges across the Oder and Neisse rivers north and south of the capital on a 200-mile front between Czecho-Slovakia and the Baltic.

News Blackout

The nearest Russian units supported by masses of tanks last were reported 18 and 20 miles from the gutted city before Berlin imposed a partial news blackout on what may be the final big battle of the war.

Moscow remained officially silent on the Berlin drive but dispatches to Russian newspapers from the Oder river front said Red army men could see fires inside the capital. One dispatch reported a sharp battle along a "swift-flowing deep river" to keep reinforcements flowing into an unspecified bridgehead. The Oder river east of Berlin would answer that description.

The Germans said a Soviet force —perhaps Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's second White Russian army which cleaned up the Danzig pocket—had crossed the lower Oder below the great Baltic port of Stettin on a 17-mile front between Schwedt, 40 miles north of Berlin, and Greifenhagen, 12 miles south of Stettin.

The Nazis also reported that a terrific tank battle was raging between Cottbus, 49 miles southeast of Berlin, and Goerlitz, near the Saxon border where the third major Russian offensive apparently was driving for a linkup with the Americans at Wurzen, 90 miles due west in the Leipzig area.

The central front, roughly a 60-mile arc from Eberswalde, 18 miles northeast of Berlin, to Muellrose, 29 miles southeast of the capital, was described by the Germans as writhing with battle as the Soviets drove through massive defenses of dragon's-teeth, interlocking concrete pillboxes and gun-emplacements. The main effort was reported to be a frontal assault from Seelow heights on the Kuestrin-Muencheberg road, but other claws ripped southwest from Wriezen, 24 miles from Berlin, and another tore up from the Frankfurt area.

German propagandists exhorted Berliners to brace themselves for a struggle inside the city and the Nazi Transocean Agency in a night broadcast intimated it expected the Russians to be at Berlin's city limits by Friday, saying "tomorrow and the day after one of the bloodiest battles of this war will develop before the gates of Berlin."

The German radio claimed nearly 600 Russian tanks had been destroyed in the Kuestrin-Frankfurt area since the beginning of the offensive Monday morning.

The Nazis said their defensive positions were being hammered incessantly by low-flying Russian fighter planes and fighter-bombers and declared Soviet reinforcements were piling into forward positions "as though on a conveyor belt."

Victory Banners Ready

A Moscow dispatch from the front said Red troops had prepared victory banners to be nailed up in Berlin. A picture published in an afternoon paper showed Russians in possession of a huge system of steel and concrete pillboxes connected with deep underground passages, protected on the surface by dragon's teeth. The caption said: "Soviet troops smash these powerful fortifications which lead to Berlin."

Great rivalry was reported among the divisions over which would be first inside the German capital. One dispatch told of a group of Soviet officers who mounted a half-ruined building, saw fires on the horizon and heard a divisional commander say, "There, Berlin burns. We see it with our naked eyes."

The Nazi commentators said the Reds were driving for the Stettin-Berlin Railroad which lies 12 miles west of Schwedt and 6 miles west of Griefenhagen. At Griefenhagen two arms of the Oder would have to be crossed but once in the clear the Russians could cut north to take Stettin from the rear. From Schwedt they could push straight toward the north German plain for a meeting with the British and Americans, or throw a pincers southward on Berlin.

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Reds Open Third Drive To Join Their Allies

APR 1 KASISCHKE

London, April 18 (AP)—German broadcasts declared today the battle for the eastern approaches to Berlin had "reached its climax," with Russian breaching defense lines only 18 or 20 miles from the capital, and that the Soviets had launched a third offensive south of Stettin aimed at linking with the Allies on the North German plain.

Front dispatches to Moscow asserted the Russians could see Berlin burning, but did not yet specify that any offensive was under way.

Nine Russian armies are smashing toward Berlin, the Germans said, conceding Red Army gains through the strong hedgehog positions in the blazing arc east and northeast of the bomb-shattered city.

New Drive Described

The Germans declared Stalin had thrown in a third offensive on a 17-mile Oder River front south of Stettin, intending to slice in between that Baltic port and Berlin, and join the Western Allies north and [illegible] Berlin. This drive has assumed great dimensions, the broadcasts said.

The Germans declared Marshal Ivan Konev had expanded his surge across the Neisse River southeast of Berlin to a 45-mile front, and was nearing Cottbus, on the Spree River, 48 miles from Berlin. Moscow has not confirmed any of these three enemy-reported drives.

"Hundreds Of Tanks"

Capt. Ernst von Hammer declared nine Russian armies were striking toward Berlin and "hundreds of tanks are rolling over the plowed-up battlefield . . . The battle has reached its climax."

Transocean said the Russians had pushed south from Wriezen and west from Seelow, where they would be less than 20 miles from Greater Berlin and astride main roads. One Russian frontal drive, it added, is hitting west along a main road from Kuestrin to Muencheberg, only 17 miles from Berlin. A deep penetration south of Frankfurt also was reported.

Transocean declared 2,500,000 Soviet troops were attacking toward the capital and "their 2,500 artillery guns and 1,600 mortars fired more than half a million salvos in the last 24 hours.

Bloodiest Battle Predicted

"Tomorrow and the day after one of the bloodiest battles of this war will develop before the gates of Berlin," the agency added, while propagandists called on Berliners to brace for a bloody struggle inside the city.

"History has singled out Berlin to be a breakwater of the Russian tidal wave after having stood up for years to Allied air onslaught," one declared.

Front dispatches from the Red Army, dated "near Berlin," said Russian troops carried banners ready to nail to flagpoles in the city. One Moscow newspaper printed photographs of Russians in a huge system of tunnel-connected steel and concrete pillboxes, fronted by lines of anti-tank obstacles. A caption said: "With powerful operations, Soviet troops smash these powerful fortifications which lead to Berlin."

Lunging Toward Railroad

Transocean said the latest Russian offensive hit on a line from Schwedt, 48 miles northeast of Berlin, to Greifenhagen, 12 miles south of Stettin, and was lunging toward the Stettin-Berlin railway.

Konev's push west from the Neisse spread along a 45-mile front from Forst to Goerlitz, Transocean said, reporting terriffic fighting and heavy tank battles "in the forest country southeast of Cottbus" on the Spree. Konev's troops are 75 miles or less from Americans pushing toward Dresden.

Near Ancient Battlefield

Moscow dispatches said Soviets in Czechoslovakia had sighted the ancient battlefield of Austerlitz—where Napoleon defeated Russians and Austrians in 1805—in their drive toward the arms center of Bruenn, 12 miles northwest of Austerlitz. German columns were reported being thrown back upon Bruenn despite their heavy anti-tank fire.

Other Russians were ripping the Nazi line along the Erlauf River between St. Poelten and Linz, and one column was reported at the outskirts of Melk, on the Danube, 40 miles west of Vienna.

One dispatch to Moscow from the Berlin front said a divisional commander told his adjutant, "Let's go see the work of our Allies." The group then went up a steep, half-ruined staircase, it continued.

"There, seen on the horizon, was red flame and the sky was like a nervous tick, often winking with the golden spots of anti-aircraft bursts."

"Look," the divisional commander said, "there Berlin burns. We see it with our naked eyes."

Soviet veterans, the dispatch added, carried banners reading: "Banner of Victory. Death to the German invaders. This erected in Berlin by the Famous 'X' Infantry Regiment of the Heroic 'X' Guard Division."

Lines Pierced In Austria

On the Austrian front, the Russians reported Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's troops west of Vienna hammering great holes in the Nazi line along the Erlauf River, between St. Poelten and Linz. One Red Army column was reported to have reached the outskirts of Melk, on the Danube, 40 miles west of Vienna and 15 miles beyond St. Poelten.

In an order of the day, Marshal Stalin yesterday announced the fall of Zistersdorf, oil producing center 25 miles northeast of Vienna. Other Red Army elements drove up toward Bruenn (Brno) in Czechoslovakia.

Bader, Legless RAF Flier, Freed by Yanks in Reich

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 18—RAF Wing Comdr. Douglas Bader, famous legless fighter pilot, has been freed by American troops after three years in German prison camps, it was disclosed today.

The [illegible] who won renown during the Battle of Britain, had thrice escaped from German camps but was recaptured each time. His Nazi captors finally took his artificial legs away from him.

Streicher Flees Nuernberg

PARIS, April 18 (AP).—Julius Streicher, the Nazis' master Jew-baiter and bully who had directed the defense of Nuernberg, was reported to have fled the city four nights ago. Women were reported manning guns inside Nuernberg, as they were in Leipzig.

Papen Held UnderGuard In French Private Home

Reds Suspicious About Capture of Diplomat and Financiers

PARIS, April 18 (AP).—Franz von Papen, German diplomat who was captured by the Allies, arrived on Sunday night with his son and son-in-law at a French city and is being held under guard in a private home, it was learned today. (The Paris radio said the city was Reims.)

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PRINCESS MAFALDA REPORTED KILLED

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Daughter Of King Of Italy Said To Be Air-Raid Victim

KENNEDY

Paris, April 18 (AP)—Repatriated French citizens who arrived in Paris today from the infamous Nazi Buchenwald prison camp reported that Princess Mafalda of Hesse, daughter of the King of Italy, was killed in an air raid last August 26 while confined in a reserved section of the prison.

One former Buchenwald prisoner, Julian Gain, previous administrator of the French National Library, brought word that Leon Blum, one-time Premier of France, once reported hanged at Lublin, had been removed from the camp by the Germans to some unknown destination.

The repatriates said a number of other prominent persons had died.

Infanticide Story

In all, more than 8,000 of France's 2,500,000 prisoners of the Germans and deported citizens arrived in Paris today in another installment of one of the greatest mass repatriations in history. Two hundred planes carrying repatriates landed at fields around the capital, and in some cases those to be brought home first were picked by lot.

Countless human dramas are being enacted daily as the repatriates return home.

One story—perhaps mythical—concerns a prisoner who returned home to find his wife watching over an infant in a cradle. Enraged, he seized the baby and threw it from a window, only to learn that it was the child of a neighbor, for whom his wife was minding it.

Prisoner For 30 Years

There has been no official confirmation of this tale, but hundreds of persons say it is true.

Paris' biggest railway station, the Gare d'Orsay, has been converted into a reception center for repatriates, who are sorted out in dozens and shipped home by every battered truck the Government has been able to muster. Families of men wait at the station.

Another story, which the semi-official French press agency reported had been confirmed, said one of the liberated prisoners had been captured during the first World War and had been in jail in Germany ever since—in all, almost 30 years.

MRS. LUCE TO DEPART FOR HOME THIS WEEK

DAY

PARIS, April 18.—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut Republican, said today she expected to leave home at the end of the week, despite a slight illness. Mrs. Luce, who arrived recently from Italy, was hospitalized after being taken ill in her Paris hotel with a minor gastric disorder.

Reports About Franco Retirement Credited

Paris, April 18 (AP) — Reports gained in diplomatic circles today that Gen. Francisco Franco is about to retire as head of Spain and that he will be succeeded within a few days by Gen. Antonio Aranda.

Confirmation was lacking, but usually well-informed observers were inclined to place credence in the report. They indicated the Spanish dictator long ago had completed plans to quit as head of the state and the imminent defeat of Germany was believed to have crystalized his decision.

It was reported that Aranda had been assured the support of a number of Spanish leaders, including former Premier Joaquin Chapatrieta and Diego Hidalgo, radical republican leader. The Paris newspaper *Liberation* said the forthcoming new Government would dissolve the Falange and hold a general election as soon as possible.

NIGHT

Prisoners Traded at Dunkerque

LILLE, France, April 18 (AP).—An exchange of prisoners and evacuation of 200 civilians from the Dunkerque pocket took place today during a twenty-four-hour truce between the German garrison and the Allied force besieging the port.

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Belfast Premier's Son Killed

BELFAST, April 18 (AP).—Lieutenant Henry Brooke, youngest son of Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and grandnephew of Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, England's chief of the imperial general staff, has been killed in action, it was announced today. Sir Basil's eldest son also was killed in action in this war.

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4,000 TONS HIT HELGOLAND

Major Part Of German U-Boat Fleet Believed There

CHAMBERLAIN

London, April 18 (AP)—Germany's North Sea island fortress of Helgoland was carpeted with approximately 4,000 tons of explosives today by nearly 1,000 RAF heavy bombers making a record attack on the navy base which now is believed sheltering the major part of Hitler's U-boat fleet.

About 75 Flying Fortresses of the United States 8th Air Force bombed a railway yard and transformer station at Traunstein, 23 miles northwest of Hitler's Alpine hideout at Berchtesgaden.

This group was part of a force of 750 American heavy bombers which smashed at freight yards and rail facilities deep in southern Germany and in western Czechoslovakia for the third straight day. That is the area between the American and Russian armies.

NIGHT

600 Fighters Along

The heavy bombers were accompanied by 600 Mustangs and Thunderbolts strafing all airdromes in the area in a hunt which already has brought the destruction of 2,950 German planes in eleven days, and the total of 1,483 in the last two days.

The American flyers failed to find German planes on the ground today, however, and the 8th Air Force reported destroying only one aircraft on the ground and three in the air. Four United States bombers and one fighter were missing.

United States 9th Air Force fighter-bombers flew 1,137 sorties at a cost of two planes, destroying nineteen German aircraft on eleven fields and shooting down seventeen in combat. The 9th also lost one twin-engined bomber out of 600 sorties.

U-Boat Offensive Seen

Helgoland is just a dot in the North Sea but it is one of Germany's most vital naval bases and submarine lairs, becoming increasingly so since the ports of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg and Bremen have been repeatedly attacked in the last month. Enemy submarines sheltered at Helgoland are believed being readied for an intensified spring offensive on Allied convoy routes.

The Helgoland attack, the first on that area by the RAF in fifteen months, probably was timed also to catch any units of the Nazi high-seas fleet which now might be seeking refuge there.

Spitfires and Mustangs guarded the 1,000-bomber force, one of the largest dispatched in daylight by the RAF. An airdrome on the island of Dune, three fourths of a mile from Helgoland, also was attacked.

1,500-Mile Round Trip

Eight Air Force Liberators and Flying Fortresses attacked rail yards, transformer stations and other facilities at Pilsen, Klattau (Klatovy), 30 miles to the south, and Kolin, 35 miles east of Prague—all in Czechoslovakia. The Kolin operation required a 1,500-mile round trip, one of the longest ever made by Britain-based American heavy bombers.

In addition to Traunstein, other German targets were Rosenheim, 30 miles southeast of Munich; the border town of Passau, on the Danube 75 miles southeast of Regensburg, and Straubing, halfway between Passau and Regensburg on a main railroad line.

The Traunstein raid was the third by American heavy bombers close to Berchtesgaden. It was the first time that United States heavy bombers based in Britain had hit that close, however.

Storage Depot Hit

Late in 1944 and again on February 25, 1945, heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force based in Italy atacked rail yards at Salzburg, 15 miles north of Berchtesgaden. Last February 20 rocket-firing Italy-based American Thunderbolts raked all rail sidings in Berchtesgaden itself.

Nearly 500 United States 9th Air Force fighter-bombers scoured rail traffic during the morning along the Czechoslovak border from the area of Plauen to near Regensburg, while a force of two-engined bombers went after the 100,000-ton synthetic oil storage depot at Neuburg, 50 miles south of Nuernberg.

Ninth Air Force planes shot down four German aircraft and destroyed two others on the ground during the morning.

Pilots reported only a slight movement of enemy troops in the Eger-Karlsbad area of Czechoslovakia and saw many trains and rail yards smoldering after repeated attacks in this region in the last few days.

Yanks Bomb Railyards Near Berchtesgaden

APR 19 19

JAMESON

London, April 18 (AP)—United States heavy bombers today battered railyards at Traunstein, in southeastern Germany, less than 25 miles from Hitler's mountain stronghold at Berchtesgaden.

The force hitting Traunstein was part of a fleet of more than 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators that attacked ten rail objectives in southern Germany and western Czechoslovakia.

DAY

Another target was Rosenheim, just north of the Austrian border and within 40 miles of Berchtesgaden.

Rocket-firing American Thunderbolts based in Italy attacked Berchtesgaden itself February 20.

North Sea Base Hit

Close to 1,000 RAF and Canadian bombers, following up a night attack on railway yards near the Czechoslovak frontier, made a concentrated attack in clear weather today on the German North Sea naval base of Helgoland. A number of German warships were believed to be hiding there.

Fighters escorting the American heavy bombers raided airfields in southern Germany and western Czechoslovakia in another ruinous blow at the diminishing German air force.

During the night Berlin was pounded by the first co-ordinated double blow from British and Russian bombers. Other night-flying planes hammered Nazi escape railways into Czechoslovakia.

Third Straight Day For Fighters

Today's assault was the third straight day of hunting by United States fighter fleets writing off the German air force. Hundreds of German planes still were jammed on airfields, most unable to fly for lack of fuel.

B-26 Marauders bombed a 100,000-ton capacity oil storage depot at Neuberg, in Bavaria. Ninth Air Force planes shot down four German planes and destroyed two others aground during the morning.

The combined raid on the German capital began about 11 P.M. when RAF Mosquitos sailed in with their nightly load of 2,000-pou bombs. Just about the time Berliners were coming from their shelters a formation of Russian planes drove in from the east.

APR 19 1945

LONDON POLES SPURN ACCORD

Exiled Group Split With Mikolajczyk Indicated

SINGLETON

London, April 18 (AP)—Poland's exiled Government, split with the peasant leader Stanislaw Mikolajczyk on policy, spurned in advance today any compromise formation of a Soviet-sponsored Polish administration without British and American consultations.

A spokesman for the Government interpreted Prime Minister Churchill's cancellation of a Commons speech scheduled for Thursday as an admission that the British Government was not being kept informed of Polish-Soviet talks reported in progress in Moscow.

Eyes "Degree Of Pressure"

Simultaneously, the official acknowledged the possibility of the formation of another Soviet-sponsored provisional government, but maintained that such a creation would be directly dependent upon the "degree of pressure" exercised by Russia.

With the Polish Government here expressing determination to stand pat against compromise with the U.S.S.R, the spokesman said it had received no word from sixteen Polish leaders who were reported recently to have left their homeland in the company of Soviet officials.

He said there was a possibility that some of these might be persuaded to join the Warsaw regime and that the joint group might then be introduced by Russia to the United Nations as the new Polish Government on a take-it or leave-it basis.

"Such a group," he said, "would not be representative. Such a group would be under the direct control of Russia."

May Seek Hearing In U.S.

The possibility developed that Premier Tomas Arciszewski would seek a hearing at the coming meeting in the United States of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Secretary of State Stettinius. There is some likelihood that Mikolajczyk might be summoned to the United States to take part in the consultations.

Mikoljczyk, former Premier who has been regarded in British and American quarters as a potential choice to head the coalition group, a few days ago issued a statement expressing accord with the Crimea conference's plan for the formation of a new Polish "national unity" adminstration.

Nazi Lists 9 Zones For Holdout Battle

APR 19 1945

DENNEHY

London, April 18 (AP)—Establishment of nine major fighting zones where Germany's remaining forces plan to carry on the war to the bitter end, even though geographically isolated, was announced today by Max Krull, DNB commentator.

"The organic structure of the German front has ceased to exist," said Krull. "The terms West front and East front have lost their meaning."

DAY

He declared that the "newly German-formed fighting zones" all were "self-contained in an operational sense."

Pocket Battle Foreseen

His statement, implying an imminent junction of the Russian and American armies, represented enemy acknowledgment of a belief expressed on the Allied side for some time—that the European war eventually would devolve into fighting in a number of isolated pockets.

Two of the zones he mentioned—the Ruhr and the Dutch front—already are definite pockets. Allied troops are steadily whittling down each and taking out numbers of prisoners.

Another was Fortress Bavaria, including Hitler's mountain hideout at Berchtesgaden. By many accounts, the Germans have hauled vast quantities of supplies into this region and have built the strongest kind of fortifications.

Redoubt Called Bluff

A Stockholm dispatch this morning, however, said the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* had quoted a recently returned Swede who has lived in Germany for years as saying the story that the Bavarian Alps have been converted into a final redoubt "appears to be a bluff."

The remaining fighting zones listed by Krull were the Brandenburg area, which includes Berlin; the region of Saxony-Franconia, where Chemnitz is being assaulted; Norway, which he said still was intact; the northern coastal sector, from Emden, Wilhelmshaven and Bremen eastward across Denmark land approaches to beyond Hamburg; Bohemia-Moravia and northern Italy.

Reds Criticized in London

Papers Censure Refusal to Allow Reporters to Visit Vienna

LONDON, April 18 (AP). — Two London newspapers took the Soviet government to task today on the ground that accredited American and British correspondents have not been permitted to visit captured Vienna.

Characterizing the fall of Vienna as one of the great stories of the war, "The News Chronicle" accused the Russians of being unreasonable.

"The Daily Mail" said: "The Russians should know that the conspiratorial atmosphere they maintain in their refusal to admit the western press gives rise to deplorable impressions."

Kerr To Travel To D.C. For Parley

APR 19 1945

London, April 18 (AP)—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, will go to Washington to sit in on a conference of the Big Three Foreign Secretaries, it was learned tonight.

With the Washington announcement that W. Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, is also returning to Washington, there was speculation here that the three-man commission named at Yalta to lay the groundwork for the new Polish provisional government would meet again before the San Francisco conference opens.

Harriman, Sir Archibald and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, who will represent Russia at San Francisco, form the commission.

DAY

Action On Note

United States Secretary of State Stettinius's disclosure that a new note had just been received from Stalin met with little surprise here, although authoritative quarters said they had no knowledge of a similar note being received by London.

This series of developments, following Prime Minister Churchill's decision to cancel a statement to Commons tomorrow on the Polish question, led to belief the Polish issue had reached a showdown stage. Stalin is understood to be standing firm in insistence that the Lublin Polish Government be invited to San Francisco unless a new government can be formed.

Allies Warn Nazis On Scuttling Ships

London, April 18 (AP)—Supreme Allied headquarters warned German merchant seamen tonight to ignore any Nazi orders to scuttle their ships and bluntly announced that Germany would have to depend on its own fleet for any supplies it got from the outside world.

"There will be no Allied shipping available for German needs," the Nazi seamen were told in a broadcast transmitted in the name of General Eisenhower. "Germany will have to depend for her own supplies on her own merchant shipping."

NIGHT

"The time is drawing near when the North Sea ports of Germany will work under Allied control," the message said.

"In the little time that is left before organized resistance ceases, the fanatics whose power has been broken from the Rhine to the Elbe will try to create starvation and chaos by ordering ships to be scuttled, by sending ships and crews into Norwegian ports and by recruiting seamen for the *Volkssturm*."

The message declared the German seamen could organize now and "frustrate that plan and protect yourselves and your ships."

WARNING IS ISSUED TO GERMAN SEAMEN

LONDON, April 18—(AP) Declaring there "will be no Allied shipping available for German needs," Allied Supreme headquarters called on merchant seamen in north German ports by radio today to prevent Nazi fanatics from trying "to create starvation and chaos by ordering ships to be scuttled."

"In the little time that is left before organized resistance ceases," the broadcast said, "the fanatics whose power has been broken from the Rhine to the Elbe will try to create starvation and chaos by ordering ships to be scuttled; by sending ships and crews into Norwegian ports; and by recruiting seamen for the Volksturm.

"By organizing now, you can frustrate that plan and protect yourselves and your ships."

BRITISH QUITTING AIR RAID SHELTERS

APR 1 9 1945

By BARBARA WACE

LONDON, April 18—(AP) Britain's front line civilian army is handing back its uniforms, gas masks and hoses. Shelter dwellers are saying goodbye to the bunks which have been home to many for more than four years.

Hundreds of complicated contraptions for boiling tea are being dismantled and dart boards are being taken down.

Down in "Aldwych Village," an abandoned subway station used as a deep shelter, Shelter Warden Kate May said her charges had shrunk from 1,400 to 250 persons. She and her husband, Henry May, a steeplejack, have had the sole responsibility for the hundreds sheltering there. "Without a single holiday they have given their services free."

Although the air raid protection service still is functioning, it is only a skeleton of the organization it once was at the height of the air war against Britain.

The feeling of the remaining members of the ARP is bitter against the average person in the street. A grey-haired father of eight children, said: "People used to laugh at us when we were practicing before the blitz. Then when the blitz came we were lovely people and heros and everything. Now we get the raspberries again, we hear them talking as they pass the ARP post. They've already forgotten the bad days."

FLYERS IN ENGLAND GOING TO PACIFIC

London, April 18 (A. P.).—The prospect of an early transfer to the Pacific war zone was a subject of intense speculation today for approximately 20,000 American heavy bomber airmen in England, [illegible] of whom already are prepared to return to the United States for training as Superfortress teams. There is a possibility, however, that one bomber division from the United States Eight Air Force may remain in England at least six months to assist the Allied armies in cleaning up any isolated pockets of German resistance.

Crews fresh from American training fields will replace many men to be sent back for B-29 training, but a steady increase is anticipated in the number released from the European theater for potential duty in the Pacific. The division to remain would act as a police force to stamp out any minor uprisings that fanatical Nazis might be able to create.

Veteran bomber crews who have been here the longest probably would make up the police force, with the younger men sent out to blast the Japanese. The declaration on Monday by Gen. Carl Spaatz that the strategic air war against Germany has been won and that bombing from now on will be tactical has heightened speculation over the future of both the Eighth Air Force and the United States Fifteenth, based in Italy.

Large numbers of veterans have volunteered for Pacific duty, and probably will get their wish if the Army feels that they can be more valuable in combat than as instructors.

APR 1 9 1945

One-Day Parliamentary Rebel Comes To Heel

London, April 18 (AP)—Parliament's one-day rebel against ceremoney yielded to tradition today in order to take his seat in the Hous of Commons and plead the cause of self-government for his Scottish countrymen.

Sturdy, tousle-haired Dr. Robert McIntyre, 21, reluctantly bowed to the 300-year-old custom that each new member must be presented formally to the speaker by two members before he can take his seat.

The lone elected representative of the Scottish Nationalist party, he refused yesterday to accept introductory sponsorship, holding that it would mean associations with "London-controlled parties."

Today he relented, but after being presented, with his back to Prime Minister Churchill, he shouted suddenly, "I do this under protest. It wa sthe only way of taking my seat."

New Croat Regime Formed

London, *Thursday*, April 19 (AP). The Moscow radio said today a new Croat Government headed by Radevisko Jerkstulovic, and a new Macedonian People's government under Lazar Kutchevski, had been formed and would enter the Yugoslav federation. The broadcast quoted dispatches from Belgrade.

JAPS SAY THEY ARE BETTER THAN NAZIS

London, April 18 (A. P.).—A Japanese broadcast boasted today that the Japanese soldier is a better fighter than the Nazi superman and would prevent Allied troops from landing in Japan, even though the Germans could not keep the Americans and British from landing in France.

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—A German broadcast tonight declared that the Nazi party's congress hall was in flames as Americans fought into Nuremberg.

IRANIAN GOVT. DEFEATED

LONDON, Thursday, April 19—(AP) The Moscow radio reported today that the Iranian government had been defeated on a vote of confidence and was expected to resign. The broadcast quoted a Tass agency dispatch from Tehran.

DIPLOMATS FLEE TOKYO

LONDON, April 18—(AP) Foreign diplomats have fled Tokyo because of the increasing tempo and severity of American air raids and have taken refuge at Karuizawa, mountain resort 90 miles northwest of the capital, the German agency Transocean said tonight, quoting a Tokyo dispatch.

Polish Council to Meet.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—The Polish National Council (provisional parliament) will be convened in Warsaw on May 3 for a three-day session to hear reports from the President and Prime Minister of the Polish Provisional government, the Moscow radio said today.

Russia Honors Air Force Chief

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Marshal Alexander Alexandrovich Novikoff, chief of the Red Air Force, has been named a Hero of the Soviet Union, the Moscow radio announced today. The high honor was conferred for "exemplary fulfillment of combat assignments in the frontal struggle against the German invaders, for valor and heroism."

ALLIES HEAD FOR BOLOGNA

Nazis Fight Stubbornly With Infantry Counterattacks

M. MORAN

Rome, April 18 (AP)—Polish and Indian troops of the British 8th Army crossed the Gaiana Canal 10 miles east of Bologna today and American 5th Army forces drove within 12 and 14 miles south and southwest of that city, which is the first major objective in the campaign to knock out the German Army in Italy.

Italian and New Zealand units in the 8th Army reached the Gaiana on a broad front, while to the northeast other 8th Army forces pressed against determined resistance in the forefield of the enemy's so-called "Genghis Khan Line" covering the Po River approaches and Bologna.

Germans Are Stubborn

This line, running along the Idece River from a point south of Bologna northeastward to Boccaleone and thence along the Sabbiosola Canal to Lake Comacchio, is described as the third and toughest of the German defensive positions northeast of Bologna.

While the 8th Army captured bypassed Argenta, 24 miles northeast of Bologna, and speared within 1,000 yards of Boccaleone, the Germans fought back stubbornly with tank-supported infantry counterattacks.

South of Bologna in advances on both sides of the Bologna-Florence highway, 5th Army troops took Monteramici and San Prospero against fanatical resistance from enemy troops in scores of caves, tunnels and pillboxes.

Prisoner Kills Self

Associated Press Correspondent Sid Feder quoted American officers as saying the suicide resistance being encountered was due to a proclamation by Hitler and Himmler that reprisals would be taken against the family of any soldier who surrenders or fails to fight to the last bullet.

One German prisoner, Feder reported, committed suicide after his capture.

Polish troops who beat down German resistance advanced 2 miles beyond Castel San Pietro.

Two Peaks Captured

Fifth Army troops captured Monteramici, 1,900-foot peak some 3,000 yards west of Highway 65 and 12 miles south of Bologna. South African troops attached to the 5th moved ahead 1½ miles from Monte Solo. The United States 1st Armored Division took Mount Davigo, 1,600-foot peak.

The 10th Mountain Division advanced more than 1,000 yards over difficult terrain from Mount Moscoso and along the west coast Allied forces were driving toward La Spezia.

Gurhka troops of the British 8th enlarged their bridgehead over the Marina Canal.

The aerial round-the-clock offensive continued with Allied warplanes lashing at the enemy from the front line back to rear supply dumps, troop concentrations and road and rail communications.

ALLIES 10 MILES FROM BOLOGNA

APR 1 9 1945

Poles of Eighth Army Make Nearest Advance.

HEINZERLING

Rome, April 18 (A. P.).—Polish troops of the Eighth Army, advancing up the Po Valley, drove today to within ten miles of Bologna, major German base in northern Italy.

[Heavy guns of the Allies opened fire on Bologna's railway station, the British radio reported in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

Fifth Army forces also fought closer to the city from the south, battering through enemy troops entrenched in scores of caves, tunnels and pillboxes along the mountain highway from Florence.

Other Eighth Army forces have advanced beyond Argenta on the extreme right, cutting the German off from this strong point in the Argenta Gap, the key to Ferrara and the Po Valley. The Germans were still holding out in Argenta, but they appeared to be trapped, with Allied troops astride the railway a little more than a mile beyond the town.

The bridgehead over the Marina canal, next water barrier to Ferrara and the Po Valley, was enlarged and strengthened, with heavy casualties inflicted on the Germans. Polish troops who had spearheaded the advance north of Highway 9 fought their way two miles beyond Castel San Pietro.

Pushing out from captured Medicina, fourteen miles northeast of Bologna, Indian troops reached the Canal di Medicina, four miles to the northeast. West of Medicina New Zealand troops blasted their way to 4,000 yards across a maze of water obstacles to reach the Gaina Canal on a two-mile front.

Italian troops 2 miles beyond the Sillaro River were chasing the Germans from one hill position to the next. They had captured 1,000 prisoners in the last 24 hours.

Peak Captured

Monte Rumici, 1,900-foot peak which opposing armies have fought over for months, fell to 5th Army troops. It is about 3,000 yards west of Highway 65.

South African troops southeast of captured Monte Sole gained about a mile and a half and the United States Armored Division captured 1,600-foot Mount Davigo, overlooking Highway 64.

The United States 10th Mountain Division pushed off from Mount Moscoso and advanced more than 1,000 yards over difficult terrain thickly studded with German defense positions.

Along the west coast, other 5th Army troops advanced more than a mile in the area northwest of Tortonovo.

Fear Of Reprisal Shown

With the U.S. 5th Army South of Bologna, April 17 [*AP—Delayed*]. American officers believe that the fanatical resistance being put up by the Nazis in this sector of the Italian front has reached new heights due to a proclamation from Hitler and Himmler that reprisals will be taken against the family of any soldier who surrenders or fails to fight to the last bullet.

The Americans reached that conclusion after questioning the comparatively few prisoners taken. The captives said they had been forced by their officers to sign statements that they had either heard or read the proclamation.

Signed In Dark

One prisoner said his company had been forced to sign the statement in the dark and they did not know what they had been signing until they heard about its nature later.

He declared the proclamation threatened punishment to either the soldier's family or himself, even after the war. The Germans also were told that the Allies kill all prisoners.

There were two examples in the prisoners' cages today that the Nazis believed what their leaders told them. One prisoner was obviously terror stricken over the possibility that his name would be published. Another committed suicide.

AGENTS RECOVER MUCH U. S. PROPERTY

Rome, April 18 (A. P.)—United States governmental property worth more than $1,500,000 was recovered by agents of the Criminal Investigation Division, Mediterranean theater of operations, which investigated 4,987 alleged crimes against the Government in 1944, it was disclosed today by Lieut-Col. Robert J. Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, the division's director.

TWO NAZI PILOTS FLEE AMERICANS

Rome, April 18 (A. P.).—Two Mustang pilots each destroyed an enemy plane yesterday after the enemy pilots fled combat, landed and ran for safety.

Lieut. Anton L. Hall of Denver, Colo., and pursued a liaison plane as it flew along at tree-top level. The pilot landed and fled. Lieut. Hall set the plane afire on the ground.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Stoffel, of Capistrano, Cal., got a messerschmitt 109 after it landed before Col. Stoffel had even fired a shot.

Pope Calls for Prayers To Guide Peace Framers

APR 1 9 1945

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VATICAN CITY, April 18—(AP) Pope Pius XII in an inferential reference to the San Francisco conference today called for special prayers asking divine assistance be given world leaders to frame a peace which "takes equity and justice into account."

Otherwise, he said in a circular letter to the world episcopate, "latent germs of discord and rivalries," will result in another war destroying civilization.

The Pope asked for special prayers during may—the month of the Blessed Virgin—and the period in which the San Francisco conference is expected to do most of its work.

He said human resources were insufficient for the grave task ahead. "We know full well that human sagacity, especially when blinded by hatred and feelings of vengeance, rarely can achieve a just, impartial settlement and fraternal harmony," he added in calling for prayers asking "supernatural assistance" be given the peace-makers.

The Pope's letter said in part: "It is not easy, alas, among such great differences when the souls of many people still are agitated by feelings of revenge, to obtain a peace which takes equity and justice into account, which satisfies with fraternal charity the aspirations of all peoples and eliminates latent germs of discord and rivalries.

"Consequently, those men especially need divine illumination who must undertake the very grave task of solving this problem and upon whose judgment depends the fate not only of their own nations but of all humanity and future generations.

"For this reason we sincerely desire that all elevate to God fervent intense prayers and that children particularly during the month of May implore the mother of divine wisdom to bestow supernatural assistance to those upon whose decisions rests the cause of all peoples.

"Let these men consider and attentively ponder before God that anything which might surpass the limits of justice and impartiality would certainly sooner or later be most harmful to both victors and vanquished since therein would be hidden the seeds of new wars."

Text of Papal Peace Letter

VATICAN CITY, April 18 (AP).—Following is a translation of Pope Pius's letter on peace, made from the Italian version published by "L'Osservatore Romano," the Vatican City newspaper:

"Venerable Brothers:

"We convey to you our greetings and apostolic benediction.

"Conscious of the common sorrow whereby for a long time now all peoples have been so bitterly oppressed we intend to leave nothing undone to ease in some way and alleviate the immense distress or hasten the end of this terrible conflict. But we know full well that human resources are insufficient to correct these misfortunes; we know full well that human sagacity, especially when blinded by hatred and feelings of vengeance, rarely can achieve a just impartial settlement and fraternal harmony. Wherefore it is necessary to elevate often prayers to God, who alone can, in such serious bewilderment and turbulence of feelings, make every one realize that there are too many ruins, that too many tears have been shed and too much blood spilt. Consequently both divine and human exigencies demand that this fearful scourge cease.

"Therefore, with the approach of the month of May, which is consecrated particularly to the Virgin Mother of God, we desire now, as we have done in past years, to exhort all once again—especially youngsters and innocent children—to implore the Divine Savior through the intercession of his Most Holy Mother, that the peoples who are victims of discord and strife and all sorts of misfortune may finally be liberated from grief and long suffering. But since it is the sins which we have committed in God's presence which keeps us away from Him and lead us miserably to ruin, it is not enough, as you already all know, venerable brothers, to elevate prayers to Heaven; it is not enough that many go to the altars dedicated to The Most Holy Virgin to make offerings and bring flowers and implore her aid; but it is also necessary to renew within and without public and private habits in order to lay those solid foundations on which alone can arise the edifice of domestic and civil life, an edifice which is not perishable and torn by discord but is homogeneous and lasting. Therefore let every one remember and apply in everyday life the warning of the prophet: "Come back to me," said the Lord of Hosts, "and I will come back to you."

"Let everyone also reflect on the words of the great Bishop of Hippo: 'Change your heart and your actions will change. Suppress selfishness and spread charity." . . .

"Do you want peace? Act justly and you shall have peace, since justice and peace have kissed each other. If you do not love justice you will not have peace. In fact, justice and peace love each other and they are so closely united that if you act justly you will find justice kissing peace. If therefore you want to achieve peace, act justly, abandon evil and follow the good—this is what is meant by loving justice. When you have abandoned evil and done something good, look for peace and follow her.

"If all the faithful will be so inspired and disposed there is no doubt that their prayers will ascend to the throne of the Most High and will obtain from the Lord appeased all comforts and gifts which we now need so badly.

"You know full well what gifts, aid and comfort we need in these troubled times. But firstly it is necessary to ask God that the minds and hearts of men be illumined and renovated by the teachings of the Christian doctrine from which alone can come individual and public salvation so that this devastating war of peoples and continents may be ended and citizens of every class reunited by the bond of friendship and begin the reconstruction of the human edifice on an immense pile of ruins under the banner of justice and charity.

"But one must also ask the Divine Redeemer and His Most Holy Mother in a spirit of prayer and repentance that the peace which will end this terrible bloody war be real and sincere.

"It is not easy, alas, among such great differences when the souls of many people still are agitated by feelings of revenge to obtain a peace which takes equity and justice into account, which satisfies with fraternal charity the aspirations of all peoples and eliminates the latent germs of discord and rivalries. Consequently those men especially need divine illumination who must undertake the very grave task of solving this problem and upon whose judgment depends the fate not only of their own nations but all humanity and future generations.

Calls for Month of Prayer

"For this reason we sincerely desire that all elevate to God fervent and intense prayers and that children particularly during the month of May implore the Mother of Divine Wisdom to bestow supernatural assistance to those upon whose decisions rests the cause of all peoples. Let these men consider and attentively ponder before God that anything which might surpass the limits of justice and impartiality would certainly sooner or later be most harmful both to victors and vanquished, since therein would be hidden the seeds of new wars.

"We further desire that all those who willingly respond to our exhortation not to forget the sad condition of those who either as refugees or exiles for a long time anxiously have been waiting to see once again their homes, or those who as prisoners in concentration camps expect to see the establishment of a just liberty after the war, and finally those who lie sick in hospitals. To these unhappy ones and to all those others for whom the present conflict has been a source of suffering, may the most benevolent Mother of God concede celestial consolations and grant the strength of that Christian patience whereby the acutest sufferings become tolerable and make one worthy of eternal happiness.

"We charge you, venerable brothers, with the task of communicating these paternal exhortations and wishes to the faithful entrusted to your care. To them, and especially to you all and individually, we convey with the hope of celestial gifts and as a pledge of our benevolence, our Apostolic benediction.

"In Rome, Saint Peter's, on the fifteenth day of April Sunday of Good Shepherd 1945 seventh year of our pontificate. Signed Pope Pius Twelfth."

Nazi Ships Sunk in Kattegat.

Stockholm, April 18 (A. P.).—Fishermen from the Swedish west coast said today that Allied bombers had sunk four large German troop transports in the Kattegat en route to Norway last Thursday night.

APR 19 1945

Spain Bars All Nazi Planes At U.S. Hint

Madrid, April 18 (AP)—The Spanish Government, acting upon the request of the United States, agreed tonight to prohibit landings of German planes of all types in Spanish territory, effective at midnight tonight.

This ban, which will take effect after the scheduled arrival of the regular *Lufthansa* passenger and freight plane tonight, will bring to an end [illegible] traffic between the Reich and Spain.

The United States has agreed to provide the Spaniards with facilities for the transportation of mail to and from Switzerland.

There had been previous reports that *Lufthansa* planes from Stuttgart, Munich and Milan and been prohibited from landing at Barcelona, but afterward the German planes continued to land in Catalonia, province in which Barcelona is located.

Correspondents representing newspapers of the United Nations never were able to learn who arrived in these planes. All their efforts to obtain lists of passengers reaching Madrid by this route were blocked by military authorities in Barcelona.

RED IS SUSPICIOUS OF GOLD SEIZURE

Moscow, April 18 (A. P.).—Konstantin Hoffman, commentator for Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, suggested today that the Germans deliberately placed their 100-ton cache of gold in the Allied path, and he also viewed the capture of Franz von Papen, the diplomat, with suspicion. The capture by the American Third Army of the Merkers salt mine and 8 tons of Reichsbank gold bullion early this month was termed by the article the result of "a timely transfer from Berlin to one of the towns lying on the route of the advanced Allied armies."

Hoffman quoted the Yorkshire Post as saying that Von Papen was no "accidental prisoner" of the Americans, and expressed alarm over the presence of the diplomat and German industrialists on the Allied side of the front. He said that Von Papen in 1943 had informed a Tokyo friend of the plans of German monopolists in the event of defeat. These plans, the commentator said, included an effort of German industrialists to get foreign financial support.

RED STAR COMMENT

Moscow, April 18 (A. P.).—The first Soviet editorial comment on President Truman's speech before Congress said today that the President was intent on carrying out the program of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Writing in the Army newspaper Red Star, Commentator Konstantin Hoffman said:

"The responsible and honorable task of continuing the cause of the great President in the interests and welfare of the American people [illegible] freedom-loving peoples has been placed on Truman and his collaborators. Truman's first steps witness his intentions to pursue the wise requests of Roosevelt."

The Russians are following every statement of the new President with great interest and thus far no criticism of him has been heard here. His lend-lease statement was featured by the press and radio.

Egyptian Museum Reopens Doors

Cairo, April 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—King Farouk today reopened the doors of the Egyptian Museum here containing fabulous treasures of the ancient Pharoahs which had been dispersed and hidden since the war began in Europe. With the opening the sun shone for the first time since 1939 on the three gold coffins of King Tutankhamen.

As soon as the first German troops crossed the Polish frontier, the treasures were taken to rock-hewn caves. In some cases they went back into the tombs cut thousands of years ago by the Egyptians themselves.

Regrets Not Seeing Editors

BOMBAY, April 18 (AP).—S. Abrelvi, president of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, expressed regret in a statement today that the committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors touring the world in the interests of freedom of the press

Marines Reach Northern End of Island—Doughboys Are Stalemated.

GUAM, Thursday, April 19—(AP) Invasion of Okinawa and associated attacks on other Ryukyu islands and Japan itself have cost 7,988 casualties thus far for American Pacific Fleet naval forces and Tenth Army ground troops.

This toll was announced today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who reported U. S. Marines had reached the northern end of Okinawa. Doughboys at the south still were stalemated amid a furious artillery duel.

Nimitz reported, on the basis of information available yesterday, that 1,482 Army, Navy and Marine personnel had been killed in action since the Okinawa campaign started with Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier plane strikes March 18 against the Ryukyus and Japan itself.

The wounded total 4,750, the missing 1,756.

The Navy, which has been under heavy air attack, including assaults by Kamikaze (suicide) pilots, suffered more dead than the Army and Marines for the first time in the Pacific war. Naval losses were 989 killed, 2,220 wounded and 1,491 missing.

Army and Marine casualties totalled 493 dead, 2,530 wounded and 265 missing.

Repeated suicide attacks against the 1,400-ship American invasion armada damaged a number of U. S. vessels. Loss of one destroyer has been announced. Tokyo radio has claimed the destruction of scores of American warships off Okinawa.

The latest reports on Japanese

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U. S. Okinawa Campaign Casualties Reach 7,988

casualties on Okinawa, invaded April 1, were as of midnight Friday, when 9,108 had been killed and 391 made prisoner.

The heavy count of American casualties was announced in a communique reporting that Marines on Okinawa had reached the northern end. In the southern sector of the island, 325 miles south of Tokyo, the Yanks were still locked in a bitter artillery duel.

Twenty-fourth corps doughboys made substantial gains on little Ie island, just off Okinawa's west coast, yesterday, third day of the invasion. The enemy still was offering stiff resistance from dug-in positions and from concrete pillboxes. The four-strip airdrome was captured the first day of the invasion.

Japanese Plane Losses Are Far Above Output

Guam, *Thursday*, April 19 (AP)—The toll of Japanese aircraft smashed by Allied guns and bombs in the Ryukyus and Japan in 31 days—more than 2,280—far exceeds the estimated 1,500 planes produced monthly by Nippon's factories.

Blows struck by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast United States Carrier Task Force accounted for 1,600 of the enemy planes in the 2,280 destroyed from March 18, start of the Okinawa invasion operation, to April 17, said Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The remaining number included 600 knocked down in Japanese strikes at the American ground installations on Okinawa and offshore naval forces, and 80 more destroyed by the British Pacific Task Force.

The total does not take into account an undoubtedly large figure of enemy planes destroyed in Superfortress strikes which have blasted Japanese airfields and assembly and aircraft plants in the Nipponese homeland.

Last available information on Japanese plane production put the figure at 1,500 a month, but this was compiled before outlying Japanese islands afforded bases for frequent Superfortress raids on the enemy homeland.

Army Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima, Superfortresses from Marianas bases and carrier planes of Mitscher's force shared daily strikes at Japan from Saturday through Wednesday—five days.

While Tokyo was showered with incendiary bombs in two of the attacks, Saturday and Monday, the other raids were centered on major airfields on Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's home islands, only 325 miles north of Okinawa.

Japs Lose Over 2,280 Planes In Month

Guam, April 18 (AP)—More than 2,280 Japanese planes—a sizable chunk of the Nipponese air force—were destroyed by American and British carrier planes and anti-aircraft gunners in the last month in support of the Okinawa invasion.

This staggering toll was announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today amid increasing indications that Japan's fierce air attacks on the American invasion armada off Okinawa heavily drained the enemy's supply of planes and pilots.

The planes were knocked out of enemy air fleets attacking the Americans on and off Okinawa, and also in United States and British carrier raids on the Ryukyus and the Japanese main islands.

Carrier Bag High

Pilots from Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier force shot down the greatest number—1,600. Land-based aircraft, anti-aircraft guns and planes flying from escort carriers accounted for 600. British carrier planes covering the southern flank wiped out 80.

Destruction of the Japanese air force thus averaged 76 planes a day from March 18 through April 17.

This toll does not include planes shot down by Superfortresses or by escorting Mustangs from Iwo Jima. In one recent Tokyo raid B-29 gunners alone shot down or damaged 136 aircraft and escorting fighters added 37.

Suicide Raid

Japanese planes hit the Okinawa area heavily again on Monday, striking in ten waves between 9 and 10.30 A.M. At least ten of the attackers were demolished in suicidal attempts. Sixty-two were shot down in combat and 38 fell to anti-aircraft fire.

B-29's and Mustangs sweeping airfields on Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's mainland islands, yesterday found only empty fields and empty skies. The Japanese evidently had mustered all the airpower they could for the Okinawa attack.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported that old style training planes were sighted among some Japanese bombers—planes which have not been seen since the war began. One Japanese pilot rescued from the sea yesterday appeared to be a boy of 16.

Battle For Naha Continues

Infantrymen on southern Okinawa still were locked in a bitter artillery duel 4 miles north of the capital city of Naha while Marines edged closer to the northern beaches through small pockets of Japanese resistance.

Ten-square-mile Ie Island off the west central coast of Okinawa was virtually in American hands.

Invaded by 24th Corps doughboys who quickly seized a four-strip airfield, the island was reported today two-thirds in American control. The Yanks were meeting only moderate resistance as they closed in on the remaining garrison, encircled in the southeast corner.

Tokyo radio claimed, meanwhile, that American forces had invaded tiny Menna islet, about four miles south of Ie. Menna also has an airfield.

Report On Iwo

Admiral Nimitz gave a cleanup report on Iwo Jima, the little island in the Volcanos, 750 miles south of Tokyo. Iwo was the bloodiest conquest of the Pacific war.

He reported that 22,731 Japanese were killed from D-day, February 19, through last Saturday. The captured totaled 624. American Marine casualties have been listed as 4,189 dead, 15,308 wounded and 441 missing—a total of 19,938.

MINDANAO ISLAND IVADED IN SOUTH

35 Mile Beachhead Secured —Guerrillas Prepared Invasion Route.

MANILA, Thursday, April 19 —(AP) Battle-tested doughboys of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th army division, landing under excellent air and naval cover, secured a 35-mile beachhead on southern Mindanao Tuesday in a second invasion of that Japanese-infested Philippine island.

They went ashore at Malabang and Parang, on the eastern shore of Illana bay. This was eastward across the [illegible] from Zamboanga peninsula, now largely in the hands of 41st division Yanks who made the first Mindanao landing March 10.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announcing the new invasion in his communique today, reported that Filipino guerrillas, operating along the shores of Moro gulf, had helped prepare the way for the landings by effective assaults on Japanese forces.

Three enemy divisions, amounting to approximately 50,000 troops, are estimated on Mindanao, second largest Philippine island and the only major one not under American control. These include the 30th and 100th infantry divisions and a mixed division of Naval, Marine and garrison troops.

Davao, one of the major cities of the Philippines, is 85 miles east of

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

the new landing beach. Much of the intervening country is so rugged it is shown as "unexplored" on recent maps.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz, aboard a U. S. cruiser, watched the landing at Parang. He reported the first wave landed unopposed.

Bergholz quoted Eighth Army commander Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger as saying from his bridge: "It looks as if the Nips are going to run away from us again, just as they did at Zamboanga, Cebu and Iloilo. Well, we're going to chase them all the way across the island, or until they want to stop and give us a fight."

This invasion came as 33rd division ground troops continued to mop up enemy cave positions on the outskirts of Baguio, Philippine summer capital on northern Luzon. The Yanks are within the outskirts but meeting furious resistance.

Capture Supplies

Large amounts of Japanese military supplies were captured in the American advance, which was aided by attack bombers and fighters which dropped more than 280 tons of explosives in close support.

A heavy raid on Formosa was carried out by strong formations of Liberators and Mitchells, which unloaded 360 tons of bombs on Taihoku town and airbases in the north. Numerous parked planes were demolished on the ground, several gun positions were knocked out and warehouses and fuel dumps went up in smoke.

No attempt at interception was made.

Patrol bombers damaged six coastal vessels off Formosa and to the south sank a 10,000-ton tanker, damaged two small freighters and destroyed or damaged more than 75 river craft along the Canton-Foochow coastline.

Other planes hitting French Indo-China and Malaya damaged railway stock and wrecked four freighters.

Four Filipinos who had joined the quisling government were captured as they made their way out of Baguio. MacArthur said they would be turned over to the constituted Government "for trial and judgment." They were Jose Yulo, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Antonio de Las Alas, Minister of Finance; Teofilo Sison, Minister of the Interior, and Quintin Paredes, Minister of Justice.

Colorful Bontoc Igorotes, who have never changed their dress from homemade G-strings, saved many of the civilians. They guided them over secret mountain trails to the American lines, often carrying the sick and feeble.

Fighting Is Hard As Yanks Edge Into Baguio

Manila, April 18 (AP)—American soldiers fought inside the Japanese stronghold of Baguio today. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the rescue of more than 7,000 civilians from that once gay summer capital of the Philippines.

From a line on the northwest outskirts, four miles from the center of the ruined city, doughboys of Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33d Division encountered heavy artillery fire. The Japanese indicated that they intended to defend their mountain citadel to the limit. The battle increased in intensity.

Other Units Moving Up

Other units of the 33d, which has been closing in on Baguio for weeks over difficult terrain, were within three miles of the city limits on the southwest Kinnon road approach. Still other units were moving in over mountain trails from the west and southeast.

Heavy rains, heralding the approach of the wet season, hampered movements on newly bulldozed roads.

Mountaineers Make Rescues

Igorote mountaineers were credited with saving many of the 7,000 civilians, mostly Filipinos but also including Americans, Britons, Russians, Chinese, Poles, Swiss, Spaniards, Turks, Cubans, Belgians, Czechs, Italians, Germans and Austrians.

The Igorotes guided them singly, in groups and once in a mass delivery of 800 persons over secret mountain trails to the American lines. Often the sturdy native mountaineers carried the sick and feeble.

Many Die On Journey

Many, the Igorotes and refugees said, were too sick or starved to complete the four-day roundabout journey. The trail was dotted with graves.

Baguio, the Japs' last-stand headquarters, was also the last seat of their Filipino puppet government, headed by Jose Laurel. Refugees from the city confirmed reports that Laurel had fled to Japan, but four members of his cabinet were among the refugees seeking safety behind the American lines.

MacArthur announced that the four—Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose Yulo, Finance Minister Atonio de las Alas, Interior Minister Teofili Sison and Justice Minister Quintin Parades—would be turned over to the Philippine Government after the war for "trial and judgment."

Two Others Flee To Japan

Refugees said Laurel's Minister of Education, Camilo Osias, and House Speaker Benigno Aguino, an outspoken collaborationist, had fled with him to Japan.

Among the rescued was Brig. Gen. Manuel Roxas, former Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, who had steadfastly refused to collaborate with the Japanese.

Another was Milagros Osmena, a daughter of Philippine President Sergio Osmena by his first marriage. Her condition was reported very poor.

SIX MAIN AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU BOMBED

Guam, April 18 (A. P.).—Superfortresses delivered another heavy bombing on six principal airdromes on the southernmost Japanese mainland island of Kyushu today—even before another large force had returned from the same targets. Probably around 150 B-29s, flying from Marianas bases, again wrecked buildings and cratered runways of airfields from which Japanese planes have attacked American forces on and around Okinawa, 325 miles to the south.

Six task groups of B-29s took off for the mission while six earlier ones were winging their way back. The attacks, seventeen hours apart, supplemented carrier plane strikes against Kyushu on Sunday and Monday.

The results of yesterday's and today's high-level demolition assaults on Kyushu were not disclosed immediately. The bombing was done visually, and therefore accurately. Yesterday's raiders saw no Japanese planes, though the targets included the most important airfields at the southern end of the empire.

2 B-29'S LOST OVER KYUSHU

Heavy Fire Met In Attacking Six Jap Airfields

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Two Superfortresses were lost in attacks yesterday and today on six airdromes on the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu.

Large forces of the B-29's, possibly 150 in each mission, hit the airfields twice within seventeen hours, apparently in an attempt to pin down Japanese planes and keep them from attacking American forces at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south.

A 20th Air Force communiqué said the B-29's ran into "considerable" anti-aircraft fire but met few Japanese fighter planes except over one field at Tachiarai, in the northwest part of Kyushu. The five other fields bombed by the Marianas-based Superfortresses were in the southern part of the island.

Ernie Pyle, War Writer, Killed On Ie Jima

Guam, April 18 (AP)—Ernie Pyle, the GI's columnist, was killed today by a Japanese machine-gun ambush on Ie Jima, a 10-square-mile island just west of Okinawa.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters said Pyle was killed instantly by a surprise machine-gun attack at 10.15 A.M. on the southern side of the island while watching the advance of 10th Army troops who had invaded the island Monday.

Pyle was standing with a regimental commanding officer of headquarters troops when hit.

General's Announcement

The commanding general of the Ie Jima invasion troops officially reported Pyle's death as follows:

"I regret to report that War Correspondent Ernie Pyle, who made such great contribution to

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the morale of our foot soldiers was killed in battle on Ie Jima today."

In Washington his death was announced by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, and President Truman issued a statement of condolence.

"The nation is quickly saddened again by the death of Ernie Pyle," Mr. Truman said.

"No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told. . . . He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen."

Forrestal's Statement

Secretary Forrestal's statement said:

"With deep regret, the Navy announces the death on Ie Shima (Jima) of Ernie Pyle, whose reporting of this war endeared him to the men of the armed forces throughout the world and to their families at home.

"He was killed instantly by Japanese machine-gun fire while standing beside the regimental commanding officer of Headquarters Troop, 77th Division, United States Army. At the time of his death, he was with the foot soldiers, the men for whom he had the greatest admiration.

"Mr. Pyle will live in the hearts of all service men who revered him as a comrade and spokesman. More than anyone else, he helped America to understand the heroism and sacrifices of her fighting men. For that achievement, the nation owes him its unending gratitude."

Truman's Tribute

In his tribute to the 44-year-old reporter for Scripps-Howard newspapers, who covered the war in Europe before going to the Pacific early this year, President Truman said:

"More than any other man, he became the spokesman of the ordinary American in arms doing so many extraordinary things. It was his genius that the mass and power of our military and naval forces never obscured the men who made them.

"People Still"

"He wrote about a people in arms as people still, but a people moving in a determination which did not need pretensions as a part of power.

"Nobody knows how many individuals in our forces and at home he helped with his writings. But all Americans understand now how wisely, how warmheartedly, how honestly he served his country and his profession. He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen."

Hated War

Ernie Pyle's full name was Ernest Taylor Pyle, but he was addicted to simplicity, both in his writings and in his dealings with the doughboys whose stories he told.

Pyle saw more war than many soldiers, and he hated it. Twice in Europe he narrowly escaped the death that overtook him on Okinawa.

A beachhead villa in which he had been sleeping in Italy was hit by an enemy bomb shortly after he had switched beds a year ago last March. He and four other newspaper men, including George Tucker, of the Associated Press, escaped with light cuts.

Again, during the battle of the breakout in France, he was almost killed by Allied bombers at the time Lieut. Gen. Lesley McNair was killed.

"No Way To Play It Safe"

About the dangers of being a war correspondent, Pyle once wrote a friend:

"I try not to take any foolish chances, but there's just no way to play it completely safe and still do your job. The front does get into your blood, and you miss it and want to be back. Life up there is very simple, very uncomplicated, devoid of all the jealousy and meanness that float around a headquarters city, and time passes so fast it's unbelievable.

"No Bed For A Month"

"I didn't have my clothes off for nearly a month, never slept in a bed for more than a month."

Sometimes it was so cold, he said, that "my mind would hardly work and my fingers would actually get so stiff I couldn't hit the keys."

Like other war reporters, Pyle spent much of his time living in the field with the troops. During the fighting in Tunisia he went four and five weeks without a bath, sleeping on the ground and on farmhouse floors, under jeeps and in foxholes.

Widow In New Mexico

Pyle was born August 3, 1900, on a farm near Dana, Ind. His father, William C. Pyle, still lives there. His widow, the former Geraldine Siebolds, of Stillwater, Minn., lives in Albuquerque, N.M., where they built a home a few years ago.

After attending Indiana University, he started newspaper work on the Laporte (Ind.) *Herald*. He worked on the Washington (D.C.) *Daily News* from 1923 to 1926, when he quit to make a leisurely motor tour of the country with Mrs. Pyle.

Winding up in New York, he worked a year or two with the *Evening World* and the *Evening Post* before returning to the Washington *Daily News*.

Started Column in 1935

In August, 1935, he left the managing editor's desk to start writing his daily column.

He encountered the war in 1940, when he went to London in time to be in on the great fire bombing at the end of December.

He accompanied Allied troops on the invasions of Africa, Sicily, Italy and France. Last September he returned to this country for a rest before leaving for the Pacific early this year.

In 1944 he was awarded a Pulitzer prize for distinguished correspondence during the preceding year. He also received the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in action on the Anzio beachhead.

"Have Just Got To Stop"

When he returned from France last fall, he said in a farewell column from Paris, distributed by United Features Syndicate: "I'm leaving for one reason only—because I have just got to stop. . . . I have had all I can take for a while."

He was the author of "Ernie Pyle in England," "Here Is Your War" and "Brave Men."

Ernie Pyle Dies At Ie Front, Shot By Machine Gun

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Dives From Jeep to Ditch, Peers Out, Is Killed in Invasion He Meant as Last

By Grant MacDonald

AT A COMMAND POST, IE JIMA, RYUKYUS ISLANDS, April 18 (AP).—Ernie Pyle, war correspondent, beloved by his co-workers, G. Is and generals alike, was killed by a Japanese machine-gun bullet through his left temple this morning.

The famed columnist, who had reported the wars from Africa to Okinawa, met his death at 10:15 a. m. (9:15 p. m. Tuesday, Eastern War Time) about a mile forward of this command post.

Pyle had just talked with a general commanding army troops and Lieutenant Colonel James E. Landrum, executive officer of an in-

(Continued on page 22, column 3)

fantry regiment, before jeeping to a forward command post with Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Coolidge, of Helena, Ark., commanding officer of the regiment, to watch front-line action.

Coolidge was alongside Pyle when he was killed. I talked with Coolidge as he was coming back down the road from the fatal spot a mile ahead where Pyle's body lay guarded by an unnamed soldier who was still pinned down by machine-gun fire.

"We were moving down the road in our jeep," Coolidge related. "Ernie was going with me to my new command post. At 10 o'clock we were fired on by a Jap machine gun on a ridge above us. We [illegible] jumped out of the jeep into a roadside ditch.

"A little later Pyle and I raised up to look around. Another burst hit the road over our heads and I fell back into the ditch. I looked at Ernie and saw he had been hit.

"He was killed almost instantly, the bullet entering his left temple just under his helmet.

"I crawled back to report the tragedy, leaving a man to watch the body. Ernie's body will be brought back to Army grave registration officers. He will be buried on Ie Jima unless we are notified otherwise.

"I was so impressed with Pyle's coolness, calmness and his deep interest in enlisted men. They have lost their best friend."

Coolidge was shaken by his deep sorrow as he told the facts of Pyle's death. Almost tearfully, he described the tragedy.

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General Is Shaken

The general also was visibly upset as he read a message about Pyle's death. He said: "I am terribly sorroy to hear this news. Just before Ernie went up this road [pointing toward the front lines] he talked with me and Colonel Landrum at this command post and Ernie made arrangements to meet me back here at 3 o'clock. I told him if he was not here on time I couldn't wait for him, as I had to be back on my flagship."

While the general was talking soldiers standing near by were deeply moved to hear of Pyle's death. A short distance ahead, enemy machine guns and our own [illegible] and artillery were rattling [illegible] roaring. Soldiers tenderly exhumed "short snorter" bills Pyle had signed for them less than an hour before.

Private First Class Louis J. Vespole, of 99-14 Forty-first Avenue, Corona, Queens, New York City, and Private First Class Patsy J. Rubbino of 122 Manhattan Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., showed me their bills with his signature. Vespole said: "Gee, he was a swell little guy. He stopped to talk to us just a little while ago before he went forward."

(Ie Jima or Ie Island, about two and a half miles off Okinawa's Motobu Peninsula, is pronounced as if it were written Ee-eye. Its area is about ten square miles, the size of Iwo Jima, 800 miles to the east, whose conquest the marines completed on March 17.)

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—President Truman issued the following statement today on the death of Ernie Pyle:

"The nation is quickly saddened again by the death of Ernie Pyle.

"No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told.

"More than any other man he became the spokesman of the ordinary American in arms doing so many extraordinary things. It was his genius that the mass and power of our military and naval forces never obscured the men who made them.

"He wrote about a people in arms as people still, but a people moving in a determination which did not need pretensions as a part of power.

"Nobody knows how many individuals in our forces and at home he helped with his writings. But all Americans understand now how wisely, how warm-heartedly, how honestly he served his country and his profession. He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied armies in Europe, was quoted last night in a broadcast by Herbert Clark, Blue Network correspondent, as saying of Ernie Pyle: "The G. I.s in Europe, and that means all of us here, have lost one of our best and most understanding friends."

In the same broadcast, General Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, was quoted as saying: "His loss again reminds us of the enormous risks correspondents have taken to bring us the truth of this war."

Had Planned to Quit

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 18 (AP).—Ernie Pyle was on what he planned as his last invasion when he was killed on Ie Jima.

"I'm on another invasion," he wrote to his wife here on March 31, just before the Okinawa landings. "I never intended to. But I feel that I must cover the marines, and the only way to do it honestly is to go with them. So here I am. But I promised Max Miller [author and naval officer] and I've promised myself and I promise you that if I come through this one I will never go on another one."

In the last letter received by his wife, dated April 6, Pyle said he planned to be back at Guam by May 1, there to write about the Seabees.

Word of Pyle's death was carried to his wife by Dr. W. R. Lovelace and Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer, widow of E. S. Shaffer, "Albuquerque Tribune" editor and lifelong friend of Pyle. The physician reported that Mrs. Pyle was prostrated with grief and under his care.

Pyle Film to Appear in July

HOLLYWOOD, April 18 (AP).—The motion picture of Ernie Pyle's life, "G. I. Joe," will be released as planned, some time in July, it was announced today by Lester Cowan, head of the company that made it.

Mr. Cowan said he had promised to send the first print of the picture to Pyle for showing to troops. Because Pyle was killed in Okinawa, the print will be sent to troops there.

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TRUMAN PAYS HOMAGE

U. S. Civil and Military Leaders Mourn 'Foxhole Correspondent'

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Ernie Pyle's death was announced by Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, and President Truman issued a statement of condolence.

"The nation is quickly saddened again, by the death of Ernie Pyle," Mr. Truman said.

"No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told. * * * He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen."

Mr. Forrestal's statement said: "With deep regret, the Navy announces the death on Ie Shima (Island) of Ernie Pyle, whose reporting of this war endeared him to the men of the armed forces throughout the world and to their families at home.

"He was killed instantly by Japanese machine-gun fire while standing beside the regimental commanding officer of Headquarters Troop, Seventy-seventh Division, United States Army. At the time of his death he was with the foot soldiers, the men for whom he had the greatest admiration.

"Mr. Pyle will live in the hearts of all service men who revered him as a comrade and spokesman. More than anyone else, he helped America to understand the heroism and sacrifices of her fighting men. For that achievement, the nation owes him its unending gratitude."

President Praises Service

In his tribute to the 44-year-old reporter for Scripps-Howard newspapers, who covered the war in Europe before going to the Pacific early this year, President Truman said:

"More than any other man, he became the spokesman of the ordinary American in arms doing so many extraordinary things. It was his genius that the mass and power of our military and naval forces never obscured the men who made them.

"He wrote about a people in arms as people still, but a people moving in a determination which did not need pretensions as a part of power.

"Nobody knows how many individuals in our forces and at home he helped with his writings. But all Americans understand now how wisely, how warm heartedly, how honestly he served his country and his profession. He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that soldiers have "lost a champion" in the death of Mr. Pyle.

"The understanding of Americans in battle which ran through all of Ernie Pyle's dispatches was drawn from hours spent with them under fire, sharing dangers they endured," Mr. Stimson said.

Marshall Expresses Sorrow

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff said: "Ernie Pyle belonged to the millions of soldiers he had made his friends. His dispatches reached down into the ranks to draw out the stories of individual soldiers. He did not glorify war, but he did glorify the nobility, the simplicity and heroism of the American fighting man. The Army deeply mourns his death."

Eisenhower Pays Tribute

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower paid tribute to Ernie Pyle Wednesday night, saying: "The GI's in Europe—and that means all of us here—have lost one of our best and most understanding friends," a Blue network correspondent, Herbert Clark, reported in a broadcast from Paris, according to The Associated Press.

New Mexico Mourns "Son."

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 18 (AP)—Albuquerque and the State of New Mexico were stunned today by the news that Ernie Pyle had been killed.

Only recently the seventeenth Legislature of New Mexico, by resolution, declared Aug. 3, the columnist's birthday, as "Ernie Pyle Day."

"Ernie Pyle was Albuquerque's adopted son, and all of us sorely grieve his passing," said former Governor Clyde Tingley, Mayor of Albuquerque.

General Clark Salutes [illegible]

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American Reporters in Germany Unite in Homage to Ernie Pyle

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY, April 18—(AP) The word spread fast at the front: "Ernie Pyle is dead." At first nobody would believe it.

There is always tough, and often bitter, competition around any press camp, but somehow everybody always declared a moratorium on it in Ernie's case, because in some way he wasn't a competitor. He was Ernie.

"He was the most completely lovable man I've ever known," said Gordon Gammack of the Des Moines Register and Tribune. "He never said anything unkind about anybody and he went out of his way to be nice to guys."

It was that way with everybody here tonight, practically at Berlin's door. All that the boys could talk about was Ernie.

I found the news particularly hard to believe, because at Cassino and Anzio and lots of other places we had talked plenty about our post-war plans. As two New Mexico residents, we had decided we were going to sit together out there in the sun. And every now and then one of us would say, "Ain't peace wonderful" and the other would mutter "Yeah."

Then we would sit in the sun some more.

We all got pretty sentimental at a Ninth army press camp tonight, and here's what some of the boys who worked with Pyle had to say:

Robert Vermillion of the United Press: "He was the soldier's idea of what a war correspondent should be. He will be mourned by thousands of men and they'll say as they've said of so many comrades, 'It's always the good ones who get it.'"

Wes Gallagher of the Associated Press: Yes, they felt that way. If you didn't know Ernie you were a nobody in the eyes of the average G.I."

Michael Wallenstein of the Kansas City Star: "Yet he hated everything about war except the companionship of the decent little guys whose story he always told."

Bill Lang of Time magazine: "It's the end of a legend, but that isn't all. Ernie was a profane, hard-working little guy and loyal to these little soldiers."

James Wellard of the Chicago Tribune and London Daily Express: "There isn't much you can say about such a gentle person as Ernie except that he was innately good, and I guess that's why everybody loved him."

Noel Monks of the London Daily Mail: "If ever a newspaper man had a mission in life I say it was Ernie Pyle; yet tragically, only in death did he reach fulfillment. He died a soldier's death, just as he lived a soldier's life in order to fulfill his mission—to write about them."

Ronald Stead of the Christian Science Monitor: "The G.I.'s always asked about him whenever they met anyone they thought might know him. That was the sincerest tribute to a man we all admired personally and professionally."

Liked Even by Censors

Censors and reporters often fail to see eye-to-eye, but the Ninth army's chief press censor, Capt. Edward C. Lavelle of West Hartford, Conn., said: "Nobody was so unimportant that Ernie wouldn't listen to his opinion, and nobody was so important that he would not mildly voice his. There was something humble and fine about the little guy."

To all these unusual tributes Gallagher put an end with possibly the most fitting of all:

"Well, wherever he is now, he's among friends—thousands of those guys whose stories he wrote before they fell and before he fell with them."

NEW YORK, April 18 — Gen. Eisenhower paid tribute to the late Ernie Pyle tonight, saying, "the GI's in Europe — and that means all of us here—have lost one of our best and most understanding friends," Blue Network Correspondent Herbert Clark reported in a broadcast from Paris.

Gen. Bradley Praises Pyle, Mourns Loss

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 18. — (AP) Gen. Omar N. Bradley said tonight: "The death of Ernie Pyle has saddened the thousands of good friends he left behind him in Tunisia, Sicily, Italy and France.

"I have known no finer man, no better soldier than he.

"His loss again reminds us of the enormous risks correspondents have taken to bring our people the truth of this war."

Forrest Hopeful Parley Will Support Free Press

Is Optimistic on Results of World Tour of Editors

SYDNEY, Australia, April 18 (AP). —The world tour of the free press committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors has raised strong hopes that free press principles will be recognized in the San Francisco world security conference, Wilbur Forrest, committee chairman, said today. In an interview Mr. Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, said the group had traveled 40,000 miles since January in behalf of a press free from government control and political interference and added: "We have aimed to have these ideals pledged at the San Francisco security conference and have excellent reasons for believing we have succeeded even in Russia where there has been considerable censorship."

'CAVALIER OF HOPE' FREED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 18—(AP) Luis Carlos Prestes, South America's most famous political prisoner, once known as the "cavalier of hope," was freed today after nine years in jail.

Serving sentences totaling 40 years, Prestes was released under a general amnesty decree signed by President Getulio Vargas freeing political enemies who were imprisoned as far back as 1935 and granting political exiles the right to return to Brazil.

Prestes was imprisoned after his Communist-tinged unsuccessful revolution against the Vargas government in November, 1935, and some quarters predicted today that he could control the balance of power in Brazil's politics.

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FIVE MEMBERS QUIT CANADIAN CABINET

OTTAWA, April 18.—(AP) Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced at a press conference today the resignation of five cabinet ministers and the appointment of seven new ones.

The cabinet reorganization arose from the plans of several ministers to retire from public life and the need for presenting a full council lineup before voters in the federal election June 11.

Those who resigned were Resources Minister J. A. Crerar; Transport Minister J. E. Michaud; State Secretary Norman McLarty; Navy Minister Angus Macdonald; and War Services Minister L. R. LaFleche.

The appointments:

Speaker J. A. Glen, to be minister of mines and resources.

Joseph Jean, former parliamentary assistant to the justice ministry, to be solicitor-general, a re-establishment of an old cabinet post.

Lionel Chevrier, parliamentary assistant to the munitions ministry, to be minister of transport.

Paul Martin, parliamentary assistant to the labor ministry, to be secretary of state.

Douglass Abbott, parliamentary assistant to the defense ministry, to be navy minister.

Dr. J. J. McCann, liberal member of parliament, to be minister of war services.

D. Laurence MacLaren, former mayor of Saint John, N. B., to be minister of national revenue.

Rocket Planes Hit Jap Isle

An Aleutians Base, April 16 [AP —*Delayed*] — Rocket-firing navy planes attacked Tomari Cape, on northeastern Paramushiro in the Kuriles, today, pouring both rocket and machine gun fire into the Japanese installations from a low level. One plane went in so low that debris from its own rocket explosion struck it as it roared over the target.

Nominal damage to the enemy installations was caused by the American raiders, all of which returned safely.

Three Japanese planes were seen in the air, but made no attempt to attack. Scattered and inaccurate flak was fired by the Japanese.

Cuban Senator Wounded In Back In Saber Duel

Havana, April 18 (AP)—Eduardo Chibas, a senator and presidential spokesman, was wounded in the back in a saber duel with Senator Santiago Rey today. Doctors said the wound was not serious.

There was no announcement of the reason for the duel.

REPORT ATTACK NEAR OKINAWA

Japs Say American Force Lands on Menna Isle.

San Francisco, April 18 (A. P.)—The Tokyo radio claimed today that American forces had landed on tiny Menna Island, about four miles south of Yank-invaded Ie Island, off west central Okinawa, to obtain a new airfield. There was no confirmation. The broadcast was picked up here by the Federal Communications Commission.

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JAPS SEE FAILURE OF OWN ASIA PLAN

San Francisco, April 18 (A. P.)—Japan's "Asia for Asiatics" campaign has failed because of governmental inaction, the Japanese Domei News Agency charged today. Used as a slogan to rally occupied countries behind Japan, the phrase has become "vinegar and ammunition for enemy propaganda," said the Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded here by the FCC.

The Greater East Asia slogan was adopted in Tokyo in 1943 under the auspices of Gen. Hideki Tojo's government, but, Domei asserted, it has failed because "not a second thought was given it." The program stressed economic co-operation from occupied countries and used "abolition of racial discrimination" as an added attraction.

Citing instances of governmental laxity, Domei said that the "Indian people took up arms, but failed to fight," and "Chungking has been satisfied to become the spearhead of the Anglo-American movement against East Asia. Domei suggested that the new cabinet of Premier Suzuki call another conference of puppet governments.

New Tokyo Area Raid Reported By Japanese

San Francisco, April 18 (AP)—Jana's Domei news agency said tonight three American Superfortresses and about 60 fighters raided the Tokyo area for 30 minutes before noon Thursday (Japanese time).

Domei said the attack was concentrated mainly on airfields, and claimed a "considerable number" of attackers had been shot down.

JAPANESE ADMIT PROGRAM FAILURE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18—(AP) The Allies have profited by Japan's neglect of its "Asia for Asiatics" campaign, Domei, the Nipponese news agency, charged today in a Tokyo broadcast.

While the Japanese government has faltered in the Asia program, launched in 1943, counteraction by the Allies is manifest in opposition to Nippon policies in India and China, said the broadcast heard by the FCC.

Domei noted that the "Indian people took up arms but failed to "fight" for Japan's greater east Asia slogan, and "Chungking has been satisfied to become the spearhead of the Anglo-American combat movement against east Asia."

Tokyo radio also broadcast a Domei news item saying Spain has not formally notified Japan of its break in diplomatic relations.

Domei quoted Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, as saying the appointment of a diplomatic agent for Japan in belligerent countries awaits receipt of Spain's formal word through Spanish Foreign Minister Mendez de Vigo.

The Japanese Imperial headquarters in its usual daily claim of U. S. warships sunk by Nipponese suicide plane pilots said nine American war vessels and four transports were destroyed Monday and Tuesday near Okinawa. There was no confirmation of this report from American sources.

Baseball Back In Manila's Big Stadium

San Francisco, April 18 (AP)—Baseball lives again in the Philippines.

Even as bombs are bursting and bullets whining as a different kind of Yankee team is winning the biggest world series of all, the crack of willow against horsehide is being heard again in the heart of Manila.

Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines, who became a war internee in Manila early in 1942, and who is back on the job after repatriation, tells about it.

Garrison Troops Play

"American soldiers have brought baseball back to the ruins of Rizal Stadium," he says. "Garrison troops are playing regular games before thousands of fans in what once was Manila's most elaborate sports establishment. There are no uniforms, no hot dogs, but the playing is enthusiastic. It crowds the hell-ripped stands regularly with soldiers, sailors and Filipino citizens.

"Rizal Stadium was a Japanese

By Russ Newland

entrenchment during the bitter fight for Manila and the marks of war are still on it. Mortar holes yawn between the feet of spectators, sitting on concrete tiers, because benches were stripped away. The sun peeks through the roof of the stands, perforated by machine gun bullets.

Dugouts War-Blackened

"The dugouts are black from flame throwers and chipped by shells. Outfields are foreshortened by crumbled walls and Japanese bunkers. The former turf diamond is now dirt, carefully rolled by the doughboys.

"Marks of big league players who

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dedicated the Stadium in 1935 are still there. The outfield wall bore the names and locations of home runs hit by them during the inaugural series. Only two remain between shell holes.

Ruth's Mark Gone

"One sign notes that the late Lou Gehrig hit the first and sixth homers near the right-field foul line. Earl Averill (Cleveland Indians) knocked the third and fifth into right center. The home-run records of Babe Ruth and Jimmy Foxx (Philadelphia Athletics) and others were erased by the war."

But baseball lives again in the Philippines.

100,000 M.P.H. Speed Seen For Jet Planes

Los Angeles, April 18 (AP)—A rocket plane flying 100,000 miles an hour at an altitude of 100 miles above the earth!

Sounds fantastic? Maybe it is. But 41-year-old Hall L. Hibbard, vice president and chief engineer at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation says plane designers right now are placing the finishing touches on jet-propelled craft that conceivably may travel that fast and that high.

"There is no problem connected with the use of jet propulsion that either has not been solved or cannot be solved," Hibbard told newsmen. He supervised construction of Lockheed's new P-80 Shooting Star.

Hibbard said he could not discuss many aspects of the Shooting Star because of military security, but he pointed out that the German Messerschmitt 163 has no ceiling except that imposed by limited fuel capacity and stratospheric pressures.

"If the cockpit could be pressurized for comfort and the fuel problem solved," said Hibbard, "such a rocket could fly to the moon."

FORD WILL END B-24 OUTPUT

Liberator Production to Cease in August.

Detroit, April 17 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces announced today that the production of Liberator bombers at the Ford-operated Willow Run plant will cease not later than August of this year.

The announcement, made by Col. Nelson S. Talbott, commanding officer of the central district, Air Technical Service Command, said that the Army Air Forces currently are engaged in a study to determine whether the facilities of the plant can be adapted to the production of other AAF items.

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"Drastic and sudden changes in aircraft requirements due to the unexpectedly rapid collapse of the German Luftwaffe," Col. Talbott stated, "have enabled the AAF to accumulate a substantial backlog of these excellent planes which have carried such a large share of the bombing war in the European theater. The contemplated shifting of the war to the Pacific is another factor contributing to this curtailment of the B-24 (Liberator) program. There the emphasis is on heavier, faster bombers such as the B-29, which fly higher, farther and carry more bombs and more armament.

"Both management and labor at Willow Run have done a magnificent job in producing more than 8,000 planes in the less than the three years they have been operating."

Cutback Will Affect Many.

Employment as of today at Willow Run is 21,731. More than 9,000 additional employees in Ford plants in the Detroit area will be affected by the cutback.

According to the War Man-

Truman Gets Republicans' Pledge of Aid

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8 Senators, Headed by Taft, Promise Support of 'Loyal Opposition

Wallace Gets Office Of Surplus Property

Walker Visits President, Reports No Decision on His Leaving Cabinet

By Paul Tobenkin

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Closer co-operation between the Republicans in Congress and the Administration on both foreign and domestic policies than has existed since President Roosevelt assumed office in 1933 was indicated today in an unprecedented conference of eight members of the Senate Republican steering committee with President Truman at the White House.

While the Republicans hope to function as a "loyal opposition," co-operating with the Administration to win both the war and the peace, they made it clear that they did not intend to surrender their views and principles on important issues on which disagreements might be expected to arise.

While no agreements were reached on the question of future meetings between President Truman and Republican leaders, a number of those who attended the conference indicated they expected to be called back again.

Agency Transferred to Wallace

This was one of several developments today bearing on President Truman's domestic problems, which included an announcement this evening by Fred M. Vinson, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, that, on the President's orders, the office of surplus property of the Treasury procurement division is being transferred to the Department of Commerce under Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

Another was a conference between President Truman and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, after which Mr. Walker informe' reporters that his status in the Cabinet had been discussed but that no decision was reached. It has been widely rumored that Mr. Walker would lea e.

A further evidence of co-operation between the Republicans and the new Administration came in a separate meeting between President Truman and Senator Albert W. Hawkes, of New Jersey, industrialist and former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Senator Hawkes said he told President Truman he would do everything possible to get business men throughout the United States to co-operate with him.

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Taft Leads Delegation

The Republican Senatorial steering committee delegation consisted of Robert A. Taft, of Ohio; Wallace H. White jr., of Maine; Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska; Eugene D. Millikin, of Colorado; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; Harlan J. Bushfield, of South Dakota, and C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, who heads the Republican committee, was unable to be present, and in his absence Senator Taft led the delegation and acted as its spokesman.

Senator Taft, nothing that today's visit marked the first time he had been in the office of the President since the days of Herbert Hoover, said that the Republicans had visited President Truman "to tender our regards and good wishes, and express our willingness to have him call us in at any time on any subject."

The contact between the Presi-

(Continued on page 17, column 2)

mittee began public hearings today, would authorize the President to make reductions up to 50 per cent in tariff rates in effect Jan. 1, 1945. In the case of any rate which already has been cut 50 per cent under the trade agreement program since 1934, this would mean an over-all reduction of 75 per cent below the rates of the Hawley-Smoot tariff act of 1930. The bill also continues the executive authority to make reciprocal tariff agreements for three years after June 12, the expiration date of the present law.

That a strong element in Congress, particularly on the Republican side, may be expected to fight the bill became apparent at today's hearing. There were definite indications that this issue may be the first test of President Truman's ability to prevail on Congress to put through a proposal, which was one of the chief international economic recommendations of his predecessor.

Committee Is Sharply Divided

Many Republicans who might vote for continuation of the eleven-year-old reciprocal trade program as it stands are prepared to oppose the Administration on the pending proposal to cut more deeply into existing tariffs. In fact, the controversy flared today in the sharply divided Ways and Means Committee even before the issue was clearly presented.

Mr. Stettinius, whose statement was read by Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Clayton as well, pointed out that the United States cannot sell goods abroad unless it buys goods abroad. Both, in their prepared statements used the phrase "let the rest of the world earn dollars to buy the products of American workers."

Both emphasized the "extreme danger" of international restrictions, the revival of blocs and the danger of trade barter between nations unless the United States, "the most powerful world trading country," leads the way to freer trade. The committee was told, particularly in the statement read for Secretary Stettinius, that the tariff issue was a "preliminary" to success in the objectives proposed for consideration at San Francisco.

Representative Harold Knutson, of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the committee, asked Mr. Clayton why "employment was never overcome" after the existing trade agreement law was enacted in 1934, "why the depression was never ended until the war intervened," and "why the standards of living were never restored to the levels existing under Republican tariff practices of the 1920s."

And Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republican, of California, wanted to know how the trade agreement act had "contributed to peace" as it had been contended by Mr. Hull "in the first set of promises made."

Meanwhile, Claude R. Wickhard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Oscar Cox, Deputy Foreign Economic Administrator, testifying before the Senate Small Business Committee, declared that an expanding world trade is essential to lasting peace and told Senators that a broadened trade agreement law and enactment of the monetary stabilization measures drafted at Bretton Woods would spur international commerce.

Hull's Letter on Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—The complete text of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's letter to Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, urging continuation and expansion of the reciprocal trade act:

My Dear Mr. Doughton:

I very much regret that this year I cannot personally attend your committee hearings on the trade agreements act. I want you to know, however, that the program today is just as central to my thinking on international affairs as it has always been. Indeed, with the coming total destruction of the forces of aggression, the opportunity to realize the full benefits of reciprocal trade agreements and through them to further the cause of world peace is greater than ever before.

Back in 1917 and again in 1920 I pointed out in the House that the countries of the world were in danger of sinking into a chaos of unfair competition and economic warfare unless measures were taken to stop it, and I proposed that the Congress advise the President to call an international conference to work out ways of reducing old trade barriers and preventing new ones, and to agree on rules of fair competition in commerce among nations. Instead, we raised our tariffs in 1921 and 1922, and again in 1930; other countries began to try to fence out imports and the world started down the road of commercial conflict that helped bring on this war.

Agreements With 28 Countries

In 1934 the United States decided to go the other way, and to use its influence to persuade other countries to take the same new course. Under the trade agreements act we have succeeded in reaching agreements with twenty-eight countries to our advantage and theirs. But international relations had already deteriorated to such an extent that, against the setting of trade wars and depression, Hitler had come into power in Germany and the Japs were in Manchuria.

We shall soon have another chance to make a peace. This time we propose to make one that will last. We know that it cannot be lasting unless it embraces not only political and military affairs but also arrangements to provide the essential prerequisites to economic prosperity and to maintaining and improving standards of living in our own and in all countries. The trade agreements program is one of these essentials. Its purpose has always been—must continue to be—to bring about a reduction or elimination, on a reciprocal basis of mutual benefit, of excessive barriers to trade which impair the well-being of all countries and thus undermine peaceful and friendly relations among nations. The action of the Congress on your bill is therefore one of the decisive tests of whether the United States is prepared to assume its share of the responsibility for creating the basic conditions upon which enduring peace depends.

As President Roosevelt pointed out in his message to Congress on March 26, 1945, we cannot, in the difficult period immediately ahead, have an effective trade agreements program unless the act is strengthened and brought up to date as your bill proposes. In the agreements which the United States has already made, we have used up a major part of the authority under the original law and have obtained in exchange valuable relaxations of barriers to our exports which will give us renewed benefits in the post-war years But we must now go further. In the conditions which confront us now and will confront us after the war, we must have the additional authority which your amendment provides in order to make the act an adequate instrument for expanding our foreign commerce and world trade in general.

Praises House Bill

Neither the original act nor your bill contemplates any indiscriminate slashing of tariffs. When your bill has been adopted the act will still contain all the provisions that it always has contained for full consultation, before action, among the departments of the government that know the most about commercial questions, and for public hearings at which any citizen may submit facts and arguments. The administrators of the act will still be required, under your bill, to give due consideration to all interests. I have complete confidence that the act will continue to be carried out wholly in the best national interest and in the same careful and scientific manner in which it has been carried out for the

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last eleven years.

Although I shal you this time dur gressional consider trade agreements p[illegible]n, I shall follow the discussions in the Congress with absorbing interest and with high hope that, in this crucial decision, we shall again let the world know that we will not fail to play our full part in bringing about the conditions necessary for prosperity and a lasting peace.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

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Top Diplomats Plan Final Try On Polish Issue

Washington Awaits Molotov; Kerr and Harriman Due; Russia Sends a New Note

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A last-minute attempt to settle the Polish controversy before the opening of the San Francisco conference of United Nations on international organization will be the main business of a meeting of top-ranking diplomatis of the Big Three powers—the United States, Great Britain and Russia—scheduled to begin in Washington tomorrow or Friday upon the arrival here of Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet foreign commissar.

The foreign secretaries of these nations and China will also meet in the next few days, as signers of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, to seek pre-conference unity on the major amendments proposed to the international organization blue-printed at Dumbarton Oaks, including several amendments agreed upon by the United States delegation.

There were scores of rumors in Washington today that the solution of the Polish dispute is at hand, but there were only two concrete developments regarding this difficult problem. They were:

1. The arrival in Washington of a new note from Russia on the

(Continued on page 12, column 3)

Polish question, the contents of which both the State Department and the White House refused to disclose.

2. The disclosure that both the British and United States Ambassadors to Russia, Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr and W. Averill Harriman, are coming to Washington to join in the conferences on the Polish situation. These two Ambassadors and Mr. Molotov were designated at Yalta to direct the organization of a new Polish government.

Both events indicated strongly that the Polish dispute is rapidly coming to a head and that an all-out attempt will be made in Washington in the next few days to solve it. Informed sources said President Truman was prepared to step into the dispute if necessary in the interest of solving it before the San Francisco conference begins.

The United States delegates to San Francisco completed their pre-conference deliberations today and announced, through Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State and chairman of the delegation, that they had reached agreement "on all major points."

Mr. Stettinius confessed, however, that the question of trusteeships for some liberated areas, including Pacific islands reconquered from Japan, had not been settled and was still under discussion.

It was learned that some delegates had objected vigorously to the trusteeship idea, contending that strong opposition to it in Congress and by the Navy Department might imperil the work at San Francisco if trusteeships are demanded.

Mr. Stettinius declined to make public a list of the major points agreed upon by this country's delegates—or any minor points on which they failed to agree—but it was reported that they had decided to propose to the conference several amendments to Dumbarton Oaks following generally those suggested by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan.

TRUMAN KNEW BATTLE MISERY

Tells Soldiers He Shared Their Hardships.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—President Truman recalled the death and misery he saw in the last war to assure the nation's fighting men there will be no faltering in this one.

Addressing the armed forces and the nation by radio last night, the new Commander in Chief declared:

"I have done as you do in the field, when the commander falls. My duties and responsibilities are clear. These duties will be carried on in keeping with our American tradition.

"As a veteran of the first world war, I have seen death on the battlefield. I know the strain, the mud, the misery, the utter weariness of the soldier in the field. And I know his courage, his stamina and his faith in his comrades, his country and himself."

Terming President Roosevelt "a farsighted statesman and a real friend of democracy," Mr. Truman said "all of us have lost a great leader. You have lost an old friend of the services.

"Our hearts are heavy. However, the cause which claimed Roosevelt also claims us. He never faltered—nor will we!"

Text of Address.

The text of the President's speech follows:

To the armed forces of the United States throughout the world:

After the tragic news of the death of our late Commander in Chief it was my duty to speak promptly to the Congress and the armed forces of the United States.

Yesterday I addressed the Congress. Now I speak to you.

I am especially anxious to talk to you, for I know that all of you felt a tremendous shock, as we did at home, when our Commander in Chief fell.

All of us have lost a great leader, a farsighted statesman and a real friend of democracy. We have lost a hard-hitting chief and an old friend of the services.

Our hearts are heavy. However, the cause which claimed Roosevelt also claims us. He never faltered—nor will we!

I have done, as you do in the field, when the Commander in Chief falls. My duties and responsibilities are clear. I have assumed them. These duties will be carried on in keeping with our American tradition.

As a veteran of the first world war, I have seen death on the battlefield. When I fought in France with the Thirty-fifth Division I saw good officers and men fall and be replaced.

I know that this is also true of the officers and men of the other services, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine.

I know the strain, the mud, the misery, the utter weariness of the soldier in the field. And I know too his courage, his stamina, his faith in his comrades, his country and himself.

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Quotes Lincoln's Words.

We are depending upon each and every one of you.

Yesterday I said to the Congress and I repeat it now:

"Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifices. Because of these sacrifices the dawn of justice and freedom throughout the world slowly casts its gleam across the horizon."

At this decisive hour in history it is very difficult to express my feeling. Words will not convey what is in my heart.

Yet, I recall the words of Lincoln, a man who had enough eloquence to speak for all America. To indicate my sentiments, and to describe my hope for the future, may I quote the immortal words of that great Commander in Chief:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up our nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Reds Send U. S. Note on Poles

Stettinius Receives Message but Does Not Disclose Any of Contents.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Stettinius has received a note from Russia on the delicate Polish situation. Its contents were not disclosed.

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Telling his news conference of the note's receipt, the Secretary also announced that the United States Ambassador to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, is returning to Washington for consultations in connection with the visit of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Mr. Stettinius also reported that the United State delegation to the San Francisco conference completed its review of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals this morning and was "in agreement on all major points."

Optimism Expressed

He said that he had not yet seen the Russian note. There was no indication whether it contains proposals for breaking the Allied stalemate on Poland's government or whether it is a renewal of the Russian demand that the present provisional government in Warsaw be invited to the United Nations conference even though Great Britain and the United States do not recognize it.

However, coming shortly before the Molotov visit, there was considerable optimism that Moscow is moving toward an agreements with Washington and London on the stalled Polish question. Mr. Stettinius made it clear that he would discuss the matter with Molotov. He said he could not answer a question as to whether Harriman and Molotov are traveling together.

The Big Three foreign ministers' meeting is expected to begin as soon as Molotov gets here.

The Secretary declined to give any details regarding the decisions reached by the United States delegation to San Francisco.

Polish issue had reacned a showdown stage. Stalin is understood to be standing firm in insistence that the Lublin Polish government be invited to San Francisco unless a new Government can be formed.

Congress Warned U.S. Must Retain Islands

Rep. Wadsworth Opposes America Acting as 'Trustee' for Pacific Bases.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(AP) Vigorous applause today greeted a suggestion in the House by Rep. Wadsworth (R-N.Y.) that the United States keep Pacific islands it has wrested from the Japanese.

The influential New Yorker told colleagues he was "not captivated" by the idea that the United States should hold as "trustee" for other Allied nations territory which we have won "with our treasure and our blood."

To keep the peace, he said, we must "hold that position in the Far East which all Asiatics want to hold" without being "responsible to any international organization."

Specifically, Wadsworth mentioned Iwo Jima, Saipan, Okinawa, the Marianas and Caroline islands.

The question of trusteeships is one to which the United States delegates to the United Nations conference on world organization have devoted much thought. Their decision has not been disclosed, although Secretary of State Stettinius said today they had reached agreement "on all major points."

Yesterday, a majority of the delegates were reported inclining toward the principle of mandating certain conquered territory to individual Allies. This is in line with views held by the British.

Some officials have talked of the possibility of some sort of joint control by the big five, but the Navy apparently favors American control of bases leading to Japan, and a majority of the American delegates to San Francisco also were believed to be leaning that way.

Meantime the troubled question of Polish representation at San Francisco persisted, with Russia reported renewing her demand that the Soviet-backed Polish regime be invited if a coalition government is not set up in the week before the conference opens.

Secretary Stettinius told a news conference that a new Russian note on Poland was received this morning, but did not announce its contents.

Redeployment Of Troops Is Speeded By U.S.

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Washington, April 18 (AP)—First steps to transfer this country's full military might against Japan already are under way. Its final accomplishment now is expected four months earlier than had been planned.

High officials emphasized that the full tide of redeployment will not set in until the Allies are satisfied that organized military resistance in Europe is at an end.

Destinations Changed

However, some items of equipment originally labeled for delivery in Europe have been shipped instead to the Pacific.

Personnel shifts, confined for the present to comparatively small numbers of specialist troops, have been instituted.

The officials have been confronted with one dominant bottleneck—shipping. To ease it they now plan to make double use of the large number of fast cargo ships now in the American mercantile-type fleet.

Some of these will be sent to European ports with relief and rehabilitation material needed in Europe after V-E. There, their holds will be refitted to handle troops and the ships will return as transports.

dent and the Republicans, Senator Taft said, could furnish an opportunity for him to deal directly with them as a means of avoiding as many legislative battles as possible between the two parties. While conceding that it might not always be possible to avoid clashes, Senator Taft said, "there may be occasions where differences can be ironed out by consultation and agreement."

Senator Austin, reached at the capitol after the meeting, agreed that the White House conference had been unprecedented, and said it represented an expression of the Republican minority's desire to help the new President "in this hour of crisis" with his foreign policy and work for world security. Although no date has been set for future meetings, he indicated that he and his colleagues "fully expect to go back again" to discuss important issues—even those on which a disagreement exists.

"Same Old Truman"

Senator Wherry, Republican whip, recalling President Truman's service in the Senate, said that the President had been "the same old Harry Truman." The President's voice broke, Senator Wherry said, as he welcomed the Republicans into his office.

From other sources, it was learned that a somewhat strained atmosphere at the beginning of the meeting was dissipated when the President jokingly said that if the Democratic Senators ever needed to be whipped into line, he would be glad to do it.

Other Senate Republicans gained the impression that the meetings were a recognition of the force and power of the Republican party, and an indication that Senator Vandenberg might be the most influential figure in the American delegation at the San Francisco conference of United Nations on international organization.

The transfer of the Office of Surplus Property will extend the duties of Mr. Wallace, whose confirmation for a Cabinet post by the Senate came only after a bitter fight during which President Roosevelt agreed to divorce the government's lending powers from the Commerce Department. The transfer was made, Mr. Vinson said, to place surplus property disposal under "a parent agency whose basic functions are closely associated with the commercial and industrial life of the nation."

Mr. Vinson noted that Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recommended the transfer and that it was concurred in by Mr. Wallace as well as Mr. Vinson.

In apparent conflict with some suggestions for integration of all surplus property functions, Senator Brien McMahon, Democart, of Connecticut, introduced today a bill to establish the surplus property board as a separate agency—a proposal which, if adopted, might block any plan to bring the whole group of these agencies under Secretary Wallace's control.

Truman Announces Hours

J. Leonard Reinsch, President Truman's press secretary, announced today that henceforth the President's appointments will start at 9:30 a. m. The President's actual work day will begin earlier, however, probably at 8:30 a. m., and will continue until "he gets his work done."

President Truman also conferred today with Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretar of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and twice with James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy. Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King accompanied Secretary Forrestal on his second visit. In addition, he received Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator; Howard D. Smith, Budget Director, and Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana.

President Truman, accompanied by Ted Marks, a friend who had served in the Army with him in the last war, walked from the White House to Blair House, for lunch.

APR 19 1945

Hull Backs Bill On Trade Pacts As Peace Basis

Urges House Approval of Extended Reciprocity; Issue Is Test for Truman

By Samuel W. Bell

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State and original sponsor of the trade agreements program, declared today that the action of Congress on pending legislation to broaden the President's authority to make reciprocal tariff agreements will be the test "of whether the United States is prepared to assume its share of responsibility for creating basic conditions upon which ... enduring peace depends."

Mr. Hull, whose health forced him to relinquish his post in the State Department, submitted his views in a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee. In effect, Mr. Hull supported the testimony given to the committee today by his successor, Secretary Edward R. Stettinius jr. and Assistant Secretary W. L. Clayton.

Mr. Hull's assertion that the proposed trade agreement extension "contemplates no indiscriminate slashing of tariffs," was subscribed to by Mr. Clayton, speaking for both himself and Mr. Stettinius, in meeting assaults on the proposals made by Republican members of the committee.

U. S. and Belgium Sign 2-Way Lend-Lease Pact

America to Send $325,000,000 Goods, Not for Post-War Aid

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, announced today that a new lend-lease and reverse lend-lease agreement had been concluded with Belgium providing for shipment by the United States of supplies valued at $325,000,000. Belgium is to continue a contribution to the United States war effort estimated at $18,000,000 worth of goods and services a month.

A statement on the agreement issued jointly by Mr. Stettinius, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, and Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, made it clear that no supplies have been included for post-war relief rehabilitation or construction purposes.

The three Administration officials ascribed the omission of heavy industrial equipment, inclusion of which in the Feb. 28 agreement with the French provisional government brought Congressional criticism, to "the present advanced stage of the war."

The United States has undertaken to furnish to Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg, which has an economic union with Belgium, raw materials worth $90,000,000; food, $75,000,000; petroleum, $14,000,000; agricultural supplies, $18,000,000; clothing and footwear, $5,000,000; medical supplies, $1,500,000; short-life equipment for industrial and transport facilities used in war production, $77,000,000; prisoner-of-war supplies, $2,500,000, and freight charges on United States vessels, $42,200,000.

The State Department also announced today that mutual wartime aid by the United States and the Union of South Africa has been changed, as of Feb. 15, 1944, from a lend-lease to a cash basis

Col. J. F. Haskell Loses Leg as Result of Wounds

Stock Exchange Ex-Official Led Task Force in Germany

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—Colonel John F. Haskell, former vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange and organizer of the War Department's civil affairs section, has lost his right leg as the result of wounds received in Germany, his wife reported today.

Mrs. Paulette Heger Haskell, who resides here, said her husband was leading a special task force attached to General Omar Bradley's 12th Army group at Mors, just north of Cologne, when he was wounded. He is now in a hospital in Belgium.

The forty-one-year-old colonel was graduated from West Point in 1925. He resigned his commission about a year later to enter business and in 1931 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He wa selected vice-president in 1935.

He re-entered Army service in 1940 and was sent to Hawaii with the 27th Division.

APR 19 1945

Bidault Reaches Washington on Way to Parley

French Foreign Minister May See Molotov and Eden Besides Stettinius

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—French Foreign Minister George Bidault arrived tonight for conferences here before going West to the United Nations conferences in San Francisco.

Asked whether he expected to confer with the Russian Foreign Commissar, V. M. Molotov, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden during top-level diplomatic talks this week end, Mr. Bidault said, "I hope so."

He arrived on an Air Transport plane at 10:30 p. m., and was met by the French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet, and the chief of the French naval mission here, Admiral Raymond Fenard. The French Minister of Public Health, Francois Billoux, accompanied M. Bidault.

Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, said this morning that so far there were no plans to include France in the talks of the Big Three foreign ministers set for this week end. He said, he would be very glad to see M. Bidault.

WALKER WILL STAY 'FOR TIME BEING'

APR 19 1945

WASHINGTON, April 18—(AP) Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced after a White House conference today that he will continue in President Truman's cabinet "for the time being."

Walker told reporters his future in government was discussed "incidentally" in his talk with President Truman, but "no decision was reached."

Walker has indicated his desire to retire from the cabinet on previous occasions.

Asked if he still would like to get away, he said:

"I'd rather not answer that at this time," then added that he was "staying on for the time being."

Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan from Truman's home state of Missouri has been mentioned for the postmaster general post in the event of Walker's retirement. Hannegan talked with the President yesterday, but said at that time that "jobs were not discussed."

Lt. Rogers Wounded

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Lieut. Will Rogers, Jr., former California member of Congress and son of the cowboy humorist, has been wounded in action.

Rogers telegraphed his wife here that he had been hospitalized but that his wound was not serious. The message gave no details as to time or place.

Rogers was with the 1st Army in Germany after participating in the Normandy invasion. He won the Bronze Star in the battle of the bulge.

Rogers was an army lieutenant when he was elected to Congress in 1942. He resigned from Congress in May, 1942, to return to army duty.

APR 19 1945

30-24-24909

He Vowed He'd Give The Germans Trouble

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. Russell E. Dunham vowed he'd give the Germans plenty of trouble.

He gave them so much that he's going to get the Congressional Medal of Honor. He wiped out three machine-gun positions, killed nine Germans, wounded seven and captured two.

The 24-year-old Brighton (Ill.) doughboy will receive the medal in Germany, where he is fighting with the 3d Infantry Division.

Wounded, But Fought On

Dunham won the decoration during an attack January 8 against the machine guns on a snow-covered hill near Kayserberg, France. He was wounded early in the assault, but kept going until the last gun was knocked out.

Before starting his foray, Dunham donned a white camouflage robe made from a mattress cover and loaded himself down with ammunition and grenades. By the time he finished, he had fired 175 rounds and thrown 11 grenades.

Dunham crawled 75 yards under heavy fire to within 10 yards of the first gun, then jumped up and charged. A machine-gun bullet ...pped him in the back and sent ...im spinning 15 yards back.

He staggered up and went ahead again. A German grenade landed in the snow beside him, but he kicked it aside and it exploded without harm. By that time he had closed in on the machine gun and killed the gunner and assistant gunner with his carbine. He leaped into the emplacement and hauled out a third German by the collar.

The Other Two

Although blood from his wound had soaked his robe, making him an easy target in the snow, Dunham started for the second machine gun 50 yards away. He got within 25 yards and tossed two grenades, destroying the gun and its crew. Then he went after riflemen in supporting foxholes, killing one and wounding two.

Telling his comrades that he was going to see the attack through even if it cost him his life, he started up the hill for the third gun. Grenades exploded within 10 yards of him. A German jumped from a foxhole 10 feet from him and fired. The Nazi missed and Dunham shot and killed him.

He wounded five other Germans who jumped up from foxholes, routed others, and took the gun.

Army Strength At 7,536,601 At End of 1944

Grew From 513,410 Total in October, 1940; N. Y. Leads With 900,562

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—The War Department reported today the Army was 8,050,011 strong at the end of 1944 and that New York led the states in the number of residents in service.

A tabulation put the Army's strength at 513,410 on Oct. 31, 1940. From that time until Dec. 31, 1944, inductions, enlistments and appointments totaled 9,444,283 while separations from service in the same period amounted to 1,907,632, leaving an active total of 7,536,601.

New York, as of last Dec. 31, had 900,563 in service, including 17,563 Waes and nurses, while Pennsylvania had 663,666, including 11,666 women. Illinois ranked third, with 507,233, of whom 9,233 were women.

A table giving round figures on Army strength by states as of Dec. 31; the net accessions (inductions, etc.) from Nov. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1944, and total separations during that period follows (the strength figure takes into consideration the number in service on Nov. 1, 1940, and does not represent the difference between net accession and separations):

State	Strength	Accessions	Separations
Alabama			
Male	147,000	178,000	43,000
Female	1,555	2,191	678
Arizona			
Male	27,000	35,000	12,000
Female	635	838	232
Arkansas			
Male	101,000	122,000	36,000
Female	1,340	2,032	742
California			
Male	59,000	67,000	14,000
Female	1,405	1,784	411
Connecticut			
Male	115,000	137,000	28,000
Female	2,392	2,882	556
Delaware			
Male	18,000	20,000	3,000
Female	420	499	89
District of Columbia			
Male	55,000	60,000	9,000
Female	1,532	2,113	628
Florida			
Male	108,000	124,000	24,000
Female	1,880	3,000	1,172
Georgia			
Male	161,000	189,000	37,000
Female	1,766	2,761	1,031
Idaho			
Male	29,000	34,000	8,000
Female	476	665	186
Illinois			
Male	498,000	576,000	101,000
Female	9,233	11,541	2,522

Indiana			
Male	207,000	238,000	31,000
Female	2,991	3,781	879
Iowa			
Male	132,000	152,000	27,000
Female	1,526	2,255	777
Kansas			
Male	104,000	121,000	21,000
Female	1,231	1,637	426
Kentucky			
Male	155,000	180,000	37,000
Female	1,366	1,987	653
Louisiana			
Male	132,000	158,000	35,000
Female	1,930	2,867	990
Maine			
Male	48,000	57,000	12,000
Female	988	1,304	341
Maryland			
Male	121,000	140,000	23,000
Female	1,934	2,832	950
Massachusetts			
Male	251,000	290,000	50,000
Female	6,849	8,460	1,749
Michigan			
Male	316,000	375,000	70,000
Female	5,405	6,645	1,375
Minnesota			
Male	156,000	177,000	28,000
Female	3,722	4,312	696
Mississippi			
Male	120,000	144,000	30,000
Female	723	1,171	466
Missouri			
Male	218,000	255,000	43,000
Female	2,881	3,492	683
Montana			
Male	31,000	37,000	9,000
Female	774	1,069	309
Nebraska			
Male	68,000	78,000	15,000
Female	1,046	1,268	243
Nevada			
Male	10,000	10,000	3,000
Female	177	262	93
New Hampshire			
Male	26,000	31,000	7,000
Female	789	957	188
New Jersey			
Male	287,000	350,000	54,000
Female	3,662	5,029	1,498
New Mexico			
Male	35,000	40,000	9,000
Female	515	789	294
New York			
Male	883,000	1,043,000	220,000
Female	17,563	22,145	4,972
North Carolina			
Male	184,000	215,000	45,000
Female	2,353	3,242	943
North Dakota			
Male	33,000	37,000	13,000
Female	345	482	144
Ohio			
Male	426,000	514,000	101,000
Female	8,089	10,207	2,310
Oklahoma			
Male	123,000	142,000	36,000
Female	1,736	2,533	840
Oregon			
Male	60,000	71,000	18,000
Female	1,497	2,000	535
Pennsylvania			
Male	652,000	762,000	147,000
Female	11,666	15,183	3,813
Rhode Island			
Male	42,000	51,000	11,000
Female	931	1,108	293
South Carolina			
Male	89,000	111,000	24,000
Female	1,196	1,658	495
South Dakota			
Male	32,000	36,000	8,000
Female	423	584	175
Tennessee			
Male	162,000	195,000	49,000
Female	1,542	2,140	638
Texas			
Male	395,000	458,000	108,000
Female	5,902	8,822	3,051
Utah			
Male	38,000	41,000	8,000
Female	491	654	176
Vermont			
Male	19,000	22,000	5,000
Female	301	443	146
Virginia			
Male	155,000	181,000	32,000
Female	2,164	3,017	900
Washington			
Male	96,000	108,000	24,000
Female	2,510	3,138	703
West Virginia			
Male	108,000	136,000	30,000
Female	1,610	2,121	557
Wisconsin			
Male	163,000	190,000	37,000
Female	3,810	4,765	1,055
Wyoming			
Male	15,000	17,000	4,000
Female	252	399	152

Departments and other Army service units outside of the continental limits of the United States showed males: 64,000, 74,000 and 15,000; females: 384, 398 and 17.

Improvements in White House

APR 19 1945

Mrs. Truman Will Find Former First Lady Has Installed Modern Equipment.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—When Mrs. Harry S. Truman moves into the White House she will be the first President's wife to find modern equipment, good beds, no rats and a complete household staff.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is responsible.

During the dozen years of her residence the retiring First Lady installed many improvements for the comfort of White House occupants.

Inadequate and rusty drains were removed. Pantries and dumbwaiters appeared. Glass-enclosed showers were set up in the old-fashioned bathrooms. New mattresses were placed on the beds.

Air-cooling went in.

Rats, which had over-run the place for decades, went out after a long fight.

Mrs. Truman, a model housekeeper herself, will be pleased at the up-to-date kitchen she'll find.

Grateful to Mrs. Nesbitt.

There is a thermos cabinet on wheels for serving hot food at odd hours in various apartments of the mansion; a bathtub-size stock pan for soup-making, a thirty-gallon ice cream pack and a pancake griddle built in as part of the huge electric stove.

The new First Lady, however, will be perhaps most grateful for the guidance and long experience of Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, housekeeper for the Roosevelts, who will remain to see the Trumans comfortably installed.

Mrs. Nesbitt came to the White House with the Roosevelts from Hyde Park. Today she was busy helping her mistress pack the family belongings.

In her little downstairs office in the executive mansion, where Duchess, the huge mastiff companion of the dog Blaze, dozed at her feet, Mrs. Nesbit took time to explain that everything would be in readiness for the Trumans when they move in.

"It will be pust as if they moved into a well-equipped hotel suite," she said.

The White House, maintained by the Government, is completely stocked with everything from gold plate to dish cloths. Families or incoming presidents bring only what they wear and such personal effects as pictures and lamps to "make things more cozy."

But things accumulate.

SENATE OKAYS WATER TREATY

APR 19 1945

Truman Applauds Support Of "Good-Neighbor" Step

Washington, April 18 (AP)—President Truman tonight applauded the Senate's action in ratifying the controversial treaty dividing waters of the Rio Grande and Colorado River between Mexico and the United States.

A short time after the Senate approved the treaty by a vote of 76 to 10 (far more than the necessary two thirds), Truman issued a statement saying:

"In voting its approval of the water treaty with Mexico, the Senate today gave unmistakable evidence that it stands firmly in support of the established policy of our Government to deal with our good neighbors on the basis of simple justice, equity, friendly understanding and practical co-operation.

Described As Constructive

"By this action of the Senate, the United States and Mexico join hands in a constructive, business-like program to apportion between them and develop to their mutual advantage the waters of the rivers that are in part common to them."

California and Nevada congressmen had attacked the pact as harmful to domestic users of Colorado River waters. It was supported by other Western senators as necessary to full and orderly development of the Colorado and Rio Grande basins.

The Senate hedged its favorable action with several reservations interpreting and defining provisions of the convention.

The treaty must be ratified by the Mexican Senate before it becomes binding. However, Senor Doctor Don Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador told a reporter that he was sure his country will approve it.

Armed Forces News Coverage On Frisco Set

Washington, April 18 (AP)—American troops around the world will get coverage of the San Francisco conference from their own publication, radio stations, motion pictures and bulletin boards.

The War Department has announced that a small group of soldiers, including combat correspondents recently returned from overseas, will go to the conference. Each will represent one of the regular army media, including *Yank*, the Army News Service, the Camp Newspaper Service, the Armed Forces Radio Service, the Army-Navy Screen Magazine and key additions of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Day-by-day news coverage will be handled by the Army News Service. *Yank*, largest army publication, will emphasize trends and background.

AMERICAN SOLDIER HANGED IN ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(AP) William Harrison, Jr., 22-year-old American soldier convicted of killing an Irish girl, has been hanged in England.

Reps. McCowen and Jenkins (R-Ohio) were notified today by the Army's judge advocate general of the execution.

It climaxed months of effort by the soldier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Harrison of Havenkill, Ohio, to have the sentence commuted to life imprisonment. The mother came to Washington several times to plead for her son's life.

Congress to Investigate 'Coddling' of Prisoners

Full Information To Be Given to the Public

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, today ordered a full prisoner-of-war investigation by the House Military Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman, to "clear up - general public misunderstanding."

It will get under way April 26, Representative May said in an interview, "and it will be kept open to the public." Witnesses will include War and State Department officials.

"There has been too much mouthing about the prisoner-of-war situation by people who don't know what they're talking about," Representative May said. "We expect during this investigation to bring out all the facts and the people can judge for themselves whether our policy is sound."

The Kentuckian noted that the United States, in handling war prisoners, is governed by the Geneva convention. Regardless of how other nations feel about their responsibilities under this agreement, he added, the United States, as a signatory, is bound by it.

Recent disclosures of mistreatment of United States prisoners by Japan and Germany have brought suggestions, committee members said, that the United States retaliate against Axis prisoners in the United States.

River Authority Views Stated By Ickes

APR 19 1945

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today advocated creation of a series of authorities for development of the country's water resources.

He told a Senate Commerce subcommittee he was in "sincere and unequivocal accord" with the underlying purposes of a bill by Senator Murray (D., Mont.) to set up a Missouri Valley Authority, but suggested it be drastically amended.

Instead of giving a three-man board full control of the MVA as proposed, Ickes suggested that the Interior Department be the co-ordinator for existing governmental agencies.

Counterproposal Drawn

He disclosed that the department has drawn a counterproposal for introduction in Congress which differs in many details from the Murray measure.

"The Interior proposal is designed to secure all of the benefits of grass-root administration, without the travesty of setting up of additional uncoordinated and, in fact, irresponsible, agencies," Ickes said.

"This would be achieved by fitting the authorities into the existing pattern of government by requiring them to use, wherever feasible, going agencies of government, and by attaining co-ordination through a limited degree of supervision by the Department of the Interior, as the principal resource-development agency of government."

Proposed Board

Ickes proposal would set up a "river basin development board," composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the chief of army engineers, the board chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the administrators of any authorities created and others.

Each authority would have an administrator subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Ickes said the TVA should not be used as a final pattern in working out authorities for other river valleys. Congress should, he said, create an authority for the Missouri River basin that could be duplicated for any other national watershed with practically no change.

NLRB ASKED FOR DELAY

Postponement Of Action On Foremen Requested

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Fourteen companies with foremen's unionization programs asked the War Labor Board today to put off any action on foremen's demands until the National Labor Relations Board disposes of the recognition issue.

Walter M. Nelson, attorney for the Foremen's Association of America, which yesterday won an election at the Packard Motor Car plant, Detroit, also asked for postponement of the cases before the WLB, pending settlement in the courts. Other union attorneys, however, vigorously opposed any further delay.

Nelson said six months or a year would be consumed by a company test of the NLRB's recent decision in the Packard case in which it recognized foremen as a proper bargaining unit. The election was the outgrowth of that decision.

Detroit-Led Move

Nicholas Kelley, speaking for the Chrysler-DeSoto Wyoming plant, in Detroit, said the WLB was not authorized to take jurisdiction in the foremen's grievances and demands until after all of the procedures before the NLRB had been exhausted.

The move for postponement was led by the Detroit automotive industry.

Kelley's request toward dismissal or postponement of action was concurred in by attorneys for Packard, Briggs Manufacturing Company, Murray Corporation, Hudson Motorcar, Bohn Aluminum and Brass, Republic Steel, Aeronautical Products, Inc., Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Maryland Drydock, Federal Shipbuilding and New York Shipbuilding companies.

Similar Plea Made

M. H. Goldstein, speaking for the CIO-United Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at the Maryland Drydock, New York and Federal Shipbuilding companies, said the foremen in those three companies had disputes pending before the WLB since January, 1944. He argued that they should be passed upon without regard to NLRB certification of any union as representative.

A similar plea was made by Louis H. Wilderman, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, who said the Packard decision of the NLRB was not regarded by that board as binding in other cases, and that immeasurable delay might be encountered there. The Baldwin foremen voted in May, 1944, to strike, but have not done so.

Milk Firm Sees Encroaching By WLB On Farm Workers

APR 19 1945

30.24-24911

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Senate food investigators expressed concern today that the War Labor Board may be opening the way for classifying many farm workers as "industry employés" subject to the National Labor Relations Act.

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) and Senators Aiken (R., Vt.) and Bushfield (R., S.D.) of the Agriculture Committee raised this point after hearing testimony on a dispute between a Plainsboro (N.J.) milk concern and the AFL Teamsters Union.

Henry W. Jeffers, president of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, producers of certified milk, said the WLB had assumed jurisdiction over the dispute. He contended the employés involved were farm workers exempted by Congress from the National Labor Relations Act.

Milk-Price Violations Alleged

From another witness, Daniel Liberman, representing the Independent Milk Marketers of New York, the committee heard that the OPA has repeatedly ignored complaints of violations of milk-price orders by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

Liberman testified that since February, 1944, the Dairymen's League had charged 10 cents more on a 40 quart container of milk than is allowed by OPA orders as the "interhandler's charge" on milk sold from one wholesaler to another.

Thomas told the witness that Chester Bowles, price administrator, would be called for questioning about the situation.

The chairman also assured Fred Tobin, Washington representative for the AFL Teamsters, that the union will have opportunity to tell its side of the dispute with Walker-Gordon. Tobin said, "We can give an absolutely different picture."

Checkoff Demanded

From Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, Jeffers, and the latter's son, Henry W., Jr., the committee got this story:

Last January 8 the AFL teamsters advised the Walker-Gordon company that it must "sign up" for its 150 emloyés and check off $3 a month dues or its product would not be hauled.

There was a two weeks' stalemate during which some milk moved by train to Philadelphia, but deliveries to the New York and northern New Jersey area, usual buyers, stopped.

WLB Takes Jurisdiction

Then the company agreed to recognize the Teamsters as bargaining agent for 36 bottlers and other employés. Excepted were strictly farm workers and milkers. The elder Jeffers added a belief that the "great majority" of the 36 did not want to belong to the union.

The WLB has taken jurisdiction over the dispute over wages and working conditions for employés for whom the union proposes to bargain and has set a hearing for May 1.

Holman expressed belief the union plans to "blitzkrieg the American dairy farmer by attempting to organize all milking-machine operators, whether they be hired workers, tenants or farm owners."

He said he did not question the union's right to organize farmers by persuasion, but declared its tactics were those of boycott.

"Is it your opinion," Thomas asked, "that if the union can force organization of milking-machine operators it can also force unionization of operators of tractors, combines and machines like that?"

"Yes, sir," Holman replied.

Mother's Day Is Set for May 13 By President

Urges Acknowledgement of Nation's 'Gratitude, Love and Devotion' to Them

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—President Truman today proclaimed Sunday, May 13, as Mother's Day in acknowledgement of the nation's "gratitude, love and devotion" to the nation's mothers.

The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, it is fitting that we acknowledge anew our gratitude, love, and devotion to the mothers of America; and

"Whereas, in this year of the war's greatest intensity we are ever mindful of their splendid courage and steadfast loyalty to the highest ideals of our democracy; and

"Whereas, Congress by joint resolution approved May 8, 1914, set aside the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and acclaimed the service rendered the United States by the American mother as "the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration';

"Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Sunday, May 13, 1945, as Mother's Day, and call upon the officials of the government to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings, and the people of the nation to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places, on that day. And I urge that by our prayers, by our devotion to duty, and by evidences of affection, we give expression to our love and reverence for America's mothers.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of April in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

'HARRY S. TRUMAN."

Roosevelt Holiday Bill

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—January 30, birthday of President Roosevelt, would be a national holiday under a bill introduced today by Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, of California.

Eden Talks With Hull In Bethesda Hospital

Washington, April 18 (AP)—British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden had a lengthy visit today with former Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

They met at the Bethesda Naval Hospital where Hull has been ill for several months and discussed the San Francisco conference and the international situation.

Eden expressed the hope that Hull would be able to attend the United Nations meeting which opens next Wednesday.

The British Minister lunched with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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SURPLUS PROPERTY OFFICE IS SHIFTED

WASHINGTON, April 18 — (AP) President Truman today ordered the transfer of the office of surplus property of the treasury procurement division to the Department of Commerce. This makes Secretary Wallace's department the disposal agency for surplus consumer goods.

The transfer was announced by Fred M. Vinson, War Mobilization director, who said it had been recommended by the surplus property board, and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau.

Typical commodities in the consumer goods category which will now be handled by the Commerce department are automobiles and trucks, clothing, hardware, agricultural implements, medical equipment and construction machinery

REFINERY PICKET LINE CONTINUES, U.S. RUNS PLANT

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LAKE CHARLES, La., April 18.—(AP) The Cities Service Refining corporation's strike-bound 100-octane gasoline refinery and butadiene plant, one of the nation's largest, was taken over today by the Federal government.

Notices were posted on plant bulletin boards that Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes had taken charge under orders of President Harry S. Truman.

Pickets who have marched back and forth before the gates since 1,500 workmen walked out because of a rent controversy continued at their posts, however, and no workmen had entered the plant early tonight.

At least seven persons were injured slightly last week during an unsuccessful attempt to crash picket lines.

A meeting was called late today at Maplewood housing project, where the work stoppage was called after 600 key men in the plant reported receiving notice that their rents were being increased. Unofficial observers expressed the belief they would vote to "work for the government."

At the plant 120 armed military policemen, sent here last week by the Eighth Service Command, continued to stand guard.

Bonner H. Barnes, assistant of refining for the PAW, told company officials he had been sent from Washington to take technical charge and "to operate or arrange operation of the plant in such manner as is deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

In explaining the action, Barnes said:

"The work stoppage at the Cities Service plant must be ended immediately, because it is preventing production of aviation gasoline and other petroleum products vitally needed by the Army and Navy.

"The executive order of the President specifically provides that the Army, if necessary, will furnish any protection required to assure that workers who wish to return to work will not be prevented from doing so by threats or violence of anyone. Protection will also be given to their families and property, if required."

Says Truman Was Good Store Partner

Kansas City, April 18 (A. P.).—Edward Jacobson, former co-owner of a haberdashery store here with President Harry S. Truman, says "Harry was a mighty fine business partner even if we did go broke."

Jacobson recalled yesterday that "we pooled our resources and our war buddies were our customers. Harry did the bookkeeping and I did the buying. We both did the selling."

"We went broke in 1922," he related, "and lost all we had. Harry went into politics and I stayed in the shirt field."

Hoover Sees Russians Accepting His Proposal

Says They Should Not Object to Propaganda Ban

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (AP).—Former President Herbert Hoover said today "there should be no objection from Russia to putting in the San Francisco (world peace) charter a definition of aggression that includes propaganda."

Expanding on remarks made last night before the Foreign Policy Association here that the conference should agree on a definition of aggression to include direct or indirect subsidized government propaganda in other nations, Mr. Hoover said:

"Russia, in making treaties with surrounding states, put in a wider definition of agression than has ever been given before."

Speaking of the Soviet, he said Premier Stalin's decision to send Foreign Minister Moltov to San Francisco now "shows a real interest (by Russia) in the whole proposition—more than was originally shown."

Mr. Hoover said a bill of rights that would record the moral, spiritual and lawful standards of conduct among nations "is the major thing to get in the document. Such a bill . . . is the American answer to the whole business.

"It's why, fundamentally, we went to war. If we had not been anxious to protect the political rights and independence of China we would not have been forced into war with Japan. And if we had not been anxious to protect the political rights and freedom of Great Britain we would not have been forced into the war in Europe," Mr. Hoover said.

GERMAN BOY OF 9 KILLS U.S. SOLDIER

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DULUTH, Minn., April 18.—(AP) The slaying of an American soldier by a nine-year-old Nazi boy was related by Second Lt. William Barnes of Duluth in a letter from Germany received this week by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barnes, Duluth.

"We had stopped to re-form when a small boy, nine or ten years old, asked a soldier for some chocolate," he writes. "He was a cute looking youngster and from force of habit the soldier put his hands in his pockets to see if he had any.

"Then the cute little boy drew a pistol from his clothes and shot the man through the abdomen. He couldn't miss. He was so close."

The soldier died of his wounds, Barnes wrote.

"Would you feel like giving a toy to a child after that?"

(Lieut. Barnes' parents said that they ha denclosed some small toys for refugee children in their Christmas boxes to their son.)

"And now do you suppose I take my eyes off a civilian for a minute? I've already had to kill one in self-defense. No, Mom, I'm not giving toys to German children."

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Stars and Stripes In Opera Nuernberg

CLEVELAND, April 18 (AP).—In tribute to the 7th Army now assaulting Nuernberg, the American flag was carried through the stage-set streets of the shrine city in last night's Metropolitan Opera Association's presentation of "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg."

Earle R. Lewis, assistant general manager, said it was the first time the Stars and Stripes had been used on the stage in a German opera.

As Hans Sachs sang "If the Holy German Empire should fall to pieces, we still will have our Holy German art," the Meistersinger placed the American flag in the hands of the heroic Sachs. A capacity crowd caught the significance of the gesture and gave the singers an ovation.

FOREIGN PARTY SEES ACADEMY

20 Latin-American Officers Review Midshipmen

Annapolis, April 18 (AP)—Twenty high-ranking army and navy officers from thirteen Latin-American countries toured the United States Naval Academy today, joining with the academy's board of visitors in reviewing a regimental parade by midshipmen.

Arriving from Washington, the group of officers inspected the Naval Academy, accompanied by five United States Army officers from the Capital and seven navy officers from the academy.

Officers Composing Party

Foreign officers making the tour, were:

Maj. Gen. Washington Vax de Mello and Brig. Gen. Veroso Pederneiras, Minister of the Supreme Military Tribunal of Mexico; Lieut. Col. Ramos Arce, Bolivia; Brig. Gen. Contreras Arriagoda, judge advocate general of the Chilean Army, and Brig. Gen. Parado Pincherra, judge advocate of Santiago, Chile.

Capt. Januario Sanchez and Capt. José Phillips, Colombia; Col. Gregorio Martin, judge advocate general of the army and a professor of law, Costa Rica; Col. Aristides Sosa de Quesada, judge advocate general of the army and former Minister of National Defense, Cuba.

Lieut. Col. Menendez Rios, Guatemala; Major General Aristeo and Brig. Gen. Raul Barrueta, Mexico; Col. Evenor Hernandez, judge advocate general of the army, Nicaragua; Capt. Wencesla Bentley, prefect of port of Ascunion, only naval officer in the group, and Capt. Blanco Sanchez, member of the supreme military tribunal of Paraguay.

Brig. Gen. Gonzales Honderman, member of the council of general officers of the army, and Col. Arboleda Vinas, assistant chief of staff, Peru; Major Manuel A. Martinez, Salvador, and Major Artigas Plaza, judge of the military institute and professor of military penal law, and Major Arturo J. Balinas, inspector general of the army and professor of military law, Uruguay.

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NIEMAN HONORS OPENED TO GI'S

Awards Of Fellowships In Journalism Are Extended

Cambridge, Mass., April 18 (AP). Harvard University's Nieman fellowships in journalism were made available today to former newspaper men now in war service and to "self-employed journalists."

The Nieman Foundation said the action was not a departure from the normal requirement that a candidate must be a member of the working press.

"It is intended solely to make it possible to consider those newspaper men now in war service and the occasional self-employed journalist who otherwise would be barred from consideration," the foundation explained.

Women Eligible

Earlier this year, the Harvard Corporation also made newspaper women eligible to fellowships.

The admission of qualified newspaper men in war service permits them to take advantage of the year of study without first re-establishing themselves in newspaper work.

"This will make possible for some a refresher year between their war absence and their resumption of their former occupation," the foundation said.

Dozen Awarded Annually

Harvard awards about a dozen Nieman fellowships annually to newspaper men of at least three years' experience, giving the holder one year of study at the university in any department he may choose.

The stipend is the equivalent of the normal earnings of the recipient for the period of his absence from work.

The fellowships were established in 1938 by the bequest of Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the publisher of the Milwaukee *Journal*, "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States."

Eighty-seven newspaper men have received fellowships to date, and applications for those for the college year starting next September will be received until July 1.

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ADD LONDON AERIAL (JAMESON) HEAST

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS RETURNED TO GERMANY TODAY FOR ANOTHER WHACK AT THE DWINDLING LUFTWAFFE.

A RECAPITULATION SHOWED THAT ALLIED PILOTS DESTROYED AT LEAST 451 GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY, BRINGING TO NEARLY 3,000 THE TOTAL KNOCKED OUT IN 11 DAYS.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID ALTOGETHER THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE FLEW 2,000 SORTIES OVER THE CENTRAL ODER FRONT YESTERDAY--AN INDICATION OF WHOLESALE SUPPORT FOR THE RED ARMY TROOPS NOW REPORTED BY THE ENEMY TO BE DRIVING TOWARD BERLIN FROM THE NORTHEAST, EAST AND SOUTHEAST. IN THE THIRD STRAIGHT NIGHT BLOW AT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS, A LARGE FORCE OF BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED THE RAILWAY YARDS AT CHAM, 10 MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER. ALL THE NIGHT RAIDS WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS.

ALMOST 4,000 AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ROAMED THE SKIES YESTERDAY FROM BERLIN TO MUNICH, ATTACKING RAILROAD YARDS, AIRFIELDS AND OTHER OBJECTIVES IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE ADVANCING U.S. ARMIES. TEN BOMBERS AND 20 FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

BRITISH PLANES HAD A GALA DAY ATTACKING A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN SHIPS, RANGING FROM 1,000-TON VESSELS TO BARGES, WHICH WERE TRYING TO GET OUT TO SEA AROUND THE COAST OF HOLLAND AND NORTHWEST GERMANY. AT LEAST 11 SHIPS, INCLUDING A LARGE FREIGHTER AND A MINESWEEPER, AND 29 BARGES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

JP727AEW

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B94

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) X X DAMAGED. (325)

LT.RICHARD C.GIBBS OF NANTUCKET ISLE, MASS., SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS IN COMBAT YESTERDAY.

OTHER PILOTS GETTING ONE IN THE AIR INCLUDED: CAPT.WALTER DOFF OF NILES, MICH.; CAPT.ROY W.S4,$94!! 91 :-'36, ILL.; FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES A.TREIGNER OF UJ CALIF.;

OF NILES, MICH.; CAPT.ROY W.S

OF NILES, MICH.; CAPT. ROY W.ORNDORFF OF CASEY, ILL.; FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES A.STREIGNER OF OCEANSIDE, CALIF.; LT.PHILIP E.ERGY OF 1109 WASHINGTON ST., EVANSTON, ILL.; CAPT.ROBERT WELCH OF BROWN CITY, MICH.; LT.WALKER STRAUNCH OF KIMBALL, NEB.; LT.CARROL D.HENRY OF TAYLORSVILLE, KY.; LT.HUGH BODIFORD OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.; LT.THOMAS KIERNAN OF 435 CARROL AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND LT.GRAY E.COOPER OF 1727 SOUTH 13TH ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

SETTING THE PACE FOR CONFIRMED KILLS ON THE GROUND WAS LT.COL. ELWYN RICHETT OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., WITH NINE, GIVING HIM A TWO-DAY TOTAL OF 15.

LT.LEON M.ORCUTT OF HUNTINGTON, MASS., GOT EIGHT YESTERDAY. CAPT. RAYMOND H.LITTGE (CORRECT) OF ALTENBURG, MO., GOT SIX.

OTHER PILOTS WHO ACCOUNTED FOR THREE OR MORE ON THE GROUND INCLUDED: LT.HOWARD MAHANY OF 29 VAN NONSTRAND AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; LT. JOSEPH D.CARTER OF SHERMAN, TEX., FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES P.MACKENNA OF 31 HUMBOLD ST., NEWARK, N.J.; LT.JAMES N.WHITE OF 24 PINE ST., PERRY, N.Y.,

AND LT.KARL M.WALDRON OF HOPKINS, MINN., EACH OF WHOM GOT FIVE.

COL.JAMES MAYDEN OF JUNCTION CITY, KAS., LT.CARL W.WEBER OF 313 WELLESLEY RD., PHILADELPHIA; FLIGHT OFFICER ROY A.WANDA OF 928 149TH ST., CLEVELAND; LT.ROBERT G.REED OF 1801 MARINE ST., SOUTH BEND, IND.; CAPT.KIRKE V.EVERSON OF 81 WASHINGTON, AVE., PROVIDENCE, R.I., CAPT. BROOKS J.BLINE OF ANNAPOLIS, ILL., LT.FRANK A.CLISTON OF BOISE CITY, OKLA.; LT.HARLAN HUNT OF MERIDIEN, CONN., LT.J.L.SOLO OF CLARKSBURG, W.VA., FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM MCCLELLAN OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; FLIGHT

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OFFICER GEORGE W.BERNADO OF KIDGEFIELD, WASH.; LT.WALTER R.FISHER OF PEORIA, ILL., AND LT.ROBERT T.ROSE OF 317 GROSVENOR AVE., LEXINGTON, KY., EACH GOT FOUR.

LT.CLARK R.HOFFMAN OF GRANDVILLE, MICH.; LT.ROBERT FRISCH OF CINCINNATI; LT.COL.JOHN H.LOWELL OF 1900 BELLAIRE ST., DENVER, COLO.; AND LT.JOHN S.ROGERS OF 910 DECATUR ST., NW WASHINGTON D.C., EACH GOT THREE.

JJ125PEV

A12 ADD NITE LEAD--RUSSIAN BUDGET X X ON BERLIN.

LONDON--2ND THE GERMANS DID NOT IDENTIFY THE RUSSIAN FORCE BUT HAVE REPORTED THAT ROKOSSOVSKY'S ARMY HAS BEEN MASSED IN THAT REGION AFTER ITS CLEANUP OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR, DANZIG AND EASTERN POMERANIA.

ON THE NEISSE-SPREE RIVER FRONT SOUTH OF BERLIN, THE GERMANS REPORTED THE RUSSIANS HAD REACHED THE SPREE IN THE COTTBUS AREA AND BREACHED GERMAN LINES NORTHEAST OF SPREMBERG. ONE NAZI ANNOUNCER SAID THE SOVIETS WERE HOLDING PART OF FORST, AND THAT GOERLITZ WAS BEING THREATENED BY SPEARHEADS WHICH PENETRATED GERMAN LINES BETWEEN ROTHENBERG AND PENZIG, 12 AND SEVEN MILES NORTH OF GOERLITZ, AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CITY.

THE GERMANS SAID MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S TROOPS ADVANCED TO AN

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AREA NORTH OF SPREMBERG IN AN EFFORT "TO BREAK THROUGH ALONG THE AUTOBAHN TO COTTBUS AND FURTHER WEST AND THEN TURN NORTH FOR AN ATTACK ON BERLIN."

GERMAN FRONT LINE REPORTER LUTZ KOCH SAID AT LEAST EIGHT MOTORIZED CORPS WITH VERY STRONG TANK SUPPORT WERE ATTACKING BUT CLAIMED A QUICK BREAKTHROUGH HAD BEEN THWARTED AND THE BATTLE HAD "TURNED INTO A SLOW RUSSIAN ADVANCE."

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A13

HE REPORTED SOME RUSSIAN SPEARHEADS HAD REACHED GERMAN REAR POSITIONS "BY USING MOST DESOLATE FOREST ROUTES" AND ADDED THAT "IT CAN NOW BE SAID THAT MORE THAN 300 RUSSIAN TANKS HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION HERE IN THE PAST THREE DAYS."

AS LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S U.S. THIRD ARMY DROVE INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE VICINITY OF ASCH, THE RED ARMY DROVE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH TOWARD THE CENTER OF THAT OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED HEAVY ATTACKS IN THE AREA OF RATIBOR, 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF BRUENN (BRNO) IN THE DIRECTION OF THE TROPPAU-HULTSCHIN RAILWAY, WHILE THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SPEARHEADS HAD PENETRATED BRUENN'S SUBURBS. BRUENN IS 114 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PRAGUE AND 204 MILES FROM ASCH.

THE RUSSIANS REPORTING ON THE FIGHTING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA SAID SOVIET UNITS HAD SIGHTED THE ANCIENT BATTLEFIELD OF AUSTERLITZ 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRUENN, WHERE NAPOLEON WON A GREAT VICTORY IN 1805.

OF THE FIGHTING IN AUSTRIA, THE GERMANS SAID RUSSIAN ATTACKS HAD BEEN REPELLED ON BOTH SIDES OF FUERSTENFELD, 29 MILES EAST OF GRAZ, AND IN THE ST.POELTEN AREA WEST OF VIENNA ON THE ROAD TO LINZ.

THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED TO CLEAN UP THE NARROW SANDSPIT ON THE SAMLAND PENINSULA IN EAST PRUSSIA WHERE REMNANTS OF THE ONCE POWERFUL GERMAN FORCES WERE UNDER HEAVY ATTACK IN THE PORT OF PILLAU.

N434PEW

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A1

THE MESSAGE SAID THAT "AS ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPY EACH PORT, MASTERS AND SEAMEN WILL BE ORDERED TO STAND BY THEIR SHIPS AND AWAIT FURTHER ORDERS. THEY WILL CEASE TO BE REGARDED AS MEMBERS OF THE WEHRMACHT. WAGES, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BENEFITS WILL BE MAINTAINED.

ADD London & HIRS) xx SHIPS

"THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT WILL BE DISSOLVED AND SEAMEN WILL BE ALLOWED TO CREATE THEIR OWN UNIONS.

"IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY NOW TO SEE THAT MERCHANT SHIPS AND MERCHANT SEAMEN ARE HELD AVAILABLE FOR VITAL SERVICES IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

SN1029PEW

A219

(150)

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS WHICH HAVE BEEN STIRRING BRITONS FOR SEVERAL DAYS, WILL BE BROUGHT UP FORMALLY IN COMMONS TOMORROW WHEN PRIME MINISTER CHURCH WILL BE ASKED IF THE INFAMOUS BUCHENWALD CAMP WILL BE PRESERVED TO REMIND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF NAZI CRUELTIES.

THE MATTER OF THE GUILT OF NAZI LEADERS IN THE MOUNTING LIST OF WAR CRIMES WAS THE SUBJECT OF EXCHANGES IN THE HOUSE TODAY. THE SHAPING OF NEW QUESTIONS STEMS FROM BRITISH CONVICTIONS THAT GERMANY AND THE WORLD MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO FORGET THE PAIN THE GERMANS HAVE INFLICTED AND THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE MUST BE PUNISHED.

APR 19 1945

30-24-24913

"SIX THOUSAND FAMISHED MEN AND WOMEN," OR "ONE THOUSAND BURNED BY THE GERMANS" ARE SAMPLES OF LONDON NEWSPAPER HEADLINES. THREE SEEPARATE STORIES ON THE FRONT PAGE OF TODAY'S NEWS-CHRONICLE WERE UNDER THE SINGLE EDITORIAL NOTE: "THE LID IS BEING LIFTED FROM THE CAULDRON OF HORRORS THAT WAS NAZI GERMANY."

"LET GERMAN DOCTORS AND NURSES BE COMPELLED TO TEND THE SURVIVORS OF NAZI BRUTALITY," SUGGESTED THE STAR. "LET GERMAN FORCED LABOR, RECRUITED FROM ALL CLASSES, DEMOLISH THESE PLAGUE SPOTS. BY EVERY MEANS RAM IT HOME THAT GERMANS MUST ATONE FOR THESE DEEDS."

FD229PEW

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS WILL BROADCAST TO THE GERMAN NATION AT 8 P.M. TOMORROW (2 P.M. E.W.T.) ON THE EVE OF HITLER'S 56TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY, THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

IT DID NOT SAY WHERE GOEBBELS WOULD BROADCAST FROM. EARLIER TRANSOCEAN PREDICTED THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE AT THE GATES OF BERLIN TOMORROW OR FRIDAY, HITLER'S BIRTHDAY.

FD206PEW

APR 19 1945

LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO REPORTER QUOTED RUSSIAN PRISONERS TODAY AS SAYING THAT AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL STALIN READ TO THEM AT THE START OF THE NEW EASTERN FRONT OFFENSIVE SAID THE WAR WOULD END APRIL 25, WITH BERLIN FALLING TO THE RED ARMY.

--DASH--

NO ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW HAS MENTIONED A SPECIFIC DATE FOR THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY AND SUCH A FORECAST WOULD BE CONTRARY TO STALIN'S PREVIOUS POLICIES.

IN THE MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INVASION OF NORMANDY GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS SEVERAL TIMES BROADCAST ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT ALLIED LANDINGS WOULD BE ATTEMPTED AT SPECIFIC PERIODS AND EXULTED WHEN EACH OF THESE PASSED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

FD929AEW

A92
LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED A SPOKESMAN FOR A POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION AS SAYING THE ORGANIZATION FAVORED USE OF GERMAN LABOR FOR RESTORATION OF POLISH INDUSTRIES DESTROYED IN THE WAR.
THE BROADCAST SAID THE TRADE UNION REPRESENTED APPROXIMATELY 644,000 POLISH WORKERS.
JP752AEW

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A91
LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS ADMITTED ITS INABILITY TO FUNCTION NORMALLY AS A POWER UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS GOVERNING EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND WAR OFFICE DECLARED LAST NIGHT.
THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THROUGH SWITZERLAND THAT IT COULD NOT UNDERTAKE FURTHER EXCHANGE OF SERIOUSLY SICK OR WOUNDED PRISONERS "UNTIL TWO MONTHS AFTER COMPLETION OF NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS."
JP751AEW

A30
LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TODAY WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD CAPTURED DUESSELDORF, LAST MAJOR CITY IN THE RUHR POCKET REMAINING IN GERMAN HANDS.
DN431AEW

B63 Q
LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FOR THE MOST PART WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE GERMAN PLANES EITHER IN THE AIR OR ON THE GROUND TODAY, BUT THREE JET-PROPELLED INTERCEPTORS WHICH CAME WITHIN RANGE OF AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.
LT.COL.DALE SHAFER, JR., 12 EAST MAYO ST., DAYTON, OHIO, CAPT. CHARLES WEAVER OF DETROIT, MICH., AND MAJ.DONAL BOCHAY, 6406 BAKMAN ST., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., EACH ACCOUNTED FOR ONE.
SN957PEW

APR 19 1945

A124
LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE DEVELOPED TWO NEW WEAPONS--A HEAVY BREAKTHROUGH TANK AND AN AUTOMATIC GUN OF UNDISCLOSED SIZE FIRING 325 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION A MINUTE.
THE AGENCY'S CORRESPONDENT, GERHARD EMSKOETTER, SAID IN A GERMAN BROADCAST RECORDED HERE THAT THE NEW SOVIET TANK WAS FITTED WITH A 180-MM. LONG RANGE GUN AND A LARGE-CALIBER GRENADE THROWER.
SN1025PEW

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B93 (Q) (330)
LONDON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE AS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:
ON APRIL 18 TROOPS OF THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT CONTINUED FIGHTING TO ANNIHILATE THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN TROOPS HURLED BACK INTO THE AREA OF THE PORT OF PILLAU.
IN THE FIGHTING ON APRIL 17, TROOPS OF THE FRONT TOOK PRISONER 8,730 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN, AND CAPTURED THE FOLLOWING WAR MATERIAL: 80 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 69 ARMORED TROOP CARRIERS, 544 FIELD GUNS, 416 MOTORS, 888 MACHINEGUNS AND 4,000 LORRIES. AMONG THE PRISONERS IS THE COMMANDER OF THE 28TH GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION, COLONEL TEMPELHOF.
SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF RATIBOR, TROOPS OF THE FOURTH UKRANIAN FRONT CAPTURED MORE THAN 30 POPULATED PLACES INCLUDING THE LARGE ONES OF BURGFELD, PILTSCH, OLDRZIHOV, KRAVARZE, ZABRZEG, DOLNA-BENESCHAU, BUSLAWITZ, ROHOV AND GOZYCE.
ON CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY, TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRANIAN FRONT CAPTURED THE TOWN OF IVANCICE AND ALSO CAPTURED THE POPULATED PLACES OF VRACOV, MILOTICE, KLOBOUKY, ZIDLOCHOVICE, RAJHRAU, SYROVICE, MELCANY, NEMCICE, MEDLOV AND SMOLINA.
NORTH OF VIENNA TROOPS OF THE FRONT CAPTURED ON AUSTRIAN TERRITORY THE TOWN OF MISTELBACH, THE POPULATED PLACES OF RABENSBURG, HAUSBRUNN, KREUZSTATEN, GROSS-RISSBACH, GETZMANNSDORF, MOELMANNSDORF AND RUECKERSDORF, AND ALSO CAPTURED WEINSTEIG, AND THE RAILWAY STATION OF ULRICH.
IN OTHER SECTORS OF THE FRONT THERE WAS FIGHTING OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY. ON APRIL 18 OUR TROOPS ON ALL FRONTS DISABLED OR DESTROYED 98 GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 90 ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT OR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.
DURING APRIL 15 AND 16, AIRCRAFT OF THE RED BANNER BALTIC FLEET STRUCK BLOWS AGAINST ENEMY SHIPS AND TRANSPORTS IN THE PORT OF PILLAU AND IN THE OPEN SEA NORTHWEST OF PILLAU. AS A RESULT OF THESE BLOWS, EIGHT TRANSPORTS OF 46,000 TONS TOTAL DISPLACEMENT, A MINE SWEEPER AND 14 ENEMY PATROL SHIPS WERE SUNK. SHIPS OF THE FLEET SANK TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS.

A104
(350)
PARIS--FOURTH ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X WEDNESDAY
THE THIRD ARMY'S 89TH DIVISION DEFEATED DUGIN TANKS AND ENTERED ZWICKAU, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHEMNITZ (335,000) AND THE GOLDEN ACORN (87TH) DIVISION CLEARED LANGENFELD, TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF ZWICKAU. THE YANKEE (26TH) AND THE TEXAS, AND OKLAHOMA (90TH)

30-24-24915

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DIVISIONS MAINTAINED POSITIONS FOUR MILES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

POSITIONS AROUND CHEMNITZ REMAINED PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED. LT. GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S MEN MET CONSIDERABLE SMALL ARMS AND ROCKET FIRE AROUND AUERSWALDE, THREE MILES FROM CHEMNITZ.

TRUEN, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ZWICKAU, WAS CLEARED.

FROM 30 TO 40 SS TROOPS PUSHED BACK INTO AN OCCUPIED TOWN IN THE BAYREUTH AREA, TORE DOWN WHITE FLAGS AND BOOBY-TRAPPED SOME AMERICAN VEHICLES, BUT THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT.

THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED 6,842 PRISONERS YESTERDAY FOR A TOTAL EAST OF THE RHINE OF 189,188. PRISONERS, INDEED, WERE COMING IN AT THE RATE OF 100,000 OR MORE A DAY ON GEN.EISENHOWER'S WHOLE FRONT.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD NO CONTACT EARLY TODAY WITH GEN. BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP. THE FIRST, NINTH AND THIRD ARMY MAY BY NOW HAVE ACHIEVED SEVERAL UNANNOUNCED TRIUMPHS.

THE NINTH ARMY ON THE ELBE HELD FIRMLY TO ITS BARBY BRIDGEHEAD 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MAGDEBURG AND 52 SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN. THERE WAS NO WORD OF ANY IMMEDIATE BREAKTHROUGH TOWARD THE CAPITAL, WHICH THE GERMANS SAID WAS UNDER ASSAULT FROM RUSSIAN TROOPS 18 TO 20 MILES EAST OF BERLIN.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT ROAD CENTER OF SOLTAU (10,000) IN ITS DRIVE ON HAMBURG AND TOPPLED VERDEN (12,000) AND SURROUNDED UELZEN, WHICH WAS HALF CLEARED AFTER FIVE DAYS OF HEAVY BATTLE.

THE BREMEN SUBURB OF BRUNKUM WAS TAKEN AND DELMENHORST (31,000), A WEST SUBURB OF BREMEN AND MANUFACTURING CENTER, WAS MENACED BY TROOPS FOUR MILES AWAY.

THE 11TH ARMORED AND SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS THRUST DEPPLY TOWARD THE ELBE PAST UELZEN, CUTTING ESCAPE ROUTES NORTH.

THE DESERT RATS (7TH ARMORED DIVISION) WERE THE BRITISH TROOPS CLOSEST TO HAMBURG, WHICH LIES IN RUINS EAST OF THE ELBE. TANKS WERE 28 MILES FROM ELBESON. ENEMY POCKETS LEFT BY THE SWIFT ADVANCES WERE BEING MOPPED UP. THE 53RD WELSH DIVISION TOOK VERDEN. THE FOUR ARMORED BRIGADE, IN A FLANK ATTACK FROM THE EAST, MOWED DOWN SCORES OF GERMAN MARINES WITH MACHINEGUNS.

THE ENEMY WAS X X X ETC., AS BEFORE.

JP844AEW

APR 19 1945

PARIS-FIFTH ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX MACHINEGUNS.

BRITONS ENTERING VERDEN FOUND THE MARINE COMMANDER, CAPT.NEINTZEL, THE NAZI COUNSELLOR AND HIS WIFE, HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

THE IRON THIRD DIVISION CLEARED BRINKUM AFTER THREE DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING AND THE 53RD DIVISION STARTED THROWING AN ARC AROUND THE SOUTH SIDE OF BREMEN (342,306).

THE BRITISH TOOK 4,000 PRISONERS YESTERDAY FOR A TOTAL OF 60,000 EAST OF THE RHINE.

OPERATING ON THE BRITISH RIGHT FLANK, NINTH ARMY TROOPS BYPASSED A FORCE OF 700 GERMANS WITH 30 TO 40 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. THE GERMANS SUDDENLY SPRANG OUT OF HIDING AND ATTACKED THE REAR OF THE NINTH ARMY FORCES AND CAUSED SOME HAVOC BEFORE LT.GEN.WILLIAM H. SIMPSON COULD GET REINFORCEMENTS BACK TO CONTAIN THE FOE.

THIS ILLUSTRATES HOW RAPIDLY THE WESTERN ARMIES HAVE ADVANCED IN SOME PLACES, LEAVING LARGE AREAS ENTIRELY UNEXPLORED.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY PUT TANKS AND INFANTRY INTO PUTTEN WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ZUIDER ZEE NORTHEAST OF AMERSFOORT (48,000.) THE CANADIANS WERE IN THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE GREBBE DEFENSE LINE.

TO THE NORTHEAST, THE CANADIANS HELD DOGGEDLY TO THEIR KUSTEN CANAL BRIDGEHEAD--A VICTORY WHICH BREACHED DEFENSES OF THE CUXHAVEN PENINSULA.

THE ZUIDER ZEE IS SLOWLY LAPPING OVER FAMOUS DUTCH TULIP

FIELDS, NOW IN FULL BLOOM, NORTHEAST OF UTRECHT.

THE GERMANS STILL EVACUATED TROOPS OVER THE WATER INTO THE AMSTERDAM AND HOOK OF HOLLAND AREAS.

THE ONLY REMAINING POINT OF RESISTANCE IN NORTHEAST HOLLAND WAS ZULIG, ENTRANCE TO THE CAUSEWAY WHICH SKIRTS THE NORTHWEST NETHERLANDS COAST. THE TOWN HAS BEEN ENTERED.

INFANTRY DROVE EIGHT MILES WEST OF CAPTURED APELDOORN (71,158) AND REACHED NEIUWMILLINGEN AND LINKED UP WITH ADVANCING TANKS DRIVING NORTH FROM CAPTURED BARNEVELD.

T

(MORE) FD855AEW

APR 19 1945

A111

PARIS--SIXTH ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX BARNEVELD.

THE CANADIAN BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE KUSTEN CANAL NORTH OF FRIESOYTHE WAS NINE MILES FROM OLDENBURG AND WAS BEING SHELLED HEAVILY. THE POLES REACHED NIEUWESCHAM, EIGHT MILES FROM EMDEN.

AT FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S NORTHERN HEADQUARTERS IT WAS MADE CLEAR THAT HARD FIGHTING LIES AHEAD BEFORE BREMEN, HAMBURG, WILHELMS-HAFEN AND OTHER NORTHERN PORTS ARE CAPTURED.

THE NINTH ARMY CAPTURED WENIGERODE ON THE LONG, SLENDER HARZ MOUNTAIN POCKET. THE FIRST ARMY ON THE SOUTH WAS IN BRAULAGE.

ARMOR 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH CAPTURED HOPFENHOHE, 160 MILES FROM HITLER'S HOME AT BERCHTESGADEN.

GEN. DE LARMINAT'S FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AND THE SECOND FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION OF GEN. LECLERC HAVE CAPTURED 6,000 OF THE ESTIMATED 21,000 GERMANS ON THE GIRONDE NORTHWEST OF LIBERATED BORDEAUX. THEY MADE GOOD PROGRESS TUESDAY AND THE CLEANUP IS EXPECTED SOON.

DE GRAVE SOUTH OF THE RIVER MOUTH. THICK SMOKE OF WAR-SET FOREST FIRES AT POINTE

THE ENEMY WAS X X X ETC AS BEFORE

FD900AEW

APR 19 1945

A22 ADD PARIS WF (BENLIMEAR) xxx WATER

THE EXTENT OF THE SEVENTH ARMY'S ADVANCE INTO NUERNBERG WAS NOT PINPOINTED, BUT THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION WAS REPORTED FIGHTING AT THE EDGE OF FURTH, A WESTERN SUBURB OF THE CITY ACROSS THE REGNITZ RIVER. THE 45TH DIVISION AT LAST REPORT WAS WELL INTO THE TOWN AND FIGHTING AROUND THE GREAT ARENA WHERE THE PRE-WAR NAZI PARTY CONGRESSES CENTERED, WHILE THE THIRD DIVISION WAS DRIVING ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH.

AMERICAN GUNS DRAWN UP ON A 10-MILE ARC WERE SUBJECTING THE SHRINE CITY TO A TERRIFIC POUNDING. SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 4,000 AND 15,000 NAZIS WERE BELIEVED DEFENDING THE CITY. IT APPEARED UNLIKELY THEY COULD HOLD OUT MUCH LONGER.

A GERMAN NEWS BROADCAST REPORTED THE NAZI PARTY'S CONGRESS HALL IN NUERNBERG WAS IN FLAMES AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD PENETRATED INTO THE PARTY ADMINISTRATION AREA ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE CITY.

APR 1 9 1945

A23

BRITISH SECOND ARMY TANK MET ONLY SCATTERED OPPOSITION IN THEIR SWEEP TOWARD THE ELBE NEAR HAMBURG. LUNEBURG, THE LAST BIG TOWN LEFT TO THE GERMANS WEST OF THE ELBE, WAS REACHED BY FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S 11TH ARMORED DIVISION AFTER AN EIGHT-MILE ADVANCE.

ON THEIR LEFT THE SEVENTH (DESERT RATS) ARMORED DIVISION PUSHED THREE MILES INTO THE VILLAGE OF KAMPEN, 18 MILES DUE SOUTH OF HAMBURG. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT HAMBURG WOULD BE STRONGLY DEFENDED. ON THE RIGHT, MONTGOMERY'S SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION REACHED A POINT 11 MILES EAST OF UELZEN AND 15 MILES FROM THE ELBE. UELZEN VIRTUALLY WAS CUT OFF.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS WERE FLOODING THE COUNTRY BEFORE THEIR GREBBE DEFENSE LINE IN HOLLAND TO BLOCK THE CANADIAN ADVANCE. THEY HAD OPENED SLUICE GATES NORTH OF AMERSFOORT, AND FLOOD WATERS FROM THE ZUIDER ZEE WERE BEGINNING TO INUNDATE LARGE AREAS.

APR 1 9 1945

A24

THIS, COUPLED WITH FLOODING BETWEEN UTRECHT AND AMSTERDAM WEST OF AMERSFOORT, WAS CREATING A FORMIDABLE BARRIER BEFORE THE CANADIANS. ONE CANADIAN DIVISION WAS CLOSING IN STRENGTH ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE GREBBE LINE, WHICH RUNS FOR 18 MILES FROM THE ZUIDER ZEE TO THE NEDER RHINE.

THE GERMANS WERE MAINTAINING A 24-HOUR SHIPPING SERVICE OUT OF THE PORT OF HARDERWIJK ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE ZUIDER ZEE, EVACUATING TROOPS TRAPPED NORTH OF APELDOORN INTO THE HOOK OF HOLLAND AND THE AMSTERDAM AREA.

CANADIAN AND POLISH INFANTRY ENGAGED IN FIERCE FIGHTING IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY, WHERE GERMAN MARINES AND PARATROOPERS WERE ATTEMPTING TO HOLD THE DEFENSE LINES OF THE EMS RIVER AND THE KUSTEN CANAL. THE GREAT NAVAL PORTS OF EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN LIE BEHIND THESE WATER BARRIERS. POLES AT MIEUWESCHAM WERE EIGHT MILES FROM EMDEN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS BROADCAST A WARNING TO GERMAN MERCHANT SEAMEN IN GERMAN NORTH SEA PORTS TO PREVENT THE NAZIS FROM SCUTTLING SHIPS IN THE HARBORS, SAYING THAT NO ALLIED SHIPPING WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR GERMAN NEEDS AND THAT SUCH DESTRUCTION WOULD "CREATE STARVATION AND CHAOS."

N505PEW

APR 1 9 1945

A142 (150)

PARIS, APRIL 18-(AP)-GEN.HENRI FERNAND DENTZ, BEING TRIED ON A CHARGE OF TREASON, ASSERTED TODAY THAT BY RESISTING THE BRITISH INVASION OF SYRIA IN 1941 HE SAVED THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST FROM FALLING INTO GERMAN HANDS.

DENTZ CONTENDED THAT IF HE HAD REFUSED TO DEFEND SYRIA THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE STEPPED IN AND TAKEN OVER THAT COUNTRY AND NORTH AFRICA AS WELL.

ACTUAL ORDERS TO FIGHT THE BRITISH CAME FROM VICHY, THE AILING, 63-YEAR-OLD OFFICER TESTIFIED, ADDING THAT THE FIVE-WEEK CAMPAIGN WHICH COST 3,000 LIVES WAS "THE MOST PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF MY LIFE."

DENTZ WAS ON THE STAND AT THE OUTSET HE NOTED THAT FOR FOUR HOURS. HE WAS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED IN 1940, AND SAID THAT IF PARIS WAS INTACT TODAY IT WAS PARTLY DUE TO HIM.

AMONG WITNESSES DENTZ HAS ASKED TO TESTIFY ARE WILLIAM C.BULLITT, WHO WAS U.S. AMBASSADOR IN PARIS IN 1940 AND NOW IS A MAJOR IN THE FRENCH ARMY; AND PIERRE ETIENNE FLANDIN, FORMER PREMIER WHO IS HIMSELF AWAITING TRIAL ON A COLLABORATION CHARGE.

DY1124PEW

A141

(150)

PARIS, APRIL 18-(AP)-GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, WILL TELL THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO THAT FRANCE HAS NO INTENTION OF ANNEXING THE RHINELAND, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

FRANCE DOES, HOWEVER, WISH TO OCCUPY THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE AS ASSURANCE AGAINST ANY FUTURE AGGRESSION BY GERMANY.

BIDAULT LEFT BY PLANE LAST NIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES. HE WILL PRESENT FRANCE'S FORMULA FOR PEACE TO THE CONFERENCE--ASSURANCE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY, MAINTENANCE OF BILATERAL PACTS AND THE PARTICIPATION BY FRANCE IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

FRANCE ALSO WILL ACCEPT COLLECTIVE EXPLOITATION OF THE RUHR BY THE ALLIES, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION HERE.

AS BIDAULT SET OUT, FRANCE CONTINUED TO WARM UP TOWARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN. THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE LEADERS OF THE OTHER GREAT POWERS, INCLUDING GEN.DE GAULLE, MADE A PARTICULARLY GOOD IMPRESSION.

SW1035AEW

APR 1 9 1945

A80
UNRRA (170)
BY EDWARD KENNEDY
PARIS, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE UNRRA, HARD-PRESSED FOR TRAINED PERSONNEL TO HANDLE THE VAST HORDE OF PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES FREED FROM GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, HAS TAPPED A NEW SOURCE OF MANPOWER--THE FORMER PRISONERS AND SLAVE LABORERS THEMSELVES.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER ALREADY HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK CARING FOR OTHER LIBERATED PRISONERS.

THEY LIKE THE JOB AND ARE DOING IT WELL, SAYS INFORMATION DIRECTOR MORSE SALISBURY OF THE UNRRA, WHO IS IN THIS THEATER AFTER A TOUR OF THE BALKANS AND ITALY.

AMONG THE DISPLACED PERSONS ARE DOCTORS, NURSES AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AS WELL AS COOKS, CHAUFFEURS AND CRAFTSMEN--THE VERY TYPES UNRRA NEEDS MOST.

THE UNRRA'S ROLE IN GERMANY, UNLIKE ITS EXTENSIVE RELIEF PROGRAMS IN COUNTRIES SUCH AS GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA, IS LIMITED TO OPERATING UNDER THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. IT RELIES ENTIRELY ON THE ARMY FOR ITS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT AND ITS JOB IS SUPPLYING TRAINED TEAMS FOR HANDLING DISPLACED PERSONS.

THESE TEAMS CONSIST OF 13 PERSONS, INCLUDING A DOCTOR AND NURSE. THE PROGRAM CALLS FOR 450 TEAMS. THIRTY-SEVEN TEAMS ALREADY ARE OPERATING AND 200 MORE ARE BEING TRAINED.

JP717AEW

APR 19 1945

A135 ADD MAGDEBURG (ALL WHERE IT APPEARS) SMASHED

THE GERMANS BLEW BOTH RAIL AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES ACROSS THE ELBE IN THE FINAL RETREAT LAST NIGHT.

SOUTH OF THE CITY THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE 83RD DIVISION BRIDGEHEAD THIS MORNING WITH ABOUT A BATTALION OF INFANTRY AND A FEW TANKS, BUT THEY WERE BEATEN OFF WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

THE REST OF THE FRONT WAS QUIET.

DURING THE DAY, GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRED AIR BURSTS OVER MAGDEBURG BUT WITH LITTLE EFFECT.

TWO DOUGHBOYS AND A YOUNG LIEUTENANT OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, WHO WERE CUT OFF WHEN THEIR BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE CITY WAS WIPED OUT FOUR DAYS AGO, RETURNED TO THE AMERICAN LINES TODAY REPORTING THAT THE GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE SO SICK OF THE WAR AND SO ANXIOUS TO GET ON THE GOOD SIDE OF THE AMERICANS THAT THEY HELPED THE THREE MEN BACK ACROSS THE RIVER. THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT A GERMAN ARMY DESERTER WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED ON THE EASTERN FRONT ACTUALLY SCOUTED A PATH FOR THEM TO COME BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

DY11PEW

APR 19 1945

(600)
BY A.I.GOLDBERG
LANGWASSER PRISON CAMP OUTSIDE NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS FREED SOME 200 FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, SEVERAL SCORE BRITONS AND HUNDREDS OF RUSSIANS, POLES AND OTHER ALLIED PERSONNEL TODAY FROM THIS TYPHUS-RIDDEN PRISON CAMP WITHIN RIFLE RANGE OF NUERNBERG.

MOST OF THE AMERICANS, REJOICING NOW AT THEIR LIBERATION, WERE MEMBER OF THE AIR FORCE. THE MEN WERE IN GOOD HEALTH SINCE THEY HAD BEEN INOCULATED FOR TYPHUS, BUT THEY SHOWED EVIDENCES OF THEIR ORDEAL.

AMONG THOSE FREED FROM PRISON CAMP 13D WAS CAPT.EDWARD STAFFORD OF 25 WEST DRIVE. PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y., AND 442 NORTHEAST 37TH STREET,

APR 19 1945

30.24-24917

HIAMI, FLA.; WHO WAS SHOT DOWN TWO YEARS AGO NEAR BREST WHILE SERVING AS A FERRY PILOT.

MANY AMERICANS SAID THEY KNEW THEY HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, BUT THE GERMANS HAD NOT ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WERE PRISONERS. THE LIST OF MEN FREED AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS WHERE AVAILABLE INCLUDED:

LT.SAM SCOTT, RFD THREE, ELIZABETH, PA., U.S.15TH AIR FORCE, CAPTURED OCT. 16, 1944 IN ITALY.

LT.JOHN RALF TT 4810 WEST 32ND AVE., DENVER, COLO., AND BOX 100 LA JUNTA, COLO., NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURED IN BASTOGNE LAST DECEMBER.

LT.ALBERT BRADLEY OF 4804 OAK STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO., 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION, CAPTURED DEC. 12, 1944, IN LUXEMBOURG.

LT.FRED PHILIPS OF 705 CHURCH STREET, BURLINGTON, N.C., U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE, CAPTURED JUNE 14, 1944.

LT.HARRY WATSON, JR., OF 8437 TRUXTON AVE., LOS ANGELES AND 25 NORTH FOURTH ST., ALHAMBRA, CALIF., A FIGHTER PILOT, CAPTURED MAY 25, 1944.

LT.ROBERT ASHUTH OF 468 REDMOND RD., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., 26TH DIVISION CAPTURED IN LUXEMBOURG, DEC. 17, 1944.

LT.RAYMOND RIEGEL OF 311 HAMSLER PLACE, PEORIA, ILL., 26TH DIVISION, CAPTURED DEC. 24, 1944.

LT.GERALD ROBBINS OF 3041 NORTH 45TH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., 15TH AIR FORCE, CAPTURED IN VIENNA FEB. 7, 1945.

LT.HAROLD HOLLY OF GLENWOOD STREET, MILTON, W.VA., CAPTURED IN FRANKFURT ON MAY 12, 1944.

LT.ARTHUR DUDLEY OF 804 CRISTLER AVE., DALLAS, TEX., A MEDIUM BOMBER PILOT, CAPTURED AT HEIDELBERG ON MARCH 23, 1945.

LT.BERNARD DICK OF 2319 NORTH FULTON AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND., CAPTURED IN VIENNA ON FEB. 1, 1945.

SGT.GEORGE CARRIER OF BOX 767 EL DORADO, KANS., OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, CAPTURED IN LEIPZIG FEB. 22, 1944.

LT.J.J.STAHL OF 103 VAN BUREN STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE, N.Y., OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, CAPTURED IN LEIPZIG FEB. 22, 1944.

LT.LOYAL CURRY OF 210 EAST AVONDALE RD., GREENSBORO, N.C., CAPTURED IN KLEIGENBURT ON MARCH 20, 1945.

SGT.LARRY GILES OF SCOTTSBORO, ALA., CAPTURED IN FRANKFURT JAN. 29, 1944.

CORP.EARLY (NO OTHER INFORMATION GIVEN).

LT.WILLIAM SING OF 527 NORTH SIXTH ST., CAMDEN, N.J., CAPTURED IN FRANKFURT MAY 12, 1944.

LT.ODELL BANET OF FLOYDS KNOBS, IND., CAPTURED IN HEIDELBERG MARCH 23, 1945.

LT.GEORGE MURRAY, JR., OF 23 EVERGREEN ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., MEMBER OF A LIBERATOR CREW, CAPTURED IN ITALY APRIL 25, 1944.

LT.RICHARD LUCAS OF 8024 INGLESIDE AVE., CHICAGO, U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE,

APR 19 1945

CAPTURED IN BERLIN MAY 24, 1944.
SGT.GLENN BAILEY OF 316 FOURTH ST., LINCOLN, ILL., CAPTURED IN BERLIN MARCH 24, 1945.
SGT.CLINTON HAHN OF CALDWELL, IDAHO, CAPTURED IN FRANKFURT FEB. 2, 1944.

LT.SAMMY WEST OF AUSTIN AND BLANCO, TEX., FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MEXICO CITY, CAPTURED APRIL 24, 1944 AT BUCHAREST.
LT.RALPH MCCUBBIN OF 3520 WEST 46TH AVE., DENVER, COLO., CAPTURED IN FLORENCE ON MAY, 12, 1944.
LT.BERNARD TALLERICO OF 7431 43RD AVE., ELMHURST, N.Y., CAPTURED AT DIEPPE APRIL 25, 1944.
LT.RICHARD PORTER OF 2233 WESTMINSTER PLACE, CHARLOTTE, N.C., CAPTURED IN HOLLAND FEB. 22, 1944.
LT.JOSEPH THOMPSON OF 553 EAST LODI AVE., LODI, CALIF., CAPTURED AT LUDWIGSHAFEN ON APRIL 1, 1944.
SGT.JOE CHAPMAN OF 3917 EAST ENGLISH ST., WICHITA, KAS., CAPTURED AT BLEGHEIMER ON DEC. 17, 1944.
SGT.SHERMAN EMMONS OF LAPAZ, IND., CAPTURED IN BRUNSWICK ON JAN.30, 1944.
LT.HAROLD LYNCH OF 64 NORTH FIELD ST., GREENWICH, CONN., CAPTURED IN THE BRENNER PASS ON MARCH 7, 1945.
SGT.JOHN ECKEL OF WHITEHOUSE, OHIO, CAPTURED IN ALSACE FEB.29, 1945, WHILE WITH THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
CAPT.PAUL PENNICK OF 3729 NORTH MARSHFIELD, CHICAGO, NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURED IN BASTOGNE DEC. 19,1944.
LT.JAMES CECKA OF THE CURTISS HOTEL, MINNEAPOLIS, 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION. CAPTURED IN NANCY LAST SEPTEMBER.
SGT.A.L.SEVURK OF 26 GREEN PLACE, BROCKTON, MASS., CAPTURED IN AUSTRIA IN FEB.1944.
EDWIN STERN OF 3101 CHESAPEAK ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, A FORMER REPORTER ON THE WASHINGTON POST, CAPTURED IN BERLIN MAY 24, 1944. (NO RANK GIVEN).
LT.KEITH SCHUYLER OF 529 10TH ST., BERWICK, PA., CAPTURED APRIL 19,1944.
SGT.SAM WILENSKY OF 761 BLAKE AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., CAPTURED IN BERLIN MARCH 6, 1944.
LT.RALPH HALEY OF 534 INCA ST., DENVER, COLO., CAPTURED IN MUNICH, APRIL 24, 1944.
LT.R.T.KAUFMAN OF 2716 OF 1716 HOWARD STREET, LOUISVILLE. (NO OTHER INFORMATION GIVEN).
LT.GEORGE COSGROVE OF 1414 EAST HARDING AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.
JJ1205PEW

APR 19 1945

A186
(300)
BY WES GALLAGHER
MAGDEBURG, GERMANY,APRIL 18-(AP)-ALL OF THIS ANCIENT CITY LYING WEST OF THE ELBE RIVER FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE NINTH ARMY TODAY AS FLAME-THROWING AMERICAN TANKS BURNT OUT FANATICAL HITLER YOUTH SNIPERS.
LONG TONGUES OF FLAMES BROUGHT QUICK SURRENDER FROM MOST OF THE WEHRMACHT SOLDIERS, BUT SOME HITLER JUGEND HID, FIRING PANZERFAUST, THE GERMAN VERSION OF OUR BAZOOKA, AT THE TANKS OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION.
THE SECOND ARMORED TOOK THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL PORTION OF THE CITY, INCLUDING THE KRUPP WORKS, WHILE THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT ITS WAY THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY ITSELF, INCLUDING THE CATHEDRAL AREA.
MAGDEBURG, LONG THE TARGET OF THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A RUBBLE HEAP. THE CITY ONCE HOUSED ARMAMENT AND AIRCRAFT WORKS.
AS THE FIGHTING MOVED FROM STREET TO STREET, FINALLY REACHING THE ELBE, CIVILIANS CAME OUT OF CELLARS AND MADE A RUSH FOR THE WATER.
BOMBING HAD KNOCKED OUT THE CITY'S ELECTRICAL PLANT WHICH SUPPLIED THE WATER TO THE CITY AND THE ENTIRE REMAINING POPULATION WAS THIRSTY.
THE SECOND ARMORED CLEANED UP BY 11 A.M. TODAY AND THE 30TH (OLD HICKORY) DIVISION HAD ITS PATROLS ON THE RIVER A SHORT TIME LATER, WITH ONLY A FEW CITY BLOCKS NOT CLEANED OF SNIPERS.
THE GERMANS BLEW UP THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE ELBE. AT LAST REPORTS THE RAILROAD BRIDGE STILL WAS INTACT, BUT IT WAS EXPECTED TO BE BLOWN UP MOMENTARILY.
ROTHESHORN ISLAND IN THE ELBE, WHICH DIVIDES THE RIVER AT MAGDEBURG, WAS STILL A STRONG GERMAN HOLDOUT POINT.
AT EACH END OF THE ISLAND THERE IS AN ANCIENT FORT. THE ISLAND ITSELF IS LARGELY A PARK AND OF NO STRATEGIC VALUE.
THE GERMANS ADDED DESTRUCTION TO CITY BY PASTING IT WITH ARTILLERY.
AN AIRFORCE RAID YESTERDAY TOPPLED BUILDINGS ON MANY GERMAN 88'S AND HAMPERED THEIR PLANNED DEFENSE. MOST OF THE DEFENSE OF MAGDEBURG WAS CONFINED TO PERIMETER ROADBLOCKS AND ONCE TO AMERICANS WERE BEYOND THESE THE ADVANCE WAS RAPID.
EVEN BEFORE THE SOUND OF FIRING HAD DIED IN THE CITY, THE ROADS WERE FILLED WITH GERMAN REFUGEES WHO HAD FLED THE CITY AND WERE TRYING TO RETURN.
MANY SLAVE WORKERS SCRAMBLED IN THE WRECKAGE FOR FOOD.
SW101PEW

APR 19 1945

APR 19 1945

B112
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (375)
BY EDWARD D.BALL
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN CZECHOSBOVAKIA, APRIL 18-(AP)-TANK-RIDING INFANTRYMEN OF THE 90TH DIVISION CHARGED ACROSS THE BORDER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY, INVADING THE SUDETENLAND, WHICH HITLER WON BLOODLESSLY AT MUNICH IN 1938.
THE POINT OF ENTRY WAS IN THE ASCH AREA AT THE EXTREME NORTHWESTERN TIP OF THE REPUBLIC WHICH HITLER ONCE CALLED "AN APPENDIX IN THE SIDE OF GERMANY."
THE LAST LAP OF THE DRIVE WHICH CUT GERMANY IN TWO WAS MADE WITHOUT OPPOSITION, EXCEPT FOR A BRIEF FLURRY OF GUNFIRE IN THE GERMAN VILLAGE

CAPTURED IN BERLIN MAY 24, 1944.
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SGT.JOHN ECKEL OF WHITEHOUSE, OHIO, CAPTURED IN ALSACE FEB.29, 1945, WHILE WITH THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
CAPT.PAUL PENNICK OF 3729 NORTH MARSHFIELD, CHICAGO, NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURED IN BASTOGNE DEC. 19,1944.
LT.JAMES CECKA OF THE CURTISS HOTEL, MINNEAPOLIS, 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION. CAPTURED IN NANCY LAST SEPTEMBER.
SGT.A.L.SEVURK OF 26 GREEN PLACE, BROCKTON, MASS., CAPTURED IN AUSTRIA IN FEB.1944.
EDWIN STERN OF 3101 CHESAPEAK ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, A FORMER REPORTER ON THE WASHINGTON POST, CAPTURED IN BERLIN MAY 24, 1944. (NO RANK GIVEN).
LT.KEITH SCHUYLER OF 529 10TH ST., BERWICK, PA., CAPTURED APRIL 19,1944.
SGT.SAM WILENSKY OF 761 BLAKE AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., CAPTURED IN BERLIN MARCH 6, 1944.
LT.RALPH HALEY OF 534 INCA ST., DENVER, COLO., CAPTURED IN MUNICH, APRIL 24, 1944.
LT.R.T.KAUFMAN OF 2716 OF 1716 HOWARD STREET, LOUISVILLE. (NO OTHER INFORMATION GIVEN).
LT.GEORGE COSGROVE OF 1414 EAST HARDING AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.
JJ1205PEW

APR 19 1945

A186
(300)
BY WES GALLAGHER
MAGDEBURG, GERMANY,APRIL 18-(AP)-ALL OF THIS ANCIENT CITY LYING WEST OF THE ELBE RIVER FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE NINTH ARMY TODAY AS FLAME-THROWING AMERICAN TANKS BURNT OUT FANATICAL HITLER YOUTH SNIPERS.
LONG TONGUES OF FLAMES BROUGHT QUICK SURRENDER FROM MOST OF THE WEHRMACHT SOLDIERS, BUT SOME HITLER JUGEND HID, FIRING PANZERFAUST, THE GERMAN VERSION OF OUR BAZOOKA, AT THE TANKS OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION.
THE SECOND ARMORED TOOK THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL PORTION OF THE CITY, INCLUDING THE KRUPP WORKS, WHILE THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT ITS WAY THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY ITSELF, INCLUDING THE CATHEDRAL AREA.
MAGDEBURG, LONG THE TARGET OF THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A RUBBLE HEAP. THE CITY ONCE HOUSED ARMAMENT AND AIRCRAFT WORKS.
AS THE FIGHTING MOVED FROM STREET TO STREET, FINALLY REACHING THE ELBE, CIVILIANS CAME OUT OF CELLARS AND MADE A RUSH FOR THE WATER. BOMBING HAD KNOCKED OUT THE CITY'S ELECTRICAL PLANT WHICH SUPPLIED THE WATER TO THE CITY AND THE ENTIRE REMAINING POPULATION WAS THIRSTY.
THE SECOND ARMORED CLEANED UP ITS ZONE BY 11 A.M. TODAY AND THE 30TH (COLD HICKORY) DIVISION HAD ITS PATROLS ON THE RIVER A SHORT TIME LATER, WITH ONLY A FEW CITY BLOCKS NOT CLEANED OF SNIPERS.
THE GERMANS BLEW UP THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE ELBE. AT LAST REPORTS THE RAILROAD BRIDGE STILL WAS INTACT, BUT IT WAS EXPECTED TO BE BLOWN UP MOMENTARILY.
ROTHESHORN ISLAND IN THE ELBE, WHICH DIVIDES THE RIVER AT MAGDEBURG, WAS STILL A STRONG GERMAN HOLDOUT POINT.
AT EACH END OF THE ISLAND THERE IS AN ANCIENT FORT. THE ISLAND ITSELF IS LARGELY A PARK AND OF NO STRATEGIC VALUE.
THE GERMANS ADDED DESTRUCTION TO CITY BY PASTING IT WITH ARTILLERY. AN AIRFORCE RAID YESTERDAY TOPPLED BUILDINGS ON MANY GERMAN 88'S AND HAMPERED THEIR PLANNED DEFENSE. MOST OF THE DEFENSE OF MAGDEBURG WAS CONFINED TO PERIMETER ROADBLOCKS AND ONCE TO AMERICANS WERE BEYOND THESE THE ADVANCE WAS RAPID.
EVEN BEFORE THE SOUND OF FIRING HAD DIED IN THE CITY, THE ROADS WERE FILLED WITH GERMAN REFUGEES WHO HAD FLED THE CITY AND WERE TRYING TO RETURN.
MANY SLAVE WORKERS SCRAMBLED IN THE WRECKAGE FOR FOOD.
SW101PEW

APR 19 1945

B112
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (375)
BY EDWARD D.BALL
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN CZECHOSBOVAKIA, APRIL 18-(AP)-TANK-RIDING INFANTRYMEN OF THE 90TH DIVISION CHARGED ACROSS THE BORDER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY, INVADING THE SUDETENLAND, WHICH HITLER WON BLOODLESSLY AT MUNICH IN 1938.
THE POINT OF ENTRY WAS IN THE ASCH AREA AT THE EXTREME NORTHWESTERN TIP OF THE REPUBLIC WHICH HITLER ONCE CALLED "AN APPENDIX IN THE SIDE OF GERMANY."
THE LAST LAP OF THE DRIVE WHICH CUT GERMANY IN TWO WAS MADE WITHOUT OPPOSITION, EXCEPT FOR A BRIEF FLURRY OF GUNFIRE IN THE GERMAN VILLAGE

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30.24-24919

OF PKLA, NEAR THE BORDER. AFTER FIRING TOKEN SHOTS, 35 GERMANS SURRENDERED THERE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S MEN ENCOUNTERED SOME BRISK FIRE AFTER THEY CROSSED THE BORDER. THE BORDER-SMASHING SPEARHEAD, WHICH WAS IN THE NATURE OF A STRONG PATROL, SLUGGED IT OUT FOR A WHILE AND THEN WITHDREW.

LATER PATTON'S FORCES DROVE TWO MILES INTO THE COUNTRY AT GOTTMANSGRUN.

THE FIRST TROOPS ACROSS--IN A PROCESSION LED BY A JEEP -- WERE FROM THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 358TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, WHOSE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER IS COL.JACOB W.BELKE, JR., OF BOONVILLE, MO.

THE THIRD BATTALION, WHICH WON A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION IN THE BATTLE OF FDAMZO CASTRE FOREST BACK IN

OF THE MONT CASTRE FOREST BACK IN NORMANDY, WAS LED IN THIS MORNING'S ACTION BY ITS COMMANDER, MAJ.CHARLES B.BRYAN OF JOHN'S ISLAND, S.C.

AMONG THOSE IN THE VANGUARD IN THE INVASION WERE PFC.JEROME T.BROWN, BILLINGS, MONT.; PFC.WILLIAM MCCUAN, WOODVILLE, OKLA.; SGT.CARL D. THAYER, PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLO.; SGT.MATHEW A.RELUGA, 2016 FAIRMONT AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND PFC.RICHARD SANN, TEN KENMORE AVE., NEWARK, N.J.

IT WAS A RACE, AND NOTHING MORE, NEGOTIATING THE LAST EIGHT MILES ACROSS GERMANY. THE PATROL OF SIX JEEPS STARTED YESTERDAY TO WIN FIRST HONORS, BUT WHEN IT WAS TWO MILES FROM THE FRONTIER IT HAD TO TURN BACK. IT PICKED UP TOO MANY PRISONERS FOR SUCH A SMALL GROUP TO HANDLE.

RUNNING MAJ.BRYAN'S BATTALION A CLOSE SECOND WAS THE 358TH REGIMENT'S SECOND BATTALION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.THOMAS J.MORRIS, JR., OF WICHITA, KANS. THE THIRD BATTALION'S INITIAL COMPANY WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT. CHARLES PARISH OF PARISH, FLA.

AS SOON AS THE BORDER WAS CROSSED A SIGN WAS CEREMONIOUSLY STUCK IN THE GROUND BESIDE A SMALL STONE BRIDGE READING "YOU ARE NOW ENTERING CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COURTESY OF THE THIRD BATTALION, 358TH INFANTRY." SOMEBODY ADDED THE POSTSCRIPT: "NOW YOU MAY FRATERNIZE, BY COURTESY OF THE SAME OUTFIT."

(NO PICKUP)

JJ146PEW

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(450)

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- FIRST ADD CZECHOSLOVAKIA (BY BALL) X X X SAME OUTFIT."

CAPT.TONY SIDOTI, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN FROM AMSTERDAM, N.Y., WHO WON THE SILVER STAR DURING THE MOSELLE CROSSING AND THE PURPLE HEART IN GERMANY, PRESIDED AT THE SIGN RAISING CEREMONY.

HE WAS ASSISTED BY CAPT.CLIVEMP.JAFFRAY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 26-YEAR-OLD YALE SWIMMING STAR WHO IS BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER, AND CAPT. RICHARD H.BULGER, 7043 IDLEWILD AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., BATTALION SURGEON.

WHILE THE CONGREGATED INFANTRYMEN STOOD ADMIRING THE SIGN, EMBELLISHED WITH THE 90TH'S RED "T" OVER "O" INSIGNIA (FOR TEXAS-OKLAHOMA), FIRING BROKE OUT IN

ADJACENT PINE FOREST. IT WAS THE DAY'S FIRST SERIOUS REMINDER THAT THE WAR STILL WAS ON.

U.S.TANKS, COMMANDED BY CAPT.GEORGE COZZENS OF LANSING, MICH., AND LT.ROBERT HAGERTY OF NORWOOD, OHIO, OPENED UP. THEN THE TANK DE-

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STROYERS UNDER LT.LEON WOOD OF MANISTIQUE, MICH., WHO CELEBRATED HIS 32ND BIRTHDAY BY ENTERING CZECHOSLOVAKIA JOINED IN. IT TOOK ONLY A FEW ROUNDS TO FLUSH A DOZEN GERMANS, WHO CAME OUT WAVING THE WHITE FLAGS THEY OBVIOUSLY HAD HELD READY.

"LOOK AT 'EM COME OUT, THEY'VE GOT NO FIGHT LEFT," SAID PFC. RICHARD SHETROMPH OF LANCASTER, PA.

"IT TAKES JUST A COUPLE OF ROUNDS TO CONVINCE THEM, THAT'S ALL," ADDED LT.DAVID P.SNODGRASS OF CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR TWO SECOND-GENERATION AMERICANS OF CZECH ANCESTRY, THIS WAS THE

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BIGGEST DAY OF THE WAR.

"MY FAMILY CAME FROM THIS COUNTRY," SAID SGT.JOSEPH JORICAK OF KANSAS CITY, MO. "LOOK AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL HILLS. I WISH MY FOLKS COULD SEE THEM RIGHT NOW."

"MY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES 24 YEARS, BUT I KNOW THEY'D LIKE TO BE HERE NOW AND SEE THE OLD HOMELAND," MUSED PFC. ELMER W.HIPPIK OF TORRANCE, CALIF.

JORICAK AND HIPPIK SPEAK CZECH, BUT THERE ARE NO NATIVES AROUND THESE PARTS FOR THEM TO TALK TO. ALL THE NEAT LITTLE FARMHOUSES AND CROSSROADS PLACES WERE EMPTY ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER. THE PEOPLE ON THE GERMAN SIDE STAYED IN THEIR HOMES AND JUST LOOKED.

"SO THIS IS THE PLACE THEY SOLD DOWN THE RIVER," COMMENTED PFC. ED L.CARVER OF CHARLESTON, W.VA., A MEMBER OF A MOTORIZED PATROL. "LET'S GIVE IT BACK TO THE CZECHS AND GO HOME."

B127 (Q)

FELLOW MEMBERS OF HIS PATROL INCLUDED PFC.JIM PRIBILSKI, 5217 LIANO PA.; PFC.EARL BANKS, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.; SGT.EUGENE WISEMAN, WATERFORD, MICH.; PFC.LELAND FELDMAN, COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; PFC.RICHARD BROWN, CHILLICOTHE, MO.; PFC.MANUEL R.SMITH, GREENVILLE, TEX.; SGT. LLOYD NITTLE, FRACKVILLE, PA.; AND PVT.ANDREW NEMIC, TACOMA, WASH.

"IT USED TO BE WE HAD SOME EXCITEMENT," SAID CPL.FRANCIS CHAMPINE OF DETROIT, MICH., DRIVER OF THE LEAD SHERMAN TANK IN ONE OF THE BORDER SMASHING COLUMNS. "BUT NOW THEY GOT NO TANKS AND ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS SHOW OURSELVES."

HIS CREW INCLUDED ASSISTANT DRIVER PFC.JIM PRIBILSKI, 5217 LIANO AVE., CHICAGO; GUNNER CPL.DEAN SHANK, WOOSTER, OHIO, AND LOADER PFC. CLARENCE STEUCK, LONG PRAIRIE, MINN.

JJ342PEW

DASH MATTER FOLLOW NUERNBERG FRITZ KUHN

X X X MILES BELOW NUERNBERG.

-DASH-

FRITZ KUHN WAS DEPRIVED OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN 1943 AND INTERNED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE DURATION. HE WAS LAST REPORTED IN THE CAMP AT FT.STANTON, N.M. IN AUGUST 1944 HE AND 25 OTHER INTERNEES PARTICIPATED IN A HUNGER STRIKE OVER THE LOSS OF A RECREATION ROOM TEMPORARILY CONVERTED INTO LIVING QUARTERS. A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON SAID ALL WERE CIVILIANS TRANSFERRED TO FT. STANTON BECAUSE THEY WERE "TROUBLE MAKERS" IN SEGREGATION CAMPS.

JJ1239PEW

A140

EDITORS:

LEIPZIG--CITY UNDER SIEGE (BY WHITEHEAD AND BOYLE) INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF ENDING X X X NAZI REICH.

"THE REAL FIGHT FOR LEIPZIG OS OVER EXCEPT FOR CLOSING IN HOUSE TO HOUSE TO CLEAN OUT WHAT RESISTANCE IS LEFT," SAID LT.COL. KENNETH LORD OF GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY. "WE BROKE THE BACK OF THE DEFENSE WHEN WE CRACKED THROUGH THEIR ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES, WHICH WERE THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION ANY AMERICAN ARMY HAS YET FACED."

IN BREAKING INTO THE CITY, INFANTRY CRACKED A THICK RING OF MORE THAN 1,200 EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLIMETER ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED DOWN FOR GROUND FIGHTING.

TROOPS OF THE, ETC., FOURTH GRAF

DY1118PEW

APR 19 1945

B12 (Q)

NUERNBERG (600)

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JULIUS STREICHER, THE NAZIS' MASTER JEW-BAITER, WHO DIRECTED THE DEFENSES OF THIS ONE-TIME SITE OF NAZI CONGRESS SPECTACLES, HAS FLED THE CITY.

NUERNBERG WAS FALLING TONIGHT TO THE U.S. 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH CAUGHT THE NAZIS IN A SURPRISE MANEUVER, AND STARTED MOVING THROUGH THE WOODS AT THE EASTERN EDGE OF HITLER'S GREAT SPORTS ARENA, BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE THE ANNUAL PARTY CONGRESS.

BUT GERMAN OFFICIALS INSIDE THE CITY IGNORED LEAFLETS AND TELEPHONE CALLS DEMANDING THEIR SURRENDER.

STREICHER LEFT THREE NIGHTS AGO AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY KREISLEITER NAUMEISTER.

THE 45TH MOVED THROUGH NUERNBERG TOWARD A JUNCTION WITH THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION DRIVING ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH.

THE MANEUVER WHICH CAUGHT THE GERMANS OFF BALANCE CAME WHEN F COMPANY OF THE 180TH INFANTRY REGIMENT STARTED MOVING THROUGH THE SPORTS ARENA AREA SHORTLY AFTER 4 P.M. IT LINKED WITH A COMPANY, WHICH ALREADY WAS WELL INTO THE TOWN.

NUERNBERG WAS SUBJECTED TO AN AERIAL POUNDING AND A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE LAST NIGHT. THEN JUST BEFORE DUSK TONIGHT HEAVY GUNS FROM A 10-MILE PERIMETER AROUND THE CITY DIRECTED INTENSE FIRE ON PIN-POINTED TARGETS.

AHEAD OF US IN THE CITY WERE ANYWHERE FROM 4,000 TO 15,000 NAZIS BEHIND US NAZI PRISONERS POURED UP THE ROAD TO PRISONER CAGES.

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THE ENEMY HAD A DENSE BELT OF ARTILLERY IN THE TOWN, BUT OUR ARTILLERY AND TANKS WERE IN THE PROCESS OF REDUCING THE GERMAN GUNS.

INSIDE THE SPORTS PLACE, WITH THE HUGE GOLDEN SWASTIKA SURMOUNTING THE COLONADES, A HEAVY PALL OF SMOKE ROSE AS ONE OF THE TANKS OF C COMPANY, 191ST TANK BATTALION, WADDLED INTO THE LINE OF FIRE GERMAN FIRE ANDWAS HIT.

LT.VERNON WHITEHEAD OF RICHLAND, TEX., COMMANDER OF F COMPANY WHICH TOOK NEARBY FISCHBACH LAST NIGHT, WAVED TO HIS MEN IN THE WOODS AND SAID "LET'S GO."

IT WAS IN THE ARENA THAT JESS OWENS, NEGRO PARTICIPANT IN THE 1936 OLYMPICS, PUT HITLER IN A HUFF BY OUTRUNNING GERMANY'S BEST.

LT.RICHARD MITCHELL OF 528 SHERWOOD CIRCLE, SPARTANBURG, S.C., WAS A FIELD ARTILLERY OBSERVER IN THE FIGHT FOR THE ARENA.

B73

WHITEHEAD INTRODUCED ME TO LT.EVERETT BISHOP OF DUNCAN, OKLA.; LT.CHESLIE DANDREA OF 35 BELKNAP AVE., SOMERVILLE, MASS., HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER; LT.ROLAND FECTEAU OF 567 NORTH MAIN STREET, BRISTOL, CONN., HIS MACHINEGUN OFFICER; SGT.JAMES ELDER OF JEFFERSON, OHIO; PFC.MORRIS KAUFMAN OF 185 CONGRESS AVE., CHELSEA, MASS.; T/5 MARVIN

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CARL KELLY OF 523 WEST 34TH ST., LITTLE
OF 1905 SOUTH SECOND AVE., HAYWOOD, ILL.
OS WHITNEY STREET, DETROIT. THEY WAVED
LAND, VT., CRUISING A NEARBY ROAD.
OKLA., AND PFC.CHARLES WALKER OF
R RADIO WALKIE TALKIE SETS. SGT.THOMAS
YORK CITY; PVT.FRANK MORSE OF 300
TO PVT.SAUL RAZO OF MARIPOSA ST., FRESNO,
LINE.
IN THE WOODS A LINE FORMED TO THE LEFT AND
CKS. STARTED DOWN THE ROAD HEADING FOR THE
LE FROM WHERE WE STOOD.
LED BY LT.ROY RICKS OF MONROE, LA.,
SOUTH OAKE AVE., CHICAGO, MOVED IN TO

COUNTERBATTERY FIRE NORTHEAST OF NUERNBERG
OF THE 45TH DIVISION OF THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD
RICKS, DIVISION COMMANDER, POINTED OUT
HE OUTSIDE PERIMETER IN THE CURVING CON-
AVILY ALL THE WAY, AND HAS COVERED UPWARDS

ENGINEERS OUTFIT DETAILED TO MOVE IN
TACT, IF IT CAN, ANY BUILDINGS WHICH
ON THE NAZI PARTY.
CITY YESTERDAY FREDERICKS SAID THAT IT
OF NUERNBERG HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY AERIAL

(MORE) R1121AEW

A143

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 18-(AP)-GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, SAID TONIGHT WHEN INFORMED OF THE DEATH OF ERNIE PYLE THAT "THE IMMEASUREABLE TRAGEDY OF WAR IS EMPHASIZED BY THE DEATH OF THIS BELOVED JOURNALIST."

LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH SAID HE WAS "PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED AT NEWS OF THE DEATH OF MY FRIEND ERNIE PYLE."

"HIS GREAT COURAGE AND DEEP PATRIOTISM WERE UNSURPASSED BY OUR NATION'S PUREST HEROES," SAID THE COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY.

DY1126PEW

30.24-24921

APR 19 1945

B62 (120) (MOSCOW)
ROME--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (A215-DAY) X X X RAIL COMMUNICATIONS.
THE U.S. TWELFTH AIR FORCE SPRAYED THE ENEMY WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA DESPITE SOME WEATHER-IMPOSED LIMITATIONS.
A THUNDERBOLT FORMATION OF THE 350TH FIGHTER GROUP, LED BY LT. ALFRED A.KOWALSKI OF 2214 SOUTH SEVENTEENTH ST., MILWAUKEE, BOMBED AND STRAFED STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS A MILE AND A HALF NORTHWEST OF PIANORO, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF BOLOGNA, AND REPORTED THEY KNOCKED OUT SEVERAL GUNS AND CAUSED MANY GERMAN CASUALTIES.
ANOTHER THUNDERBOLT FORMATION LED BY LT.MATTHEW F.HEIMAN OF BAYTOWN, TEXAS, REPORTED LEVELLING 12 ENEMY-HELD BUILDINGS AT SAN GIOVANNI, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF BOLOGNA, AND ALSO SET FIRE TO MORE THAN 300 BALES OF ENEMY MILITARY SUPPLIES.
MAJ.RALPH F.JOHNSON OF ROUTE 1, ASTORIA, ORE., A MUSTANG PILOT, SHOT DOWN A JET-PROPELLED MESSERSCHMITT 262.
SN956PEW

B110
(X)
ROME, APRIL 18-(AP)-AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY SICILIAN SEPARATIST LEADERS HAD APPEALED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFEREES FOR SUPPORT IN MAKING THE ISLAND INDEPENDENT OF ITALY, AND TERMED THE MOVE "AN ACT OF TREASON."
(EDS: ABOVE ITEM SLUGGED FOR KX)
JJ225PEW

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ROME, APRIL 18,(AP)- A SOFTENING UP JOB ASSIGNED TO THREE THUNDERBOLTS OF THE 12TH ALLIED AIR FORCE ON THE EXXN EIGHTH ARMY FRONT BECAME A ONE PLANE SHOW RECENTLY BECAUSE A NEAR MISS BECAME A BILLIARD SHOT HIT. THE PLANES WERE ASSIGNED THE JOB OF DESTROYING GERMAN HEADQUARTERS BUILDING WIT ROCKETS AND NEARBY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WITH BOMBS. SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT P. MOODY,STONHAM,MASS.,ROARED IN ON THE GUNS AND DROPPED HIS BOMBS.

"TOUGH LUCK BOY", CALLED CAPTAIN JOHN FAIRFIELD,CRANSTON,RI., ON RADIO,"BOTH NEAR MISSES".

"BETTER LOOK AGAIN",RADIOED THIRD FLYER,FIRST LIEUT.FRANK B.

PETRONE,670 LOVELL AVE.,ROCHESTER,NEW YORK. THE BOMBS HAD BEEN NEAR MISSES

BUT HAD LANDED IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE BUILDING AND THE GUNS,CAUSING THE

BUILDING TO COLLAPSE AND BURY THE GUNS.

RC MORAN 01137 TPK 0940

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B64 (Q)
VATICAN CITY, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE VATICAN WAS INFORMED TODAY OF THE DEATH OF MSGR.JAMES PAUL MACCLOSKEY, BISHOP OF JARO IN THE PHILIPPINES, APRIL 10. BORN IN PHILADELPHIA DEC.9, 1870, HE WENT TO THE PHILIPPINES IN 1920. APPOINTED BISHOP IN 1917 AND WAS
..6958AEW

BRITISH MOSQUITO BOMBERS, STRIKING SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE RUSSIANS.
TODAY THE GERMAN PRESS TOLD INHABITANTS THEY COULD COUNT ON EVEN LONGER RAIDS IN THE FUTURE AND THEY WERE TOLD, THEREFORE TO TAKE ONLY THE MOST PRACTICAL BAGGAGE INTO THE SHELTERS--WARM CLOTHING, COVERS, FOOD AND TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN.
WESTERLUND SAID CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS AS THE RESULT OF BOMBINGS AND EVACUATION ARE BEING PHOTOGRAPHED AND THE PICTURES SENT THROUGHOUT THE SECTION OF THE COUNTRY STILL UNDER NAZI CONTROL IN AN EFFORT TO TRACE THE CHILDREN'S THEIR MOTHERS AND FATHERS.
DY1152PEW

ERLIN AND THE REST OF THE CAPITAL WAS RAIDED BY FAST

A151
BY EDWIN SHANKE (150)
STOCKHOLM, APRIL 18-(AP)-BERLIN HAD A RECORD AIR RAID ALERT LASTING FOR FOUR HOURS TUESDAY NIGHT AS BRITISH AND RUSSIAN PLANES STREAMED OVER THE GERMAN CAPITAL, IVAR WESTERLUND OF THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER, LAST SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN, REPORTED TONIGHT.
THROUGHOUT TUESDAY NIGHT, HE SAID, RUSSIAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED EASTERN

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 18-(AP)--THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER QUOTED A SWEDISH CIVILAAN WHO ONLY RECENTLY RETURNED FROM BERLIN AS SAYING THE HYGIENIC SITUATION ~~ER~~ IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL IS SO BAD THAT THE DANGER OF EPIDEMICS IS ACUTE.

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SOAP IS ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE IN ~~THE~~ BERLIN, AND IT IS NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE CLOTHING LAUNDERED, THE ~~PAPER~~ SWEDE SAID.

ONE BERLIN NEWSPAPER RECENTLY PRINTED AN ARTICLE URGING MEN TO WEAR TWO SHIRTS ALTERNATELY, AIRING AND IRONING THE ONE NOT IN USE INSTEAD OF WASHING IT --THUS SAVING SOAP.

SINCE MARCH 1 MEDICINES ALSO HAVE BEEN VERY SCARCE BECAUSE DRUG MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN THE VICINITY OF BERLIN WERE BOMBED OUT, THE TRAVELER DECLARED.

HE SAID DOCTORS WERE USING PAPER BANDAGES AND WERE HANDICAPPED BY A LACK OF INSTRUMENTS.

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A94 MOSCOW, APRIL 18-(AP)-A POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITING IN MOSCOW TO "STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR BODY AND SIMILAR RUSSIAN GROUPS" ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE STATE HAD TAKEN OVER POLAND'S "MASTERLESS" INDUSTRY.

THE UNIONISTS SAID THAT WHEN THE RIGHTFUL OWNERS RETURNED WITH PROPER PROOF OF OWNERSHIP THE PROPERTIES WOULD BE RETURNED.

THEY EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE WARSAW POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAD NOT BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN SHOULD NOT BAR IT FROM INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL TRADE UNION GATHERINGS.

JP755AEW

APR 19 1945

A108 (250)

MOSCOW, APRIL 18-(AP)-TWO RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS EXPRESSED CONCERN TODAY OVER THE PRESENCE OF "A SO-CALLED GERMAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES," MAKING THIS THE BASIS FOR WARNINGS THAT GERMAN INDUSTRY WOULD TRY TO ESTABLISH ITSELF ABROAD IN ORDER TO FINANCE A THIRD WORLD WAR. BOTH THE LABOR NEWSPAPER TRUD AND RED STAR, ORGAN OF THE ARMY, PUBLISHED ARTICLES AGAINST THIS GERMAN GROUP.

TRUD ALSO ATTACKED AN ARTICLE BY AN AMERICAN WRITER NAMED SCHUSTER PUBLISHED IN INTERNATIONAL POSTWAR PROBLEMS, NEW YORK, WAS (GEORGE N. SCHUSTER, PRESIDENT OF HUNTER COLLEGE. "WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH GERMANY?" IN THE AUTHOR OF AN ARTICLE, JANUARY ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL POSTWAR PROBLEMS, QUARTERLY PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

("THE GERMAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES" IS A GROUP OF GERMANS WITH HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK WHO CAME TO AMERICA AS POLITICAL REFUGEES AND PROFESS STRONG OPPOSITION TO NAZISM. MOST OF THEM ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TRADE UNION OFFICIALS OR LEADERS OF

30.24- 24923

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN PRE-NAZI GERMANY. RECENTLY THIS GROUP PUBLISHED A DECLARATION ENTITLED "WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH GERMANY--THE PREREQUISITES FOR DEMOCRACY WITHIN GERMANY." THIS EVIDENTLY HAS COME TO THE NOTICE OF THE MOSCOW WRITERS.)

AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT "LACKEYS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIALISTS" AS A FIELD FOR THEIR DECLARATIONS, TRUD SAID, "BUT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS WITH DISGUST AND CONTEMPT CAST ASIDE ALL THESE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR RESCUING GERMAN IMPERIALISM."

RED STAR'S COMMENTATOR HOFFMAN CALLED THE GERMAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION "REACTIONARY SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS."

DY938PEW

APR 19 1945

A152

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (140)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, APRIL 18-(AP)-REINFORCED JAPANESE COLUMNS STRIKING WESTWARD AT POINTS 37 MILES FROM PAOCHING WERE IMPERILLING THE AMERICAN AIR BASE AT CHIHKIANG IN WESTERN HUNAN, 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHUNGKING THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CHINESE ADMITTED LOSING MONDAY NIGHT THE TOWN OF SINNING, 65 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PAOCHING.

CHINESE FORCES TUESDAY CAPTURED THE TOWN OF HSIHSIANKOW, 80 MILES NORTH OF LAOHOKOW.

CHINESE REGULARS AND LOCAL MILITIA OPERATING BEHIND ENEMY LINES MONDAY BROKE INTO THE HIGHWAY CENTER OF CHENPING, 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF LAOHOKOW, KILLING MORE THAN 200 ENEMY TROOPS. THE CHINESE FORCES WITHDREW AT DAWN THE NEXT DAY, HOWEVER, PULLING OUT UNDER A COUNTER-ATTACK BY TANK-SUPPORTED REINFORCED JAPANESE TROOPS.

AFTER RECAPTURING THE HAN RIVER TOWN OF ICHENG, 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LAOHOKOW, CHINESE FORCES STRUCK SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE JAPANESE BASE AT KINGMEN, ADVANCING SIX MILES, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

DY1156PEW

APR 19 1945

A79

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES ADVANCING SOUTHWARD THROUGH CENTRAL BURMA HAVE REACHED A POINT ONLY 26 MILES FROM THE RICH YENANGYAUNG-CHAUK OIL FIELDS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TWO BRITISH COLUMNS HAD EFFECTED A JUNCTION ON THE MAIN MOTOR ROAD FROM MEIKTILA TO KYAUKPADAUNG, 34 MILES SOUTH OF PAKOKKU. JAPANESE FORCES WERE REPORTED STILL RESISTING STUBBORNLY, HOWEVER, NORTH OF THE HIGHWAY IN THE MT.POPA AREA, 30 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF PAKOKKU.

JP713AEW

A82

BOMBAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI HAS ASSAILED THE DELEGATION APPOINTED TO REPRESENT INDIA AT THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO AS A "CAMOUFLAGE."

"SUCH REPRESENTATION WILL BE WORSE THAN NO REPRESENTATION," THE INDIAN LEADER SAID IN A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT. "EITHER INDIA AT SAN FRANCISCO IS REPRESENTED BY AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE OR REPRESENTED NOT AT ALL."

GANDHI'S SECRETARY PASSED AROUND COPIES OF HIS 700-WORD STATEMENT. BECAUSE HE IS OBSERVING A PERIOD OF SILENCE HE REFUSED TO ENLARGE ON HIS COMMENTS.

JP721AEW

B79KX

X Q

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA,APRIL 18-(AP)-AN ARMY COURIER MUST BE A RESOURCEFUL MAN SOMETIMES.

CAPT.FREDERICK GERMAN, LARCHMONT,N.Y., PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER ATTACHED TO GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, WAS ASSIGNED THE TASK OF FLYING SOME 650 MILES TO THE SCENE OF THE MINDANAO INVASION MARCH 10. HE WAS TO PICK UP THE COPY OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE OPERATION.

HE RETURNED TO MANILA WITH THE EYEWITNESS DESCRIPTIONS IN TIME TO COINCIDE WITH THE HEADQUARTERS' ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OPERATION.

GERMAN MADE IT WITH HOURS TO SPARE, BUT NOT WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE ADVENTURE. WHEN IT WAS LEARNED GUERRILLAS HAD CAPTURED THE MALABANG AIRSTRIP, ABOUT 80 AIRLINE MILES WEST OF DAVAO, PLANS WERE CHANGED FOR THE COURIER.

INSTEAD OF LANDING ON THE WATER IN A CATALINA FLYING BOAT, GERMAN WAS FLOWN IN ABOARD A LAND PLANE. THE PILOT CIRCLED THE STRIP GINGERLY FOUR OR FIVE TIMES, THEN SET HIS SHIP DOWN ON THE MALABANG RUNWAY GROWN HIGH WITH GRASS.

GERMAN WAS DISMAYED TO DISCOVER ONLY A FEW GROUND PERSONNEL AND GUERRILLAS ON THE FIELD. THE REPORTERS WERE ALL AT PARANG, SOME 35 MILES BY ROAD TO THE SOUTH WHERE THE MAIN SHOW WAS TAKING PLACE.

THE COURIER DID SOME QUICK THINKING. HE INDUCED A FILIPINO FISHERMAN TO ROW HIM TO A SMALL U.S.LANDING CRAFT STANDING OFFSHORE IN MORO GULF. THE LANDING CRAFT TOOK HIM TO A SUBMARINE CHASER WHOSE COMMANDER WAS PERSUADED TO DELIVER GERMAN TO THE NAVY FLAGSHIP OFF PARANG.

ARRIVING AFTER DARK, GERMAN OBTAINED THE STORIES OF NAVAL CORRESPONDENTS, RUSSELL BRINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER, AND OTHERS WHO MADE THE LANDING WITH THE TROOPS. THAT LEFT ONE MAN--RICHARD BERGHOLZ, ALSO OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS--WHOSE STORY WAS STILL NOT COLLECTED. BERGHOLZ WAS ABOARD THE COMMAND SHIP OF LT. GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.EIGHTH ARMY, 40 MILES AT SEA.

THE COURIER SECURED A PT BOAT, MADE THE CONNECTION WITH BERGHOLZ AND DASHED BACK TO THE MALABANG AIRSTRIP. HE FLEW BACK TO MANILA WHERE HE WAS MET BY MAJ.GORDON SINYKIN, MADISON, WIS., AND THE COPY WAS TAKEN BY JEEP TO HEADQUARTERS IN TIME FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

DV1004PCWNM

APR 19 1945

blank

A113KX
WITH PHILIPPINES
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

APR 19 1945

ABOARD A U.S. CARRIER OFF MINDANAO,APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT LAWRENCE EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AND AMONG THE MOST EXPERIENCED AMERICAN GENERALS AT AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, STOOD ON THE BRIDGE OF THIS WARSHIP WHILE THE FIRST REPORTS POURED IN FROM THE PARANG, MINDANAO, BEACHHEAD.

HE WAS SERIOUS AT FIRST, THEN AN OCCASIONAL GRIN TOUCHED UP HIS FACE AS HE LISTENED TO RADIO MESSAGES FROM CIRCLING AIRCRAFT AND COMMENTED:

"LOOKS LIKE THE NIPS ARE GOING TO RUN AWAY FROM US AGAIN JUST LIKE THEY DID AT ZAMBOANGA, CEBU AND ILOILO. WELL, WE'RE GOING TO CHASE THEM ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND OR UNTIL THEY WANT TO STOP AND GIVE US A FIGHT."

HE WAS WATCHING THE 36TH AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION UNDER HIS ARMY COMMAND. ALL BUT TWO HAVE BEEN STAGED SINCE JAN. 1. MANY WERE SMALL AND A FEW WERE PRETTY BIG BUT EACH OPERATION REQUIRED CAREFUL PLANNING AND EXECUTION WHICH CHARACTERIZES GENERAL EICHELBERGER'S LANDINGS.

THE COMMANDER WHO OUTFOUGHT THE JAPANESE AT BUNA, SANANANDA, HOLLANDIA AND BIAK STOOD QUIETLY BY WHILE THE SQUAWK BOX BLARED: "THE FIRST WAVE LANDED UNOPPOSED AT 9:01 A.M." THEN, "THE SECOND WAVE LANDED AT 9:03 AND STILL NO OPPOSITION." SO IT WENT THROUGH SUCCEEDING WAVES DURING THE ADVANCES THROUGH PARANG TOWN AND TOWARD COTOBATO.

IT WAS OLD STUFF TO THE THREE-STAR GENERAL, BUT HE WAS HAVING A MIGHTY GOOD TIME.

DV9PCW

APR 19 1945

PX
BY JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA,APRIL 18 (AP)-NOTE TO MARIA ELENA YULO, ROSEMONT COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA:

YOUR MOTHER SAID TODAY TO TELL YOU THAT SHE, YOUR FATHER AND TEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS ALL ESCAPED FROM BAGUIO SAFELY WITH BRIG. GEN.MANUEL ROXAS. THEY ARE WEARY BUT CHEERFUL AFTER A 25-MILE MOUNTAIN HIKE.

YULO WAS INTERNED BYTHE MILITARY BECAUSE HE WAS CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT. THE FAMILY LAST HEARD OF MARIA ELENA VIA A RED CROSS CABLE IN 1943.

GG837ACW

A96FX
ROXAS (350)
BY JAMES HUTCHESON

APR 19 1945

WITH U.S. 33RD DIVISION, LUZON, P.I., APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. MANUEL ROXAS, FORMER AIDE TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WHO ESCAPED FROM THE JAPANESE AT BAGUIO, TOLD TODAY HOW NIPPONESE COMMANDERS--EVEN TO FORMER PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO--EXERTED CONSTANT PRESSURE ON HIM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PHILIPPINES PUPPET GOVERNMENT. HE REFUSED.

ONCE, ROXAS SAID, HE WAS MARKED FOR EXECUTION BUT A JAPANESE COMMANDER RESCINDED THE ORDER.

THE SMALL, DYNAMIC GENERAL, IDOL OF A LARGE SECTOR OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, WAS CAPTURED ON MINDANAO ISLAND IN MAY, 1942.

IN AN EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS INTERVIEW TODAY HE SAID HE WAS CALLED TO TWO CONFERENCES IN MANILA WITH TOJO. THE FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER SENT HIS OWN PHYSICIAN TO ATTEND THE FILIPINO GENERAL FOR AN ILLNESS WHICH ROXAS SAID WAS MOSTLY FEIGNED.

"THE JAPANESE APPLIED STRONG PRESSURE TO GET ME INTO THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT," ROXAS SAID. "I ARGUED INSISTENTLY THAT I HAD TAKEN AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE FILIPINO PEOPLE WERE FULLY AWARE OF MY POSITION.

"THEY WOULD SAY THAT I EITHER WAS A TRAITOR OR DIDN'T HAVE THE COURAGE OF MY CONVICTIONS. I TOLD THE JAPANESE THAT IN EITHER CASE--WHETHER THE PEOPLE THOUGHT I WAS A TRAITOR OR A COWARD--I WOULD LOSE MY FOLLOWERS AND THE JAPANESE PURPOSE WOULD BE DEFEATED."

ROXAS SAID HE WAS NEVER SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL ABUSE EXCEPT THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD NEVER LET HIM SLEEP WHEN THEY WERE PUTTING THE PRESSURE ON.

"THEY WOULD QUESTION ME FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS UNTIL I WAS EXHAUSTED," HE EXPLAINED. "THEN WHEN I WENT TO MY CELL A GUARD WITH A BAYONET TURNED A FLASHLIGHT ON MY FACE ABOUT EVERY FIVE MINUTES."

ROXAS LEARNED THAT HIS EXECUTION HAD BEEN ORDERED BUT WAS DELAYED BECAUSE THE CLOSEST JAPANESE SYMBOLS COULD COME TO HIS NAME WAS "ROCOCOS". BEFORE THEY HAD FIGURED OUT ANOTHER NAME, WHICH THE NIPPONESE SEEMED TO FEEL WAS NECESSARY BEFORE CARRYING OUT THE EXECUTION, A NEW COMMANDER CANCELED THE ORDER.

THE GENERAL SAID THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT WAS UNDER CONSTANT PRESSURE FROM CONQUERING AUTHORITIES AND TOOK MOST OF ITS ACTIONS UNDER DURESS.

WW505APW NM

APR 19 1945

B49KX
BY JAMES HUTCHESON

AT THE END OF THE REFUGEE TRAIL FROM BAGUIO,LUZON,APRIL 18-(AP)AN ALMOST ENDLESS STREAM OF WEARY REFUGEES FROM BAGUIO HAVE BEEN COMING FOR DAYS OVER THE TORTUROUS 25-MILE TRAIL FROM THE ALMOST TOTALLY WRECKED FORMER SUMMER CAPITAL AND RESORT. THEY INCLUDE CHILDREN AND OLDSTERS, RICH AND POOR ALIKE.

THEY REPORTED THE BEAUTIFUL CITY IN RUINS FROM AMERICAN BOMBINGS IN THE CAMPAIGN TO ANNIHILATE THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS IN NORTHERN LUZON.

ALTHOUGH SAD AT HEART AT THE LOSS OF MANY FRIENDS, THEY WERE ALMOST OVERCOME WITH JOY AT THE SIGHT OF THEIR FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF FILIPINOS ARE NUMEROUS AMERICANS, EUROPEANS, BRITISH AND CHINESE.

MOST OF THEM WERE ON THE TRAIL THREE DAYS, EVADING JAPANESE AND STRUGGLING ONWARD TO THE 33RD DIVISION'S LINES WHEN IT SEEMED EVERY HILL WOULD BE THEIR LAST.

THREE BELGIAN CATHOLIC NUNS AT THE FOOT OF THE TRAIL WERE SO FOOTSORE THEY COULD HARDLY TRAVEL.

MOTHER M.EMILE, WHO ATTENDED MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE, NEW YORK, TOLD SGT.PAT PETTY, 2589 GREENUP ROAD, LOUISVILLE,KY., AND MAJ.MURRAY WYCHE, FORMER CHATTANOOGA,TENN., NEWSMAN, "I FEEL LIKE THROWING MY ARMS AROUND YOU."

MOTHER EMILE WAS WOUNDED WITH BOMB FRAGMENTS AND WAS TRAPPED SEVEN HOURS IN WRECKAGE. THE NUNS WITH HER WERE MOTHERS M.AMBROISE AND M.LONGINE.

OTHER PARTIES INCLUDED FOUR MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED PHILIPPINES' CABINET AND BRIG.GEN.MANUEL ROXAS WHO SAID HE WAS TAKEN TO BAGUIO UNDER GUARD ALONG WITH PUPPET PRESIDENT LAUREL AND HIS CABINET SHORTLY BEFORE THE INVASION OF LUZON.

ROXAS, WHO IS THE IDOL OF MANY FILIPINOS, IMMEDIATELY INFORMED

30.24-24925

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR OF HIS SAFE RETURN.
SOME OF THE REFUGEES WERE LOST OVER THE PRECIPITOUS ROUTE AND SOME DIED ON THE TRAIL. ONE IGOROTE DIED WITHIN A MILE OF SAFETY AFTER BEING REDUCED TO ALMOST SKIN AND BONES.
ELDERLY AMERICANS WERE THE ONLY ONES LEFT IN BAGUIO AFTER THE INTERNEES WERE TRANSFERRED TO MANILA'S BILIBID PRISON IN JANUARY.
THE REFUGEES SAID THE JAPANESE CONVERTED BAGUIO INTO A DEFENSIVE POSITION STORING AMMUNITION AND SETTING GUNS ADJACENT TO CHURCHES AND HOSPITALS.
THEY REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE SO AFRAID OF AMERICAN PLANES THAT THEY STAYED IN THEIR DUGOUTS MOST OF THE DAY.
AMONG THE REFUGEES WAS MILAGROS OSMENA, 34, DAUGHTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES. SHE HAD TO BE CARRIED THE LAST DAY ON THE TRAIL AND WAS THEN HOSPITALIZED.
EN ROUTE, MANY OF THE REFUGEES WERE SEARCHING BY STRAGGLING JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND ROBBED OF WATCHES, MONEY, VALUABLES AND FOODSTUFFS.
FJ659ACW

APR 19 1945

APR 19 1945 ...DG GUAM OKINAWA X X X OKINAWA

THE LATER RAIDS MET LITTLE OR NO AERIAL OPPOSITION AND THE BOMB-POCKED AIRSTRIPS WERE EMPTY OF PLANES, INDICATING LACK OF SUFFICIENT ENEMY AIR STRENGTH TO MEET THE ATTACKS, OR WITHDRAWAL OF AIRCRAFT STRENGTH ALREADY BADLY DRAINED BY AMERICAN ASSAULTS.
NIMITZ SAID YESTERDAY IE JIMA, 10-SQUARE MILE ISLAND THREE MILES OFF OKINAWA'S WEST COAST, WAS TWO-THIRDS UNDER CONTROL OF 24TH ARMY CORPS TROOPS WHO INVADED THE ISLAND MONDAY. THE YANKS, HAVING TAKEN THE FOUR-STRIP AIRFIELD N IE, CORNERED THE JAPANESE GARRISON OF AN ESTIMATED 1,000 MEN ON HEIGHTS RISING FROM THE SOUTHEAT SHORE.
GROUND FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA CONTINUED TO LAG WHILE AMERICAN ARTILLERY POUNDED THE FOUR-MILE DEEP JAPANESE LINE NORTH OF NAHA, THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL CITY.
ON THE NORTHERN OKINAWA SECTOR MARINES CLEANED OUTSMALL POCKETS OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON MOTOBU PENINSULA AND ABOVE, WHERE THE LEATHERNECKS ARE PUSHING TOWARD THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE 65-MILE LONG ISLAND.
TOKYO RADIO SAID THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD INVADED MENNA ISLET, ABOUT FOUR MILES SOUTH OF IE. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORTED ASSAULT ON MENNA, WHICH ALSO HAS AN AIRFIELD.
GG225PCW NM

AUSKA
--95--
GUAM--THIRD ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA X X THE INVASION.
ON IE ISLAND, PRELIMINARY REPORTS SHOWED 388 JAPANESE KILLED AND ONE TAKEN PRISONER. THE AMERICANS LOST 15 KILLED AND 73 WOUNDED, WITH FIVE LISTED AS MISSING.
IT WAS ON IE THAT COLUMNIST ERNIE PYLE WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE MACHINE GUNNER YESTERDAY MORNING.
THE CASUALTY FIGURES COMPARED WITH AMERICAN MARINE CASUALTIES OF 4,189 DEAD, 15,308 WOUNDED AND 441 MISSING--A TOTAL OF 19,938--FOR THE CONQUEST OF IWO JIMA. THAT WAS THE BLOODIEST OF THE PACIFIC WAR.
SAIPAN COST THE AMERICANS 3,100 KILLED, 13,099 WOUNDED AND 326 MISSING, 16,525 IN ALL.
U.S. PATROLS ON SAILAN, TINIAN AND GUAM IN THE MARIANAS KILLED 30 JAPANESE AND TOOK 88 PRISONERS DURING THE WEEK ENDED LAST SATURDAY, NIMITZ REPORTED.
THE TOLL OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT X X X ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD.
CS736PCW

A75KX
BULLETIN
SECOND NIGHT LEAD OKINAWA
GUAM,THURSDAY,APRIL 19-(AP)-MARINES OF MAJ.GEN.ROY S. GEIGER'S TOUGH THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS REACHED THE NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA YESTERDAY.
DV707PCW

APR 19 1945

B44KX (E G Q) (250 ONLY)
(250)
BY VERN HAUGLAND

APR 19 1945

AFLOAT OFF OKINAWA, RYUKYUS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19-(AP)-OF 12 JAPANESE PLANES THAT ATTACKED AN AMERICAN WARSHIP OFF OKINAWA IN A RECENT HEAVY AIR STRIKE NOT ONE PLANE GOT AWAY, TWO OF THE SHIP'S CREW RELATED TODAY.
THE TWO CREWMEN WERE CHIEF BOATSWAINS MATE WILLIAM WASTENEY, 3435 CARDIFF AVE., CINCINNATI,OHIO, AND CHIEF WATER TENDER JOHN CARR, 50 LUCAS ST., PAWTUCKET,R.I.
"MARINE AND NAVY PLANES OVER US SHOT DOWN FIVE OF THE TWELVE. THE SHIPS' GUNFIRE GOT FIVE MORE," WASTENEY SAID, "ANOTHER MADE A SUICIDE DIVE ON US AND THE 12TH TRIED TO RAM US TOO BUT IT JUST MISSED AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA."
HE ADDED: "ONE OF OUR PLANES CAME RIGHT THROUGH OUR FIRE TO SHOOT DOWN ONE OF THE SUICIDE PLANES ONLY A 100 FEET AWAY FROM US."
SHIP'S SERVICE LAUNDRYMAN HOLMES POSTON, OF MOORESVILLE,N.C., ADDED: "HOW THE PILOT HAD THE GUTS TO FACE OUR FIRE I DON'T KNOW. I'M GLAD TO SAY HE GOT OUT OF IT O.K. AFTER GETTING THE JAP."
OTHERS WHO HAD "A GRANDSTAND VIEW WE DIDN'T WANT" OF THE ATTACK WERE GUNNERS MATE 1/C NICHOLAS J.OLIVA OF DORCHESTER, MASS., SEAMAN 1/C WILLIAM J.ARNOLD, LEBANON,PA., SEAMAN 2/C ROBERT REHSE, WINTERHAVEN,FLA., SEAMAN 1/C BRUCE NOLL, 353 IRVING AVE., BRIDGETON,N.J., WATERTENDER 3/C JUSTIN LOUISON, HOUSATONIC,MASS.
"THAT PLANE THAT JUST MISSED US CAME IN OUT OF CONTROL AND BURNING," OLIVA ASSERTED. "IT CAME RIGHT AROUND OUR MAST AND LANDED IN OUR WAKE. THAT'S WHAT I CALL TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT."
FJ558ACW

B98KX DT Q
BY VERN HAUGLAND
ABOARD VICE ADM.RICHMOND K.TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-FLASHING A MIRROR "JUST FOR PRACTICE" ENS.JAY FINLEY, 424 SENECA ST., PALO ALTO,CALIF., CAUGHT A PILOT'S ATTENTION AND WAS RESCUED FROM JAPANESE WATERS AFTER FIVE DAYS IN A LIFE RAFT.

ANOTHER FLIER FROM THE SAME CARRIER, ENS.WILLIAM SANKEY OF 13781 SHERWOOD AVE., DETROIT,MICH., ALSO WAS RESCUED FROM ENEMY SEAS AFTER TWO HOURS.

THE MEN TOLD THEIR STORIES TO CORRESPONDENTS ON THIS SHIP TONIGHT.

FINLEY SAID: "I HAD BEEN OVER TOKYO TWICE WITHOUT SEEING ANTI-AIRCRAFT BUT I CERTAINLY SAW IT OVER KIKAI JIMA IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS APRIL 8.

"THE ACK-ACK KNOCKED OFF MY HELLCAT'S TAIL ASSEMBLY AND I BAILED OUT AT 300 FEET.

"I LANDED A MILE AND A HALF OFF KIKAI AND DRIFTED 50 MILES NORTHWARD IN FIVE DAYS.

"FRIENDLY PLANES FLEW OVER EVERY DAY WITHOUT SEEING ME. ONE DAY 14 JAPANESE PLANES TOOK OFF FROM KIKAI AND DIDN'T SEE ME EITHER.

"PLANES PASSED ONLY 500 YARDS OVER ME WITHOUT NOTICING ME SIGNAL WITH MY MIRROR. ON THE FIFTH DAY WHEN I SAW A PATROL BOMBER I DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD DO ANY GOOD BUT I SIGNALLED ANYWAY FOR PRACTICE.

"THE SEA WAS ROUGHT AND FOR A WHILE I THOUGHT THE PILOT WASN'T GOING TO LAND BUT FINALLY HE DID AND SPRUNG AN ENGINE MOUNT IN LANDING.

"THE CREW WAS DUBIOUS ABOUT GETTING OFF AGAIN BUT WE MADE IT."

SANKEY, THE SECOND PILOT RESCUED, SAID THAT FINLEY HAD BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST BEFORE HE HIMSELF WENT DOWN OFF AMAMI JIMA AFTER A HELLCAT RAID ON THAT ISLAND'S INSTALLATIONS, APRIL 15.

"MY PLANE WAS HIT RIGHT BEHIND THE COCKPIT AND CAUGHT FIRE. I BAILED OUT AT 3,000 FEET. A DIVE BOMBER DROPPED A LIFERAFT TO ME AND A DUMBO RESCUE PLANE PICKED ME UP WITHIN TWO HOURS."

FJ1137PCW

APR 19 1945

B40KX GS
NY FOR SOUTH, NA, DC
(130)

OKINAWA,APRIL 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEWLY ARRIVED FIGHTER PLANES OF THE MARINE 2ND AIR WING BASED ON OKINAWA DESTROYED 37 ENEMY PLANES IN FRUSTRATING AN ATTEMPTED MAJOR AIR RAID TODAY.

THE MOST EXCITING ENCOUNTER WAS A 15 MINUTE BATTLE NORTHWEST OF OKINAWA IN WHICH A CORSAIR FIGHTER FORMATION ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 15 JAPANESE PLANES.

HIGH SCORER OF THAT BATTLE WAS 22-YEAR-OLD 2ND LT.WILLIAM ELDRIDGE, JR., OF HIXON,TENN., WHO DOWNED TWO DIVE BOMBERS, A SINGLE ENGINED BOMBER AND ONE ZERO.

OTHER MARINE SCORERS INCLUDED 2ND LT.CHARLES H.COPPEDGE OF HALIFAX,N.C., TWO DIVEBOMBERS, AND 2ND LT.CLAY H.WHITAKER, LAFAYETTE,IND., A ZERO AND HALF A DIVEBOMBER. THESE MEN ARE IN A UNIT COMMANDED BY MAJOR ROBERT WHITE OF CLARION,IOWA.

FJ606ACW

APR 19 1945

B92KX
(200) NR NY CX LX
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
WITH THE 27TH DIVISION, OKINAWA, APRIL 18-(AP)-A JAPANESE SOLDIER, NUDGED OUT OF A FOXHOLE WITHIN 200 FEET OF THIS COMMAND POST, TOSSED A GRENADE WHICH DID NO DAMAGE, THEN WAS SHOT SEVEN TIMES BEFORE HE HAD TIME TO FALL DOWN.

HE IS BELIVED TO HAVE BEEN THE SAME JAPANESE SOLDIER WHO HAD BEEN PROWLING IN THIS VICINITY RECENTLY, AND WHO LAST NIGHT THREW A HAND GRENADE WHICH CRITICALLY INJURED A MILITARY POLICEMAN.

CREDIT FOR KILLING HIM WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN STAFF SGT.CHARLES BURGESS OF (801 VANCE AVE.) PARIS, ILL., WHO HIT HIM WITH A .45 AUTOMATIC, AND SGT. GOLDEN SLUSHER OF PINEVILLE, KY., FORMER KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL PLAYER.

SLUSHER, WHO HAS A REPUTATION OF BEING HANDY ON A KENTUCKY SQUIRREL HUNT, YANKED OUT A .38 CALIBER PISTOL WHEN HE SAW THE JAPANESE SOLDIER SCRAMBLING FOR COVER. SLUSHER'S SIX BULLETS BORED HOME FROM A DISTANCE OF SOME 25 PACES.

THE GRENADE TOSSED BY THE JAPANESE STRUCK T/5 ANDREW SHERIDAN OF (132 WEST 6TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, BUT DID NOT INJURE HIM SINCE THE FIRING PIN HAD NOT been REMOVED.

T/5 V.C. MURRAY OF GEORGETOWN, DEL., WHO HIT THE FLEEING SOLDIER IN THE BACK WITH THE BUTT OF HIS COMBAT KNIFE, WAS CREDITED WITH AN ASSIST.

GM1209PCW

(100)
ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP, APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADMIRAL RICHMOND KELLY TURNER TODAY PINNED THE NAVY CROSS FOR EXTRA-ORDINARY HEROISM ON COMMANDER RICHARD G.VISSER, A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF WHO RECENTLY COMMANDED A DESTROYER IN MANY NEW GUINEA AND PHILIPPINE OPERATIONS.

TURNER READ THE CITATION WHICH SAID VISSER, OF OPEVALE,MASS., WHOSE WIFE LIVE

S

IN HAVERFORD,PENNA., HAD DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF WHEN HIS DESTROYER "ATTACKED A FORCE OF ENEMY BATTLESHIPS. CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, INFLICTING NUMEROUS TORPEDO AND GUNFIRE HITS.

NOT AN OFFICER OR MAN ABOARD VISSER'S SHIP WAS INJURED OR LOST.

FJ610ACW

APR 19 1945

A158FX
A
V(220)
BY AL DOPKING

APR 19 1945

B-29 COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,GUAM,THURSDAY,APRIL 19-(AP)-S/SGT. HENRY E.ERWIN OF BESSEMER,ALA., TODAY WAS AWARDED THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR EVER PRESENTED TO A B-29 CREWMAN.

ON A MISSION TO JAPAN APRIL 12, A FAULTY BOMB EXPLODED IN THE LAUNCHING TUBE AND SHOT BACK INTO THE PLANE STRIKING ERWIN IN THE FACE AND OBSCURING THE VISION OF [illegible] PILOT.

ERWIN REALIZING THAT THE PLANE WOULD BE LOST IF THE BURNING BOMB REMAINED IN THE PLANE PICKED IT UP AND CLASPED IT BETWEEN HIS FOREARM AND BODY AND GROPING WITH HIS BURNING HANDS TO THE PILOT'S COMPARTMENT HEAVED IT OUT OF THE WINDOW. THEN COMPLETELY AFLAME, HE FELL BACK ON THE FLOOR.

THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD WAS PRESENTED TO "RED" BY MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALE, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS. THE ONLY OTHERS PRESENT IN THE HOSPITAL ROOM WERE MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER OF FORT WORTH,TEX., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE B-29S FROM GUAM AND ERWIN'S COMMANDING OFFICER AND FELLOW CREWMEN WHOSE LIVES HE SAVED.

ERWIN'S PHYSICAL REPORTED THAT IF HE PULLED THROUGH THE NEXT TEN DAYS WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS, HE HAD AN EXCELLENT CHANCE OF MAKING A NINETY PER CENT RECOVERY, INCLUDING HIS VISION. HE ADDED THAT ERWIN MIGHT GET BY WITH MINOR SCARS ON HIS FACE AND HANDS AND A MILD IMPAIRMENT OF THE RIGHT EYE.

HW930PPW

APR 19 1945

A158FX

B103KX (Q)
B-29 HQ, GUAM -- FIRST ADD CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL (TOP ON AYE) X X X RIGHT EYE.

RESCUED BY ERWIN'S HEROIC ACTION WERE: FLIGHT ENGINEER S/SGT. VERN W.SCHILLER, KANKAKEE,ILL., NAVIGATOR CAPT.PERSHING I. YOUNGKIN, YOAKUM,TEX.; BOMBARDIER LT.WILLIAM LOESCH, LAKEWOOD, OHIO; CO-PILOT LT.LEROY STABLES, BARTON,N.Y.; CAPT.GEORGE A.SIMERAL, PIXLEY,CALIF., THE COMMANDER OF THE PLANE; 2ND LT.LEO D.CONNORU, MILWAUKEE,WIS.; SGTS.HOWARD L. STUBSTAD, ST.PAUL,MINN.; VERNON C.WINDMAYER, GRANDVILLE,N.C., (CABLE COPY); HERBERT SCHNIPPER, JAMAICA,N.Y., AND KENNETH E.YOUNG, MCKINNEY,KY., AND LT.COL.EUGENE O.STROUSE OF MADISON,WIS., SQUADRON LEADER, WHO WAS ALSO IN THE PLANE.

ERWIN RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIRST SERIES OF B-29 ATTACKS AT LOW LEVEL AGAINST KEY JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS FROM MARCH 9 TO 19.

FJ1202ACW

APR 19 1945

30.24-24927

B57KX
BY ELMONT WAITE (600)

APR 19 1945

IWO JIMA,APRIL 18 (AP)-IN A HOT LITTLE QUONSETT ON THIS UGLY LITTLE ASH HEAP LIVES A MAN WHO WEARS THREE HATS. HIS PILOTS SHOT DOWN THE FIRST JAPS IN THIS WAR, AND EXPECT TO SHOOT DOWN THE LAST. HE'S KNOWN TO THE TRADE AS BRIG.GEN.ERNEST MOORE, AND HIS THREE JOBS (THE SEPARATE HATS ARE FIGURATIVE) ARE:

COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SUNSETTERS--THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND, WHOSE P-51 MUSTANGS HAVE BEEN ROAMING OVER JAPAN OF LATE.

AIR BASES COMMANDER ON IWO JIMA, COMMANDING ITS THREE AIRFIELDS.

AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER, IWO JIMA.

ALL THREE HATS FIT PRETTY WELL, SINCE GENERAL MOORE WAS A STAFF OFFICER OF THE HAWAIIAN AIR FORCE BEFORE PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED, IS A VETERAN FIGHTER PILOT AND PARTICIPATED IN PIONEERING FLIGHTS OF THE FIRST B-17S.

MANY OF THE MUSTANG PILOTS NOW WITH HIM ON IWO JIMA, WHO HAVE BEEN ESCORTING B-29S TO TOKYO, WERE FLYING WITH HIM IN THE GILBERTS, SAIPAN, MIDWAY, OR CANTON.

GENERAL MOORE, NICKNAMED MICKEY FOR THE MOUSE, HAS BEEN IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SINCE 1937. WHEN B-17S WENT FROM HAWAII TO MIDWAY, TO WAKE, TO PORT MORESBY, TO DARWIN, TO MANILA IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, GENERAL MOORE WENT ALONG. HE'S SOMETHING OF A LONG-RANGED FIGHTER PIONEER, TOO, FOR IN 1942 HIS P-40S FLEW THE THEN-INCREDIBLE DISTANCE OF 1,250 MILES FROM HAWAII TO MIDWAY.

HE FIRST MET HIS WIFE MAXINE WHEN SHE WAS SIXTEEN AND A STUDENT AT STEPHENS COLLEGE, MISSOURI. HE WAS SEVENTEEN AND ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

"I SAW HER AGAIN WHEN SHE WAS 23," THE GENERAL EXPLAINS WITH A GRIN. "RIGHT THEN I DECIDED I WAS GOING TO MARRY HER." HE DID, APRIL 4, 1934. SHE AND HER DAUGHTER LIVE AT (2115 P STREET, NW), WASHINGTON, D.C.

HE SPENT EIGHT DAYS WITH THEM LAST NOVEMBER, WHEN HE WAS ENROUTE TO ENGLAND TO STUDY LONG RANGE FIGHTER OPERATIONS IN PREPARATION FOR 1945'S P-51 BLOWS AT JAPAN. HE DIDN'T CELEBRATE HIS WEDDING ANNIVERSARY, HE ACKNOWLEDGED; "BUT I DID HAVE A LITTLE PARTY LAST APRIL 7, WHEN THE BOYS GOT BACK FROM THEIR FIRST TOKYO STRIKE."

HE DIDN'T ADD THAT HE HAD STARTED TO MAKE THE TRIP TO TOKYO WITH HIS BOYS. ENGINE TROUBLE SENT HIM BACK.

BORN DEC.23, 1907, AT CARRUTHERSVILLE, MO., HE WAS APPOINTED TO WEST POINT WHERE IN 1931 HE CAPTAINED THE ACADEMY TRACK TEAM AND SET AN ACADEMY RECORD WHICH STILL STANDS--9.7 SECONDS FOR THE 100-YARD DASH. FROM WEST POINT HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE AIR FORCE AND WAS IN THE FIRST CLASS TO ENTER RANDOLPH FIELD. HE WON HIS WINGS IN 1932.

B58KX

SINCE THEN HE'S FLOWN "IN FORTY OR FIFTY TYPES OF PLANES, I GUESS."

HOW MANY SMASH-UPS? THE GENERAL JUST GRINS AND RAPS ON HIS WOODEN TABLETOP. NOT A ONE? "NOPE!"

HE'S MADE ONLY ONE FORCED LANDING THAT WAS AT ALL ROUGH, HE SAID.

IT WAS THE FIGHTER PLANES OF GENERAL MOORE WHO SHOT DOWN THE FIRST DOZEN JAPS OF THE WAR. THAT WAS IN HAWAII, DEC.7, 1941.

"I SPENT A HELL OF A LONG TIME SITTING BACK THERE DEFENDING HAWAII," HE EXPLAINS. MEANWHILE, HE SAID, "I KEPT LETTING A LOT OF MY BEST BOYS GO--TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC, OR THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AND SOME EVEN WOUND UP EVENTUALLY IN EUROPE--ANYWHERE WHERE THEY COULD GET INTO A GOOD SCRAP."

HIS NO.1 JOB TODAY MUST BE A PRETTY FAIR SCRAP, HOWEVER, QUITE A FEW OF THOSE OLDTIME STUDENT PILOTS OF HIS HAVE BEEN WRITING HIM FROM ODD CORNERS OF THE WAR WORLD, AND THEY WANT TO COME BECK--TO GET IN ON THE 1945 AERIAL WAR ON JAPAN.

THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND, INCIDENTALLY, IS THE ONLY COMMAND WHICH ISN'T PART OF AN AIRFORCE. IT WAS DETACHED FROM THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND SET UP ITS OWN HOUSE ON IWO JIMA--TO HIT JAPAN, UNDER AAFPOA (ARMY AIR FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS).

NOBODY KNOWS WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO PACIFIC AIR COMMANDS, WHAT WITH EUROPE'S VARIOUS SQUADRONS AND COMMANDS AT THE END OF THEIR TASKS--BUT THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND EXPECTS TO KEEP ON PLUGGING.

YOU CAN TELL THAT FROM THE BEAMING PRIDE WITH WHICH GENERAL MOORE EXHIBITS THE INSIGNIA THE BOYS HAVE ADOPTED--"THE SUNSETTERS."

GG735ACW

APR 19 1945

B129XX (PYLE) (Q)
(200)

GUAM--SECOND ADD PYLE XX "J[redacted]." MEN

(A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST FROM GUAM BY JACK HOOLEY, HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO, REPORTED PYLE WAS ENROUTE TO A SECTOR WHERE THERE WAS HEAVY FIGHTING WHEN HE MET HIS DEATH. IN COMPANY WITH LT.COL. JOSEPH COOLIDGE OF ARKANSAS, THEY WERE BUMPING ALONG A NARROW CORAL ROAD IN A JEEP WHEN AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN OPENED FIRE AS THEY ROUNDED A CORNER.

(THEY SCRAMBLED INTO A DITCH, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, AND THE GUNFIRE CEASED. AFTER A FEW MINUTES THEY PEERED CAUTIOUSLY OVER THE EDGE AND THERE WAS ANOTHER BURST OF FIRE. COLONEL COOLIDGE DUCKED BACK AND AS HE TURNED TO PYLE SAW THAT IT WAS ALL OVER FOR THE HOMELY COMPANION OF GI'S FROM AFRICA TO OKINAWA. DEATH HAD COME INSTANTLY FROM THREE BULLET WOUNDS IN THE TEMPLE. THE COLONEL MANAGED TO CRAWL TO COVER AND MADE A REPORT.

(PYLE'S BODY WAS INACCESSIBLE FOR SOME TIME. FINALLY, A CHAPLIN ASKED FOR VOLUNTEERS TO BRING IT IN AND THREE TANKS MOVED UP. THEY WERE MET WITH SUCH STEADY FIRE THAT THE MEN INSIDE WERE HELPLESS. WHEN THEY RETIRED, CPL.ALEXANDER ROBERTS OF NEW YORK CITY VOLUNTEERED TO GO ALONE. HE CRAWLED TO THE JEEP AND FOUND PYLE DEAD, HIS FACE COVERED WITH HIS HELMET. HIS LEFT HANDED CLUTCHED A MARINE FATIGUE CAP.

(CORPORAL ROBERTS THEN LED THE CHAPLIN AND A LITTER BEARER TO THE SCENE AND THEY RETURNED THE BODY TO THE AMERICAN LINES FOUR HOURS LATER.)

IN WASHINGTON, ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

GG253PCW NM

APR 19 1945

A224
PYLE
BY EDWARD KENNEDY

PARIS, APRIL 18-(AP)-WORD OF THE DEATH OF ERNIE PYLE, FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT, CAME TO OTHER WAR REPORTERS WHO HAD WORKED WITH HIM THROUGH THREE INVASIONS LIKE THE BURST OF ONE OF THOSE 88 SHELLS OF WHOSE TERROR HE OFTEN HAD WRITTEN.

TO WRITERS WHO HAD GONE WITH PYLE THROUGH NORTH AFRICA, ITALY AND FRANCE, IT SEEMED INCREDIBLE THAT THE MILD LITTLE DRY-HUMORED GUY WHO MADE PEOPLE SEE WAR AS IT IS AND MADE THEM FEEL IT, HEAR IT AND SMELL IT, SHOULD HIMSELF GET MANGLED IN ITS FURY.

ERNIE SEEMED TOO MUCH A PERMANENT FIGURE TO DISAPPEAR THIS WAY--DISAPPEAR FOR GOOD. HE WAS ALWAYS FLITTING ABOUT HERE AND THERE, BUT HE ALWAYS WAS AROUND SOMEWHERE.

FD252PEW

APR 19 1945

A33
(260)

PARIS--FIRST ADD PYLE (A224 DAY) (BY KENNEDY) X X SOMEWHERE.

I FIRST KNEW ERNIE ABOUT 15 YEARS AGO IN WASHINGTON.

HIS COLUMN BEFORE THE WAR HAD THE SAME TOUCH AND ITS FAITHFUL READERS, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL HE CAME TO WAR WITH IT THAT IT DREW THE TREMENDOUS FOLLOWING THAT MADE HIM THE MOST WIDELY QUOTED OF ALL WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

THERE WAS NO SECRET FORMULA ABOUT HIS SUCCESS. HE WROTE IN THE SAME NATURAL WAY AS BEFORE. BUT IN THE NEW ROLE HE WAS TELLING PEOPLE AT HOME THE VERY THING THEY WANTED MOST TO KNOW--HOW THE SOLDIERS LIVED, WHAT THEY DID, AND WHAT THEY THOUGHT.

HE STUMBLED ON DAZZLING SUCCESS BECAUSE AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT HE WROTE OF SOLDIERS AND NEVER LET HIMSELF GET MIXED UP IN STRATEGY OR TACTICS. ALL AMERICA WAS WAITING FOR A FELLOW JUST LIKE THAT AND TOOK TO HIM. BUT PERHAPS THAT IS A SECRET FORMULA, AND EVEN A DASH OF GENIUS.

I CAN HEAR ERNIE LAUGHING NOW IF ANYONE WERE TO CALL HIM A GENIUS, AND I KNOW HE WOULD HAVE A GOOD COMEBACK, FOR WITH ALL HIS MILDNESS HE COULD GET IN A SHARP CRACK NOW AND THEN. HE WORE HIS SUCCESS IN THE SAME LIGHT WAY THAT HE WORE HIS OLD BATTLE JACKET.

WE MET AGAIN IN NORTH AFRICA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PERHAPS 10 YEARS. I DID NOT SEE SO MUCH OF HIM AS MANY OTHER CORRESPONDENTS, FOR MY JOB TOOK ME TO THE FRONT AREAS LESS THAN HIS OR THEIRS.

BUT I REMEMBER SOME OF THOSE NIGHTS AT "VIOLENT VILLA," A CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN THE EARLY DAYS IN NAPLES. AND I REMEMBER HIS ARRIVAL IN ANZIO. HE DIDN'T LIKE TO COME TO THE BEACHHEAD, HE SAID, BUT HE HAD HEARD THAT SOME SOLDIERS HAD INQUIRED IF ERNIE PYLE WAS AROUND. THAT WAS ENOUGH FOR ERNIE, WHO NEVER LET A SOLDIER DOWN. HE CAME THERE TO REPORT THEIR WAR AND WHEN THE WORD SPREAD THROUGH THAT TIGHT, SHELL-POCKED BEACHHEAD THAT HE HAD ARRIVED, EVERYONE FELT BETTER.

N543PEW

APR 19 1945

B3WX (CSEG)
BY GRAHAM HOVEY (440)

FORMER WAR CORRESPONDENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND NOW MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WORLD SERVICE STAFF

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19-(AP)-"DO YOU KNOW ERNIE PYLE?"

IN 30-ODD MONTHS OF COVERING WAR IN TUNISIA, ITALY AND FRANCE, I OFTEN TRIED TO FIGURE OUT HOW RICH I WOULD BE IF I HAD A NICKEL FOR EVERY TIME AN AMERICAN SOLDIER ASKED ME THAT QUESTION.

FRANKLY, IT MADE ME ENVIOUS. IT MADE EVERY WAR CORRES-

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30.24-24929

PONDENT ENVIOUS. WHEN RICHARD TREGASKIS FIRST CAME TO THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF HIS BEST-SELLING "GUADALCANAL DIARY," SOMEONE ASKED IF HE PLANNED TO DO ANOTHER BOOK.

"YEAH," SAID DICK, WISTFULLY. "I'M GOING TO CALL IT, 'YES, I KNOW ERNIE PYLE.'"

NOW, I SUPPOSE IT WILL BE "DID YOU KNOW ERNIE PYLE?" YES, I KNEW ERNIE PYLE AND I LOVED HIM. AND TRYING TO WRITE SOMETHING ABOUT HIM IS THE HARDEST JOURNALISTIC JOB I EVER TACKLED.

IT WAS IN A CACTUS PATCH IN THE TINY TUNISIAN TOWN OF SBEITLA (CORRECT) THAT I FIRST MET ERNIE.

AP CORRESPONDENT NOLAND NORGAARD AND I HAD JUST LOST OUR JEEP IN A DIVE-BOMBING ATTACK.

"I'M STAYING HERE IN THE FIELD WITH THE DIVISION," HE SAID. "YOU CAN TAKE MY JEEP."

THAT WAS TYPICAL OF PYLE ON TWO COUNTS: FIRST, HE ALWAYS "STAYED IN THE FIELD," NOT BECAUSE HE WANTED TO, BUT BECAUSE HE FELT A POWERFUL OBLIGATION TO THE SOLDIERS TO GO THROUGH EVERYTHING THEY DID. SECONDLY, HE WAS GENEROUS AND KIND.

ERNIE WROTE A COLUMN ABOUT THE EXPERIENCE NORGAARD AND I HAD THAT DAY. WE WROTE IT, TOO. BUT WHEN I CAME HOME FOR A REST AFTER THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, FRIENDS REMEMBERED ONLY ONE OF THE THREE DISPATCHES.

"DID YOU SEE ERNIE PYLE'S PIECE ABOUT YOU?" THEY ASKED. "DO YOU KNOW ERNIE PYLE?"

YES, I KNEW ERNIE PYLE. I WENT BACK TO AFRICA AND WARNED HIM BEFORE HE CAME HOME IN LATE SUMMER OF 1943 THAT HE HAD BECOME PUBLIC PROPERTY, LIKE THE PRESIDENT. "YOU WON'T GET ANY REST," I SAID.

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B4WX (SECG)

"OH, I'LL JUST GO TO ALBUQUERQUE," HE SAID. "PEOPLE WILL LEAVE ME ALONE OUT THERE."

LEOPLE DIDN'T LEAVE HIM ALONE, THOUGH. HIS BEST FRIEND HAD TO BECOME "VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PYLE" TO ENABLE ERNIE TO HAVE ANY TIME TO HIMSELF AT ALL.

WHEN I WENT TO THE ITALIAN FRONT IN JANUARY OF LAST YEAR, I THOUGHT PERHAPS THE PYLE PROPERTY, LIKE THE CASSINO FRONT, HAD STABILIZED A BIT. NOT SO.

"DO YOU KNOW ERNIE PYLE," THE SOLDIERS ASKED.

ERNIE HAD A PREMONITION THAT HE, LIKE SO MANY OTHER FRIENDS IN AFRICA, ITALY AND FRANCE, WOULD NOT SEE THE WAR THROUGH. HE WENT BACK TO THE FIGHTING BECAUSE HIS SENSE OF DUTY WOULD NOT PERMIT HIM TO STAY AWAY.

YES, I KNEW ERNIE PYLE. I THINK ONE OF HIS ANZIO DISPATCHES WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST PIECES OF WRITING THE WAR HAS PRODUCED. HE WAS TELLING ABOUT A SOLDIER WHOSE JOB IT WAS TO DRIVE A DUCK (AMPHIBIOUS TRUCK) AROUND THE ANZIO HARBOR TO SUPERVISE UNLOADING, WHILE GERMAN SHELLS CONSTANTLY BLANKETED THE AREA.

I WOULDN'T HAVE HAD HIS JOB FOR A MILLION DOLLARS," SAID ERNIE.

BUT IN THE NEXT PARAGRAPH, HE SAID: "I RODE AROUND WITH HIM ONE DAY. . ."

YES, I KNEW ERNIE PYLE. HE WAS LIKE THAT.

HY323AEW APR 19 1945

COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT BY D.G.SULLIVAN, NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF SUPPLY, THAT MANY AMERICANS AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WERE UNFAIR TO BRITAIN AND HARBORED BAD FEELINGS, FORREST SAID HIS OBSERVATION HAD BEEN TAT AMERICANS ADMIRED THE BRITISH.

HE SAID THAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS HAD ARRANGED EFFECTIVE COVERAGE OF ALL THE WAR FRONTS BUT, AS IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES, IT WAS NATURAL THAT THE NEWS OF HOME TROOPS SHOULD BE GIVEN GREATER SPACE.

JJ144PEW

APR 19 1945

A SCHOLAR AND A SOLDIER, PRESTES FIRST GAINED FAME IN BRAZIL AS THE LEADER OF THE COLORFUL "COLUMNA PRESTES," A BAND OF WANDERING REVOLUTIONARIES WHO ROAMED THE BRAZILIAN BACKLANDS FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS AFTER THE UNSUCCESSFUL 1924 SAO PAULO REVOLUTION. HE FOUGHT FOR LAND DISTRIBUTION AND SOCIAL SECURITY AND GAINED MUCH SUPPORT FROM THE MASSES.

PRESTES LATER EMBRACED COMMUNISM AND WENT TO MOSCOW. HE RETURNED TO BRAZIL EARLY IN 1935 DISGUISED AS A PORTUGUESE LABORER. THE REVOLUTION CAME THAT NOVEMBER. PRESTES WAS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED THE FOLLOWING MARCH.

DURING HIS PRISON TERM HE WAS HELD VIRTUALLY INCOMMUNICADO AND UNTIL RECENTLY ALL MENTION OF PRESTES IN THE PRESS, RADIO, BOOKS OR MAIL WAS FORBIDDEN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

DY1036PEW

APR 19 1945

A185

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS SIGNED AN AMNESTY DECREE TODAY FREEING POLITICAL PRISONERS CONFINED AS LONG AGO AS 1935 AND GRANTING POLITICAL EXILES THE RIGHT TO RETURN TO BRAZIL.

SW1254PEW

148

(110)

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 18-(AP)-A SPECIAL U.S. DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY MISSION ARRIVED TODAY ABOARD TWO FLYING FORTRESSES FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF CONFERRING ON "COMMON PROBLEMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA AS CO-BELLIGERENTS IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN."

THE DELEGATION IS HEADED BY AVRA WARREN, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN

REPUBLICS DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. OTHERS OF THE MISSION INCLUDE LT.GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDING THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND AND PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT; MAJ.GEN.I.W.EDWARDS, COL. WILLIAM D.HOHENTHAL, AND JOHN C.MCCLINTOC, ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER.

COL.JUAN PERON, ARGENTINA'S VICE PRESIDENT, WAS AMONG THE OFFICIALS WHO MET THE PARTY AT THE AIRPORT.

DY-MQ1145PEW

APR 19 1945

B102
DT

OTTAWA, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT PVT. THOMAS DONALD MCDERMOTT, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ETHEL MCDERMOTT LIVES IN DEARBORN, MICH., WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LISTED AS A PRISONER OF WAR WAS NOW REPORTED SAFE.

CPL. JOHN ERNEST LAPALM (CAP P), WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ETHEL LAPALM, LIVES AT 3428 FENKELL ST., DETROIT, WAS REPORTED SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

HJ1249AEW

B76KX Q

MEXICO CITY,APRIL 18-(AP)-SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS EZEQUIEL PADILLA AND THE MEXICAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE LEFT TODAY AT 11:55 A.M. IN TWO SPECIAL CARS ATTACHED TO THE REGULAR TRAIN FOR EL PASO.

THE SCHEDULE CALLS FOR THE TRAIN TO REACH THE BORDER TOMORROW NIGHT AND THE PARTY EXPECTS TO REACH SAN FRANCISCO ABOUT TWO DAYS LATER, DEPENDING UPON CONNECTIONS.

DV950PCW

APR 19 1945

A73FX
FDR (120)

CANBERRA, APRIL 18-(AP)-MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WERE HELD ON THE STAPS OF AUSTRALIA'S PARLIAMENT HOUSE HERE TODAY UNDER A BRILLIANT AUTUMN SUN.

THE CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY PARLIAMENT MEMBERS, PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN, OTHER GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

PRIOR TO THE SERVICES, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVED A CURTIN MOTION OF APPRRECIATION FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT'S "DEVOTED, SELF-SACRIFICING" SERVICE TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE MOTION FURTHER EXPRESSED "PROFOUND REGRET" TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THEIR LOSS AND TENDERED SYMPATHY TO MRS. ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY.

WW4APW

A74FX
PMS

B88KX (Q)
CX

BY OLEN CLEMENTS 200.

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS,ALEUTIANS,APRIL 12-(AP)-DELAYED--ELEVENTH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS AND FLEET AIR WING FOUR ROCKET FIRING SEARCH PLANES RANGED THE NORTHERN KURILES FRIDAY. THEY ATTACKED SIX TARGETS, INCLUDING INSTALLATIONS AT KURABU POINT, MINAMI CAPE, HAYAKE AND ASAHI RIVERS AND KOKUTAN CAPE, ALL ON SHIMUSHU AND PARAMUSHIRU ISLANDS, AND AN OUTPOST ON SMALL TORISHIMA ISLAND JUST OFF PARAMUSHIRU.

ON APRIL 11, EAST LONGITUDE TIME, NAVY SEARCH PLANES FIRING ROCKETS STARTED LARGE FIRES AT HAYAKE GAWA ON PARAMUSHIRU IN AN UNOPPOSED STRIKE. LIBERATORS FOLLOWING FOR A STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE NAVAL BASE OF KATOAKA ON SHIMUSHU WERE ATTACKED BY SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS. ONE OF THESE WAS DAMAGED BY A TURRET GUNNER, CORP.VANCE L.FOLKMAN, 102 SOUTH DUNTON ST., ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,ILL.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS FOLLOWED WITH A STRIKE AT PARAMUSHIRU BASES, DROPPING INCENDIARIES AND STRAFING TARGETS. ONE MITCHELL WAS DAMAGED.

THE FRIDAY ASSAULT WAS OPENED BY LIBERATORS WHICH, UNOPPOSED, HEAVILY BOMBED HANGARS AT KURABU AIRDROME AFTER FINDING A HOLE IN THE OVERCAST. ALL OTHER ATTACKS WERE MADE AT DECK LEVEL AND FIRES WERE STARTED.

THE NAVY MISSION ROCKETED KURABU LIGHTHOUSE JUST ACROSS THE NARROW FIRST KURILE STRAIT FROM RUSSIAN KAMACHATKA. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

DV1045PCWNM

A126
NIGHT LEAD

APR 19 1945

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EASTERN FRONT: 18 MILES (FROM NEAR EDERSWALDE, GERMAN REPORT)
WESTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (FROM TANGERMUENDE)
ITALIAN FRONT: 530 MILES (FROM MENATE)

SN1030PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY MADE SECOND LANDING ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO, INVADING MORO GULF; SIXTH ARMY MOPPED UP JAPANESE CAVE POSITIONS ON OUTSKIRTS OF BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON.

RYUKYUS: TENTH ARMY MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS ON IE ISLAND; MARINES REACHED NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA; GROUND FIGHTING IN SOUTH STALEMATED.

CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

TENTH CORPS OF 24TH DIVISION LANDED AT MALABANG AND PARANG IN MORO GULF OF SOUTHERN MINDANAO.

33RD DIVISION FOUGHT ON OUTSKIRTS OF BAGUIO, LUZON.

DV1007PCW

A116
(150)

APR 19 1945

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH ADVANCED ON HAMBURG, INTO SUBURBS OF BREMEN; CANADIANS WERE CLOSE TO THE ZUIDER ZEE; U.S.NINTH SLOWLY ENLARGED ELBE BRIDGEHEAD; FIRST ARMY FOUGHT IN LEIPZIG; THIRD ARMY ASSAULTED CHEMNITZ; SEVENTH ARMY CLEAARED HALF OF NUERNBERG.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMANS SAID NEW OFFENSIVE AIMED AT OUTFLANKING

30.24-24931

BERLIN IN NORTH EXPLODED IN STETTIN AREA; OTHER RUSSIANS BY GERMAN ACCOUNT WERE 18 TO 20 MILES FROM BERLIN, AND OTHERS POURING OVER NEISSE RIVER TOWARD JUNCTURE WITH AMERICANS; ZISTERSDORF, AUSTRIAN OIL CENTER, CAPTURED; RUSSIANS DROVE ON BRUENN (BRNO) IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: POLISH TROOPS WITH BRITISH DROVE AHEAD IN PO VALLEY TOWARD BOLOGNA; AMERICANS CLOSER TO CITY FROM SOUTH; ITALIAN UNITS CAPTURED 1,000 GERMANS.

THE PACIFIC FRONT: BATTLE FOR BAGUIO ON LUZON INCREASED IN FURY AS AMERICANS PENETRATED STRONGHOLD; ARTILLERY DUEL STILL RAGED ON OKINAWA; SUPERFORTS BOMBED AIRDROMES ON KYUSHU; BRITISH IN BURMA 26 MILES FROM YENANGYAUNG-CHAUK OIL FIELDS.

FD913AEW

B50

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (WED) NIGHT:

21ST ARMY GROUP: PUSHED WITHIN 18 MILES OF HAMBURG AND EIGHT MILES OF THE ELBE RIVER; REACHED THE ZUIDER ZEE IN HOLLAND AND ADVANCED ON ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

12TH ARMY GROUP: DROVE INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CLEARED MAGDEBURG, FOUGHT NEAR HEART OF LEIPZIG.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: FOUGHT INTO NUERNBERG FROM THREE DIRECTIONS.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: REACHED ZUIDER ZEE IN HOLLAND.

BRITISH SECOND: HAMMERED WITHIN 18 MILES OF HAMBURG.

U.S. NINTH: CAPTURED MAGDEBURG, ENLARGED ELBE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

U.S. FIRST: FOUGHT INTO LEIPZIG, DESSAU AND HALLE.

U.S. THIRD: ENTERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CLEARED ZWICKAU AND LANGENFELD.

U.S. SEVENTH: FOUGHT IN NUERNBERG.

FRENCH FIRST: ADVANCED IN BLACK FOREST ON UPPER RHINE, CLOSED ON STUTTGART.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

SECOND ARMORED: HELPED CLEAR MAGDEBURG.

THIRD INFANTRY: FOUGHT INSIDE NUERNBERG.

9TH ARMORED: FOUGHT IN LEIPZIG.

17TH AIRBORNE: FOUGHT IN DUESSELDORF.

26TH INFANTRY: ENTERED WEISSENSTADT.

30TH INFANTRY: HELPED TAKE MAGDEBURG.

42ND INFANTRY: FIGHTING INTO NUERNBERG.

45TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING WELL INSIDE NUERNBERG.

69TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING IN LEIPZIG.

87TH INFANTRY: CLEARED LANGENFELD.

89TH INFANTRY: CLEARED ZWICKAU.

90TH INFANTRY: INVADED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SN858PE

APR 19 1945

A124

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, APRIL 18--WITH POLISH FORCES ONLY 10 MILES FROM BOLOGNA THE HEAVY GUNS OF THE ALLIES "TODAY OPENED FIRE ON THE CITY'S RAILWAY STATION," THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED THIS MORNING IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

FD934AEW

APR 19 1945

A214

NEW YORK, APRIL 18-(AP)-JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT BY PLANE ON HIS WAY TO ATTEND THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO. WITH HIM WERE SEVEN OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

FD207PEW

APR 19 1945

M

B87 (310)

NEW YORK, APRIL 18-(AP)-A GROUP OF LIBERATED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR TODAY TOLD HOW THEY LOST FROM 25 TO 80 POUNDS IN NAZI PRISON CAMPS WHILE THE GERMANS FEASTED ON PLENTY OF FOOD.

THREE OFFICERS AND SEVEN MEN RECENTLY FREED BY INVADING UNITED STATES FORCES SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT FILTHY HOSPITAL CONDITIONS MADE ALREADY ILL MEN WEAKER.

THE GROUP CONSISTED OF MAJ. EVAN TANSLEY, OF (116 HIGH ST.) NEWARK, N.Y.; CAPT. LEA V. MERRILL OF (2100 VIRGINIA ST.) BERKLEY, CALIF.; 2ND LT. CHARLES PELOW, 34, OF (59 HARDING RD.) BUFFALO, N.Y.; PVT. EARL L. TODD, 21, OF (2104 EAST FRANKLIN ST.) EVANSVILLE, IND.; S/SGT JOSEPH F. DOBIRAK, 26, OF (261 RIPPLE AVE.) RICHMOND, VA.; PFC ROBERT R. WILLS, 20, OF (1915 FARRAND ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA.; PFC JAMES FORKNER, 29, OF BOX ELDER, S.D.; PFC EARL CHISHOLM, 21, OF (142 OAK ST.) NEWTOWN, CONN.; PFC DAYTON FULKERSON, 32, OF CENTRAL CITY, KY.; AND PVT. CHARLES BLUNDELL, 22, OF (181 KNICKERBOCKER AVE.) SPRINGDALE, CONN.

TANSLEY, AMERICAN MEDICAL STAFF OF HEPPENHEIM HOSPITAL, GERMANY, AND THAT THE DEATH RATE THERE ROSE FROM ONE A WEEK WHEN HE FIRST ARRIVED TO FOUR OR FIVE A WEEK WHEN HE LEFT MARCH 27.

"THEY HAD FOOD--PLENTY OF IT," HE SAID. "THEY DIDN'T MAKE ANY PRETENSE OF NOT HAVING FOOD. THEY JUST DIDN'T GIVE IT TO US."

MERRILL SAID THE NAZIS MADE WOUNDED MEN, STARVED AND COLD, MARCH IN THE SNOW AFTER THEIR CAPTURE AND PUT THEM UP OVERNIGHT IN UNHEATED HAYLOFTS.

SPEAKING OF TODD, THE CAPTAIN SAID, "TODD GOT DOWN TO 90 POUNDS AND WAS WASTING AWAY FOR LACK OF FOOD, AND THE EFFECT OF LIFE. TODD ORIGINALLY WEIGHED 150. HE HAS REGAINED 28 POUNDS SINCE HIS LIBERATION.

CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF THE BELGIAN BULGE AND WOUNDED IN THE HIP AND WRIST BY SHRAPNEL, TODD SAID THAT FOR THREE DAYS THE GERMANS KEPT HIM AND OTHER PRISONERS IN AN OLD WAREHOUSE WITHOUT FOOD. THE AREA WAS BEING BOMBED BY AMERICAN PLANES AT THE TIME.

PELOW SAID HIS LEFT EYE WAS SHOT OUT JUST BEFORE HIS CAPTURE AND THAT THE WOUND WENT UNTREATED FOR FIVE DAYS.

HJ1140PEW

WW407APW

APR 1 9 19

A76FX

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18-(AP)-A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED TODAY THAT NINE U.S. WARSHIPS AND FOUR TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK MONDAY AND TUESDAY BY NIPPONESE SUICIDE PLANE ATTACKS NEAR OKINAWA.

SIMULTANEOUSLY TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED ANY AMERICAN SUBMARINE WAS SUNK IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC BY JAPANESE PATROL UNITS. NEITHER DISPATCH, BOTH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, HAD ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE COMMUNIQUE LISTED THE ASSERTEDLY SUNKEN WARSHIPS AS FIVE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, A BATTLESHIP, TWO BATTLESHIPS OR CRUISERS, AND ONE CRUISER.

WW408APW NM

APR 19 1945

NY

FOR PMS BJT

SAN FRANCISCO -- YANK SOLDIERS REVIVE BASEBALL IN THE PHILIPPINES, PLAYING BEFORE THOUSANDS IN A WAR-SCARRED MANILA STADIUM FROM WHICH THE STENCH OF DEAD JAPS SOMETIMES RISES -- 300

KX

A164KX

(WEST OUT)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL TODAY PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF ITS PROJECTED WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE ISSUES USING THE WEEKLY DIGEST VERSION OF ITS TRANS-ATLANTIC EDITION PRINTED FROM MICROFILM IN NEW YORK.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EDITION, WHICH WILL HAVE A CIRCULATION OF 3,000 WILL BE DISTRIBUTED FREE AT THE CONFERENCE.

FJ1141PCW

A95FX

(75)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18-(AP)-SPAIN HAS NOT FORMALLY NOTIFIED JAPAN OF ITS BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS THROUGH SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO, RADIO TOKYO SAID TODAY.

A BROADCAST BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY QUOTED SADAO IGUCHI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION, AS SAYING NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A PROTECTING POWER TO ACT FOR JAPAN IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES WOULD BE STARTED AS SOON AS FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF THE SEVERED WITH SPAIN HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WW437APW

APR 19 19

BOMBAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-S.ABRELVI, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS CONFERENCE, EXPRESSED REGRET IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS TOURING THE WORLD IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS HAD NOT GOTTEN IN TOUCH WITH HIS ORGANIZATION WHILE IT WAS IN INDIA.

THE COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, AND DEAN CARL ACKERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

ABRELVI SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS IN NEW DELHI THREE DAYS "AND ARE REPORTED TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA."

"MANY OF US," ABRELVI CONTINUED, "HAVE BEEN ANXIOUS TO MEET THEM WITH THE VIEW TO IMPRESS THEM WITH THE KIND OF 'FREEDOM' WHICH IS PERMITTED THE PRESS IN INDIA. IN PARTICULAR WE WISHED TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE MISUSE OF WAR TIME EMERGENCY POWERS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INCONVENIENT NEWS AND VIEWS AND TO SOME OF THE EXTREMELY RIDICULOUS ORDERS PASSED UNDER THE DEFENSE OF INDIA RULES.

"RULES LIKE X X X THE ORDER PRESCRIBING THE SIZE OF TYPE FOR HEADLINES AND THAT PROHIBITING THE PUBLICATION EVEN OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT REGARDING HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATIONS X X X WITH AN ADDENDUM THAT NO REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROHIBITORY ORDER ITSELF."

APR 19 194

G997AEW

NEW YORK, Apr. 18---(AP)---Five royal Princes of Saudi Arabia, who will attend the San Fran Security conf., left La Guardia Field today en route to Houston Tex., in a specially chartered plane.

The plane is scheduled to arrive in Houston tonight, flying non-stop from New York. The Princes are expected to stay in that city(at the Rice Hotel) for three days during which they will inspect Texas oil industries, including oil fields, refineries and synthetic rubber plants.

From Houston the royal party plans to go to Corpus Christi for a brief stop and then go to San Fran via Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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30-24-24933

TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES CLOSING IN ON BERLIN: LEIPZIG, HALLE CAPTURED BY U. S. FORCES

DOUGHBOYS PUSH INTO NUERNBERG, NAZI SHRINE CITY

APR 20 1945

Seventh Army Besieges Fort, Strikes Within 70 Miles of Munich.

YANKS SEIZE FUERTH

British Troops Battle Within Artillery Range of Hamburg Port.

BEALHEM

PARIS, Friday, April 20—(AP) Triumphant U. S. battle flags waved today over the inner German fortresses of Leipzig and Halle, Nazidom's shrine of Nuernberg was encircled and mostly in American hands, and spearheads roaring 25 miles beyond were 70 miles from Hitler's Munich.

Leipzig, fifth city of the Reich with a refugee-swollen population of 1,000,000, fell yesterday with astounding swiftness to the U. S. First Army.

NIGHT

Shortly thereafter, as Doughboys ferreted out the last die-hard snipers, it was announced that 16 miles to the northwest fortified Halle, city of 220,000, also had been captured.

Yanks Capture Fuerth

The U. S. Seventh army, driving against the Nazis' great mountain redoubt around Munich, captured Nuernberg's twin city of Fuerth, with a population of 85,000. The defenders of Nuernberg itself were pressed back into less than a mile square pocket in the center of the old walled city from which there was no escape.

American infantry expected to celebrate Hitler's 56th birthday today by completing the occupation of this old Nazi partying ground of 430,000 population.

The city was encircled when American units met south of the city and tanks breaking loose 25 miles southwest of Neurnberg were 70 miles from Bavaria's first city of Munich, where Hitler launched the Nazi movement.

One German report said that on the west flank, the Seventh had opened a new offensive and had penetrated into Aalen, 40 miles east of Stuttgart and 30 miles north of the Danubian city of Ulm.

Resounding successes were recorded on the opposite end of the Western front, where the British Second army's armored spearheads thrust northward 20 miles to within five miles and easy artillery range of Hamburg, Germany's second city and greatest port.

Nazi Troops Sealed Off

Driving up to the Elbe river 20 miles southeast of Hamburg, the British drenched with artillery fire the last bridge across the stream at Lauenburg, thus sealing off from the rest of the Reich the defenders of the ports of Bremen, Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

The U. S. First, Ninth and 15th armies inflicted the worst defeat of Hitler's armies since Stalingrad with the final smashing of the Ruhr pocket, capturing 316,930 prisoners and 11 generals. The final figure may exceed the 330,000 taken at Stalingrad, one of the war's decisive battles. Bradley's report that the 15th army was in on the Ruhr cleanup was the first disclosure of whereabouts of this new army.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The First and Ninth armies likewise cleared all but one-tenth of a second big pocket in the forested Harz mountains southwest of Berlin. The Ninth army alone took 7,172 prisoners from those hills, where the German pocket once was 350 square miles in area.

As the U. S. Third army hacked deeper into Czechoslovakia and the U. S. Ninth army beat off small attacks on its Elbe river bridgehead 52 miles southwest of Berlin, Gen. Omar N. Bradley declared the first phase of his group of armies' offensive beyond the Rhine was ended.

In that first phase the U. S. First, Third, and Ninth and 15th armies seized 842,864 prisoners and wiped out all the German forces that faced them when the big push began.

Bradley said there would be a temporary pause for consolidation "before we go into the next," leaving the uneasy German high command to guess which direction it would take.

But it was significant that the word was passed down through American troops on the Western front that a junction with the Russians—now no more than 55 miles to the east of the U. S. Third army—was imminent.

Posters illustrated the silhouettes of Russian tanks and explained that they resembled some of those of the Germans and the Americans should look twice now before they shot.

The French First army also scored successes on its Rhine and Atlantic fronts.

French Show New Gains

On the Rhine front, the French broke all the way through the Black Forest in a 13-mile dash to Tubingen, 20 miles southwest of Stuttgart, and captured Lahr, 17 miles southeast of Strasbourg. Stuttgart was threatened with encirclement.

The campaign to free the Gironde river approaches to the big port of Bordeaux was nearing a conclusion. The Paris radio said the Germans had been driven from Point de Graves, the last main strongpoint blocking an opening of the river passage.

With three American armies on, across, or nearing the Elbe river on a front of about 160 miles, and with a salient on the Dresden area driven to within possibly 55 miles of Russian lines, the main weight of Allied offensive veered south toward the enemy's last mountain retreat.

The fall of Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of Berlin, came with dramatic abruptness after a morning pincers assault, giving the First army control of a good network of roads and railways radiating from this fifth city of the Reich and releasing troops for the second phase.

The U. S. Third army was feeling out enemy defenses in Czechoslovakia, 65 miles northwest of the munitions city of Pilsen, and were six miles from Asch, the Czech city where Konrad Henlein began his traitorous campaign that surrendered the Sudetenland to Hitler.

As the U. S. Seventh army stormed into the heart of Nuernberg, it seized three Nazi generals, including Gen. Gotthard Von Witzendorff, chief of all anti-aircraft units in upper Bavaria. All airfields near the Nazi party capital were in American hands.

LEIPZIG IS CAPTURED; RUHR TRAP WIPED OUT

LONG

British Reach Elbe 6 Miles From Hamburg—Germans Blast More Dikes in Holland—Nazis Attack Ninth Army

APR 20 1945

Paris, April 19 (A. P.).—The First Army has captured Leipzig, fifth city of Germany, and with the Ninth Army seized all of the great Ruhr pocket in perhaps the greatest victory of the war. Britons on the north flank closed within six miles and sight of the greatest continental port of Hamburg. They reached the lower Elbe River on a twenty-mile front.

Just to the south, a thousand Germans with twenty tanks struck out from the British sector and drove three to fifteen miles into the rear area of the Ninth Army west of captured Stendal. They were engaged by cavalry forces. The foray was isolated and the Germans appeared to be trying to slip through the Ninth Army's Ruhr area into the besieged Harz Mountain pocket, southwest of the Ninth Army's five-mile-deep bridgehead pointed within fifty-two miles of Berlin.

The German attack was made by elements of the Von Clausewitz Panzer Division, striking south from a forest

...st and Diesdorf ... was sixty miles ...head at Barby.
...Czecho-Slovakia ... Germany geo- ... hideaway in the ...ght hand-picked ...varian Nazi cen- ...ter of Nuernberg, now virtually surrounded.

tish reached the lower Elbe and advanced to within 16 miles of Hamburg in a mighty effort to cut the North Sea ports from Berlin, beleaguered by Russian troops reported 17 miles east and Americans 45 miles west. The siege of Bremen was intensified.

"All organized resistance in the Ruhr pocket has ceased and Allied forces have virtually completed mopping up the last enemy stragglers," Supreme Headquarters announced.

This meant that the great cities of Duesseldorf, Solingen, Remscheid and Barmen were in 1st and 9th Army hands along with the great Ruhr factories which produced 75 per cent of Hitler's war materiel as late as 1942.

316,930 Already Taken In Ruhr

General Bradley said 316,930 Germans were taken from the Ruhr pocket and that more remained to be counted. This compared with 330,000 Germans captured and killed at Stalingrad, the greatest previous German disaster. The Allies have not yet estimated the number of Germans slain and wounded in the Ruhr.

One phase of the German campaign is finished and "it is necessary to pause temporarily before we go into the next," the General said. His 1st, 3d, 9th and 15th armies have captured 842,864 prisoners since crossing the Rhine less than a month ago. Supreme Headquarters announced that 2,093,002 prisoners have been taken by all the Allies in the West since D-day.

The last strongholds in Leipzig, including its city hall, were cracked this morning and infantrymen were ferreting out the last snipers. More than 20,000 prisoners and a thousand 88-mm. guns have been captured in or near the city.

Leipzig Jammed With Refugees

The final German stands were made near a statue of Napoleon in the southeast part of the city, at the railroad station and in the city hall.

Leipzig and its ruins swarmed with a war-swollen population of a million Germans. It fell at 7 P. M. last night. Infantry of the Fighting Sixty-ninth and the Indian Head Second divisions met in the center of Leipzig and then wheeled guns up to blast the City Hall, where the Nazi commander had holed up after refusing to surrender.

Civilians Tumble From Cellars

German civilians tumbled from cellars and shelters and some cheered the Americans advancing into the center of the city from the west, south and east. It was estimated that three-fourths of Leipzig, whose normal population was 701,606, was in ruins.

In the great array of captured cities were Duesseldorf, largest in the Ruhr, Solingen, Remescheid, Fuerth, Zwickau, Luneburg, Ansbach and Uelzen. The British captured Uelzen only after six days of savage battle.

Bremen was besieged, and Britons fought in its suburbs against Nazis reported rallied two days ago by the visit of Heinrich Himmler. The British surge toward Hamburg and to the Elbe carried within thirty-five miles of Luebeck on the southeast side of the Danish peninsula and fifty-seven of the leading German naval base of Kiel. Harburg was brought within light artillery range. The famous Desert Rats (Seventh Armored Division) spearheaded the British drive on Hamburg along the Bremen-Hamburg superhighway.

A German military spokesman said that the American Third Army had thrust east from Hof across the extreme northwest tip of Czecho-slovakia and reached Bad Elster in Germany thirty miles west of Karlsbad. This would outflank Asch. The radio dispatch from the official DNB news agency placed the Third Army within ninety-five miles of Prague and sixty-two of the Skoda munitions plants at Pilsen.

Seventh Fights for Nuernberg.

Seventh Army divisions were fighting hard for Nuernberg, Bavarian citadel of Nazi festivals, Supreme Headquarters corrected an earlier statement that the Americans had fought to the center of Nuernberg, saying late in the day that actually the Third and Forty-fifth divisions had linked up outside the city.

The British reached the Elbe at several places southeast of Hamburg. The river was reached in an eight-mile British advance beyond Luneberg to the north, northwest and northeast. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey was rolling up armored strength to the Elbe on a widening front.

Another flood disaster was forced on the stricken Dutch when the Germans blew 300 yards of dikes along the northeastern end of the Zuider Zee immediately south of the causeway. Salt water flooded fertile land.

Advance Through Floods.

Poles and Canadians were opposite the North Sea port of Emden. The Canadians menaced Utrecht and Amsterdam, largest city in Holland, by advances through the freshly flooded areas along the southern shores of the Zuider Zee. By reaching the Zuider Zee yesterday, the Canadians split the Germans in Holland, estimated at 200,000, into two pockets. The Canadians were barely twenty miles from Amsterdam.

On the southern end of the Allied front the French were ten miles from outflanked Stuttgart and less than fifty miles from Switzerland's northern boundary. French on the Atlantic coast [illegible] Leipzig.

The Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division was the first outfit of the 3d Army to enter Czechoslovakia and today the troops were menacing Asch. Asch was 8 miles ahead of troops which reached the German border zone town of Wurlitz.

Czech Town Entered

The Yankee (26th) Division was 2 miles inside the republic and had units in Kirchenlamnitz, 11 miles southwest of Asch, and had cleared Weissenstadt, 15 miles southwest of Asch. The 89th Division advanced up to 7 miles and entered Oberlungwitz, 9 miles southwest of Chemnitz.

The Germans hold 210 miles of Czechoslovakia from east to west between Russian positions around Bruenn and Patton's salient.

In the north, the British reached the Elbe at several places southeast of Hamburg and on the north flank of General Simpson's 9th Army, which slightly expanded its bridgehead at Barby, 5 miles east of the river.

Armor Moved Up

The river was reached in an 8-mile British advance beyond Luneberg. General Dempsey was rolling up armored strength to the Elbe on a widening front.

In the meantime, British flyers, ranging for the third day up to Denmark, outflanked by American 9th Army troops on the Elbe above Magdeberg, knocked out more than 400 enemy road transport, 400 locomotives and railcars, and destroyed or damaged 40 planes.

316,930 GERMANS SEIZED BY YANKS IN RUHR POCKET

APR 20 1945

12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 19 (A.P.) Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army group commander, gave an incomplete figure today of 316,930 prisoners taken in the liquidated Ruhr pocket, indicating the final total would surpass the record number of 330,000 Germans killed and captured at Stalingrad.

"This Ruhr pocket turned out to be much larger than any of us guessed," Bradley said. "We knew there were a lot of Germans in it. The latest figure, with some still to be counted, is 316,930 German prisoners. (He did not give a figure on the number of Germans killed.)

"We got two corps commanders and nine divisional commanders. We have [illegible] reason to believe there are some other high ranking commanders still running around in there, probably in civilian clothes, trying to get out," added Bradley, who said he anticipated an Allied pause now on the Elbe river line.

The General, whose million-man command is the largest in American history and includes most U. S. troops in Germany, said he used 17 divisions, numbering about 240,000 men, in reducing the pocket, which included elements of at least as many German divisions, as well as detached Wehrmacht battalions and miscellaneous units.

Since crossing the Rhine, Bradley said, his 12th group's First, Third, Ninth and 15th American armies have taken 842,864 prisoners. Harking back to the start of the Roer river offensive, he reported that "virtually every German soldier that faced us back on the Siegfried Line on Feb. 23 now is either killed, wounded or a prisoner."

The location of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's new 15th Army remains unannounced, but Bradley's figures indicated it may have seen fairly heavy action and taken up to 50,000 prisoners.

Bradley received correspondents in a large motor trailer with map-covered walls, somewhere in Germany. Discussing future operations, he said:

"There are certain times in a campaign when you are moving rapidly, when you have to catch up with your supply lines and clean out your areas and so forth. I would say we have advanced to a definite line here (on the Elbe river) on which it is necessary to pause before starting the next operation."

After reviewing the advance since the Roer, Bradley commented: "We have finished this phase at the present time and it is necessary to pause temporarily before we go into the next. Let the Germans guess as to what the next is going to be.

"I think the area occupied at the present time by the Allies in the west is some 36 per cent of the greater German Reich—that includes Austria. So that we are an occupation army on a considerable scale already."

Nonetheless, he replied to a question, "In my opinion, when he (the enemy) did not quit last fall, after we had proved to him that he was licked, it was clear that we would not be through until we had occupied all of Germany."

and Ninth armies had finished one phase of the thrust into the heart of the Reich and that "it is necessary to pause temporarily before we go into the next."

"Let the Germans guess as to what the next is going to be," the commander added.

Gen. Bradley said that in his opinion "we will not be through until we have occupied all of Germany."

The General added:

"Virtually every German soldier that faced us back on the Siegfried Line [illegible] February 23 (when Americans crossed the Roer River) now is either killed, wounded or a prisoner of war.

"I think the area occupied at the present time by the Allies in the west as some 36 per cent of the greater German Reich—that includes Austria—so that we are an occupation army on a considerable scale already."

Asked how far he thought Allied armies would have to go, Gen. Bradley said:

"In my opinion when he (the enemy) did not quit last fall, after we had proved to him that he was licked, it was clear that we would not be through until we had occupied all of Germany."

Although no announcement has been made of where Lieut.-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's new United States Fifteenth Army is fighting, Gen. Bradley said the four armies in his group have captured 842,864 prisoners since crossing the Rhine. The other armies are the First, Third and Ninth.

(At last accounts, the First, Third and Ninth armies had captured 790,616 prisoners east of the Rhine. This indicated that the Fifteenth Army had seen fairly heavy action, capturing perhaps as many as 50,000 prisoners.)

The general met newspaper reporters somewhere in Germany in a large motor trailer whose walls were covered with huge maps of both the western and Russian fronts.

For three days now there have been no reports of advances by the dozen American armored divisions which have made such deep inroads into Germany. This suggested that Gen. Eisenhower might be massing his armor for a thunderbolt drive.

This is how Bradley sized up the military significance of the Ruhr conquest:

The pocket was of the greatest importance because elements of at least seventeen divisions were bottled up. Those were divisions which should have been opposing the Allied eastward advance. With the seventeen divisions were miscellaneous elements, detached battalions and other units which were gathered and thrown into battle hastily.

Pocket Larger Than Expected.

"This Ruhr pocket turned out to be much larger than any of us guessed," Bradley said. "We knew there were a lot of Germans in it. The latest figure, with still some to be counted, is 316,930 German prisoners.

"We got two corps commanders and nine divisional commanders. We have every reason to believe there are some other high ranking commanders still running around in there, probably in civilian clothes, trying to get out."

Bradley used seventeen divisions in reducing the pocket, a total of about 240,000 men.

"There are certain times in a campaign when you are moving rapidly when you have to catch up with your supply lines and clean out your areas, and so forth," the general said. "I would say we have advanced to a definite line [illegible] on the Elbe River) on which it is necessary to pause before starting the next operation."

Bradley Says Allies Pause Before Starting New Phase

HARBOUGH

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, April 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today that his First, Third

30-24-2493.5

Mayor, SS Men Commit Suicide In Huge Fortress in Leipzig

APR 20 1945

By HAL BOYLE

LEIPZIG, Germany, April 19—(AP) The German army surrendered this fifth largest city of the Reich to the U. S. First army at 11 a. m. today after fighting had raged fiercely throughout the night and morning.

The surrender was made formally in note which read:

Leipzig Officer Surrenders

"At 1100 hours on the 19th of April I do surrender the city of Leipzig to Col. Walter D. Buie, commanding officer of the 272nd infantry, 69th infantry division, representing the commander of the United States army in Germany."

The name of the German officer who signed the surrender was withheld by censorship. Buie is from Asheville, N. C.

Despite the formal surrender, one SS (Elite Guard) unit still was fighting at dusk tonight around a statue of Napoleon in the southeastern corner of the city.

During the six-day siege of the city more than 20,000 prisoners were taken. After firing ceased today [illegible] the city's inhabitants emerged from their hiding places, some of them waving and cheering in delight that the war was over for them. A white flag waved from each building still standing in the wreckage.

The mayor, who was reportedly responsible for insisting that the Germans make a fight for the city after the military commander had recommended surrender earlier, committed suicide.

His was one of seven bodies found inside the city hall after American tanks blew down the iron gates barring the building.

A column of 16 Doughboy-loaded tanks, making a spectacular smash through strong anti-tank defenses and small arms fire, raced 30 miles an hour into Leipzig at 6 p.m. yesterday and fought its way into the heart of the city.

After savage overnight battles against ambushing Germans armed with rocket guns, they renewed the attack this morning. Blasting the five story stone building with 500 shells from a range of only 200 yards they forced surrender of the 147 besieged Nazi survivors.

Doughboys leaping with rifles over the splintered stones ran into the courtyard and found that instead of the city hall, they were inside a huge fortress where die-hard SS troops and Nazi civil officials had dined and drunk before killing themselves as their gangster-built world of horror crumbled about them.

Nazis Kill Themselves

At the height of the fighting four SS men committed suicide — two fired simultaneously across a bottle-littered table and killed each other in a strange death pact—and Leipzig's assistant mayor and his wife and daughter died of self-administered poison, sitting calmly in their chairs.

The mayor was Dr. Kurt Lisso, influential Nazi party leader in Leipzig.

One of the first Doughboys to enter the city hall was Pvt. John R. Fain of Milan, Tenn.

"I never saw anything to compare with it in my life," he said. "At first we couldn't believe our eyes.

"There were several Germans and home-guard soldiers lying dead in the courtyard and there were others who had died of battle wounds after being dragged into an underground corridor.

"The whole place was just a big arsenal. There were hundreds of rocket guns, bazookas, rifles and machine-guns lying around. On the second floor I went through several steel doors into a bomb proof chamber of several rooms which must have been their headquarters.

"In one room an officer bent over a table, and at first I thought he had fallen asleep in his chair. Then I saw a pistol in his hand, and a bullet hole through his head. He was dead.

"There was a half empty bottle on the table top. In the next room two other Jerry officers were sprawled dead in chairs facing each other across the table. There were some empty bottles and some food on the table, too. One man held a pistol and there was a machine pistol beside the other officer.

"You could see what had happened. They ate and got drunk together, and then each pointed his gun at the other's head, and they pulled the triggers at the same time in a suicide pact."

Climbing to the third floor by stairways from which the SS troops had been firing through shattered windows at them only an hour before, Fain and the other puzzled infantrymen came across the body of a fourth SS officer lying full length and alone in his office room.

"He had a pretty high rank," said Fain. "He had taken poison and must not have liked it very well. His face was twisted and his teeth were showing. He was lying across the broken picture of another officer.

Mayor, Family Dead

"We went down a corridor and in another office we found a middle aged civilian and his wife and their daughter, all dead of cyanide poisoning. He was sitting behind his desk and had hunched over, face forward, on it. His wife and daughter were sitting in two easy chairs in front of the desk.

"From the way they looked they must have sat there and talked things over and decided it was all over for him, and the whole family might as well go out together. They just took turns drinking poison and died, one after another."

Lisso still wore the Nazi emblem in his lapel. His wife wore a women's party emblem, and their daughter—an attractive blonde girl—had a Red Cross nurse band on her arm."

The city hall looked more like a combination fortress and pirates' den than a civic building. It was built of thick stone and topped by an old rock tower. Every window in the front part of the building had been broken by shell explosions which also had ripped great chunks out of the stone.

Anticipating a longer battle in Leipzig, the SS troops had prepared themselves. There were quantities of food in store rooms, and thousands of bottles of wine in underground caves.

"And there was enough ammunition to keep a division going," said Capt. William A. Hendrickson of Scituate Mass., who rode in one of the first tanks to enter the city.

Bazookas, shells, hundreds of rifles, cases of ammunition and scores of machine pistols and machine guns were packed in subterranean vaults so deep no artillery or bomb could blast through to them.

The high living SS officers also had brought here all the personal treasures they had looted in France, Belgium and Holland. There were several cases of the finest champagne and crates of fine china and silver ware. They even had fixed up quarters for their mistresses—apparently believing no fortress complete without feminine companionship.

The 69th division lost only one tank in the dash to the heart of the city, which started last night under cover of a severe electrical storm. The dash was undertaken on 30 minutes' notice when it was learned the Second division had penetrated to the city's center. The Ninth Armored division protected the 69th's flank.

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REDDING MAJOR FREED FROM PRISON CAMP

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY, GERMANY, April 19 (AP) American officers from tank, infantry and air force units released from the German prison camp of Stalag 79, near Brunswick, in the Ninth army push include:

Maj. Edgar German, of Redding, Conn., 687th Field artillery, captured at the bulge Dec. 19.

Lt. Joseph Diez, of 114 Broad street, Stamford, Conn., shot down over Muenster March 28.

MORE OFFICERS SET FREE IN REICH

With the United States Ninth Army, Germany, April 19 (A. P.).—American officers from tank, infantry and air force units released from the German prison camp of Stalag 79, near Brunswick, in the Ninth Army push include:

Lieut. Adam Link of 7 Valley Road, Manhasset, L. I., who was captured December 22, 1944, and was forced to walk forty-nine miles on Christmas day and share a loaf of bread with seven other prisoners during this march; Lieut. Walter Hoffman, Rochester, N. Y., shot down over Berlin March 15; Lieut. Donald Brown, O-1062135 (town unstated), captured at Dueren December 22; Lieut. Fred Hovering, 49 Pitt street, Bloomfield, N. J., shot down over Muenster March 25; Lieut. Edward Oliver, P-1287750 (town unstated), captured Hurtegen Forest December 22; Major Edward German, Redding, Conn., 687th Field Artillery, captured at the bulge December 19, and Lieut. Joseph Dietz, 114 Broad street, Stamford, Conn., shot down over Muenster March 23.

GI's Take Town Wild-West Way

Zwickau, Germany, April 19 (AP). Two British noncoms guided 75 American soldiers in a 50-mile-an-hour dash right through the center of Zwickau today, and they shot up the town in wild-West fashion—right under the guns of 2,000 astounded German soldier defenders.

Their demoralizing exploit—censorship will not yet allow the full telling of it—made it possible for the United States 89th Infantry to capture the city in less than five hours—and it had been preparing to fight it out.

The British noncommissioned officers sat atop the radiators of the two lead jeeps in the little column, waving directions to the Americans in other jeeps and armored cars which nearly dumped over as they careened around street corners.

The spearehead party of Americans and British whizzed past German bazookas so fast the Germans could not hit them.

Lieut. Charles Kilborn, of Boone, Iowa, one of the three leaders of the party, said "we left so much rubber when we screamed around those turns the fellows behind could not miss our trail."

Kilborn, along with Lieuts. James Kesler, Iowa City, Iowa, and Robert Cleary, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, engineered the maneuver which cut off avenues of escape in one end of the city while the 355th Regiment commanded by Col. Jesse Harris of McKenzie, Tenn., pressed in from the other side.

The result: 1,700 Germans captured.

Snipers Kill U. S. Medic

NUREMBERG, Germany, April 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Back at a rear command post Capt. Seymour Wiederlight of 505 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., muttered grimly today when a medic's body was brought in after he had been wounded and a companion killed by German snipers who fired on their jeep flying a Red Cross.

T/5 Eugene Balogh of New Brunswick, N. J., told how he went to get the dead medic and his wounded companion.

"The Krauts let him get his wounded in the jeep and then let him have it in the back," Balogh said. His story was corroborated by T/4 Howard Heimbruch of Vancouver, Wash., and T/5 Albert Fanbron of Waco, Tex.

"When things like this happen," said Captain Wiederlight, "you don't want them to bring wounded Germans in. You think how you ought to treat them—and then they bring some in and you take care of them like everbody else, even though it hurts you to do it."

Maj. John O'Connell of New York was grim about it, too, and a concentration of mortar fire on the area where the medic was killed was his answer to the Germans.

Leipzig, Germany, April 19 (AP)—Doughboys of the 2d and 69th Infantry Divisions cracked the last three enemy strongholds in Leipzig today. The soldiers then began ferreting out snipers.

Nearly all the city south of the railroad station already has been mopped [illegible] the remainder is being cleared rapidly.

The prisoner total from Leipzig already has climbed to above 20,000 and the 1st Army has captured more than 1,000 88-mm. guns which were used in defense of the city.

Germans' Last Stand

The Germans made their last desperate stand at the City Hall, at the railroad station and from underground shelters near Napoleon's statue in the southeastern part of the city.

The 2d and 69th divisions met in the center of the city late yesterday after clearing out all resistance except around the railroad station and City Hall, where the Nazi commander took refuge and refused to surrender.

At dawn today the doughboys attacked a group of 200 Germans holding out at the railroad station and then stormed the City Hall against 250 of the enemy.

Cheered By Civilians

The Americans began a strong drive at dawn and during the day swept through this fifth largest city of Germany with crushing power. The drive developed some of the weirdest situations of the war—with the German civilians cheering the entry of the Americans and an American general demanding the city's surrender by telephone.

From the west, south and east the troops of the 1st Army closed on the city after breaking through a belt of more than 1,200 guns. They moved down roads washed by a warm sun and sprinkled with blossoms from blooming fruit trees.

Thousands of German civilians crawled out of their hiding places as the battle passed and clustered on the streets to watch the Americans go by and sometimes to wave and cheer with gratitude that the war was over for them. White flags waved from each building.

Airfield Captured

During the day, the 1st Army captured three valuable prizes in the Leipzig region.

Combat Command A of the 9th Armored Division overran a huge airfield near Polenz and seized one of Germany's ME-163 jet planes.

One of the biggest enemy ammunition and gas dumps discovered since D-day was captured near Altehhane. Major Wilbur Nelson, of Baltimore, found the dump while out looking for an artillery command post.

Ninety huge bunkers were filled with shells. One bunker contained 27,000 15-centimeter shells of toxic gas. The Germans had left eighteen men behind, not to defend the area, but to warn the Americans not to shoot into the gas dumps.

Another prize was a 200,000-watt radio station, one of Europe's strongest.

Pincers Closed

In the final assault on Leipzig, the 2d Division attacked from the West while the 69th Infantry, protected on the flank by the 9th Armored Division, swung around and drove in from the South and the East. The pincers closed at 7 P.M. and all that remained was to clean out the last remaining pockets of resistance.

Capt. Edward L. Callahan, Philadelphia, led his company into the city first from the West and close behind him came Lieut. Wilfred Drath, Depere, Wis., with another company of the 23d Regiment's first battalion.

Callahan, with a three-day stubble on his face, also was the first to reach the canal in the city and led an attack across it, penetrating into the center of the city.

In effect, the doughboys came in both by the front and back doors and the Germans could not stop them.

Synthetic Gasoline Plant

One division captured almost 500 88-mm. guns, most of them ringing the great Leuna synthetic gasoline plant west of Leipzig. This plant had produced some 10,000,000 gallons of fuel a month until bombed out last month.

The guns, however, still were in position and the Germans had women to help man them.

The women had been brought up to the area from elsewhere in Germany before the American planes flew over for the knockout blow. Their use for such duties was an experiment. During the air raid, bombs landed squarely on one battery where they were training. It was slaughter.

Prisoners said that the women

Leipzig Civilians Cheer Yank Entry Into City

APR 20 1945

By Don Whitehead

who were left became so hysterical that the experiment of using women in combat was called off by the high command. Forty of these women now have been captured and are in prison camps.

2 German Towns Razed: Civilians Fired on Allies

Canadians Exact Retribution for Lives Taken by Snipers

WITH CANADIAN FORCES IN GERMANY, April 19 (AP).—Sogel and Friesoythe, until recently picturesque country villages outwardly unaffected by the war, have been destroyed because their civilians fired on Canadian troops.

When the Canadians entered the two towns, German soldiers and civilians fired from every house and Canadian lives were lost.

At Sogel the Canadians then ordered the civilians to leave the town before engineers blew it to nothingness, as a lesson.

Bu tthe lesson apparently was not learned, for the same thing happened when the Canadians reached Friesoythe a few days later. This time the civilians were not evacuated, but the town was destroyed.

Rommel Death on Nazi File

Captured Cards List Him as Dead "of Heart Failure" Oct. 14, 1944

SAALFELD, Germany, April 19 (AP).—When retreating Germans abandoned their big casualty clearing office here, they left intact the millions of individual cards but destroyed the elaborate mechanism by which they could press a button and total the casualties.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, believed to have died of injuries inflicted by Allied Aircraft, was listed this way in the files: "Died of heart failure Oct. 14, 1944, at 1:25 p. m. in Reserve Hospital No. 2, Ulm."

up and we had a big dogfight. I had shot down one Messerschmitt and got mixed up with another. We were firing at each other head on. Neither of us pulled out and we cracked up. I went down to 8,000 feet before I bailed out and then I went blind and passed out.

"I came to in a hospital and found out some soldiers and civilians had brought me in. My right leg was broken and my left arm and left foot. I had a bad

Two Noted Flyers Escape Nazis

New York's Col. Paul T. Burton Commanded Bomber Squadron Till Shot Down.

Creglingen, Germany, April 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two United States Eighth and Ninth Air Force commanders who had been prisoners in Germany for almost a year stumbled into the American lines early today, bringing to a successful climax their escape from a prison camp twelve days ago.

The officers are Col. Kenneth R. Martin of Kansas City, Mo., commander of the 354th Mustang fighter group, and Lieut.-Col. Paul T. Burton of 215 West 109th street, New York, commander of a bomber squadron in the 389th Liberator group. Both were in good health, though Martin was near exhaustion due to injuries he received before his capture.

They ascaped on April 4 as the Germans began a mass evacuation of their camp in western Germany.

"There were 6,000 Americans and 400 R. A. F. flyers," Burton said. "It was to be a six-day march. Some P-47s strafed us the first day and some enlisted men were killed. Of the Americans, about 4,500 were officers and 1,500 were non-coms.

"For the bulk of these it was the third move, from East Prussia to Stettin, to western Germany to central Germany and most of it was in long marches."

Martin and Burton came together last January.

Of their capture Martin said:

"We were flying escort in a raid on Frankfurt on February 11, 1944. German fighters were

head wound.

"For four and a half months I was in hospitals—three of them. Six weeks of this time I was in solitary confinement while German intelligence officers questioned me daily. I wasn't allowed to receive Red Cross packages. In the midst of this they reset my leg and arm. I was threatened, but never abused.

"Then I was moved east of Frankfurt. British doctors there gave me good care. If it hadn't been for sulfa drugs I wouldn't have made it. The head wound became infected. Sanitary conditions in German hospitals are awful. I didn't get a bath once every three weeks. Often there was no water even for the toilets."

Bailed Out Over Antwerp.

Burton, whose parents live in Magnolia, Ark., was flying as a command pilot on the Hamm raid of April 22, 1944, when his plane was crippled by flak over Dortmund. All the crew but three bailed out. He and the pilot and bombardier bailed out over Antwerp and were captured. The other two, Capt. Bill Stotter and Lieut. Lester Gins, both from Cleveland, still are prisoners of the Germans.

"I came down in the backyard of a Luftwaffe Barracks smack dab in the middle of Antwerp," Burton said. "The first I knew I was hanging in a peach tree with a bayonet at my belly.

"They took me to a doctor, but I had only a few scratches. I was moved to Brussels' St. Giles prison—it's a big old castle—and stayed a week. Then they took me to a camp near Frankfurt for questioning. I was on bread and water in solitary for five days. From there, 110 American and British flyers were put on train for Sagan."

Both Burton and Martin eventually wound up at the camp in western Germany. The Allies made seven air raids in the area while they were there.

The two men looked for a chance to escape when the Germans evacuated them from that camp. That chance came after the first day's march, led by Brig-Gen. Arthur W. Vanaman of Millville, N. J., an Eighth Air Force staff officer. Vanaman, the first American general to become a prisoner of the Nazis, was shot down last summer.

"The Germans wanted the general to ride," Burton said, "but he told them he would march with the men. You have no idea the effect that had on morale. It kind of made the Germans sore because they didn't like to drive us as hard with the general on foot too. We made ten miles the first day."

When they were herded into a barn that night the two American officers hid in a dark corner about three feet from a guard.

"We waited until we thought it was safe and then just walked off," Burton said. "There was no confusion or commotion. We set a course and decided to travel only at night and hide in the daytime, and to have nothing at all to do with civilians." They made about ten miles a night and for the first four days and nights were wet and cold.

"Many times we almost ran up on Germans," Burton said, "but they always were jabbering, thank goodness, and we would just wait."

They spent a night in No Man's Land between the lines and finally ran into an American soldier, Pfc. Joseph Schwartz. Schwartz and Staff Sergt. Fred Squilla took them to the command post of Company 1, Third Battalion, Twenty-second Regiment.

Martin and Burton left for an airfield and the first leg of a journey which they hope will carry them home to their amilies.

"Tell my wife and family I'm O. K.," Martin said. "I still love them and I hope I'll be with them soon." He is the father of a son, Bill, 6, and a daughter, Myrna, 3.

"And tell mine the same," Burton said. "I haven't seen them in two years."

Wife Here Overjoyed.

Mrs. Katherine Burton, the colonel's wife, was overjoyed to hear the news. "That's the finest thing you could have told me," she told a reporter who called.

The former Katherine O'Shea of New York, she was married to the 31-year-old flyer ten years ago and they have lived in New York since. Col. O'Shea was operating a flying school at the Flushing Airport when the war began in Europe. He secured a commission as a flight lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Air Forces and helped establish the first R. C. A. F. bombing and gunnery school at Jarvis, Canada. When America entered the war he transferred to the Army Air Forces.

Mrs. Burton last heard from her husband in a letter December 20 but in January an exchanged prisoner who had returned to this country on the Gripsholm visited her to report that her husband was well. The Burtons have two sons, Richard, 9, and Donald, 2.

GI's To Force Foe To Bury Laborers

On the Elbe River in Germany, April 19 (AP)—The citizens of Gardelegen will become sickeningly familiar tomorrow with each grisly detail of the infamous atrocities committed there by their countrymen.

"At the point of bayonets if necessary," the army decreed, they will dig individual graves for each of the 1,000 slave laborers and political prisoners who were burned to death in a Gardelegen barn a few nights ago.

Each grave will be 6 feet long, 6 feet deep and 3 feet wide. Each charred body and skeleton will be laid gently in its individual resting place. And through sweat and evil smells and ghastly sights the Gardelegen Germans will learn the full extent of the atrocities which at first many of them refused to believe had been committed.

Graves will be dug in a special cemetery laid out by doughboys whose sense of justice and the grim fitness of things decreed that the grave-digging chore should fall to the citizens of Gardelegen.

YANKS TOLD LINK-UP WITH REDS IMMINENT

U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, April 19.—(AP) American troops on the Western Front were cautioned today that a link-up with Russians was imminent. They were instructed to study an elaborate poster illustrated with silhouettes and photographs of Russian tanks.

The poster explained that some Russian tanks resembled those of the Germans and advised the soldiers to look twice from now on before they shoot.

Throws Feed, Touches Button, Blows Up House

Leipzig, April 19 (AP)—One of the strangest stories to come out of the fall of Leipzig was that of Herr Bundin, who owned a factory which manufactured most of the German Army's *Panzerfausts*, or one-shot bazookas.

A prisoner captured by the United States 1st Army said that as the Americans closed in on Leipzig, the manufacturer became despondent at the thought of the ruin staring him in the face.

He placed explosives about the large dining room of his home and then invited his friends to a banquet with himself and family. There was much drinking and food was piled on the tables in course after course. Then Herr Bundin calmly touched a button and blew himself and his guests into oblivion.

Credence is lent to the story by the fact more and more Nazi officials, Gestapo members and German industrialists are taking suicide as the way out of disaster.

Nazis Flooding Holland

By Ned Nordness

With Canadian Troops in Holland, April 19 (AP)—The plucky little Dutch lad who, in Holland tradition, plugged the dike with his thumb to prevent the country from being flooded could just as well have saved himself the trouble.

For today the Germans are flooding the rich western section of Holland in sheer wanton destructiveness. They have blown up the western end of the Zuider Zee causeway, north of Amsterdam, and RAF pilots report salt flood waters pouring over the land in great tumbling sheets.

That is uncontrolled flooding. But south of the edge of the Zuider Zee the enemy is also flooding the country—by control. The area north of Amersfoort is gradually being covered by a sheet of water after the Germans opened the sluice gates. The gates were also opened in Hilversum, just east of Amsterdam, and here also the country is under water.

PERSHING TANK EQUALS NAZI TIGER

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE, March 13.—(Delayed by Censor)—(AP) The Americans now have a tank in action on the Western Front which can stack up with the German Mark V Panther and Mark VI Tiger.

The new battle behemoth is the 45-ton General Pershing, mounting a 90-MM. gun of high velocity.

For three years German tanks have outgunned the Americans' Sherman, with its 75 or 76 millimeter weapon, but at last some of the Yank tankmen are going into battle on more even terms.

The Pershing was used for the first time by our armored divisions in the drive from the Roer river to the Rhine, which opened Feb. 23. It still is too early in the fighting here to call the Pershing the best tank on the Western Front, but the men who handle it are enthusiastic. They believe it to be the equal at least of the Panther, if not of the Tiger.

In the Rhine drive the Pershings knocked out several enemy tanks, including Mark V's and VI's. Only one of the new tanks was hit, and that one will be back in action in a few weeks.

There were only a few Pershings available to the First Army for the initial battle test. Those sent over were divided between two armored divisions so that opinions and reactions could be obtained from different groups.

The Pershing has thicker armor than the Sherman, weighs some 20 tons more, carries a more powerful gun, is wider and has tracks six inches broader and other improved features and still equals the Sherman in speed and maneuverability.

The Pershing is known technically as the T-26.

Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, commanding the Seventh corps, said it was as easy to drive as an automobile and its gears were just as easy to shift.

Tankmen have seen enough of the Pershings in action to want more of them—and want them fast.

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Brother Thinks Schacht Dead

Says Hitler's Financial Ace Was Held by Gestapo at Berlin Headquarters.

Baden Baden, Germany, April 19 (A. P.).—Dr. Eddy Schacht, brother of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's wizard of finance, said today he believes his brother is dead.

Eddy Schacht, a physician, born in Brooklyn and seven years older than his famous brother, said that he himself had been released from detention in Gestapo headquarters in the Prinz Albrechtstrasse in Berlin earlier this year. Hjalmar Schacht was a prisoner there at the same time.

"If he was not murdered by the Gestapo before the (Allied) February saturation bombing, my brother surely was killed by a blockbuster which eliminated the entire headquarters," Eddy Schacht said. "I got out just in time, thanks to the persistent efforts of my wife." He said he was arrested in November and freed in February.

"My daughter happened to be in Stockholm at the time of Hitler's purge," Schacht said. "She made a radio talk saying she did not desire to be a German citizen any longer and was placing herself under the protection of the American consulate.

Not Allowed to See Brother.

"Before long I was arrested and taken to Berlin. My brother was in the Prinz Albrechtstrasse Gestapo prison at the same time, but we were not allowed to see each other."

Mrs. Eddy Schacht said that she had been told by one official, during her negotiations for her husband's release, that Hjalmar Schacht soon would be removed to a concentration camp. When she confronted a higher official with this statement, she said, he became furious and said: "That's impossible; his indictment for treason has been practically completed." A treason indictment, the Schachts said, would mean death rather than a concentration camp.

"My brother-in-law was a victim of his tremendous ambition; he should have kept his fingers off Nazism," Mrs. Schacht said.

RED FORCES CRACK SPREE RIVER LINE BEFORE CAPITAL

Tanks Smash Toward Strausberg, 10 Miles from Berlin.

BIG BATTLE RAGES

Soviet Units Span Neisse River, Drive Within 55 Miles of Yanks.

LONDON, Friday, April 20.—(AP) The Soviet High command announced officially last night that a great battle was raging on Berlin's eastern approaches while Nazi reports said Russian tanks were battling toward Strausberg, 10 miles from the capital, and had cracked the city's Spree river defense line on the southeast.

Clamping tight operational silence on details of what Berlin has called "the greatest Red army offensive of the war," Moscow's war bulletins announced only that Red army forces had crossed the Oder river east of Berlin and had spanned the Neisse river to capture Forst, Muskau and Weisswasser, 58 to 72 miles southeast of the capital.

German broadcasts, however, said that armored forces of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army had swept 22 miles west of the Neisse at Muskau. Berlin said Konev's men bridged the Spree and pushed nine miles beyond to reach the strategic communications center of Hoyerswerda, 55 miles from American armies and 31 miles northeast of Dresden.

Secure Oder Bridgeheads

Revealing for the first time that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army had secured bridgeheads across the Oder river due east of Berlin Moscow said only that these had been "extended" after "reconnaissance in strength" that developed into major fighting.

Enemy broadcasts said the greatest tank battle of all time was raging beyond the Oder and claimed that 1,074 Red army tanks had been destroyed in the first three days of fighting. The armored struggle was reaching its climax, Berlin said, and admitted that the Germans were falling back. London observers believed the indecisive nature of the battle was the reason for Moscow's reticence.

As the Soviet radio declared that the "curtain was falling on the European war" and that the time when the Allied and Russian armies would link up now was at hand, the German radio reported that the Red army had launched yet another mighty offensive.

Hammer Stettin Port

The third giant blow was aimed at the great Baltic naval base of Stettin, northern anchor of Berlin's crumbling Oder river defense line. Thousands of Red army soldiers were reported surging across the Oder below Stettin under cover of artificial fog.

Meanwhile, the Soviet command disclosed that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army operating north of Vienna had pushed within 10 miles of Laa, a key Austrian transit center on the southeastern roads to Prague, and were sweeping up the Morava river valley toward a junction with Konev's forces in the Silesian basin.

Along the entire 170-mile front from Stettin to Saxony, invaded for the first time by the Red army, the Germans admitted that the relentless pressure of Soviet armies was beating back the defensive German arc before Berlin.

The German High command said that the Russians were throwing into the colossal struggle "men and material to an extent hitherto unknown," while German commentators said the battle before Berlin "has assumed such proportions and fervency as was never before witnessed in this most bloody of all wars."

Side by side with the Red army were fighting two Polish armies in the supreme command of Col. Gen. Michal Rola-Zymierski commander in chief of the armed forces of the Lublin government.

Moscow announced that the Second Polish army had captured Rothenberg after breaching the Neisse river 14 miles north by Goerlitz, but the Germans said that these forces already had driven far beyond and were pouring into multiple bridgeheads across the shattered Spree river defense line.

On Zhukov's front east and northeast of Berlin, the enemy admitted that the situation had deteriorated rapidly during the past 24 hours. The Germans conceded the loss of Wriezen, 23 miles northeast of Berlin, and Seelow, 26 miles east.

Threaten Strausberg

Slashing across the highway defense line linking these points, Zhukov's troops battered under skies filled with clashing Red army and Luftwaffe planes down toward Strausberg, the enemy said, gaining several miles.

With the highway defense line protecting Berlin gone, Zhukov's troops and tanks battled 10 miles west of Seelow, across heights strung with permanent concrete fortifications, and reached the outskirts of Muencheberg, 16 miles east of Berlin, the enemy said.

A Transocean agency report said that Zhukov's tankmen had launched an "all-out offensive" with the great drive on Muencheberg, a key road junction in Berlin's outer defenses. A massive tank battle raged also east of Buchow, 15 1-2 miles northeast of Berlin.

Huge German reserves hourly were being thrown into the great armored melee on Berlin's approaches, according to German reports, and an official Berlin spokesman took "a very serious view of the battle although he did not consider the situation hopeless," Transocean said.

The Germans, claiming to have destroyed 113 Russian planes during the last 24 hours, claimed 84 of them had been shot down over the central Oder front. They admitted that a Nazi bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder at Frankfurt had been abandoned and that the Russians were fighting along the Frankfurt-Berlin autobahn.

Southeast of Berlin, Meanwhile, a battle comparable in its ferocity raged unabated. The enemy said Marshal Konev's troops had scored a breakthrough of 22 miles from the Neisse river during the past days, and had built up several bridgeheads across the Spree.

Konev's troops crossed Berlin's last river defense line at points along a 39-mile front, between the great defense bastion of Cottbus, 47 miles southeast of Berlin, and Bautzen, 27 miles east of Dresden.

One bridgehead was established between Cottbus and Spremberg, 13 miles to the south, and the Russians were fighting to reach the Berlin superhighway. Cottbus was outflanked.

South of Spremberg, other units crossed the Spree and swept 9 miles westward to reach Hoyerswerda, key junction on the Cottbus-Dresden highway.

Corridor Narrowed

A "furious" battle was under way for the transit center, the enemy said, as the Russians squeezed the narrow escape corridor south of Berlin.

Bautzen, reached in an apparent swift surge that left Dresden's outer guard of Goerlitz 24 miles behind, carried Konev's troops into Saxony, and they were on a high-speed autobahn to Dresden.

Konev's men were fighting in Bautzen's suburbs, Berlin said, and a "gigantic battle of attrition" reportedly was raging.

Meanwhile, north of Berlin, the enemy said that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2nd White Russian Army began its offensive against Stettin after an hours-long artillery bombardment from positions on the east bank of the Oder River only 3 miles south of the great port.

Cross Opposite Stettin

Rokossovsky's men were reportedly crossing the Oder mouth opposite Stettin, between the port and Padejuch. Swarms of assault troops also bridged the Oder on a 19-mile front between Podejuch and Fiddichow.

At the same time, Rokosovsky's men, reportedly were fighting to extend a bridgehead at Schwedt, 26 miles southwest of Stettin, and were fighting near Angermunde, 7 miles from the vital Berlin-Stettin autobahn.

A German radio reporter said that massed Russian artillery was pounding German positions incessantly, covering Red Army attempts to build bridges. Russian infantry, he said, were even building makeshift spans with empty beer barrels, with boards nailed on top.

Stettin itself was reported in flames as the Russians rained thousands of shells on the German garrison.

Soviets Nearing Berlin Take 2 Towns

London, April 19 (AP)—The Russians have captured Seelow and Wriezen and advanced to within 18 miles of the eastern limits of Berlin, a Transocean broadcast announced today.

Reporting a series of deep penetrations in the four-day old Russian offensive by 2,500,000 Soviet soldiers, Berlin radio announcements said Forst, on the Neisse River stronghold, 65 miles southeast of Berlin, also had fallen.

"Approaching Climax"

Transocean's correspondent, Karl Bluecher, broadcast that "the battle for Berlin in the east is approaching its climax."

He said the Russians were only 4 kilometers northeast of Muencheberg, or about 18 miles due east of Berlin's city limits, and were east of Buckow, also 18 miles east of Berlin.

Wriezen, 23 miles northeast of Berlin, had been captured, he said, along with Seelow, 25 miles due east.

"Deep but narrow" penetrations had been made from the Russian bridgeheads along the Neisse, he said, so that the Russians were now due south of Cottbus, Spree River stronghold 55 miles southeast of Berlin.

40 Miles From Yanks

Other spearheads were due south of Spremberg, 13 miles south of Cottbus and 69 miles southeast of Berlin, and east of Bautzen, 24 miles east of Dresden and only 40 miles from American positions north of Chemnitz.

Russian advances to Bautzen would represent a gain of 24 miles from the Neisse above Goerlitz, and advances to Spremberg would be a gain of 16 miles from Forst on the Neisse.

Bridgeheads Across Spree

Other Berlin broadcasts reported that the Russians had established bridgeheads across the Spree, the winding, lake-linking waterway which forms the most important part of Berlin's southeastern defenses.

This crossing, it was indicated, was somewhere south of Cottbus, perhaps near Spremberg, which is on the Spree.

The Germans indicated the Russians were driving toward Finsterwalde, 26 miles west of Spremberg and 46 miles from American positions at Wurzen.

Bliesdorf Entry Reported

Among other Russian successes reported by Berlin was the entry of Bliesdorf, 24 miles northeast of the capital.

All these penetrations were virtually confirmed by the German high command, which mentioned breaches east of Muencheberg, south of Wriezen, north of Goerlitz, east of Bautzen and northwest of Weisswasser, 12 miles southwest of Spremberg.

A Russian penetration to a point northwest of Weisswasser would place the Russians well along the road toward Finssterwalde and a union with the Americans.

Claims Breaches Sealed

Although the German communiqué said all these breaches were "sealed off," it indicated the critical nature of the situation by asserting that the Russians were attacking toward Berlin "with men and material on a scale hitherto unknown."

German broadcasts declared 800 Russian tanks had been knocked out in the four-day offensive, ranging from a point 30 miles south of Stettin to the Czechoslovak mountains.

"Crossing attempts and artillery fire on Stettin are indications that the offensive will flare up in this region shortly," said one German broadcast.

Oder Bridgehead Given Up

Among indications that the German situation was deteriorating rapidly was the Berlin admission that the Nazi bridgehead on the east side of the Oder at Frankfurt had been given up.

While the Kremlin still was mum about these titanic clashes, the Moscow radio said "the curtain is falling on the European war and the time is at hand for the armies from the west and east to unite."

Moscow held its official battle reports to the Czechoslovak and Austrian sectors.

Bruenn Entry Imminent

The entry of Bruenn, home of a famous Czech machine gun and a munitions center of 264,000 before the war, and of Moravska Ostrava, a city of 125,000 and third largest in Czechoslovakia, is imminent, Moscow dispatches said.

Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's guns already were shelling the outskirts of Bruenn, outflanked by the capture of Ivancice, 12 miles to the southwest. The Russians surged

near Austerlitz, 12 miles southeast of Bruenn, trying to get at the big airport between Bruenn and Austerlitz.

On the northern side of Czechoslovakia, the Russians penetrated the Moravian Gap and were 6 miles from Moravska Ostrava, guardian city of the gap, 85 miles northeast of Bruenn.

Villages Captured

Troppau, 15 miles northwest of Moravska Ostrava, was entered and villages between the two cities were taken.

Southwest of Bruenn, the Russians headed for the Moravian cities of Trebitsch and Iglau on the road to the Czechoslovak capital of Prague, 117 miles to the northwest.

Below, in Austria, they captured Mistlebach, 12 miles from the communications center of Laa, near the Czechoslovak border, and took the village of Rechersdorf, 6 miles from Stockerau, a junction of rail ways and highways leading nort' westward to Prague.

Transocean said the Russians h developed a new, heavy bre through tank and a new autom gun of undisclosed size, capable firing 325 rounds of ammunition a minute. The tank is fitted with a 180-mm. long-range gun and a large-caliber grenade thrower, the broadcast said.

The Germans admitted that the Russians had entered Zilina, the last important railway center of Slovakia.

2,000 PLANES HIT RAIL LINES

Traffic Moving Into Southern Fortress Area Attacked

London, April 19 (AP)—More than 2,000 bombers and fighters of three Allied air commands smashed today for the fourth straight day at rail bottlenecks in the narrowing strip of Germany between the converging Allies and Russians, and battered traffic moving into Hitler's Bavarian Alps redoubt area.

Some 600 United States 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses and 550 fighters hammered railyards and installations at Falkenberg, Elsterwerda and Pierna, all within a 40-mile radius of Dresden. Others ranged into Czechoslovakia ahead of the United States 3d Army and attacked objectives at Karlsbad, 70 miles west of Prague, and Aussig, 40 miles north of Prague.

Pasing Attacked

Almost simultaneously a fleet of probably 200 planes, RAF Lancasters escorted by Mustangs, pounded the transformer station at Pasing, near Munich, which serves part of a network of electric railways leading to the Bavarian fortress zone. It was the second straight day in which an attack was laid virtually at the gate of Hitler's fortress by British-based heavies. On Wednesday, American fortresses bombed railways within 15 miles of Berchtesgaden.

RAF Lancasters hit objectives on the Nazi-held island of Helgoland in the North Sea, raining six-ton earthquake bombs on U-boat pens and other targets at the base, which was raided Wednesday by almost 1,000 British bombers.

Foe Loses 35 Planes

A hundred and fifty or more Marauders and 500 fighters of the United States 9th Air Force joined the assault on Bavaria. The Marauders attacked crowded freight yards at Ulm, when reconnaissance showed a heavy flow of supplies headed toward the redoubt area.

Fighterbombers smashed rail and road routes in the area of Regensberg, beyond Nuernberg; beyond captured Plauen in the 3d Army's path, and in Czechoslovakia, where two airfields also were hit. The Germans lost 28 planes destroyed on the ground and seven in air combat.

Eighth Air Force pilots said the clear weather was ideal for bombing. The Fortresses met only slight flak fire and were unopposed in the air by enemy planes.

Mustangs roamed the area near Berlin and shot down at least five Nazi fighters.

Italy-Based Planes Out

Italy-based United States 15th Air Force Liberators and Fortresses attacked rail objectives in Austria and southern Germany, and Lightnings dive-bombed the railyards at Weilheim, 30 miles southwest of Munich on the line to Garmisch and Partenkirchen. The Fortresses also hit the rail bridge at Rattenburg, on the Innsbruck-Salzburg line, and Liberators assaulted the Klagenfurt railyards.

Italy-based Liberators hit the Avision Viaduct on the Brenner Pass line.

hammered Berlin in relays again last night.

RAF Mosquitos sandwiched two attacks on the Nazi capital in between a night-long series of raids by Soviet airmen.

A strong force of RAF heavy bombers, meanwhile, blasted Nazi escape railways between American and Russian armies in southern Germany for the fourth straight night.

Railheads Ripped

One target was the railroad yard at Komotau, just across the Czechoslovak border, 32 miles southeast of Chemnitz. Seven other railheads in this general area had been ripped a few hours earlier by 750 American heavy bombers in an effort to block Nazi traffic into the south German mountain fortifications.

The Air Ministry said four RAF bombers and one fighter were missing from a force of 1,250 planes which participated in the attacks yesterday and last night.

Forty additional German planes were destroyed yesterday—20 in the air and 20 on the ground—boosting to 2,950 the number of Nazi planes put out of action in the last eleven days.

Long Convoy Blasted

An eight-mile German convoy winding through the Harz Mountains was broken up by United States Air Force attacks. Pilots reported that the 45-minute strafing destroyed 228 trucks, 58 horse-drawn vehicles, 10 armored cars and 113 motor transports.

British fighters continued to blast German sea and rail escape routes in the north. Between 3 A. M. and 4 A.M. nine small vessels were sunk or damaged in the North Sea. Many Nazi vehicles were destroyed on the highways between Berlin and Bremen.

A large transformer station at Pasing, just west of Munich, which serves electric railways leading to the Nazi hideout areas in the Bavarian Mountains, was blasted this afternoon by from 100 to 200 big Lancaster bombers of the Royal Air Force. It was the second consecutive day on which heavy bombers from England battered the doorstep of Adolf Hitler's fortress headquarters near the Austrian border. American Flying Fortresses yesterday attacked railways within fifteen miles of Berchtesgaden.

At the same time American Lightnings from Italy dive-bombed the railroad yards at Weilheim, thirty miles southwest of Munich on the line to Garmisch Partenkirchen, and Liberators and Fortresses from Italy attacked the Avision Viaduct on the Brenner line, the railway bridge at Rattenburg on the Innsbruck-Salzburg line, and the railroad yards at Klagenfurt.

Nazi, Czech Rails Raided 4th Day

London, April 19 (AP)—German railway targets in the southern Reich and in Czechoslovakia were attacked today for the fourth successive day by 600 United States 8th Air Force heavy bombers and 550 fighters, which also continued to search for remnants of German air power.

British and Russian bombers

Earlier today railway targets in South Germany and Czecho-Slovakia were attacked for the fourth successive day by 600 British-based American heavy bombers and 550 fighters, which also continued to search for remnants of German air power.

ALLIED NATIONS ISSUE WARNING ON NAZI ATROCITIES

APR 20 1945

LONDON, April 19 — (AP) The United States, Britain and Russia have drafted a final solemn warning to the Germans that both the top Nazis and those who have done the "foul work with their own hands" will be made to pay for atrocities committed against the Allies, Prime Minister Churchill announced today.

Disclosure that the warning had been drafted by himself, President Truman and Premier Stalin and would be issued within a "very few days" was made by Churchill to the House of Commons whose anger flamed as a result of direct word from Gen. Eisenhower that atrocities just discovered "far surpass" anything seen before.

In what appeared to be a suggestion that the central Nazi government might not last even long enough to receive the warning, Churchill said it had been prepared "for the German government or whatever authorities exist."

Nazi atrocities have become of paramount importance in communications between the "Big Three," the Prime Minister said, disclosing that a delegation from Parliament would leave tomorrow at the invitation of Eisenhower to see first hand "these gruesome scenes." One woman is on the eight-member committee appointed to get personal proof of the crimes.

The flaring of anger toward the Nazis and concern for prisoners still in their hands swept through Commons after Churchill had fenced good-naturedly with members who tried to "tempt" him into talking about prospects for victory day in Europe.

The Prime Minister said that any V-E proclamation would come in concert with the United States and Russia. He emphasized that both "military and political considerations" would be taken into account. He added that he did not mean domestic political considerations.

Discussing Nazi atrocities, Churchill declared that no words can express the horror which is felt by his Majesty's government and their Allies at proof of these frightful crimes now daily coming into view."

The warning of retribution, he said, grimly, is being directed "not only to the men at the top but to the actual people who have done this foul work with their own hands."

"No order from superior authority would be any shield to them," he said.

The Prime Minister said he would not make his expected war statement to Commons for at least another two weeks, and only then if he deemed the time suitable.

Big 3 To Warn Nazis On Camp Atrocities

London, April 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that a "solemn warning" to the Germans against prison-camp atrocities was being prepared to be issued over the signatures of himself, Marshal Stalin and President Truman.

The Foreign Secretaries in Washington — Vyacheslav Molotov for Russia, Secretary Stettinius for the United States and Anthony Eden for Britain—are preparing the warning to "bring home responsibility, not only to the men at the top who are already on other grounds war criminals in many cases but also to the actual people who have done this foul work with their own hands."

Gets Top Priority

Sidestepping attempts to draw from him a hint as to when a proclamation on V-E day will come—he declared it would be made jointly with the Russians—the Prime Minister made clear that the matter of atrocities is now taking top priority in Big Three discussions.

The whole matter has become "one of urgency," he said and the solemn warning will be issued by the Big Three in a few days.

New Discoveries

He disclosed that he had received only this morning a letter from General Eisenhower saying "new discoveries, particularly at Weimar, far surpassed anything previously disclosed. The Buchenwald camp was at Weimar.

A parliamentary delegation will leave tomorrow, on invitation of General Eisenhower, to get first-hand proof of the atrocities disclosed in captured camps, he announced.

The Prime Minister said "no words can express the horror which is felt by His Majesty's Government and their Allies at the proof of the frightful crimes now daily coming into view."

No News On V-E Day

Churchill said the whole matter of V-E day, taking in both military and political considerations, would have to be discussed by the "three or four" principal powers engaged before the final defeat of Germany was proclaimed.

One member asked whether General Eisenhower's statement that V-E day would not be proclaimed until all important centers had been liquidated meant that Norway, Denmark and the Channel islands and Atlantic ports would have to be liberated first.

Churchill reiterated that he had "no announcement about V-E day at the present time."

"I do not know myself why all this talk about V-E day has got about," the Prime Minister said. "No one in the British Government and no responsible gentleman in any of the parties, so far as I know, has given any special encouragement to this."

GOEBBELS URGES NAZIS TO DISCARD WARFARE RULES

LONDON, April 19—(AP) Adolf Hitler declared today on the eve of his 56th birthday that "we are now starting a battle as fanatical as that which we had to fight for our ascent to power years ago," and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels called on Germans to discard warfare rules and use every means to defend the fatherland.

"The rules of war of past centuries have become out of date," Goebbels said in his weekly newspaper Das Reich as quoted by the Nazi Transocean agency. "In the battle against the terrible enemy all means are proper, right and allowed." He added that the war "has entered a phase in which only the utmost effort of the nation and everyone can save us."

Replies to Holy Greetings

Replying to birthday greetings from Gauleiter Karl Holz at embattled Nuernberg, Hitler's message added that "however great and crushing the enemy's superiority may appear to us, we will break it just as we did in those days," the official DNB German news agency reported in broadcast.

Hitler said that "the battle for the town of (national socialist) party meetings have begun" and he pledged himself to "stay in this most Germanic of all towns and fight and sacrifice my life." The agency said Hitler awarded Holz a decoration for this "exemplary behavior."

Goebbels said in a broadcast speech that the Allies were ready "to administer the coup de grace" and asked Germany never to forget Hitler, whom he eulogized as if he were already a Nazi martyr.

"We are witnessing the last acts of a tremendous tragedy," he said. "The decision is very near." Goebbels' speech, distributed by DNB, urged, "let us stake our hopes on our lucky star."

"It is not only mainly but in every sense truly German to take up the struggle which is inevitable," and "never to waver in the most painful moment of final decision or to throw in the sponge," Goebbels said.

Speaking of Hitler as if to immortalize a dead man, Goebbels affirmed:

Will Not Abandon Fuehrer

"Never will history be able to report of this present time that a nation abandoned its Fuehrer or a Fuehrer his nation. This is the victory. What we prayed on the eve of the Fuehrer's birthday in earlier, happier days, we must now repeat more urgently to him: That he may be preserved to us, that he may remain what he is to us and always has been to us, our Fuehrer."

Referring to the death of President Roosevelt, the little Nazi propaganda minister said, "the per-

verted coalition between plutocracy and bolshevism is cracking, the head of the enemy conspiracy has been struck off by fate. It was fate which left the Fuehrer unharmed (in an assassination attempt) on July 20, 1944, among the dead, the seriously wounded and the ruins, so that he might complete his task—under painful and burdensome conditions, it is true, but in conformity with providence."

"This man of truly secular greatness, of unparalleled courage, who lifts and moves the heart, will become God's tool in this process."

Roundabout reports reaching London from inside Germany said Hitler had assigned the command of the "national redoubt" for a desperate Nazi last stand in the Bavarian Alps to SS (elite guard) supreme group leader Hausen, one-legged, one-armed veteran of the Falaise gap battle in Normandy.

Hausen, dismissed from the Wehrmacht in 1931 but recalled three years later, has risen rapidly in the SS. His assignment supposedly includes withdrawing his own army group and bringing the defenders' strength within the mountain fortress up to 325,000 or 350,000 troops, with supplies enough for about six months.

The redoubt might be reinforced by German soldiers fighting in Italy, who were told by Nazi Ambassador Rudolf Rahn, in a captured document made public here, to overcome their "violent aversion" to Italians "so the country can be exploited to the fullest."

Advices from Malmoe, Sweden, said Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, Nazi commander in chief for Denmark, issued an order of the day yesterday saying he would "defend the Danish area against any attack, from whatever side it may come, until the last bullet and the last gasp."

GOEBBELS ASKS A LAST EFFORT TO SAVE REICH

Appeal to People Depicts Germany as Balancing on Razor's Edge.

PROMISES BRIGHT FUTURE

Declares Fate Has Struck Down Leader of Allied Powers, in Obvious Reference to Roosevelt.

London, April 19 (A. P.).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told the German people today the nation was "balancing on the razor's edge," and called upon them to stand behind Hitler and "by a last all-out effort make sure that the Reich does not break apart."

Goebbels was scheduled to broadcast his address tonight on the eve of Hitler's 56th birthday, but the text was distributed by radio to the German newspapers in advance by DNB, the German official news agency, and was picked up here before it reached the ears of its intended audience. For the most part it was devoted to resounding praise of Der Fuehrer, indicating that he remains at least the nominal chief of the crumbling Nazi party despite rumors of Heinrich Himmler's ascendancy.

While acknowledging the seriousness of the war situation, Goebbels sought to bolster German hopes by telling them that "the perverted coalition between plutocracy and bolshevism is cracking and the head of the enemy conspiracy has been struck off by fate." This obviously was in reference to the death of President Roosevelt, but Goebbels did not mention him by name.

Says Nazis Brought Happiness.

"Perhaps for the last time all the forces of hatred and destruction are assailing our fronts from east, west, southeast and south in order to pierce them and administer the coup de grace," he declared. "Flourishing towns and villages throughout Europe have been transformed into fields of craters. The most outstanding civilization the world has ever seen is crumbling into ruins. Wherever our enemies appear, they bring poverty, sorrow, chaos, devastation, unemployment and hunger with them."

In contrast to this, the Germans have always brought to other countries "happiness and well-being, law and order and plenty of work," he said, and added: "Europe had a chance to choose between these two sides. She has chosen the side of anarchy and has to pay for it today."

Promises Happy Future.

While offering no specific suggestion as to how Germany may yet achieve victory—except through blind faith in Hitler—Goebbels predicted that a few years after the war Germany will blossom as never before," and said: "Her ravaged countryside will be studded with new and more beautiful towns and villages inhabited by happy people. We shall again be friends with all nations of good will and with them heal the scars of our heavy wounds."

Throughout his address Goebbels sought to conjure up new faith in Hitler as the German hope of salvation. He predicted that the world which now "persecutes him (Hitler) hatefully" will have to "revise its opinion and repent" after he has saved civilization.

Handling Of Papen Eyed By Reds

London, April 19 (AP)—The capture of Franz von Papen, former German chancellor and diplomat, confronted the Allied War Crimes Commission today with the question of whether diplomats should be held accountable for Nazi atrocities.

The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* described Papen as "one of the most acknowledged of war criminals" and said Russia was watching the attitude of the United States and Britain with anxiety over the chance that war criminals will be treated "with kid gloves."

Now Before Commission

Responsible London quarters understood that the problem of Papen had been laid before the commission. Unless the commission's policy suddenly is reversed its decision will be kept secret until the end of the war in Europe.

The reason for the reluctance to disclose the proceedings was ascribed to fear of German reprisals.

A source close to the commission said that the Germans still hold a number of diplomatic prisoners, particularly of French nationality, who could be made victims of such vengeance.

Diplomatic Problem

Russia is not represented on the commission. Thus Britain and the United States have a doplomatic problem in deciding the status of such cases, and the problem may prove even more ticklish if a large majority of Nazi officials fall into the hands of the Western Allies.

As a captive of American troops, Papen presumably would be the immediate problem of United States authorities. Britain still has to decide the case of Rudolf Hess, one-time No. 2 Nazi.

COUNT VON LUCKNER SURRENDERS TO YANKS

LONDON, April 19 — (AP) Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper, in a dispatch dated Monday in Halle, Germany, said Count Felix von Luckner, famous German sea raider of the First World war, had surrendered to American forces, explaining:

"I haven't been so happy since I ran the British blockade in 1916."

The Stars and Stripes staffwriter G. K. Hoddenfield said Von Luckner drove into American territory in a Red Cross automobile with his aide.

Al Newman, Newsweek correspondent, was the first American he saw, Hoddenfield reported, "and he greeted Newman like a long-lost brother."

Hoddenfield reported that Von Luckner, said to be in the Nazi party's bad graces since Hitler rose to power, once spent a short time in jail after refusing to give up honorary citizenship of California, bestowed on him when he toured the United States in the 1920's as a German ambassador of good will.

Von Luckner repeated to Maj. Gen. Terry Allen his boast that he never sank a ship without taking off all its personnel.

"He still looks like a storybook hero" Hoddenfield wrote, "and from habit gained in the United States, he still carries a pocketful of post card pictures for autographing purposes."

Czechs Asked To Aid American Liberators

London, April 19 (AP)—Dr. Hubert Ripka, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade, saluted the United States 3d Army's entry into Czechoslovakia tonight in a broadcast to his homeland and called on the Czechoslovaks to "put themselves at the disposal of American commanders."

Ripka referred to the army "of that wonderful general, Patton."

He warned the homeland that the American entry was in the Sudetenland region—"inhabited by Germans who in their majority had been infested with Nazi poison, a region where Henleinism was born, the real hotbed of Nazism and the starting point of the German imperialistic attack on Czechoslovakia."

"Let all those who are contributing to the liberations of Czechoslovakia keep this fact in mind," Ripka emphasized.

British Building Lights To Blaze

London, April 19 (AP)—After almost six years of war-enforced darkness, lights in almost all British homes and business buildings will blaze with prewar brilliance Monday.

Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, announced in Commons today that all blackout restrictions limiting the amount of light which may be shown from houses, offices and factories, will be removed except for those in a 5-mile belt all around the coast of Britain.

The exception was needed "to avoid giving assistance to enemy submarines and other craft in their attacks on our ships," Morrison said.

Street lighting will not be affected by the order, but Morrison said authorities had been requested to prepare for full street lighting beginning July 15.

Jap Airfields Hit: Tokyo

London, April 19 (AP)—The Tokyo radio announced today that airdromes in the Tokyo and Kanto areas had been strongly attacked by American bombers and fighters this morning.

The Domei news agency said about 60 fighters, probably Mustangs from Iwo Jima, and three Superfortresses raided airfields around Tokyo for 30 minutes.

The dispatch claimed a "considerable number" were shot down. There was no American confirmation of the report.

Wide London Search On For Stolen Baby

London, April 19 (AP)—The police are searching the west end of London for the kidnapper of a 7-month-old boy from a baby carriage while his mother was shopping.

Private Szwelen Jakubowicz, the 27-year-old father, is serving with the British Pioneer Corps and never has seen his son, having been sent overseas before the child was born.

War Roster From Germans

Files Itemize All Captives Since Outbreak of War

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, April 19 (AP).—Germany's complete roster of prisoners of war, including an itemization of all captives from every Allied country taken by the Germans since the outbreak of the war, has been seized by American 3d Army troops.

The important seizure was accomplished by soldiers of Major General Manton S. Eddy's 12th Corps, the corps which captured the German gold reserve.

The captured records contain the latest whereabouts of Allied prisoners of war, their dates of capture, and other data. They list the prisoners who have died since their capture, and those wounded when taken.

The capture was made by Eddy's headquarters personnel, who seized the complete staff of ten German officers and forty enlisted men engaged in keeping the prisoners' cards up to date. An announcement said 460 civilian clerks were employed in maintaining the records, but did not tell what disposition had been made of them.

Capture of an economic division of the German high command along with fifteen additional officers and fifty-six enlisted men also was announced by corps headquarters.

3d Army Captives Total 510,764

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—The United States 3d Army has captured 510,764 prisoners since its activation last Aug. 1, passing the half-million mark yesterday when it bagged 18,716 captives. The 3d ranks second in prisoners taken on the western front, trailing the older 1st Army, which had taken 659,117 Germans through Tuesday.

PATTON SENT NAZIS TO VIEW HORRORS

Paris, April 19 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., has compelled a large part of the civil population of Weimar, including men, women and children, to visit the Buchenwald prison camp and see for themselves the horrors of the Nazi regime, liberated Frenchmen said today.

Among the Frenchmen arriving in Paris from the camp were Julien Cain, director of the French National Library, and several university professors.

Patton was horrified by the conditions he found, the French said, ordered all prisoners moved out and then had military police line up all the civilians they could find in Weimar and march them to the camp.

The doors of the crematoriums were opened, exposing burned and semi-burned bodies of the victims. On being marched past these ovens some Germans tried not to look at the spectacle, but the repatriates said American officers, on Patton's orders, compelled the Germans to turn their heads toward the scene.

The French quoted the officers as saying to the Germans: "You must look at this. You are responsible for it."

U-BOATS OFF BORDEAUX

French Battleship Eludes Nazi Craft to Shell Pocket

PARIS, April 19 (AP)—The French task force that for two days shelled the German-held Pointe de Grave pocket blocking the sea approaches to Bordeaux, twice had to fight off German submarines trying to reach and leave the area, it was announced today.

Rear Admiral Joseph Rue used as flagship the 31-year-old French battleship Lorraine, which was interned by the British at Alexandria during the Vichy regime. Other ships engaged along the Gironde estuary included the heavy cruiser Duquesne, escort vessels, two British destroyers and a Canadian mine sweeper. The response from German coastal batteries was light.

ALLIES SMASHING TOWARD FERRARA

British Pour Across Po Plain, Yanks Converge on Bologna

ROME, April 19—(AP) British Eighth army troops pouring across the Po plain after their breakthrough of German defenses in the Argenta gap were reported tonight within 11 miles of the industrial center of Ferrara while American and New Zealand troops drove within [illegible] of Bologna from the south and east.

A special Allied communique tonight said that the British Fifth corps commanded by Lt. Gen. C. F. Keithley was storming northwest toward Ferrara after a "brilliant breakthrough" in the Argenta gap near the Italian east coast.

Threaten Porto Maggiore

The towns of Consandolo and Benvignante were quickly captured and the British rolled on to threaten Porto Maggiore, only three miles distant.

"The Germans have thrown in virtually all available local reserves in their frantic efforts to prevent a general breakthrough into the Po valley, and numerous counterattacks have been launched to regain lost ground," an Allied announcement said.

New Zealand and Indian troops forced a crossing of the Quaderna river seven and a half miles east

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of Bologna in a night attack. Veteran German parachute troops were putting up a grim fight in that sector.

An official report, described the Argenta gap defenses through which the British broke as the "most concentrated yet encountered in Italy." The breach was made by the 56th London infantry division and the veteran 78th division, both strongly supported by tanks.

Gain in Serchio Valley

American Fifth army units moved up slightly in the Serchio valley near the west coast, occupying the villages of Perpoli and Vergemoli, roughly 30 miles east of the naval base of La Spezia.

Although the British break-through below Ferrara posed desperate threat to the enemy's entire line across Italy, the Germans so far showed no disposition to relinquish their grip on Bologna, the central pivot, without a grim struggle.

A formation of 16 Mustang fighters encountered 17 German Messerschmitt-109s near Lake Garda in northern Italy and destroyed six enemy planes without loss to themselves. Rocket-firing Thunderbolts flew close support of the Fifth army's push on Bologna, blasting numerous Nazi tanks and gun posts.

U.S. 5th Cracks Outer Defense Of Bologna

Rome, April 19 (AP)—American 5th Army troops, cracking the outer defenses of Bologna, drove to within 8 miles of the great Italian industrial city today after seizing the key heights of Monte Adone and Monte Rumici in a 60-hour battle.

The advance appeared to have loosened German defenses before the Po Valley gateway city and gave the Americans a downhill road to Bologna with each mountain generally smaller than the last, a front dispatch said.

Nazis Due Out Of Caves

Troops of the 91st Division took Monte Adone, between Highways 64 and 65, as other forces dug the Germans out of caves on Monte Rumici. These actions south of Bologna yielded nearly 200 prisoners—a high figure for this sector.

Continuing its advance another 2,300 yards, the 91st Division overran Monte [illegible] Frati. American troops [illegible] the village of Badolo [illegible] east of Highway 64, within 8 miles of Bologna.

For the first time in six months the Germans have been deprived of heights which enabled them to pour fire down on American positions.

British Rip Argenta Gap Line

To the northeast, British 8th Army troops overran the toughest defenses on the road to Ferrada and stormed through the Argenta Gap to capture the Po Valley town of Boccaleone.

Chiesa Delbandon, an outpost of the German Sabbiosola Canal line, was also captured in the heavy fighting as the British forces moved northwestward.

Fifth Army troops, meanwhile were meeting some of the heaviest fighting of the campaign in their drive along Highway 65 toward Bologna. A 1,000-yard advance was made toward Pianoro.

Spectacular Thrust

The 5th Army was also reported to have made a spectacular advance farther west along Highway 64.

Along Highway 65, the Florence-Bologna main road, Allied troops were running into thick concrete pillboxes on the sides of hills.

The 361st Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. R.W. Broedlow, captured Mount Adone.

Resistance in the extreme west coastal sector was stiffening and there was considerable artillery fire from Nazis at Punta Bianca, headquarters said.

Gaiana River Reached

Southwest of the Argenta Gap Allied troops fighting through flooded fields reached the Gaiana River in many places along an 8-mile front north of Highway 9. Patrols have crossed the river and are holding some strong positions.

There was no report on the progress of Polish troops driving westward along Highway 9, but below that main lateral artery to Bologna Italian troops pushed across the Gaiana in two places and drove through the Apennine foothills northwest of Castelazzo.

Heavy bomber forces again supported troops yesterday, while medium bombers and fighters attacked positions behind the German communications lines.

Pfc. Casmere B. Kunicki of 571 Center street, Trenton, N. J., from Company F of the Ninety-first Infantry Division's 361st Regiment was among the first men on the Monte Adore. Since they were part of the Second Battalion commanded by Major James Patterson of Kearny, N. J., the battalion's American flag was planted at the tip of the peak. Company F is commanded by Capt. Milton H. Mater of 1672 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Italian General Arrested.

Rome, April [illegible] P.).—Gen. Federico Baistrocchi, 74 years old, Italian Under-Secretary of War from 1933-36, was arrested today on charges of assisting in the "Fascistization" of the Italian Army.

SWEDEN EXPECTED TO STAY NEUTRAL

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (AP) The Swedish foreign office gave further evidence tonight that prospects are remote for immediate intervention by Sweden to help Norway and Denmark rid their countries of the Nazi invaders.

Earlier a responsible spokesman had said Sweden intends to refrain from any "rash act" which might provoke the Germans into a final mad fight in those two countries, and declared that members of the Swedish Parliament and government officials generally believe the Germans do not intend to wage a last ditch fight in Norway and Denmark as has been predicted by [illegible] sources.

Allan Vought, deputy in the Upper House of Parliament and member of its Foreign Policy committee, in an editorial in the Social Democratic newspaper Arbetet, in Malmo, said prospects for "more or less" peaceful end of German occupation of the two neighbor countries are better than "only a few weeks ago."

"Hopes of more or less peaceful solution should not be given up," he said in the editorial.

He said it would be "unfeasible" to take steps which might provoke Germany to "violent acts of a still more frightful character than those so dreadful every day under German regime."

The Foreign Office statement said it is in the best interests of all to solve the Danish and Norwegian problems "with the least possible bloodshed and destruction" and that "one can rest assured the Swedish government will be guided by these considerations when determining its attitude in situations which may arise."

Taking note of press reports that Sweden had rejected Norwegian proposals for Swedish military measures against the Germans in Norway, the statement said:

"It is impossible to give publicity to what has occurred in this matter."

About two weeks ago Sweden officially denied the Norwegian government had formally requested Sweden to intervene militarily in Norway.

Stockholm, April 19 (AP) — The Germans have completely lost their respect for their money, among other things, as disaster closes down.

An incident aboard the ferry on which I traveled from Copenhagen to Malmo illustrates this. At the currency control desk I said that I still had a considerable sum in reichsmarks.

The German official said with a shrug of his shoulders. "If you have too much, throw it overboard; I don't want it."

Anything But Marks

The usual comment from German shopkeepers is, "Haven't you anything other than marks—bread or meat coupons, perhaps?" Germans want only things that have real value to them—coffee, alcohol, tobacco or gold.

The black market functions as never before. Without blinking an eye, a Hamburg doctor turned over a gold watch for three loaves of bread. He had a family, with children.

When the Americans stood at Erfurt and the Russians on the Oder, rye bread on the black market cost 150 marks a kilogram. (The prewar mark was quoted as 40 cents; a kilogram is 35 ounces.) Butter was 800 marks a kilogram. "Luxury" goods brought fantastic prices: Coffee, 1,000 marks a kilo; cigarettes of German manufacture, 300 marks for a package of 20.

Black Market In Open

Nobody has any inhibitions about the black market any longer. Even workers throw out a thousand marks for a bottle of schnapps.

The ups and downs in values and lack of confidence in money is one of the principal factors in a "doomsday feeling" that pervaded Germany and was shown in many forms. An auto mechanic stubbornly refused to take reichsmarks in payment for a job, but told me "remember me after the war."

Rumors have wings. Hence, everywhere stories are told about party bosses. But they aren't whispered anymore. They are spoken quite clearly in streetcars and subways. People froze too much this winter and had too little to eat to be cautious.

Brown-clad "Golden Pheasants" are no longer so arrogant. The *Volkssturmers* openly declare that they will take care of "these brown rascals" when the clock strikes 12.

No More Coffins

People have worked and saved to postpone the final hour and now even the dead are affected. Relief and rag collections took virtually everything left to the living and now even death's domain has been invaded—coffins are no longer available. The wood must be preserved for barricades and the war machine. A dead man may be taken to the grave in a borrowed coffin, but his relatives may not attend the burial. Grave diggers are charged with the responsibility of transferring the body from the borrowed coffin to a paper sack, which serves as the last resting place.

It is also a forbidden luxury to clothe dead bodies or dress them in shrouds. Textiles may not be wasted in graves, it is said. Think of the front.

Saved In Vain

An old woman who died in a neighboring house some time ago had saved her finest silk frock for the last journey. But her naked body was lowered into the grave in a paper sack. Not even soldiers are granted the relatively reasonable request to enter Valhalla in a "clean white shirt."

The people of Berlin are depressed as the result of bombings, bad sleep, little food, lack of electricity, food lines, worry and agony. This black depression first appeared in the great cities, where war's ghastly trials were the greatest. Berlin was pretty pale after the thirty-sixth consecutive bombing this spring.

On the thirty-seventh night only the most hardened could go to bed, violently cursing because the British failed to come punctually.

Shock When Raids Stop

Cessation of bombing was a shock to the nerves. It broke a steady series of bomb attacks, which everybody by that time considered automatic, and the effect was greater than the crash of a two-ton bomb. And the crash of a two-ton bomb should not be underestimated.

The lack of electricity also contributed to the depression. Radios need electricity, and without a radio you feel hopelessly lost in Berlin.

As a rule, police or other special stations are always working and you listen automatically to the incoming reports, casting a wary eye at the anti-aircraft map which can be found in every radio shop. The maps cost 50 cigarettes in bribes at the police station because they are military documents, but they are necessary as a nerve quieter.

Because electricity service was stopped for civilians, factories were forced to operate at night, when there was more current available for their purposes.

Gas Shut Off

Housewives were forbidden to cook with electricity, and then the gas was shut off. Officially it was supposed to be only a "reduction in pressure," but the reduction was so great that it was impossible to light even the smallest flame. Therefore, most people spent their time hunting fuel.

And in this the American and RAF bombers did the Berlin citizens a great service. Ruined buildings provided much fuel, because they were littered with splintered wood which could easily be carried home to the kitchen.

Standing in food lines is not new to the Germans. They did it before the war. But the food lines today are not like the earlier ones. The bread lines are enormous. Many shopowners hang out "sold out" signs early in the day to free themselves of angry amazons who want bread for their children.

[Copyright, 1945, by the Associated Press]

Germans' Faith In Own Money Gone, Observer Reports

An eyewitness of conditions in Germany on the eve of defeat and disaster was Olle Ollen, Berlin correspondent for the last three years of the Stockholm Morgontidningen. Having watched the decline of Nazism since 1942, he left the German capital last week.

By Olle Ollen

New Modes Of Thinking Urged By Finn Premier

Helsinki, April 19 (AP)—Premier Juho K. Paasikivi told the Finnish Parliament today that the newly formed Cabinet considered that "new modes of thinking among people of all classes must gain ground" in the [illegible] family field.

"Cultured life should be developed and cleared of all Chauvinistic and undemocratic elements," the Premier said in a speech outlining the new Government's views on Finland's future.

The foremost task of the Government, he said, will be the fulfillment of armistice terms with Russia.

Lack Of Bid To Poland Assailed In Moscow

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, April 19 (AP)—*Red Star* asserted today that the failure to invite representatives of the Polish provisional government to the San Francisco conference "has evoked the indignation of the Polish people."

The newspaper, quoting from the Polish paper *Robotnik* (The Worker) also said: "Only one government exists in Poland. This government has restored order in the country in a very short time, formed an administration, regulated the economic life, has begun to restore the nation and is conduct-

ing agrarian reform. It is not right to compare a group of London politicians, who quarrel among themselevs, to this single government of Polish people.

"Poland has a right to participate in the San Francisco conference. Poland has to be represented there by the provisional government of the Polish republic. Such is the will of the people."

Reports published in Moscow today said there was a growing demand among the Polish people for a treaty between Poland and the U.S.S.R. along the lines of the recent Yugoslav-Soviet pact signed by Marshal Tito during his recent visit to Moscow.

Warsaw Poles Reach Moscow

Moscow, April 19 (AP)—Boleslaw Beirut and Edward Osubka-Morawski, President and Premier of the Polish provisional government at Warsaw, arrived in Moscow today.

Ex-Gestapo Agent Executed in Greece

Athens, April 19 (A. P.).—George Exarchos, one-time Gestapo agent, was executed today on the Athens shooting range. Accused of having tortured his victims, Exarchos was sentenced by a special tribunal. He was the first of the Greek collaborationists to be executed.

Premier Bayatt's Government Resigns

Tehran, April 19 (AP)—The six-month-old government of Premier Morteza Quilikhan Bayatt has been forced to resign after failure to obtain the confidence of the Iranian Parliament, an official announcement said today.

[Moscow sources reported trade union demonstrations in Iran last month against some members of the Government.]

CHINESE CHECKING DRIVE AT AIR BASE

Defenders of Chihkiang Cut Up One of Japanese Spearheads That Are Pushing Westward

CHUNGKING, China, April 19 (AP)—The Chinese High Command said tonight that its forces were chopping up a Japanese spearhead menacing a United States air base at Chihkiang, 250 miles south of this wartime capital of China.

A communiqué admitted that the Japanese had struck westward to within sixty-five miles of Chihkiang, where it said the invaders were surrounded and the spearhead was being reduced.

The war bulletins also reported that the Chinese had opened the battle for the Japanese Honan Province stronghold of Shanghsien, 360 miles northeast of the capital, and had broken into its defenses at several points.

The Chinese made some gains eastward along the Lo River as they pressed toward the railway town of Loning, but they were driven from Hsihsiakow and heavy fighting raged in that sector.

The Chinese said fighting was in progress twenty-five miles north of Paoking in Hunan Province, from which the Japanese launched their present drive on the Chihkiang air base. The Japanese were throwing in a number of diversionary attacks, apparently trying to keep the Chinese from switching troops southward for the defense of Chihkiang.

The Chinese also reported successes Wednesday in northern Hupeh Province, where the recapture of Fancheng, 165 miles northwest of Hankow, restored to China's control all the points on the Han River occupied by the Japanese in their offensive.

At the same time, Chinese troops struck south, advancing twenty-five miles in the direction of Kingmen, one of the main bases of the Japanese drive in Hupeh Province.

Chinese Announce Recapture Of Fancheng

Chungking, April 19 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Fancheng, on the Han River, 165 miles northwest of Hankow, has been recaptured, completing reoccupation of all points on the river taken by the Japanese in their drive into northern Hupeh Province.

The United States 14th Air Force concentrated its attacks yesterday on Japanese columns pushing westward in Hunan Province toward the American airbase at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking. At last reports the enemy was about 100 miles from that important offensive base.

In Hupeh, Chinese striking south from Nanchang, 45 miles south of recaptured Laohokow, advanced 25 miles in the direction of Kingmen, one of the principal bases for the short-lived Japanese Hupeh drive.

Lieut. Guest In Chungking

Chungking, April 19 (AP)—Lieut. Winston Guest, USMC, celebrated American polo player, arrived here today for temporary duty with headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in the China theater.

Burma Oil Town Taken By British

Calcutta, April 19 (AP)—British troops striking southward on the east side of the Irrawaddy River in Burma today captured the oil town of Chauk and the villages of Singu and Salo.

Lessening of Japanese resistance was evidenced by the capture of these three towns in the oil field area. An RAF attack weakened the defenses of Singu, making its capture relatively easy. The British troops kept on moving south after the capture of Singu and there is a definite indication that the Japanese are withdrawing both of their flanks along the river.

In the Bangkok area, United States and RAF bombers destroyed important dock facilities and knocked out a canal system that the Japanese were using as a freight waterway to supplement their heavily damaged railroad transportation system.

British Capture Burmese Oil Town

Calcutta, April 19 (AP)—A British spearhead in Burma, pushing south into the Chauk-Yenangyaung oilfields area on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, has captured Singu and Chauk and enveloped Sale, an Irrawaddy steamer station, a Southeast Asia communiqué announced today.

The successes indicated a lessening enemy resistance in the area. Chauk, an oilfield town 35 miles southwest of Pakokku, was taken in an encircling movement from the south and east. To the north Singu fell after an air blow which softened up enemy defenses in the southern sector of the city. A British column overpowered the remaining Japanese and plunged on southward against slight opposition. The Japanese appeared to be withdrawing along both banks of the Irrawaddy.

South of Meiktila, meanwhile, the extent of the advances by armored columns still was cloaked in security secrecy, but progress was said to be satisfactory.

U.S. TROOPS OPEN ALL-OUT ASSAULT TO CLEAR OKINAWA

Thunderous Artillery Barrage Precedes Attack against Jap Lines.

LONG DEADLOCK ENDED

Americans Drive Wedges into Enemy Defenses in Drive on Naha.

GUAM, Friday, April 20.— (AP) Three American army divisions, totalling possibly 45,000 men, jumped off yesterday in an all-out assault against the deep, solid Japanese defenses of southern Okinawa island, the Navy disclosed today.

One of the heaviest big gun bombardments ever launched in support of amphibious troops preceded the big push, with battleships and cruisers helping field artillery, and a great cover of carrier planes protected the ground force.

Make Initial Gains

The Japanese fought back furiously with artillery and mortars but the Yanks made initial gains of 500 yards on one flank and 800 on the other. They captured the village of Machinato.

The operation ended a 13-day deadlock on the southern Okinawa front, where the Nipponese have been holding the Yanks with a defense setup four miles or more in depth and extending all the way across the island, about 8,000 yards.

An artillery duel has raged unabated along the front since April 16.

Locked in the battle are the American Seventh, 27th and 96th divisions of the Tenth army. Their jumpoff place was about 4 1-2 miles north of Naha on the west coast and 3 1-2 miles from Yonabaru on the east coast.

There was little possibility of a quick breakthrough because the defense extends all the way to Naha and the terrain is suited to the enemy's kind of fighting. It is cut up by ravines and terraces. The Nipponese were entrenched in interlocking trench and pillbox systems and blockhouses.

Further progress by the Marines on northern Okinawa and by Army forces on Ie island, to the west, was reported.

Mustangs Attack Airfield

Nimitz also announced a raid by Army Mustangs yesterday on Atsugi airfield in the Tokyo area, in which 21 enemy planes were shot down, two others probably, 26 planes destroyed on the ground and 35 others damaged aloft or aground. A large cargo ship was left sinking and a medium sized ship was set afire. The Mustangs met moderate to intense ack-ack.

Marine Corsairs and Hellcats attacked installations in the Palau islands and Helldivers hit a Japanese airstrip on Yap island in the western Carolines.

American Army, Navy and Marine casualties for the Okinawa campaign from March 18, when carrier aircraft started pounding Japanese defenses, to April 18 totaled 7,988, including 1,482 dead, 4,750 wounded and 1,756 missing, yesterday's headquarters communique reported.

Ie island, a small body with a big airfield three miles west of Motobu peninsula, has been overrun by the 77th (Statue of Liberty) division except for the 557-foot Mt. Degusugu area on the southeast coast, where remnants of the Japanese garrison were making a last stand.

Tokyo radio raised its figures of destruction wrought on American naval forces supporting the invasion of Okinawa, only 325 miles south of Nippon's home shores, with the unconfirmed claim that Japanese suicide pilots had sunk or damaged 323 war vessels since March 23.

American headquarters have reported the loss of four destroyers to the enemy's death-diving fliers, but said no major fleet units have been sunk by them.

Marines Sweep North End Of Okinawa

Guam, April 19 (AP)—American Navy, Army and Marine casualties of 7,988 in the Okinawa campaign were reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today, as United States Marines overran the northern end of that strategic island and doughboys virtually ended the conquest of little Ie Islet offshore.

The casualty toll, as of yesterday, was 1,482 dead, 4,750 wounded and 1,756 missing. This dated back to March 18 when Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes first began sweeping the Ryukyus and Japan itself to soften the way for the Easter morning invasion of Okinawa.

9,108 Japs Killed

Japanese dead in the ground fighting on Okinawa alone were 9,108 killed and 391 made prisoner, counted up to midnight last Friday. Considerable heavy fighting has been in progress since then.

Naval casualties of 4,700 for this action exceeded those of the Army and the Marines for the first time in the Pacific war. The 1,400-ship invasion armada for days was under heavy Japanese air attack, including crash dives by *Kamikaze* (suicide) pilots. Four United States destroyers were acknowledged sunk and other fleet units were damaged.

The navy total was 989 officers and enlisted men killed, 2,200 wounded and 1,491 missing. Soldiers and Marines of the new 10th Army suffered 493 dead, 2,530 wounded and 265 missing.

May Be Reduced

The figures of naval missing may be reduced, for many men likely have been rescued by other ships.

Nimitz's casualty figures, surprisingly heavy in view of the lightness of the initial opposition, compared with United States Marine casualties of 19,938 on Iwo Jima, the bloodiest conquest of the Pacific war. Seizure of Saipan in the Marianas cost 16,525 American casualties.

Tenth Army figures included those for the invasion of eight Kerama islands off the southern tip of Okinawa, Okinawa itself and Ie Island, 4,000 yards off the west-central coast.

On Ie fifteen Americans have been killed and 73 wounded in the three days of the invasion.

The Yanks had a firm grasp on the 10-square-mile islet and were eradicating Japanese from dug-in positions and pillboxes. In three days 388 Japanese were killed on Ie.

Jap Line Still Holds

Tired and dirty-faced doughboys on southern Okinawa still were trying to crack the tough" Little Siegfried Line," four miles north of the capital city of Naha, amid a bitter and prolonged artillery exchange.

Even at night, Japanese 150-mm. shells were falling into American lines every fifteen minutes. Not since April 10 has Maj. Gen. R. Hodge's 24th Corps advanced on this irregular front stretching five miles across the southern end of the island.

This natural defense barrier, honeycombed with pillboxes designed for interlocking fire, was under constant American artillery, naval bombardment and strafing rocket attacks from the air.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's 3d Marine Amphibious Corps reached the northern end of Okinawa yesterday and mopped up pockets of resistance on the Motobu Peninsula, which juts off the northwest coast.

On Motobu the Japanese were battling back fiercely from mountain caves. One hill changed hands twice before the Marines took control.

AMERICAN TROOPS INVADE BALABAC

Landing Threatens Borneo, 45 Miles Away, Yanks Drive Toward Davao.

MANILA, Friday, April 20—(AP) American troops in a fresh threat to Borneo invaded Balabac island, 45 miles north of that oil-rich area, Wednesday. Other infantrymen swept 22 miles inland from their new southern Mindanao beachhead to within 52 air miles of the important city of Davao.

Balabac, about 10 miles in length, is across a narrow channel from American-held Palawan. Northern Borneo is menaced also from the east by Yank forces on Tawitawi, 30 miles away in the Sulu archipelago.

Advance on Mindanao

On Mindanao, Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th division, strongly supported by aircraft, moved 15 miles south of the Parang beachhead established with little opposition Tuesday to capture the Cotabato provincial capital of the same name. Then they drove 22 miles inland to Lumopog.

The sweep south from Parang was an amphibious shore-to-shore operation which Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today took "full advantage of the surprise of our landings."

Other Yanks who landed 35 miles north of Parang captured the Malabang airdrome and quickly put it into operation.

Davao, prime hemp port of the Philippines and one of the best har-

bors in the archipelago, apparently was the target of an overland drive. A good highway traverses Cotabato province.

This southern Mindanao area, hotbed of Japanese activity before the war, has an estimated 50,000 enemy troops and thousands of Nipponese civilians. Guerrillas have been active there and strongly aided the new Mindanao invasion. Yanks already have cleaned out most of Zamboanga province, to the west across Moro gulf.

On Luzon, a tank-supported Japanese counterattack at Baguio was thrown back and the tanks destroyed as Yanks of 33rd division tightened their encirclement and destruction of isolated strongholds surrounding the Philippine summer capital.

Medium bombers and fighters raked the area, with 300 tons of bombs in support of the ground operations.

In the air war, heavy and medium bombers dropped 257 tons of explosives on Formosa air bases and rail facilities, destroying many grounded aircraft, while patrol planes sank a transport loaded with troops in the China Sea.

Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines reported from Mindanao that Woodruff's troops, after securing a 35-mile beachhead between Malabang and Parang on Illana bay, had advanced 6,000 yards south along the highway to Cotabato.

The new Mindanao amphibious thrust was made across Mopo gulf from previously occupied Zamboanga peninsula.

Jap Colony Periled On Mindanao

Manila, April 19 (AP)—A second American landing on Mindanao focused new attention today on that second most important Philippine island, where the Japanese have been established since long before the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific.

Yanks of Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Division drove ashore Tuesday at Malabang and Parang, on the east shore of Illana Bay, against light initial opposition and seized 35 miles of coast line.

The new landing poses a direct threat to the most nearly Japanized part of the Philippines, in and around Davao province, which has been a settlement for immigrant Nipponese for many years.

6,000-Yard Gain

Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines, who went ashore in the first wave, said the doughboys advanced 6,000 yards in a few hours, drawing only negligible defense fire, but that they probably would meet tougher going w they move toward the main hi way leading to the insular capi Davao city, 85 miles to the eas

The first American casualty v a colonel who was shot in the ba by a sniper near the Nituan Riv Brynes reported. Two hours earli Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberge commander of the 8th Army, had passed the spot. The sniper and two companians were killed quickly. A few other snipers were flushed from foxholes, but no organized resistance was encountered in the initial operations.

Building Of Bridge

The biggest job of the day fell to the engineers, who worked through a drizzle to span the Nituan River with a pontoon bridge for the drive toward Cotabato and the highway. The Japanese destroyed a bridge across the Nituan and another across the Simuay River farther south.

The Yanks went ashore in fair weather, but an afternoon downpour slowed progress. Nevertheless some units served a hot supper, with fresh biscuits—something new in Philippine landings.

Units under Col. Thomas E. Clifford, of Ronceverte, W.Va., quickly overran Parange Village and secured a beachhead position in 90 minutes, Brines reported.

The highway is only five miles from the beach positions.

The previous Mindanao landing was on the Zamboanga Peninsula March 10 by the 41st Division. They took the strategic port of Zamboanga City and most of the peninsula, but a stretch of wild, mountainous country separated them from the prewar Japanese settlement area.

Military sources estimated the number of Nipponese troops on Mindanao Island at three divisions, or about 50,000 men. This, however, takes no account of the great number of Japanese civilians.

A guerrilla division under Col. Wendell W. Fertig, of Boulder, Col., was credited with dislocating enemy defenses and facilitating the landing.

Fertig's guerrillas joined the doughboys shortly after the landing, which was preceded by a bombardment from cruisers and destroyers under Rear Admiral Ralph Riggs, of Amarillo, Texas.

Cotabato Goal

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent with Eichelberger, said the Yanks prepared to advance on Cotabato, principal city on Illana Bay.

On Luzon island, American troops continued their cleanup of Nipponese positions on the outskirts of Baguio.

The 5th Air Force continued its raids on Formosa April 15 and 16. A Navy bomber sank a 10,000-ton tanker off the coast of Foochow, China. Army Mustangs hit small boats on the Canton River.

Pyle Will Rest Alongside G. I.s Who Loved Him

Army Chaplain to Conduct Simple Ceremony on Ie for Fallen War Writer

IE ISLAND, Ryukyus, April 20 (Friday) (AP).—Taps will sound for Ernie Pyle at 11 a. m. today (10 p. m. Thursday, Eastern War Time).

Near the scenes of the battle he hated, but which drew him to the world's front lines to report the life of America's G. I. Joes, he will be laid to rest with simple military ceremony.

Resting place of the noted war correspondent, who was killed in action Wednesday on this obscure island, will be alongside fallen soldiers such as loved him the world over because he made himself one of them.

The ceremony will be conducted by Army Chaplain N. B. Saucier, of Coffeyville, Miss. It was Chaplain Saucier and four volunteer litter bearers who risked death to bring back Pyle from the roadside ambush where he fell, victim of a Japanese machine-gunner.

Chaplain Saucier and the litter bearers crawled 125 yards across open ground and under enemy fire, according to Corporal Alexander Roberts, of 39 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York, a former "New York Daily News" photographer, who went with the group to make pictures.

Three tanks went forward to get Pyle, Roberts said, but because of intense machine-gun fire which kept tankmen inside, they were forced to stop 125 yards from where Pyle lay.

Chaplain Saucier had orders to get Pyle but not to risk any more lives, and to wait until dark if necessary. Four litter bearers volunteered to make the attempt. They were Corporal Robert Toaz, of Huntington, L. I.; Corporal Paul Shapiro, of Passaic, N. J.; Sergeant Minter Moore, of Elkins, W. Va., and Sergeant Arthur J. Austin, of Tekamah, Neb.

Because of enemy fire, the litter men crawled in a small, roadside ditch until they reached Pyle. On the way back they crawled on their hands and knees, holding the litter a few inches off the ground.

PYLE WILL LIE ALONGSIDE G. I.'S

Simple Military Burial on Ie for Reporter.

Ie Island, Ryukyus, April 19 (A. P.).—Ernie Pyle will be buried with simple military honors here tomorrow alongside G. I. Joes, his friends and comrades in life and death.

Army Chaplain N. B. Saucier of Coffeyville, Miss., who went with litter bearers under Japanese fire to recover the body of the famed author and war correspondent, will officiate at the ceremony. It will be at 11 A. M. (10 P. M., Thursday, April 19, United States Eastern war time.)

4 Crawl 125 Yards Under Fire To Recover Pyle's Body

Ie Shima, April 18 (AP—Delayed)—An Army chaplain and four of the heroic stretcher bearers so often paid tribute by Ernie Pyle today crawled 125 yards across open ground under enemy fire to bring back the war correspondent's body.

Corporal Alexander Roberts, of New York city, a former New York *News* cameraman who went with the group to make pictures, told the story.

Three tanks went forward to get Pyle's body. Roberts said, but because of intense machine-gun fire that kept tankmen inside, they had to stop 125 yards from where Pyle lay.

Chaplain N. B. Saucier, of Coffeyville, Miss., had orders to get the body but not to risk any more lives, and to wait until dark if necessary. Four litter bearers volunteered to make the attempt. They were Corporal Robert Toaz, of Huntington, N.Y.; Corporal Paul Shapiro, of Passaic, N.J.; Sergt. Minter Moore, of Elkins, W.Va., and Sergt. Arthur J. Austin, of Tekamah, Neb.

Because of enemy fire, they crawled in a small, roadside ditch until they reached the body.

On the way back the littermen crawled on their hands and knees, holding the litter a few inches off the ground.

to bring the public the full story of the war."

Noting the high regard in which Pyle was held by soldiers of all ranks, Stimson said that "they liked him because he talked their language; they trusted him because he reported them faithfully to the public at home."

Admiral Honors Writer.

Aboard an Amphibious Flagship off Ie Jima, April 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Rear Admiral L. F. Reifsnider, commander of the Ie Shima attack force, issued this statement on the death of Ernie Pyle:

"I pause a moment to pay homage to Ernie Pyle. The news was just flashed to my flagship as I watched the fighting here on Ie Shima. Ernie Pyle was 'killed in action' just as truly as many other brave men out there in the Pacific who are blazing the way to Tokyo through these Japanese strongholds. He died in action while serving his fellow countrymen."

Stimson Praises Pyle.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today the death of Ernie Pyle "has focused attention once more on the heroic character of the service required of correspondents in this war." He noted that Pyle, who was killed by Japanese gunfire on Island of Ie Tuesday, was the twenty-third American war correspondent officially reported killed while serving with the Army or Navy since the beginning of the war. Others have been reported missing and still others wounded, Stimson said at his weekly news conference.

"These casualties are inevitable among men who must see the war at first hand in order to fulfill their assignments," Stimson said." They are part of the price which is paid by press and radio

Fires On Northern Okinawa Laid To Japs

Okinawa, April 19 (AP—Delayed)—Village fires of mysterious origin have blossomed throughout northern Okinawa, and a 10th Army spokesman suggested today they may be the result of a typically short-sighted Japanese scorched earth policy.

Onna, a squalid village on the Ishikawa isthmus below Motobu Peninsula, was destroyed in the latest blaze. It was the third largest Okinawan village captured by American forces. Onna had been in American hands for more than a week and was unoccupied, although a large Marine camp had been established nearby.

American troops found village houses too dirty to use, but some Okinawans had been permitted to return to them.

Meatless Tuesdays? He Can't Believe It

Manila, April 19 (AP)—All day long a coast guardsman loaded sides of beef into a landing barge. At first they were light as pork chops, but as the day lengthened they became as heavy as millstones.

Tugging at the last quarter of beef, the coast guardsman grunted: "Whatever became of those meatless Tuesdays."

SINK 44 JAP SHIPS

Canberra, April 19 (A. P.).—Australian flyers destroyed forty - four Japanese ships and damaged seventy - eight in the first three months of 1945, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford announced today, adding that the R. A. A. F. was depriving the beleaguered Japanese garrisons in the Southwest Pacific of badly needed supplies and contributing to the safety of the left flank of the American forces driving toward Japan.

Most Famous Prisoner, Prestes, Freed in Brazil

Was in Jail 9 Years for Leading Revolt Against Vargas

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 19 (AP).—Luiz Carlos Prestes, South America's most famous political prisoner, was freed yesterday after nine years in jail.

Serving sentences totaling forty years, Prestes was released under a general amnesty decree signed by President Getulio Vargas, freeing political enemies who were imprisoned as far back as 1935 and granting political exiles the right to return to Brazil.

Prestes was imprisoned after his Communist-urged unsuccessful revolt against the Vargas regime in November, 1935.

A scholar and soldier, he first gained fame in Brazil as leader of the colorful "Columna Prestes," a band of wandering revolutionaries who roamed the backlands for nearly three years after the unsuccessful 1924 Sao Paulo revolution. He fought for land distribution and social security, and gained much support from the masses.

Prestes later embraced Communism and went to Moscow. He returned to Brazil early in 1935, disguised as a Portuguese laborer. The revolution came that November. Prestes was arrested and prosecuted the following March.

During his prison term he was held virtually incomunicado, and until recently all mention of him in the press, radio, books or mail was forbidden by the government.

Duke Passes Up Offers To Buy U.S. Property

Nassau, Bahamas, Apr.l 19 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor has no intention of purchasing property in the United States, despite a flood of real estate offers.

Major Gray Phillips, aide de camp to the Duke, said today "in view of persistent rumors to the effect that the Duke and Duchess intend buying property in America, the Duke wishes to state he has no intention of doing so."

Phillips revealed that the Duke was constantly receiving offers on property in the United States.

The Duke, who resigned his post as Governor of the Bahamas in March, is expected to leave Nassau either the latter part of this month or early May. They will visit first in the United States before going to the Duke's ranch in Canada.

Kawasaki 'Devastated' By B-29's, Japs Admit

San Francisco, April 19 (AP)—Radio Tokyo admitted tonight the industrial city of Kawasaki, just south of Tokyo, had been "devastated" by American Superfortress raids last week end.

The broadcast said 40 per cent of factory workers in Kawasaki were "victims of the ravages of war" but that the remainder stayed on the job "with the battle-cry, 'send more planes to Okinawa'."

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393 U.S. Warships Hit, Japanese Claim

San Francisco, April 19 (AP)—Tokyo radio today claimed, without confirmation, that *Kamikaze* (suicide) air attacks against "enemy" naval forces at Okinawa had sunk or damaged 393 warships since March 23.

American communiqués have listed only the loss of one destroyer, although acknowledging damage to other fleet units.

The Japanese broadcast, picked up here, claimed 21 aircraft carriers, 19 battleships, 16 battleships or cruisers, 26 "large-type warships," 55 cruisers and 53 destroyers had been sunk or damaged, aside from scores of "unknown-type warships" and smaller vessels.

Another Tokyo broadcast heard by the Blue Network said "the majority of the Allied task forces in the Okinawa waters have been destroyed by our continued serious assaults." This version said American naval strength around Okinawa "was reduced to" 156 warships, with seven battleships as the nucleus.

Gen. Teramoto Given Japanese Air Post

San Francisco, April 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kumaichi Teramoto, former assistant attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, has been named director of the Imperial Army Aviation Headquarters, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today. Teramoto succeeds Gen. Korechika Anami, who became War Minister.

DARK PICTURE PAINTED BY JAPANESE RADIO

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—(AP) The Tokyo radio today painted a dark picture for Japan.

A Domei news agency broadcast said the nation is in the throes of "grave calamities both at home and abroad," confronted by a war situation that is "becoming fierce in the extreme."

It offered no solace but warned American attacks on the homeland would increase in intensity against a people that already "are prone to become dazed and stunned."

A portion of the enemy capital has been "completely ruined" by American air raids, one commentator bluntly admitted. This, he added, had given war workers an added incentive to speed aircraft production.

15,000 Frisco Tickets

San Francisco, April 19 (AP)—The United States State Department will issue 15,000 free tickets for plenary sessions of the world security conference opening Wednesday and the applications probably will be on a "first come, first served" basis.

Lincoln White, department press aide, said he also hopes to be able to allot another 10,000 admissions to commission sessions in the Opera House and the Veterans' Memorial Auditorium.

Monsignor Urges Dumbarton Change

San Francisco, April 19 (AP)—Amendment of the Dumbarton Oaks Charter to give every nation, regardless of size or power, "assurance of its right to life, entegrity and independence" was urged here last night by Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, of the Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

The church leader recommended such action at the San Francisco World Security Conference, which opens next Wednesday. Ten thousand persons heard his address in Civic Auditorium.

The need, he said, is to supplant demands for more than one vote and absolute veto by one nation. Right of legislation would be given to the General Assembly as a result.

AVENGE YANKS, HALSEY URGES

Demands Death Of Jap Officer For Each GI Murdered

New York, April 19 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey has called for the death of a Japanese officer—"two ranks higher"—for every one of "our men who was murdered" in the Pacific war.

This retribution would be a peace price for Japanese authorities, in a postwar plan which also would impose an indefinite armistice, without a peace treaty, and military, rather than civil, control.

The plan to control Japan was evolved out of discussions with his staff, and Halsey refers to it as "this plan of ours." It is published under his name, as told to Frank D. Morris, *Collier's* Pacific Fleet correspondent, in the current issue of the magazine.

Punishment Proposed

Halsey proposes punishment of "all Japs guilty of war crimes, without respect for rank or high position," singling out Field Marshal Juichi Terauchi, "the beast who was in command during the 'death march' of our prisoners on Bataan," and General Yamashita, who commanded the Japanese forces in the Philippines.

"Every one of them, right down the line, ought to get his just deserts," says Halsey. "I believe that for every one of our men who was murdered, officially or otherwise, a Jap officer, two ranks higher, should suffer the death penalty.

"Most of the Jap atrocity stories you hear about are not exaggerations. We have documented proof that some of our Marines on Guadalcanal were vivisected by the enemy—and I mean really vivisected.

Cites Violations Of Nuns

"It is no rumor that nuns in the Solomons were subjected to 48 hours of continuous rape and then had their throats cut by the Japs. We also found definite signs of cannibalism on Guadalcanal, and on Leyte, among the Japs themselves. . . ."

The long armistice, which would be needed for time to educate the Japanese out of their way of thinking and keep them in line, Halsey says, would be under the control of the Allied nations with a supreme commander in charge.

The commander would be given "a free hand, with no interference from outside—meaning of course, from well-intentioned but misguided civil governments."

UNRRA "Just Behind" Army, Official Says

New York, April 19 (AP)—Hugh Jackson, of Washington, D.C., an UNRRA official, said today that the agency was working in all parts of Europe, "moving up just behind the army."

In a statement, Jackson said "the Army is still in control of supplies on the continent, but UNRRA teams are moving up just behind the army and working particularly among displaced people in these areas under army supervision."

The Army, he said, "controls supplies but our people aid in the distribution and application of medical supplies."

U. S. IS FIRM ON POLAND; REJECTS RUSSIA'S DEMAND

State Department Stands By Accord Reached at Crimea Conference.

BRITAIN EXPECTED TO AGREE

Showdown Awaits Arrival Here Tomorrow or Saturday of Commissar Molotov.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—The State Department stood firm today against Russia's demand that the Polish provisional government in Warsaw be invited to San Francisco.

The Moscow request had been repeated in a diplomatic note to Secretary of State Stettinius yesterday. It was flatly rejected in a State Department statement which said that only a reorganized Polish government, "formed in accordance with the Crimea agreement," should be admitted to the United Nations conference.

The statement said, "Poland is a member of the United Nations and of right should be at San Francisco."

However, the United States is standing pat on the Yalta agreement and it is expected that Britain will quickly express a similar view.

The American and British Ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, began conferences in Washington today on the Polish situation.

The probability of a showdown when Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov arrives here Friday or Saturday increased with this latest development.

The State Department's statement read:

"The note which has been received from the Soviet Government reiterates the Soviet request that the present provisional government now functioning in Warsaw be invited to send representatives to the conference at San Francisco.

"Poland is a member of the United Nations and of right should be at San Francisco. However, the view of the United States Government remains that an invitation to the conference at San Francisco should be extended only to a new provisional government on national unity formed in accordance with the Crimea agreement."

U.S. AGAIN REJECTS RUSSIAN DEMAND

Officials Worried Polish Issue May Affect Unity at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) The United States turned down for the second time today Russia's demand that the Warsaw provisional government of Poland be invited to San Francisco.

The resultant impasse left officials worried about the possible effects on the United Nations meeting, called to draft plans for a world organization.

The State department, announcing rejection of the twice-made Soviet proposal for acceptance of the Moscow-sponsored regime, took the position that "only a new provisional government of national unity formed in accordance with the Crimea agreement" should have a place at San Francisco.

The Polish issue, storm center of western Allied relations with Russia, promised to be top on the list of difficult subjects to be tackled by Big Three foreign ministers this week-end.

Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov is expected here Friday or Saturday. The American and British ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, are already here to advise their foreign secretaries on the tense Polish situation.

Moscow has given no indication of how far it is prepared to go in insisting that the Warsaw government be invited to San Francisco, but the grave possibility lurked that the Russians might withdraw from the meeting, only a week away, rather than back down.

Most opinion here was that this government has gone as far as it can by agreeing to accept a coalition of the Soviet-sponsored group and "other democratic elements."

American officials kept up slim hopes that a new Polish government could still be agreed upon in time for it to send representatives to San Francisco before the United Nations meeting closes.

Other tense questions will have to be taken up by the Big Three.

That list includes international trusteeship for former mandates and territories to be taken from the Axis. This has been hotly debated within the American delegation and must now be taken to the other top Allies.

There is increasing evidence that the Russians will stand firm on their demand for three votes in the assembly of the proposed world organization and fight it through with the Yalta-pledged support of the United States and Britain.

Unconfirmed reports give rise to the possibility that Russia, in secret negotiation with underground Poles, might spring a new government of Poland which it would announce as conforming to the Yalta agreement.

Truman Himself May Take Hand In Polish Row

Washington, April 19 (AP)—President Truman may take a direct hand in an effort to settle the dispute over a new Polish Government before the San Francisco United Nations conference opens.

The efforts of a three-nation commission have failed and the matter has been left to a meeting of Big Three foreign ministers here this week end.

The question of forming a provisional government representing all factions of Poles will be the first tackled when Secretary of State Stettinius, British Foreign Secretary Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov meet tomorrow or Saturday.

Envoys Arrive From Moscow

They are expected to receive direct reports from W. Averell Harriman, American ambassador to Moscow, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British envoy there. Harriman and Clark-Kerr arrived by plane last night. Molotov is en route.

The American and British ambassadors had been seeking in Moscow to carry out with Molotov the Big Three agreement at Yalta to arrange new regime that could start off with representation at the San Francisco meeting to form an international peace-keeping organization.

But there are sharp indications that disagreements have lifted this problem to the higher diplomatic level of foreign ministers.

May Go Still Higher

It may well reach an even higher plane of transocean discussion among President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin if it is to be settled before the Frisco parley opens April 25.

Few here think Molotov will be able to give any final answer for his Government without first consulting Stalin. Thus far Stalin apparently has stood firm in the demand that, lacking an agreement, the Soviet-supported Warsaw Polish Government be represented at San Francisco.

That was reported to be the tenor of a new note Stettinius said yesterday he had received from Russia. He did not announce its contents.

The United States and Britain have already rejected similar demands and there is every indication that President Truman intends to adopt a firm policy toward further Moscow requests.

Trusteeship Problem

The foreign ministers will also study the question of trusteeship

for territory wrested from the enemy, a subject on which the American delegation to San Francisco apparently reached no agreement yesterday.

The delegates will continue their discussions when they arrive on the West Coast, but the Big Three foreign ministers hope in the meantime to work out some sort of compromise.

More Demand Jap Isles Be Kept

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Washington, April 19 (AP) — Demands that the United States keep Japanese islands in the Pacific after the war overshadowed House debate today on a $24,879,510,546 Navy appropriation bill.

Slated for unopposed passage late in the day, the bill to provide funds for the fiscal year starting July 1 received scant attention amid the increasing clamor for positive steps to take over without restriction such Pacific outposts as the Marshall and Caroline islands, Iwo Jima, Saipan and Okinawa.

Until United States forces moved in, the Japanese owned or held under League of Nations mandate all these islands. They have little economic value but are strategically situated for military control of the Pacific.

Navy Wants Islands Kept

Members of the Appropriations Committee handling naval funds said privately that the turn of House debate would strengthen the position of navy officials when the time comes to determine what shall be done with the islands. These officials, they said, expressed the view during closed hearings on the appropriation bill that the United States should keep the islands.

Another suggestion has been for a system of international trusteeships.

The House applauded vigorously yesterday when Representative Wadsworth, of New York, high ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that the United States "must occupy and hold strategic points" in the Pacific. Not, he said, because of any desire for territorial expansion, but to discharge this country's responsibility to keep peace in the Pacific as "the most trusted nation."

Opposes Joint Control

Wadsworth said he could not "conceive of our allies objecting to it," adding that suggestions that the islands be placed under jurisdiction of an international organization "should give us pause."

"I think it will be encumbent upon us to hold those strong-points ourselves in order to hold that position in the Far East which all Asiatics want us to hold," he said.

"Amen from our side," interjected Representative Plumley (R., Vt.) after several Democrats had applauded Wadsworth's views.

Frisco Group Debating

Representative Thomas (D., Texas) told the House the Navy believes there should be no joint control of the islands and hopes the State Department will adopt the same attitude. The subject has been before the American delegation to the United Nations conference for some time, apparently without decision.

Legislation for outright annexation of islands vital for the defense of the Pacific is awaiting committee action in the House. Should forthcoming diplomatic discussions reveal a trend toward international control of the islands, backers of the legislation have said they would demand immediate congressional action to forestall it.

BROADER TRADE POLICY BACKED

NelsonRockefeller at House Committee Hearing.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—The extension and broadening of the nation's reciprocal trade program was urged today by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, as a keystone in the Americas good-neighbor policy. He told the House Ways and Means Committee that improved economies in other nations would mean larger markets for American goods and not destructive competition.

The Assistant Secretary, who is in charge of Latin-American affairs, testified as committee Republicans, solidly against any further tariff-trimming, claimed sufficient Democratic support to defeat the proposal.

"The reciprocal trade program," Mr. Rockefeller said, "is viewed by the Latin American countries as one of the most tangible evidences of the good-neighbor policy." He voiced "unqualified support" of the administration's proposal for broader duty-cutting authority in reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations.

Republican's Criticism.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), the committee's Republican leader, inquired into the amount of United States wartime expenditures in Latin America, asserting that this Government had financed the establishment of a steel plant in Brazil, he told Mr. Rockefeller "you're telling us the more self-sustaining we make other nations the more they will buy from us."

In reply, Mr. Rockefeller cited that American trade with Canada has grown as Canada's economy and standard of living have improved. He contended that the same would be true with other nations.

Despite Republican claims to the contrary, administrationists voiced confidence that the appeal of Cordell Hull and the stand by President Truman had rallied sufficient strength to assure the new executive a victory in his first congressional battle.

Try War Criminals Now, Is Plea

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) called today for an immediate start on war-crime trials, with recently captured Franz von Papen as the first defendant.

Celler, member of the House Judiciary Committee, said that Papen—"as a Nazi jackal thug who helped engineer two wars"—should receive a prompt "drum head court-martial" trial and punishment.

Includes Krupp And Zapp

Similarly, he added, trials should be arranged without delay for Alfred Krupp, leading German industrialist; Manfred Zapp, Nazi propagandist; Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, the Kaiser's son, and Field Marshal Mackensen, other captured German leaders.

Papen, former German Chancellor and ace Nazi diplomat, was seized last week.

Terming him "a Junkers of evil memory ousted from this country for his intrigues at the beginning of the first World War," Celler added:

"If Papen had been punished as a war criminal after the last war, he might not have been in a position to continue his wily intrigues" leading up to this one.

"Must Show We Mean It"

"Something must be done right away, because we will be taking more and more war criminals into custody every day now," Celler asserted. "We have been promising they would face justice and we must show we mean it."

Celler called on the State Department either to send Herbert G. Pell back to London to represent this country on the United Nations War Crimes Commission or some one else "with courage to bring the criminals to trial." Pell was recalled some months ago with the explanation that Congress failed to renew funds for United States participation on the commission. Additional funds since have been approved.

BREWSTER FINDS TRUMAN EQUIPPED

APR 20 1945

Augusta, Me., April 19 (A. P.).—United States Senator Owen Brewster (R.-Me.) said today that if the "unanimous recommendations of the Truman committee under the chairmanship of Senator Truman are applied by President Truman in the conduct of our Government, a revolution will take place in Washington."

Senator Brewster spoke before the Maine Republican State Committee. In explanation of his use of "revolution," he said the Truman committee, of which he was a member, "constantly pressed for reorganization in all governmental setups we have, as have Republicans."

"Republicans will not hesitate," he said, "to press those measures that seem essential for the salvation of America and the reconstruction period, but they will find in the report of the Truman committee ample support for many of the measures that will emerge.

"Slaying the Goliath of surgeoning bureaucracy was the primary mission of the Truman committee and the pruning of the tangled administrative tree that has developed in the fertile soil of a worldwide war.

"Only in this pruning can financial solvency be restored and for this task no one is better equipped with understanding and backbone than the new President of the United States. In this great task the President may well count upon the support of Republicans everywhere."

Southerners Warn Truman On FEPC

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Trouble was foreseen today for President Truman if his congressional leaders insist on establishing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Several Southern legislators expressed this view as the House Rules Committee reopened hearings on a bill to create such an agency.

The FEPC is now on a temporary basis, financed from the executive department budget.

"Would Create Disunity"

"The passage of this bill would create so much disunity in this country that President Truman's Administration would be wrecked," declared Representative Manasco (D., Ala.) before he left for a trip to Europe.

"If there is any move to insist on passage of the FEPC bill it can't help but arouse bad feeling among Southerners," asserted Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.)

"Our feeling is that we should start doing something to help encourage employers to start planning for millions of postwar jobs, rather than hinder them by creating an agency with arbitrary powers over them."

Petition Move Threatened

House leaders would not say whether pressure would be brought to force action on the issue. But Chairman Norton (D., N.J.) of the House Labor Committee said she would continue to fight for the bill.

Mrs. Norton announced that if the Rules Committee declined to give her a green light she would file a petition to discharge it from further responsibility. If 218 members signed such a petition the bill would automatically be brought to the floor for action.

TARIFF CUT HIT BY REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, April 19 — (AP) Republicans quoted Jefferson, Hamilton and McKinley, and brought up the biblical strong man Samson, in opposing today the administration's program for deeper tariff cuts.

On the other hand, Nelson A. Rockefeller, assistant state secretary, urged the extension of the nation's reciprocal trade program, with new duty-cutting powers, as a vital element in the good neighbor policy of the Americas.

The scene of the new struggle over the ancient tariff issue was a hearing of the House Ways and Means committee. The 10 committee Republicans had organized solidly against the legislation and Rep. Knutson (R.-Minn.) predicted enough Democrats would go along to defeat the proposal. Conversely, Rep. Robertson (D.-Va.) said he would be surprised if one committee Democrat joined the Republicans.

Rep. Jenkins (R.-Ohio) did most of the quoting of early American presidents in an effort to justify tariff protection for American industry, and he said Samson was the world's strong man "until he dissipated his strength."

Rockefeller replied that the early Americans had the problem of developing industry in a predominently agricultural country, but that now the United States is the world's greatest industrial nation, and must make mutual arrangements with other nations, so that trade barriers are broken down, and more American goods can be consumed abroad.

The assistant secretary, in charge of Latin-American affairs, testified:

"The reciprocal trade program is viewed by the Latin American countries as one of the most tangible evidences of the good neighbor policy. We have helpful wartime friends in the Americas because we previously gave them a solid basis for friendship."

He said tariffs can be adjusted downward, in mutual arrangements with other nations, so as to mean larger markets for American goods and without any material injury to specific American industries.

Rep. Knutson replied: "You're telling us the more self sustaining we make other nations the more they will buy from us."

THOMAS CALLS TRUMAN 'POLITICAL ACCIDENT'

NEW YORK, April 19 — (AP) Norman Thomas, four-time Socialist candidate for president, said today that President Harry S. Truman was "a political accident" who never had shown "any grasp of great political issues."

Writing in the Socialist weekly, the Call, Thomas said the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's "love of politics and confidence in himself as a player of the game" were "largely responsible" for Truman's elevation, adding:

The new President, Thomas said, is "a political accident, a personally honest but completely blind and insensitive henchman of one of the worst bosses in recent American history."

Thomas said President Truman's first address to Congress was an attempt at the "hallowing of all of Roosevelt's policies by death." He added that there was nothing "wise or holy about unconditional surrender or the Yalta agreement."

TRUMAN SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT BILLS

APR 20 1945

New President Moves for Close Cooperation with Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 19 — (AP) President Truman, keeping up the prodigious work schedule he has followed since he was sworn in rounded out one week in office today with a demonstration of his intention to work with Congress.

While giving full evidence of his cooperative attitude in a meeting with Democratic leaders of both Houses, the new chief executive at the same time made it clear he is not retiring from the field. Rather, he stepped into the current legislative picture by telling his visitors he stands fully behind the general legislative program of Franklin D Roosevelt.

Two elements of that program are now up in Congress. A House committee is considering a proposition to extend reciprocal trade legislation and permit tariffs to be cut 50 per cent under current levels in exchange for concessions from other nations.

The Senate is working on ex-

(Continued on Page Four)

tension of the Selective Service act, with the War department opposing amendments to forbid combat use of 18-year-olds who have less than six months training. Such amendments are backed by a bi-partisan group of Senators.

The President's caller list illustrated the weight and range of his labors: Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), the Democratic legislative leaders, the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Senate chaplain; Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan; General of the Army George C. Marshall; the judge advocates general of South American republics; Turkish Ambassador Huseyin Ragip Baydur and Lebanese Minister Dr. Charles Malik, to present their credentials; Philippine President Sergio Osmena and the Secretaries of War, Navy and State; Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister, and the Truman cabinet; M. Georges Bidault, French foreign minister, who paid his respects and

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expressed French sorrow over Mr Roosevelt's death.

Between times, Mr. Truman sent his first veto to Congress, appointed Spruille Braden, now ambassador to Cuba, to be ambassador to the newly accepted Argentine government, and took a minute out to accept the first buddy poppy in a Veterans of Foreign Wars drive for relief work funds.

That only took him up to lunch time, with the afternoon remaining for paper work and perhaps less formally arranged conferences.

The only announced callers of the afternoon were the President's brother J. Vivian Truman and U. S. Marshal Fred Canfil, both of Kansas City, with Ted Sanders, Democratic leader of Clinton County, Mo.

Mr. Truman quit his office at 4:30 p.m., the earliest since he took it over, and walked across the street to his temporary home at the Blair House, accompanied by his brother and a guard of secret servicemen. He walked the same route in reverse at 8:30 this morning.

Senator Taft, making what he said was his second White House call in 12 years, beat the Democratic lawmakers to the executive office. The first call was yesterday when as chairman of the Senate Republican Steering committee he headed a delegation offering support in ironing out any differences over legislation.

Today the Ohio Senator said no current legislative matters were discussed.

"I had an idea or two I wanted to place before the President concerning over-all legislative matters," he told reporters afterward.

The Democratic callers from Capitol Hill were Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), House Speaker Rayburn (Tex.), Senator McKellar (Tenn.), Senate President pro-tempore, and House Majority Leader McCormack (Mass.).

Mr. Truman told the group he stands committed to the general legislative program of the man he succeeded.

Details were not discussed, but one of the group interpreted the President's words as giving support to the draft extension bill without amendments.

Cabbie, Old Lady Greet Truman On Way To Work

Washington, April 19 (AP) — A chilly wind snapped at his coat tails as President Truman walked —as usual—to work at 8.30 A.M. today.

"Mr. President," came a voice from the group of by-standers as he left his temporary living quarters at the Blair House and stepped to the sidewalk. "I want to shake hands with you."

It was the 67-year-old lady. The President turned for a moment, shook hands warmly and smilingly, and walked on.

A couple of sleepy-eyed waiting reporters grinned at him and the President grinned back. Fully aware that his early-rising habits have upset schedules of White House reporters, he turned to them:

Greetings From Cab

"What did you do?" he asked, "stay up all night?"

A few second later, as he was crossing Pennsylvania avenue at his habitual brisk pace, his Secret Service convoy around him, a taxi driver put his head out of his cab and shouted:

"Good luck, Harry."

The President looked up and smiled, turned into the White House grounds talking with Col. Harry Vaughn, his military aide.

Ahead of him lay an appalling list of official appointments.

First on the calling list was Senator Taft, of Ohio, chairman of the Senate Republican Steering Committee, who laid before the President a few ideas on what he described as "over-all legislative matters."

Busy Day Ahead

Then, before lunchtime, Mr. Truman went into this round of scheduled engagements:

Conference with Senators Barkley (D., Ky.) and McKellar (D., Tenn.), Speaker Rayburn of the House and Repreesntative McCormack (D., Mass.).

A call from the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Senate chaplain.

Meeting with the Judge Advocates General of South American republics.

Acceptance of credentials from Husyin Ragip Baydur, Turkish Ambassador.

Acceptance of credentials from Dr. Charles Malik, Minister of Lebanon.

A discussion of Philippine independence with President Sergio Osmena and the Secretaries of State, War and Interior.

A meeting with Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of China, and members of the Truman Cabinet.

(Somewhere in between these engagements he was to be presented with the first Buddy poppy.)

MARSHALL VISITS PRESIDENT TRUMAN

APR 20 1945

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, called at the White House at 11:30 A. M. today and went directly into the President's office.

He left fifteen minutes later without talking.

Asked if he had any news, Gen. Marshall smiled and replied: "Lots and lots of it, but I can't give it to you."

Truman Has New Desk; Used by Six Presidents

Gives One Roosevelt Had to Exhibit at Hyde Park

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—President Truman has a new desk, a dark red mahogany double affair which replaces the trinket-cluttered desk used by President Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt desk and all its mementos and gadgets were offered to Mrs. Roosevelt by Mr. Truman, and she has accepted it. It will be placed in the Roosevelt library at Hyde Park.

The new Truman desk is one first used by Theodore Roosevelt and successively by other Presidents, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and for a time by Herbert Hoover.

When Mr. Hoover dispensed with it, the desk was used in various White House offices.

New Labor And Agriculture Secretaries Expected

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Some members of the Roosevelt Cabinet are on the way out, and soon.

Although the feeling has been general here that President Truman might delay any changes for a couple of months, close friends suggested today that one or more new department heads may be named within days.

Most of them pointed to the Labor Department, which Secretary Perkins would undoubtedly like to leave as soon as she gracefully can. Most mentioned as a possible successor is Senator Harley Kilgore (D., W.Va.).

Wickard Due To Go

Kilgore is satisfactory to the CIO and also has worked with the AFL. Both organizations must be reasonably satisfied with the man chosen because he will probably head a revitalized department containing all labor agencies.

A change will also be made in the agriculture setup, with Secretary Wickard slated to step out in favor of a man who may also take over the duties of War Food Administrator.

Marvin Jones, who fills the latter post, told friends recently he would like to go back to the Court of Claims, from which he was borrowed by President Roosevelt. Jones still draws his pay as a judge, and receives no salary as food administrator.

J. B. Hutson Mentioned

J. B. Hutson, deputy in charge of agricultural reconversion in the war mobilization office, might be Mr. Truman's choice for the enlarged agriculture portfolio.

Hutson is a close friend of James F. Byrnes, the former war mobilizer whose sage advice is likely to continue to be welcomed by the President.

Byrnes went back to his Spartanburg (S.C.) home for a rest yesterday, and it is understood he won't come back to Washington for any unofficial advisory position.

When he reappears in government service, it probably will be as Secretary of State, succeeding Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

By that time the San Francisco United Nations conference will be over, with the way possibly clear for Stettinius to become the American representative in the proposed security organization.

CONGRESS PASSES TWO MONEY BILLS

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) Congress cleared two big money bills to the White House today, while the House completed action on a big appropriation for the Navy. Another money bill came back to the House for review of Senate changes.

Sent to President Truman were a $2,600,000,000 deficiency appropriation, and another for $1,343,000,000 to keep the Treasury and Post Office departments going in the twelve months beginning July 1. The Senate completed action by accepting conference committee reports on them.

The Senate also passed and returned to the House for action on amendments a $594,724,527 Agriculture department appropriation bill.

On a voice vote, with no audible opposition, the House approved a $24,879,510,546 appropriation for the Navy, raising to $130,000,000,000 the funds Congress has authorized the Navy to spend since July 1, 1940. The Senate must still pass on the new bill.

The Navy bill was accompanied in the House by demands for legislation to annex key Pacific bases as Okinawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, the Marshall and the Caroline islands.

Rep. Mahon (D-Tex.) said in a House speech annexation would be "in the interest of American security and the clarification of American foreign policy."

As sent to the White House, the deficiency bill retained all major additions made by the Senate.

These included $10,307,500 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Out of this, $5,540,000 is to be sent for additional construction and equipment at the aircraft engine research laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and $4,100,000 for additional construction and equipment at Langley Field, Va.

A $565,000 fund voted by the Senate for an increase in OPA's enforcement staff was cut by the conferees to $465,000.

Left unchanged was a $996,000 addition by the Senate to Social Security funds for grants to the states for administration of unemployment programs.

Kure, one of Japan's three main naval bases, is the Japanese navy's Norfolk, Boston and Annapolis all in one. Kure harbors Japan's largest drydock, is the base of a submarine school established in 1920, and recently became a naval air training school base. Japan's two other main naval bases are Yokosuka and Sasebo.

Small War Plants Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—Congress today sent to the White House legislation extending the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation until Dec. 31, 1946, and making it an independent Federal agency. Action was completed when the Senate agreed to a House amendment providing that the President shall name the S. W. P. C.'s five-member board of directors. Previously, the War Production Board chairman had this power. The S. W. P. C. is now headed by Maury Maverick.

New Sugar Shortage Seen By House Food Group

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Unofficial Committee Says Blame on 'Federal Policies'

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—The Republican Congressional food study committee said today the nation's civilian population "faces the worst sugar shortage of the entire emergency period."

The unofficial committee of forty-four House members laid the blame for the present sugar situation on "present Federal government policies."

The committee's views were given to the House in an address by Representative Bartel J. Jonkman, Republican, of Michigan, who said that unless prompt steps are taken there will develop a black market in sugar "so huge that it will be impossible for the American housewife to use her sugar stamps in the weeks immediately ahead."

"It is too late to prevent a serious sugar shortage for the balance of this year and well in 1946," Representative Jonkman said, adding that the shortage "has been magnified by the procrastination of the Commodity Credit Corporation and other government agencies in meeting the situation squarely."

Belgian Aid Arranged

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The United States has agreed to furnish up to $325,200,000 in lend lease supplies to Belgium in return for Belgian aid to American forces.

A joint announcement of Secretary of State Stettinius, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said the agreement was signed Tuesday.

The statement disclosed that Belgian aid to American forces now totals about $18,000,000 monthly. American supplies delivered to Belgium by February 1 totaled $8,[illegible]000 of which $3,346,000 had been paid for in cash.

Belgian contributions to all Allied forces under General Eisenhower have totaled upward of $107,000,000 of which $48,000,000 went to United States armies, the statement said. Belgian contributions include labor, materials, transportation, airports, buildings and the output of factories.

Farm Machinery Exports

Crowley Says Allies Will Get 7½% of U. S. Output in Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—Seven and one-half per cent of the total United States farm machinery production will go to other nations under lend-lease during the 1944-'45 fiscal year, Congress learned today.

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, gave this estimate in a letter to Representative Malcolm C. Tarver, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House agriculture appropriations subcommittee, who had it published in The Congressional Record.

Mr. Crowley said 4 per cent would go to Canada and 3½ per cent to all other nations. He said total production was estimated at 2,183,000 short tons. Mr. Crowley also declared lend-lease shipments to date have been "highly beneficial" in enabling the Allies to produce food for American troops.

40 Per Cent Output Hike Held Need To Give All Jobs In Peace

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Peacetime jobs will be available for all Americans only if output is boosted 40 per cent above the level of 1941, the National Planning Association reported today.

The "most constructive way" to reach this $170,000,000,000-a-year rate in the early 1950's, said NPA, is to "increase the buying power of individual consumers" by lower taxes, better wages, less saving, or all three.

The alternatives, said NPA's 108-page study, are these:

Bigger Government spending, which means an unbalanced budget and greater Federal participation in the national life than has been considered appropriate for peacetime; or

Heavy outlays by business for its own expansion — investments so heavy as to raise "serious doubts" that they could be continued.

Lower Taxes Desired

"Each of these approaches can be used in some degree," said the association which is made up of Government, business and labor economists and executives. "But in the main it seems inescapable that mass production demands a greater number of better customers."

Any method of finding the 60,000,000 jobs estimated to be needed, NPA held, seems to be based necessarily on lower Federal tax rates.

"Wartime tax rates are set high, partly for the express purpose of discouraging nonessential civilian purchases. In peacetime we do not want to discourage consumer purchases because they are the life blood of business and the ultimate source of jobs."

Backs CED Proposals

Here the report jibed with proposals of the Committee for Economic Development, made earlier in the day in a report on the removal of wartime controls.

CED, a business organization for postwar planning, urged that taxes be "sharply reduced" as soon as inflationary threats are under control. It urged that production, price and wage controls be dropped as rapidly as the emergency need for each one ends. It said all should be wiped out within six months after final victory except those for which continued legislative authority is "plainly needed to hold inflation in check."

Way To Cut Deficit Seen

"No control should be allowed to persist just because it is there or because it worked well during the war," the CED observed.

The NPA report, looking further ahead to the next decade, found that 60,000,000 people working 40 hours a week would produce about $170,000,000,000 worth of goods and services.

But if prewar patterns of earning, spending and saving were followed, the public would fall more than $20,000,000,000 short of spending enough to support such full employment, even after Government outlays and business investments had accounted for $50,000,000,000 worth of the total.

Fear Unbalanced Budget

Reduced taxes—including lower collections for social insurance funds, so as to match payments made out of those funds—could cut the deficit to $8,500,000,000, by leaving consumers more money to spend, NPA said. Closing the latter gap was the problem attacked by NPA.

More public works and Federal services could be undertaken, but these would cause an unbalanced Government budget with a deficit of more than $6,000,000,000, by the planners' estimate. If business tried to plug the gap by greater plant expansion, the country's productive capacity would be doubled in ten years—so fast an increase that buying power probably could not keep up.

Unless Americans want to drop to a 30-hour work week—and NPA believes they would rather have the higher earnings than the extra leisure—the final alternative offered is a better standard of living.

WOODS PLAN CHANGE SEEN

Treasury Spokesman Favors Compromise On Fund Idea

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Washington, April 19 (AP)—Congressional spokesmen tonight interpreted a Treasury statement as indicating a willingness to compromise on some phases of the Bretton Woods monetary proposals.

Under Secretary Daniel Bell, in a talk to the Washington Kiwanis Club, discussed a suggestion by the Committee for Economic Development, that the monetary stabilization fund of the Bretton Woods proposals be restricted to short-term currency stabilization operations and that long-term commitments for economic and monetary reconstruction be a function of the proposed international bank.

The Treasury did not indorse the recommendations outright, but Bell said: "This suggestion by a forward-looking group of distinguished business men seems to me very sound and worthy of very careful consideration."

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Truman To Study Plan

Bell's words were hailed by both Democratic and Republican members of the House Banking Committee as heralding a compromise with the American Bankers Association.

The committee is considering legislation to enable this country to participate in the bank and fund.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that President Truman had carried with him to the Blair House tonight a copy of the Bretton Woods financial proposals for study.

The A.B.A., in a report by its president, W. Randolph Burgess, had indorsed the $10,000,000,000 international bank for reconstruction but turned thumbs down on the companion proposal for an $8,800,000,000 stabilization fund. It maintained that the lending powers proposed for the fund were "contrary to accepted credit principles."

Both Democratic and Republican members of the House Banking Committee, considering legislation to enable United States participation in the bank and fund, hailed Bell's words as heralding a compromise.

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) said he was not disposed to accept amendments to the monetary agreements in any form. But he volunteered an opinion that the CED proposal could be adopted without necessitating another 44-nation conference.

"Answers Worst Critics"

One Republican, Representative Crawford, of Michigan, said he considered Bell's endorsement "a forerunner to a get-together." Representative Monroney (D., Okla.) declared the CED proposal "largely answers the worst critics of the fund."

"The CED recommends that both the fund and the bank be adopted," Bell said. "In order to limit the use of resources of the fund to meet seasonal, cyclical and emergency needs for foreign exchange and for currency stabilization purposes, the CED recommends that the bank be authorized to make long-term stabilization loans in connection with programs for economic and monetary reconstruction."

SEE BRETTON COMPROMISE

Legislators Think Bell Statement May Forecast This

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WAR TRAINING MOVE GAINS

Amendment Would Keep Men Under 19 From Front

Washington, April 19 (AP)—A drive to restrict the use of 18-year-old draftees in combat service gained momentum in the Senate today despite renewed opposition from the high command.

As an amendment to pending legislation to extend the selective service law to May 15, 1946, Senators Stewart (D., Tenn.), Johnson (D., Col.), Wilson (R., Iowa) and Revercomb (R., W.Va.) proposed that no man under 19 be ordered into combat without at least six months' training.

Plan Seen "Disastrous"

This received immediate wide support in a series of speeches, but it didn't go far enough for Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas). He offered a substitute to prevent assignment of any inductee under 20 for combat duty outside continental United States without one year's training.

Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Naval Affairs Committee read a letter from Navy Secretary Forrestal asserting that such restrictions would be "disastrous" to the Navy's training and combat programs.

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), ranking Republican on the Military Affairs Committee, read a communication from Gen. George C. Marshall, declaring proposed curbs would spell delay in military operations.

Stewart told the Senate the fighting had reached a point where 18-year-olds could be more readily spared from combat.

Plane Production Is Cut Again

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Washington, April 19 (AP)—The Army Air Forces announced yesterday that plane production will be cut back about fifteen per cent for the remainder of the year, because of changed requirements.

New cutbacks in some plants were disclosed in a statement which said a "substantial part" of the reduction already has been anuounced.

The reduction, measured on the basis of airplane weight, will be carried out over several months and in no case will production be cut off immediately.

Full production will be continued on many types of planes, including the B-29, B-32, the A-26 light bomber, the jet-propelled fighter and two cargo types, the C-32 and C-54.

Earlier Cutbacks

Prior announcements included cutbacks in the production of B-24's at the Ford Motor Company's Willow Run plant in Detroit, and at the Consolidated-Vultee plant at San Diego, Cal.; reductions in output of B-27's at the Douglas plant in Long Beach, Cal., and the Lockheed plant at Burbank, Cal.; and the P-38 cutback at Lockheed at Burbank.

The Air Forces said it is planned that the jet plane and newer models of the Thunderbolts and Mustangs will replace the P-38's and older models of the P-47's and P-51's.

The overall reduction in production, the statement said, will permit greater concentration on aircraft "vitally necessary" for the defeat of Japan.

"The larger and more complex models will require the untiring effort of management and labor to meet future production schedules," the statement said.

"Important" Types Slated

The Buick plant at Melrose Park Chicago, will halt production immediately on engines for the B-24's, but will continue work on other "important" types. The cutback will also be felt at the Chevrolet plant in Flint, Mich., where engine parts are manufactured.

As a result of the curtailment of B-17 production, the Studebaker plant at South Bend, Ind., will reduce output of aircraft engines, and the cutback in P-38 production will enable the Allison plant of General Motors at Indianapolis to devote more attention to jet engines.

Girls' Pin Lead Elusive; Weisenborn Now No. 1

By Ralph Braehill

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The United States is supplying its allies and hungry peoples in liberated areas with no more food than a year ago.

This statement probably runs counter to the impression held by civilians who have found meat, butter, sugar and several other food items increasingly hard to get in recent weeks.

Many have gained the impression that there has been a huge increase in American food moving abroad. Government officials have said that civilians must tighten their belts to help meet what has been described as a "magnitudinous" increase in foreign needs.

Allies Get Less

Belt-tightening in behalf of those needing relief is yet to come.

The War Food Administration says that twelve per cent of the American food supply the first half of this year has been allotted allies, liberated areas, United States territories and other foreign areas.

This is the same percentage that moved to these areas in the like period last year. The only difference is that the allies are receiving less and liberated areas more.

This same information shows that hitches taken in the civilian belt so far this year must be attributed to a decline in food supplies and an increase in American military needs.

Figures Are Given

The WFA division of the supply among various claimant groups for the first six months of 1945 is as follows:

American civilians 72 per cent.

United States military and war services (the Army, Navy, Marines, the merchant marine and the Veterans Administration for hospitalized veterans), 16 per cent.

Lend-lease (principally Russia and Great Britain), 5.6 per cent.

Exports to other areas, including United States territories, 2.2 per cent.

Liberated areas (military and nonmilitary), 4.2 per cent.

Relief Share Cut

The military portion is 3 per cent larger than a year ago, while the civilian portion is 3 per cent le[ss]. The lend-lease portion has dropped about 2 per cent; the relief share increased about 2 per cent.

Total supplies are from 5 to 10 per cent smaller than a year ago, owing to a decline in meat production. Actual quantities allotted foreign areas thus are smaller than a year ago, even though the percentage share remains unchanged. Likewise, the decrease in the civilian share is greater than the drop in the percentage figure indicates.

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Changes Expected

It is quite likely, however, that the percentage shares will be altered for the last half of the year. The civilian portion probably will drop still further to help meet increasing needs of liberated and conquered areas. Final decision on the last-half allotments will be governed largely by acuteness of foreign needs and the availability of American supplies.

The Government gives first consideration to essential requirements of the armed forces of the United States and its allies. Those requirements are greater than ever.

Diet Is Watched

In dividing the remainder, the Government follows the rule that civilians must be provided with at least the minimum nutritional requirements formulated by the National Research Council. So far supplies have been sufficient to provide a diet considerably above these requirements. Hence, in the opinion of the Government, there's still room for more belt-tightening.

Requirements of other claimant groups are met to the extent allowed by supplies still remaining.

Plenty Of Cereals

Supplies being provided liberated areas are heavily weighted with cereals, dairy products (except butter), dried eggs and dried beans and peas, but are lightly

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weighted with meats.

In the case of meats, lend-lease, foreign relief and other export programs have been allotted 982 million pounds for the first half of this year. If kept at home, this would have increased the civilian supply only five ounces a week for each person.

Distribution Halted

Very little American meat has been made available for foreign relief. The Army started to distribute some, but stopped early this year when supplies became difficult to obtain. The amount of meat tentatively allocated liberated areas for the full year is less than 200 million pounds, mostly fatback and salt pork. This amount would be hardly sufficient to provide American civilians with two extra meals this year.

Relief requirements of meats have, on the other hand, been estimated at two billion pounds.

Foreign allotments of butter for the first half of this year also are small. The amount would have increased civilian supplies about three ounces per person for the period.

MRS. ROOSEVELT WILL CONTINUE WRITING CAREER

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) Eleanor Roosevelt bade farewell to the Women Press corps of Washington today and said with a grin that from now on she is a competitor—not a news source.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the 50 or so women, some of whom have reported her news conferences for 12 years, that:

To Leave White House Today

She expects to be out of the White House tomorrow.

She will continue writing her newspaper column, "My Day," and her Ladies Home Journal magazine story.

A few of her personal things will go to her New York city apartment. Everything else belonging to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt estate is to go to Hyde Park.

The former First Lady thanked the all-feminine conference and said the members had been on the whole fair and generous with her. She hopes to do other writing now, and to meet her newspapering friends again. After all, she said, she would be trying to get interviews, too.

Mrs. Roosevelt said Rep. Norton (D-N.J.), dean of Congresswomen, had telephoned her a suggestion today that she go to the United Nations conference in San Francisco next week. Her answer, she said, was a definite No.

On the question of public office in general, the late President's widow said she never had aspired to such a post and did not wish to start now.

Nevertheless, Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the House Rules committee told a reporter he intended to call on President Truman and urge that Mrs. Roosevelt be offered some high post. Sabath said she is a "citizen of the first value" in her own right, and undoubtedly possesses intimate knowledge of her husband's conversations with other Allied leaders. Moreover, he said, she "knows better than any living person the ideals for which he worked."

Mrs. Roosevelt imposed for the first time—at this last news conference—a rule that she not be quoted directly. She did that, she said, because it was rather a farewell tea than a news conference. It started at 4:02 p.m. and ended 28 minutes later.

Still in Mourning

She greeted the correspondents at the famed State dining room, wan but smiling. She was in mourning, relieved only by a triple strand of pearls and her husband's wedding gift to her—a fleur de lis brooch. Her secretary, Malvina Thompson, poured the tea, and the White House social secretary, Mrs. James M. Helm, served coffee.

She spoke briefly about her associations with the press and the stress of happenings during her regime in the White House. It seemed, she said, as though there always was a crisis to meet. The reporters, she added, can feel that they played a big role in that period.

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that her daughter, Anna Boettiger, would have liked to be there but is spending most of her time at the Walter Reed hospital with her youngest son, Johnnie, five, who has an infected gland.

She and Anna have been packing with a view to leaving Friday; Anna to go to a hotel and she to New York over Friday and Saturday, and thence to Hyde Park Sunday.

Mrs. Truman, the new First Lady, has been very considerate, she said, and has suggested that since the President's family is comfortable at the Blair House there is no particular hurry about getting the White House.

It may take some time for Mrs. Truman to get settled, Mrs. Roosevelt said, because there is some redecorating to be done. So many paintings and photographs had accumulated, she said, that the walls are bound to look odd when they are removed after 12 years.

No Public Office Now: Mrs. R.

New York, April 19 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today in her newspaper column she would not accept or run for public office or any office at the present time.

She added, however, that she planned to continue her column, "My Day," and her magazine page in the *Ladies' Home Journal* as well as writing "an occasional articles."

George A. Carlin, general manager of United Features Syndicate, said Mrs. Roosevelt's contract to write "My Day" had been renewed last March 10 for five years.

"On Own Merits"

"Mrs. Roosevelt is a great lady and a great person in her own right," he declared. "Her column will be accepted on its own merits. From now on she can speak more freely on all matters."

In her column today, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I have two jobs that I consider myself obligated to do and that I want to do. My daily column I have always looked upon as a job which I wanted to have considered on its merits. Because I was the wife of the President, certain restrictions were imposed upon me. Now I am on my own, and I hope to write as a newspaper woman.

Background For Job

"I certainly should have background to bring to the job, and if I have not developed powers of observation and correct reporting in the past years, that will soon be discovered.

tract that Ii wish to fulfill as well

"My magazine page is also a conas I possibly can. Outside of these two occupations I hope I shall be able to do an occasional article on subjects which are of interest to me and to others."

Because of the President's death, her column failed to appear for three days for the first time since it began in 1935.

47,023 CASUALTIES LISTED IN MARCH

Stimson Tells Of Cost Of Battle For Rhine Crossing

Washington, April 19 (AP)—American troops are driving across Germany without heavy losses in men, Secretary of War Stimson said today in reporting that the March battle for Rhine crossings cost only 47,023 casualties.

While figures on current casualties are not yet available, Stimson assured a news conference that they are "not high," and are far below losses inflicted on the German Army. In the last eighteen days alone, he said, Allied troops have captured 900,000 Nazis in addition to killing and wounding a large number.

No "Easy Time Of It"

The Secretary emphasized, however, that he did not want to give the impression that Allied forces are having "an easy time of it." On the contrary, he said, they have bumped into the "stiffest kind of resistance" in some Reich centers.

Ground-force losses on the Western front during March were the lowest for any month since October, with the exception of February's 34,468. During March, American soldiers won the west bank of the Rhine from Cologne to Haguenau, wiped out a large part of the German Army and swept across the river in force.

473,215 Since D-Day

The March total, which included 6,214 killed, 35,443 wounded and 5,366 missing, boosted the aggregate of ground-force casualties in that area since D-day to 473,215. Of these 79,795 are dead, 334,919 wounded and 58,501 missing.

The Western front toll represented more than a half of army casualties in all theaters since Pearl Harbor, a figure which Stimson placed at 813,870 on the basis of individual names received here through April 7.

With the Navy's latest announced losses of 98,608, this pushed to 912,478 the over-all losses for the nation since the beginning of the war.

Lottery-Picked GI For Frisco Is Urged

Washington, April 19 (AP)—A lottery to select an enlisted man from the Army or Navy as the "GI's" representative to the San Francisco United Nations Conference was advocated today by Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.).

He told the Senate that a few days before President Roosevelt's death the Chief Executive told him he was giving serious consideration to the question of sending a man from the enlisted ranks to the conference but was bothered by the problem of how to select a typical GI.

Saying he believed President Truman was of a similar mind, Magnuson proposed this method of selection:

Have the staff of the *Stars and Stripes*, Army newspaper, draw up a standard of qualifications for the representative.

Have the Army and Navy conduct a lottery, just as was done to pick the first draftees, and choose 50 names.

Let the *Stars and Stripes* staff, made up wholly of non-commissioned officers, pick the representative from among the 50.

TEXTILE WORKERS GET WAGE BOOST

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) Stabilization Director William H. Davis approved today a general wage increase of five cents an hour for 50,000 textile workers in 54 northern and southern mills.

In approving an order of the War Labor board authorizing the increase, Davis described the need for greater production of textile goods as "of almost unique significance in its critical relation to hold down the cost of living."

The War Labor board order provides a minimum rate of 55 cents an hour and an increase of five cents an hour in rates above the minimum. Since the present minimum rate is 50 cents an hour, this amounts to a general increase of five cents an hour.

The WLB order specifically applies to 50,000 textile employes of the 54 participating companies represented by the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO).

Davis said the OPA had advised him the wage increase "would not in itself" require an industry-wide boost in the maximum price of any of the major items which the firms produce, but that some of the companies might be entitled to individual price adjustments.

FARLEY URGES QUICK RETURN OF FREEDOM

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—(AP) Relaxation of government's wartime controls after the cessation of hostilities should be rapid and clean-cut, James A. Farley, former postmaster general, declared tonight in a speech prepared for delivery before the Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"We have all given up great measures of freedom to achieve victory," he said. "We should let no one forget for a minute that we want those freedoms back and that we intend to have them."

"In borrowing totalitarian ways for the prosecution of the war it was our aim to rid ourselves of them at the earliest possible moment. I am certain that the government had no other end in mind and I am convinced that the Congress, once this war is over, will take the lead in the speediest restoration of all the democratic processes."

Ration Book 5 on Way For Use After V-E Day

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—There's nothing tentative about food rationing continuing after V-E Day. War Ration Book 5 is already being prepared.

The Office of Price Administration plans to put it into use late this year or early in 1946. Along with nearly every one else, the O. P. A. expects V-E Day long before that time.

There has been no final decision yet whether the new book will be for a one or two year period. Those preparing it think, however, that it will probably follow the pattern of the current Book 4 and be good for about twenty-four months.

Labor Adviser Named

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, will represent the Labor Department as an adviser to the American delegation to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Atlanta Navy Program Has New Commander

Atlanta, April 19 (AP)—Capt. Robert Strike, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., has assumed command of Atlanta's navy college program.

The navy college program consists of training activities for V-12 and naval officer candidates at Georgia Tech and Emory universities here.

R. W. Maycock Takes New Post

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—The War Food Administration announced today appointment of Richard W. Maycock as vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and director of its Office of Supply. He succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Ralph W. Olmstead, who has been recalled to the Army to help supervise military relief operations in Europe.

Cameron G. Garman was named treasurer of the C. C. C., succeeding Mr. Maycock.

Spruille Braden Named As Envoy to Argentina

If Confirmed, He Will Succeed Norman Armour

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—Spruille Braden, of New York, now Ambassador to Cuba, was nominated by President Truman today to be Ambassador to Argentina. Mr. Braden, if confirmed, will succeed Norman Armour, who was recalled in 1944 when diplomatic relations with the Farrell government were suspended. Mr. Armour is now Ambassador to Spain.

The United States has resumed normal relations with Argentina, following Buenos Aires' recent declaration of war against the Axis, and adherence to the Hemisphere Pacts of Mexico City.

Mr. Braden, a native of Elkhorn, Mont., is fifty-one years old. He is a former Minister and later Ambassador to Colombia and long had been connected with export, real estate, shipping and banking corporations before entering the diplomatic service.

He also was an official of exploration and copper companies in South America and represented the United States at many Pan-American commercial and arbitration conferences.

STASSEN NAMES AIDES

2 Wounded Service Men Will Go to Parley—One Is a New Yorker

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Comdr. Harold E. Stassen designated two wounded service men today as his aides at the San Francisco Conference.

Lieut. Cord Meyer Jr. of New York and Sgt. John Thomson of Minneapolis will accompany him when he takes his place as one of the American delegates.

Lieutenant Meyer enlisted in the Marines in 1942, was commissioned a second lieutenant and sent overseas in 1943, and acted as a machine-gun officer in assault battalions on Kwajalein, Eniwetok and Guam. At the last landing he was wounded and lost his left eye. He was graduated from Yale summa cum laude in 1942 after majoring in history and government.

Sergeant Thomson was attached to SHAEF in Europe and was seriously wounded near Aachen in January. He was recently discharged from an Army hospital in Spokane, Wash. He is an honor graduate from Blake School, where he majored in political science.

Guatemala Recognizes Russia

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—Guatemala established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union today, becoming the eleventh Latin-American republic to recognize Russia. In a ceremony at the Russian Embassy, Ambassadors Andrei Gromyko, of the Soviet Union, and Eugenio Silva Pena, of Guatemala, exchanged diplomatic notes.

Mrs. Jose Serrato

Husband, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, En Route for San Francisco

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—The Uruguayan Embassy was notified today of the death Tuesday at Montevideo of the wife of Jose Serrato, Uruguayan Foreign Minister and formerly President of Uruguay, who is en route to the San Francisco conference.

Mr. Serrato, the embassy added, will continue to the west coast for the opening of the conference next Wednesday. He was believed here to have arrived in Miami during the day.

Rocket Units Training At Fort Sill

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The army ground forces are training motorized rocket units at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the War Department reported today.

The units are using the 4.5-inch launcher and projectile used to lay down a heavy barrage in a limited area. Artillery experts describe it as one of the most effective weapons of the war.

RADIO CONTROL USED ON TRAINS

NEW HAVEN, April 19.—(AP) The first public demonstration in Connecticut of the feasibility of radio train control as a supplement to manual and automatic signals was given here this week by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad over its Maybrook freight line.

A 100 car freight train was used to test the practicality of a three-way installation between the cab of the leading locomotive on the two-engine train, the caboose, nearly a mile away and the dispatcher's office at the New Haven headquarters of the line.

More than a score of newspapermen made the trip from New Haven to the Danbury fair grounds in a sound-equipped coach attached to the train behind the caboose. There, over loud speaker, they were tuned in on a running three-way operational conversation as the train left the Cedar Hill yard.

The railroad said that the Maybrook line was chosen principally because of the difficult, winding terrain where a "high degree of shielding and deflection of the radio might be expected."

A secondary reason was because the line operates for 15 miles under the high voltage main-line electrical overhead wire system before branching off, just east of the Housatonic river, to head for Danbury and Maybrook, N. Y. It was important, said railroad men, to be certain that the equipment would work in such close proximity to high voltage wires.

As the train neared the Housatonic on its way from New Haven, the dispatcher's office dropped out and the conversation became two way, between the engine and caboose. Such stationary control stations have a radius of only about 10 miles but, if the system is eventually adopted, other way-control stations will be established along the entire right of way.

If the system is adopted it will also be possible for passing train crews to talk to each other. More important, from a practical operating standpoint, it will make it easy for dispatchers and freight yardmasters to direct the operations of engines shifting cars about in the yards and at way points without the necessity of physical communication.

It also will be possible for train crews to consult about operating conditions along the line and, in emergencies, for dispatchers to utilize radio direction to supplant broken landlines and damaged signal apparatus.

The railroad has an application pending before the Federal Communications Commission for allocation of a permanent frequency. The type employed on the test and envisaged, should the line eventually adopt the plan, was a frequency modulation and the experiment was made under a temporary assignment of 30.66 megacycles.

HOME TOWN GETS BASILONE MEDAL

Somerville, N. J., April 19 (A. P.).—The will of Sergt. John Basilone, Marine Corps gunnery sergeant killed on Iwo Jima, provides that the Congressional Medal of Honor he was awarded for valor at Guadalcanal be displayed in a war memorial building in his home town of Raritan, provided such an edifice is erected.

The will, probated here yesterday, asks that the medal be deposited with the trustees of "such building for safekeeping and display, in such manner as in their judgment be deemed requisite and proper."

Basilone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Basilone, was killed on February 19.

DETROIT PLANT PLANS TO APPEAL WLB ORDER

DETROIT, April 19 — (AP) The Helsey-Hayes Wheel Co. management planned an appeal today from a Regional War Labor Board directive ordering it to reinstate some discharged employes, although the directive had the result of returning 5,000 strikers in three plants to their jobs.

Five minor officials of Local 174, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), who had been dismissed for ejecting a foreman from one of the plants, and sixth man discharged for another reason, forced their way past plant guards this morning with the returning strikers.

Lester Downie, vice-president of the firm, said the six were given no job assignments and that they roamed the plant trying to stir up trouble. He said the guards were unable to eject them.

600 WORKERS RETURN TO OIL REFINERY JOBS

APR 20 1945

LAKE CHARLES, La., April 19 —(AP) Approximately 600 workers returned to their jobs today at the Cities Service refinery and butadiene plant, and some 600 more were casting secret ballots to determine if they would return.

The plant, one of the nation's largest of its kind, was taken over yesterday by the government by order of President Harry S. Truman. Producing 100-octane gasoline and butadiene for making synthetic rubber, it had been idle since April 9.

Workers blamed the stoppage on a dispute over rents charged in nearby Maplewood housing colony. They denied that labor unions or the company were in any way responsible for their action.

A48

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL
BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-SQUADRONS OF MOSQUITOS ATTACKED BERLIN TONIGHT, CLIMAXING A DAY IN WHICH MORE THAN 2,500 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OF FOUR ALLIED AIR COMMANDS BLASTED HITLER'S SOUTHERN FORTRESS AREA AND RAF LANCASTEERS CRASHED SIX TON "EARTHQUAKE" BOMBS ON SUBMARI E PENS IN THE NORTH SEA.

SOME 600 ETC SECOND PGH NIGHT LEAD

AMS

APR 20 1945

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "LONG NIGHT IN EUROPE IS ENDING," BUT THAT BRITAIN STILL FACED FORMIDABLE TASKS AFTERWARD THAT ARE NOT ONES "FOR NOVICES OR

30.24-24949

THEORISTS."

HE EXPRESSED HIS VIEWS IN A LETTER ENDORSING FLIGHT LT.BRIAN A. COOK, A CONSERVATIVE, WHO IS BEING OPPOSED BY WING COMMANDER MILLINGTON OF THE LEFT-WING COMMONWEALTH PARTY IN A CHELMSFORD BYELECTION.

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"AFTER NEARLY SIX YEARS THE STENUOUU AND COSTLY EFFORTS THIS COUNTRY HAS MADE ARE TO BE REWARDED BY A GREAT VICTORY," SAID CHURCHILL. "BUT LET NO ONE BE SO SIMPLE AS TO IMAGINE THAT VICTORY IN THE FIELD WILL OF ITSELF BRING PEACE AND PLENTY TO THIS LAND OF OURS.

"WE ARE STILL COMMITTED TO A HARD AND STERN WAR IN THE FAR EAST. X X X

"HERE AT HOME FORMIDABLE TASKS MUST BE UNDERTAKEN EVEN WHILE WE ARE STILL RECUPERATING FROM THE DEEP WOUNDS THAT WAR HAS INFLICTED UPON US."

EJ339PEW

A68

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE RED ARMY RADIO IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST TODAY CALLED ON ALL GERMAN SOLDIERS TO SURRENDER AND DECLARED "IN THE PRESENT SITUATION OF GERMANY YOUR RESISTANCE IS SENSELESS".

THE BROADCAST CONTINUED: "GERMANY ON THE WEST HAS VIRTUALLY CEASED TO EXIST. ONLY ONE WAY OUT REMAINS FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO WANT TO SAVE YOUR LIVES--TO SURRENDER. DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE FAIRY TALES OF YOUR OFFICERS ABOUT THE TERROR OF BEING A PRISONER IN RUSSIAN HANDS. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUR COMRADES ARE LIVING AND WORKING IN RUSSIA. FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE--SURRENDER. THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND GUARANTEES TO EVERY GERMAN SOLDIER AND OFFICER WHO SURRENDERS FULL SAFETY, GOOD TREATMENT AND A SAFE RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY AFTER THE WAR."

SN/WD1031PEW

A162(CORRECT)

APR 20 1945

CANTERBURY, ENGLAND--FIRST ADD ARCHBISHOP XXX MASSACHUSETTS.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN RAN FROM THE NORTH TRANSEPT SHOUTING: "IN THE NAME OF JESUS I STOP THIS CEREMONY. THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS HAVE £6,000,000 WHILE CHILDREN ARE STARVING."

SHE WAS EJECTED. THE SERVICE CONTINUED.

G1114AEW

A60 (200)

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, APRIL 19-(AP)-"PHILIP," A USUALLY DOCILE CHIMPANZEE, WENT ON A TOOT TODAY AND FOR SIX HOURS HAD THE EDINBURGH ZOO IN AN UPROAR.

PHILIP, A CHARACTER WHO GETS ALONG WELL WITH ALL, ORDINARILY IS NOT WATCHED PARTICULARLY CLOSELY AND THIS AFTERNOON HE GOT OUT OF HIS CAGE.

THE KEEPERS TOOK THIS INCIDENT CALMLY. THEY OFFERED HIM A BOTTLE OF BEER IN AN ATTEMPT TO INDUCE HIM BACK INTO HIS CAGE. BEER IS PHILIP'S FAVORITE DRINK AND HE READILY QUAFFED THE OFFERING. BUT INSTEAD OF RETURNING TO HIS CAGE HE THREW THE BOTTLE AT A KEEPER.

THEN THEY TRIDD WHISKY. NOT EVER HAVING LEARNED THAT OLD JINGLE ABOUT "BEER BEFORE WHISKY IS KIND OF RISKY," PHILIP TOSSED OFF THE WHISKY PROMPTLY AND THEN ALSO TOSSED THE SMALL BOTTLE INTO THE CROWD WHICH BY THIS TIME HAD GATHERED TO WATCH THE PROCEEDINGS.

FREEDOM, IT'S WONDERFUL, PHILIP DECIDED AND STARTED ON A TOUR OF THE ZOO. AS HE LUMBERED ALONG THE CROWD SCATTERED AND ONE FRIGHTENED WOMAN FELL, INJURING HER LEG.

PHILIP ROAMED THE GARDENS, CLIMBED TO THE ROOF OF THE APE HOUSE, WENT INTO HIS CAGE FOR A FEW MINUTES AND SKIPPED OUT AGAIN BEFORE THE KEEPERS COULD SLAM THE GATE, AND THEN SCURRIED AWAY TO TEASE THE LIONS FOR AWHILE.

FINALLY THE KEEPERS, WINDED AND EXASPERATED, GAVE UP THE CHASE. REALIZING THE FUN WAS OVER, PHILIP RETURNED TO HIS CAGE AND SAT DOWN TO AWAIT HIS SUPPER.

WE736PEW

A120

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET HAD AWARDED THE ORDER OF VICTORY TO MARSHAL ALEXANDER M. VASILEVSKY, FORMER RED ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AND NOW COMMANDER OF THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE AWARD WAS MADE FOR "SKILFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE ASSIGNMENT SET BY THE SUPREME COMMAND IN LEADERSHIP OF LARGE-SCALE MILITARY OPERATIONS." VASILEVSKY SUCCEEDED THE LATE GEN. IVAN D. CHERNIAKHOVSKY AS LEADER OF THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH CLEARED EAST PRUSSIA AND CAPTURED KOENIGSBERG.

HJ1128PEW

A106 (170)

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IS SPEEDING ITS PROGRAM TO AID DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY AND LIBERATED AREAS AND KEEP PACE WITH THE RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WAR, SAID A REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF UNRRA WHICH MET HERE TODAY.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF SUPPLIES ARE ON THE WAY AND ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR HUGE ADDITIONAL SHIPMENTS, WITH 2,500 WORKERS READY TO

DISTRIBUTE THEM. SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IS GIVING TOP PRIORITY TO THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, THE REPORT SAID, AND HAS ASKED FOR 3,250 ADDITIONAL UNRRA WORKERS.

THE REPORT SAID 482,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT TO GREECE IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS AND 20,000 TONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHILE FOUR SHIPLOADS ARE BEING SENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND NOW.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT TO WORST DEVASTATED AREAS IN FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG AND NORWAY, AND FLYING SQUADS OF UNRRA WORKERS ARE BEING SENT TO BELGIUM, THE REPORT ADDED. IT SAID UNRRA TOOK RESPONSIBILITY FOR RELIEF OPERATIONS IN GREECE APRIL 1, AND IN YUGOSLAVIA APRIL 15.

SN1053PEW

A212

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE ALLIES WOULD SEND A NAVAL EXPEDITION TO CAPTURE THE MOUTH OF THE ELBE AND UNDERTAKE A MAJOR LANDING THERE IN THE REAR OF GERMANS DEFENDING HAMBURG, BREMEN AND EMDEN.

SERTORIUS SAID THE NAVAL OPERATION WAS INDICATED BY RECENT HEAVY BOMBINGS OF THE SHORES OF THE BAY AND THE FORTIFIED ISLAND OF HELGOLAND.

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WM153PEW

A145

LONDON,APRIL 19-(AP)-REAR ADM. LAURANCE T.DUBOSE HAS ASSUMED THE DUTIES OF CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADM.HAROLD R.STARK, U.S. FLEET COMMANDER IN EUROPEAN WATERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. DUBOSE ALSO BECAME U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE IN LONDON, SUCCEEDING REAR ADM.GEORGE G.WILSON.

A NATIVE OF WASHINGTON, DUBOSE, 51, COMMANDED A DIVISION OF CRUISERS IN THE PACIFIC UNTIL RECENTLY. HIS HOME IS LISTED AS ANNAPOLIS, MD.

MJ&G1024AEW

A146

A132

(100)

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-LT.JOHN G.WINANT, JR., SON OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN AND A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY SINCE 1943, HAS BEEN MOVED INTO SOUTHERN GERMANY OUT OF IMMEDIATE REACH OF THE ADVANCING ALLIED ARMIES, A RECENTLY-RELEASED PRISONER SAID TODAY.

WINANT, A FLYING FORTRESS PILOT, WAS SHOT DOWN IN A RAID ON MUENSTER.

THE PRISONER SAID OTHERS MOVED INCLUDED LT.LORD LASCELLES, NEPHEW OF KING GEORGE; LT.DUHAMEL, A RELATIVE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL; GILES ROMILLY, A CIVILIAN NEPHEW OF CHURCHILL; CAPT.EARL HAIG, SON OF THE FIELD MARSHAL; CAPT.LORD HOPETOWN, SON OF LORD LINLITHGOW; AND CAPT.MICHAEL ALEXANDER, COUSIN OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER.

FD944AEW

A184

BROADCASTS

LONDON, APRIL 19--THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BERLIN WAS UNDER FIRE OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

WM1229PEW

APR 20 1945

B57 (230)

LÖNDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

DURING THE PAST THREE DAYS IN THE AREA OF THE CENTRAL GROUPING OF OUR TROOPS THERE HAS BEEN RECONNAISSANCE IN STRENGTH WHICH WENT OVER TO FIGHTING FOR THE CAPTURE AND EXTENSION OF BRIDGEHEADS ON THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS.

AS A RESULT OF THIS FIGHTING, OUR TROOPS IN THE DRESDEN DIRECTION FORCED THE RIVER NEISSE AND CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF FORST, MUSKAU AND WEISWASSER. TROOPS OF THE SECOND POLISH ARMY CAPTURED THE TOWN OF ROTHENBURG.

ON THE ODER OUR TROOPS CAPTURED AND EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF KUESTRIN.

DURING APRIL 19 ON CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY NORTHEAST AND NORTH OF HODONIN, TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN FRONT FOUGHT OFFENSIVE ENGAGEMENTS AND CAPTURED THE POPULATED PLACES OF KOZOJIDKY, LIDEROVICE, ZARAZICE, BZENEC, SKORONICA, STAVESICE AND NASEDLOVICE AND THE RAIL STATIONS OF LIDEROVICE AND SVATOBORICE.

SOUTH OF VIENNA, TROOPS OF THE FRONT CAPTURED IN AUSTRIA THE

30.24-24951

POPULATED PLACES OF BERNHARDSTHAL, ALT LICHTENWARTH, WILFERSDORF, SIEBENHIRTEN, ASPARN AND LADENDORF AND THE RAIL STATIONS OF ALT LICHTENWARTH AND ASPARN.

ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE FRONT, THERE WERE ENGAGEMENTS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY.

ON APRIL 18 OUR TROOPS DISABLED OR DESTROYED 96 GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT OR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

(END)...EJ613PEW

LONDON, APRIL 19--(AP)--A NAZI AMBASSADOR'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GERMA SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN ITALY TO DECEITFULLY FEIGN FRIENDSHIP FOR THE ITALIANS KNOWING THEY COULD "ACT WITHOUT MERCY" AGAINST THEM LATER HAS FALLEN INTO THE ALLIES' HANDS, THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT SAID THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN LAST DECEMBER BY AMBASSADOR RUDOLF RAHN OF THE OFFICERS OF PROPAGANDA SECTION OF THE GERMAN 14TH ARMY.

THE MINISTRY SAID THE LETTER DECLARED CYNICALLY, "WE MUST PRETEN THE GREATEST FRIENDSHIP POSSIBLE--AT LEAST FOR THE MOMENT--AND ACT WI MERCY WHEN IT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY TO HIDE OUR SENTIMENTS." THE LETTER MENTIONED GERMAN SOLDIERS "VIOLENT AVERSION" FOR THE ITALIANS, BUT DEMANDED AN END TO GERMAN ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THEM "NOT FOR HUMANITARIA CONSIDERATIONS--BUT IN COLD CALCULATION."

GMK 450PEW JAMESONS APRA 1640 FIRST THRU THIRD.

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, URGED TODAY IN A LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES THAT THE INFANTRY ARM BE ACCORDED THE RESPECT AND TREATMENT "TO WHICH ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS EXPLOITS ENTITLE IT" BECAUSE "ALL BATTLES AND ALL WARS ARE WON IN THE END" BY FOOT SOLDIERS.

THE BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL, HIMSELF A FORMER INFANTRY LEADER AND VETERAN OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND BURMA CAMPAIGNS, DECLARED:

"THE INFANTRYMAN ALWAYS BEARS THE BRUNT. HIS CASUALTIES ARE HEAVIER. HE SUFFERS GREATER EXTREMES OF DISCOMFORT AND FATIGUE THAN OTHER ARMS X X X. THE INFANTRYMAN HAS TO USE INITIATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE IN ALMOST EVERY STEP HE MOVES, EVERY ACTION HE TAKES ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

"YET THE INFANTRY IN PEACE AND WAR RECEIVES THE LOWEST RATES OF PAY, THE DRABEST UNIFORMS, SOMETIMES EVEN THE LEAST PROMISING RECRUITS. THIS IS ALL WRONG AND SHOULD BE SET RIGHT."

IN A LIGHT VEIN, HE ADVANCED A FRIEND'S SUGGESTION THAT THE PRESS SHOULD CAPIT LIZE THE INFANTRY'S [illegible] THE WAY IT DOES FOR SUCH OTHER BRANCHES AS THE ROYAL ARMORED CORPS AND THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

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-RPS APL THRU THIRD 0700 DENNEHY 2A

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B104 (Q IN) (130)

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, APRIL 19-(AP)-LT.MILTON BUCKNAULTS, OF 1521 URSULINE AVENUE, BRYAN, TEX., NAVIGATOR OF A U.S. HEAVY BOMBER WHICH CROSSED THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER TO BOMB RAIL TARGETS IN KARLSBAD TODAY, SAID THAT "OUR SIDE OF THE BATTLE LINE WAS FILLED WITH FORWARD MOVING TRAFFIC BUT NOTHING WAS MOVING ON ROADS ON THE GERMAN SIDE."

SGT.DONALD RICHARDSON OF 2469 PASADENA AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIF., A WAIST-GUNNER SAID THAT "IF HITLER INTENDS MOVING HIS TROOPS TO THE BAVARIAN ALPS HE IS GOING TO HAVE TO REBUILD THAT RAILROAD NEAR BRUX BECAUSE WE REALLY SMASHED IT TODAY."

A MUSTANG FIGHTER GROUP WAS CALLED TO A SPOT SOUTH OF BERLIN TODAY BY THE FIGHTER CONTROL TO INVESTIGATE WHAT WERE THOUGHT TO BE ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

"THEY TURNED OUT TO BE RUSSIAN YAK FIGHTERS," SAID LT.COL.JOHN PROPST, OF 1605 POLK AVENUE, AMARILLO, TEX. "WE RECOGNIZED EACH OTHER ALMOST INSTANTLY. THE RUSSIAN PILOTS DIPPED THEIR WINGS IN FRIENDLY RECOGNITION AND WE RETURNED THE SIGNAL AND WENT BACK TO THE DRESDEN AREA."

JS1040PEN

B115 (Q IN) (160)

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER STATION IN ENGLAND, APRIL 19-(AP)-LT.HOWARD NELSON, LOUISVILLE, KY., MUSTANG PILOT, WAS FORCED DOWN ON AN AIRDROME NEAR LEIPZIG TODAY, AND WAS MET BY AN ADVANCE AMERICAN SCOUTING PARTY WHO HELPED HIM REPAIR THE PLANE SO HE COULD GET BACK HERE IN TIME FOR SUPPER.

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NELSON AND HIS SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT.COL.A.C.BROOKS OF PASADENA, CALIF., WERE FLYING LOW LOOKING FOR PARKED GERMAN PLANES TO STRAFE WHEN HIS MOTOR DEVELOPED TROUBLE.

NELSON SAID HE THOUGHT HE WAS BEHIND HIS OWN LINES AGAIN, BUT NOT QUITE SURE, WHEN HE SAW A STRANGE AIRDROME AND HAD TO LAND IN THE GRASS BECAUSE THE RUNWAY WAS BOMB-PITTED.

"I SAW A JEEP FULL OF SOLDIERS COMING TOWARD MY PLANE," HE SAID. "I SWUNG AROUND READY TO FIRE THEM A COUPLE OF SQUIRTS FROM MY MACHINE GUNS IF THEY WERE JERRIES, BUT THEY WAVED AND TURNED OUT TO BE AN ADVANCE SCOUTING PARTY OF DOUGHS."

THEY TOLD HIM WHERE HE WAS, GAVE HIM SOME HELP WITH THE PLANE, AND OFFERED HIM SOME SOUVENIRS. A SABER HE WANTED WOULDNT FIT INTO THE COCKPIT.

JS1117PEN

30.24-24953

A214
95

PARIS, APRIL 19-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY HAD THRUST EAST FROM HOF ACROSS THE EXTREME NORTHWEST TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND REACHED BAD ELSTER IN GERMANY 30 MILES WEST OF KARLSBAD.

THE RADIO DISPATCH FROM THE OFFICIAL DNB NEWS AGENCY PLACED THE THIRD ARMY WITHIN 95 MILES OF PRAGUE AND 62 OF THE SKODA MUNITIONS PLANTS AT PILSEN. BY REACHING BAD ELSTER, THE CZECHOSLOVAK CITY OF ASCH--ONCE HEADQUARTERS OF KONRAD HENLEIN WHO STIRRED THE SUDETEN CRISIS--WAS OUTFLANKED. BAD ELSTER IS FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF ASCH.

(EDS: MAY BE INCLUDED IN PARIS SECOND LEAD WESTERN FRONT)

WM158PEW

A216

PARIS--FIRST ADD GERMAN X X X ASCH.

THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, BROADCAST THAT THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY "NOW HAS CONCLUDED PREPARATIONS FOR A LARGE SCALE ATTACK ON BERLIN FROM THE ELBE BETWEEN WITTENBERGE AND DESSAU"--A WINDING RIVER FRONT OF 150 MILES.

WM203PEW

A138

PARIS, APRIL 19-(AP)-PRINCESS MAFALDA OF HESSE, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY, DIED AUG.26 IN THE GERMAN BUCHENWALD INTERNMENT CAMP FROM BOMB WOUNDS SUFFERED IN AN AIR RAID, LIBERATED INTERNEES ARRIVING IN PARIS SAID TODAY.

A REPATRIATED DOCTOR SAID SHE WAS IN "A SORT OF RESERVED SECTION OF THE CAMP." PRESUMABLY SHE WAS INTERNED AFTER HER FATHER BROKE WITH THE AXIS.

THE PRINCESS WOULD HAVE BEEN 42 LAST NOVEMBER. SHE WAS MARRIED IN 1925 TO THE PRINCE OF HESSE. THEY HAD FOUR CHILDREN.

G1002AEW

(200)

BY RELMAN MORIN

POINTE DE GRAVE, FRANCE, APRIL 19-(AP)-THEY DON'T TAKE SCALPS ON POINTE DE GRAVE, BUT OTHERWISE THE FIGHTING ON THIS 60-MILE LONG PENINSULA SOMEWHAT RESEMBLES THE WARS OF THE AMERICAN WILDERNESS OF 200 YEARS AGO.

BY HOLDING THIS SIDE OF THE GIRONDE ESTUARY THE GERMANS STILL ARE BLOCKING BORDEAUX TO SHIPPING, ALTHOUGH THE PORT ITSELF WAS FREED MONTHS AGO.

THE FRENCH MAQUIS--AND THEY STILL PREFER TO BE CALLED THAT ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE FRENCH ARMY--ARE NOW CLEARING THE PENINSULA.

THEIR OPPONENTS ARE SOME 4,000 GERMAN SS UNITS AND A FEW MARINES.

IT'S A KIND OF WARFARE THE MAQUIS LIKE, SILENT, SAVAGE AND CLOSE-IN FIGHTING WHERE MEN COUNT MORE THAN MACHINES. THE PENINSULA IS HEAVILY FORESTED, FLAT AS A BILLIARD TABLE, THICK WITH BUSHES AND BRAMBLES AND DOTTED WITH MARSHES.

THE GERMANS LONG AGO MAPPED EVERY MARSH AND POND AND PLACED THEIR STRONGPOINTS TO COMMAND THE STRIPS OF FIRM GROUND. THEY COULD NOT BUILD THE USUAL CONCRETE REDOUBTS, BUT THEY DID THE NEXT BEST THING--BUILT REGULAR OLD-FASHIONED BLOCKHOUSES OUT OF LOGS.

DANIEL BOONE WOULD HAVE FELT RIGHT AT HOME.

THEMAQUIS RECONNOITRE IN ORTHODOX INDIAN FASHION. ONE OR TWO SCOUTS WADE THROUGH THE MARSHES AND CRAWL FORWARD BY INCHES IN THE BRUSH. A SINGLE INCAUTIOUS MOVEMENT MAY SET A CONCEALED MACHINEGUN TO CHATTERING.

NEVERTHELESS, THE MAQUIS ARE KNOCKING OFF THE BLOCKHOUSES, ONE BY ONE.

MK6AEW

ADD SWICKAU(W/ANT)++CAPTURED

HARRIS PERSUADED THE MAYOR OF NEARBY WERDAU TO TELEPHONE A SURRENDER ULTIMATUM TO WELL-BOMBED ZWICKAU BEFORE THE BOLD DASH THROUGH THE CITY, BUT THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE CITY REJECTED IT.

ARTILLERY PROMPTLY BEGAN TO POUND THE CITY, WHILE THUNDERBOLTS LAMBASTED IT FROM ABOVE.

ZWICKAU'S INHABITANTS APPARENTLY WERE AFRAID TO SHOW THEIR WHITE FLAGS WITH SO MANY GERMAN SLDIERS AT THE ELBOWS DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT, SO HARRIS ORDERED THE ARTILLERY TO CEASE FIRE.

A85

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN RAIDING PARTY THEN TOOK OVER, CUTTING AROUND ROAD BLOCKS AND SHOOTING UP THE TOWN RIGHT UNDER THE DEFENDERS' NOSES--AND THEY WERE SO STARTLED THEY COULDN'T DO A THING ABOUT IT.

CENSORSHIP PREVENTS THE TELLING OF THE FULL STORY OF WHAT THESE TWO BRITISHERS AND 75 AMERICANS DID. IT EVEN PREVENTS IDENTIFICATION OF THE BRITISH. BUT THEIR BRASH FEATS BROKE THE BACK OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE.

HARRIS' FIRST BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JOHN JOHNSON, 112 BULL ST., CHARLESTON, S.C., SLAMMED INTO ZWICKAU FROM THE WEST AND NORTH.

COMPANY A, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN ARCH TRIMBLE, OF FOREST PARK PLACE, NASHVILLE, TENN., AND COMPANY B, COMMANDED BY CAPT.FRANK MARSHALL, 1524 19TH ST., ALTOONA, PA., FOUND THE NORTHWEST PART OF ZWICKAU HONEYCOMBED WITH ANTI-TANK WEAPONS, BUT BARGED THROUGH ANYWAY.

OTHER BATTALIONS OF HARRIS' REGIMENT COMMANDED BY MAJOR MILO M. GACESA, OF EASTVALE, PA., AND LT.COL.JEROME LENTZ, 738 EMERSON ST., DENVER, COLO., ADDED WEIGHT TO THE SQUEEZE, AND THE GERMANS WERE COMPLETELY IN HAND IN LESS THAN FIVE HOURS, WHICH IS EXCELLENT TIME FOR TAKING A CITY THAT LARGE (POP. ABOUT 65,000).

AMONG THE BAG OF PRISONERS WERE TWO HIGH RANKING OFFICERS, ONE OF THEM A CLOSE FRIEND OF HITLER'S LATE "HATCHET MAN" REINHARD HEYDRICH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IN ADDITION, SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMANS WERE FOUND IN TWO HOSPITALS.

MAJ.NUNZI CASAVOLA, 54 TREMAINE ST., PORTLAND, ME., FORMERLY A REPORTER FOR THE PORTLAND PRESS HERALD, SAID LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIEL WERE SEIZED, AND NUMEROUS WRECKED AIRPLANES WERE FOUND IN THE AIRDROME ON ZWICKAU'S WESTERN OUTSKIRITS.

SN932PEW

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ADD NUERENBERG 1/4 GERMANS

SNIPER FIRE FROM WOODS ALONG THE ROAD LEADING INTO NUERNBERG FROM THE NORTHEAST HAS BEEN A HAZARD, AND MAJ. B. L. BRYCE OF 2802 A ST., EUREKA, CALIF., CAME DASHING BACK IN A JEEP TO WARN CORRESPONDENTS AGAINST PROCEEDING ALONG IT BY FOOT.

HE HAD JUST BEEN IN THE CITY AND SAID HE HAD SEEN A FEW PEOPLE WAVING WHITE FLAGS. WITH HIM WERE PVT. I.B.SORENSON, 688 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J., AND CORP. A.L.ANDERSON, 1605 EIGHTH AVE., NORTH, FORT DODGE, IOWA.

MK625AEW

APR 20 1945

NINTH ARMORED DIVISION PROTECTED THE 69TH'S FLANK. ADD LEIPSIG (BOYLE) XX FLAK

AMONG THE GREAT PRIZES CAPTURED IN AND AROUND LEIPZIG WAS THE HUGE LEUNA SYNTHETIC GASOLINE PLANT WEST OF THE CITY, WHICH PRODUCED 10,000,000 GALLONS OF FUEL A MONTH BEFORE IT WAS BOMBED LAST MONTH. A 200,000-WATT RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, ONE OF EUROPE'S STRONGEST, WAS CAPTURED.

NINETY GREAT BUNKERS WERE FOUND FILLED WITH SHELLS, ONE CONTAINING 27,000 TOXIC GAS SHELLS.

CAPT.GEORGE J.MOREY OF DUMONT, N.J., SAID SOME 800 SOLDIERS OF THE LEIPZIG GARRISON WROTE OUT THEIR OWN DISCHARGES FROM THE GERMAN ARMY AND HAD OFFICERS SIGN THEM JUST BEFORE THE CITY FELL, BUT THEY ARE BEING ROUNDED UP AND PLACED WITH OTHER WAR PRISONERS.

WE702PEW

B86 (Q IN) (350)

LEIPZIG--THIRD ADD BOYLE'S NIGHT LEAD LEIPZIG

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(ORIGINAL) (TOP AYE) X X X PRISONERS.

OFFICERS OF THE 69TH DIVISION SAID THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY HALL WAS THE MOST BITTERLY FOUGHT IN THE SEIZURE OF LEIPZIG. THE DEFENDING SS TROOPS EVEN HAD 47 MM ANTI-TANK GUNS WHEELED INTO THE COURTYARD, READY TO FIRE AGAINST THE YANKS WHEN THE SHERMANS BLEW APART THE IRON DOORS AND KILLED TWO GUNNERS.

THE TANK COLUMN HAD RUN A GANTLET OF FIRE THAT TOOK A HEAVY TOLL AMONG THE DOUGHBOYS BEFORE THEY REACHED THE CITY'S STREETS.

"THEY WERE WAITING FOR US IN DUG-IN POSITIONS ALL AROUND THE CITY HALL, AND EVEN OPENED UP ON US WITH MACHINE GUNS PLACED IN STREET CARS," SAID LT.COL.ZWEIBEL.

"IT WAS GETTING LATE IN THE DAY SO WE PULLED BACK AND REORGANIZED OVERNIGHT," HE SAID.

THE SS TROOPS SLIPPED OUT OF THEIR POSITIONS IN THE DARKNESS AND TRIED TO KNOCK OUT THE TANKS, BUT REINFORCING INFANTRY MOVED UP AND DROVE THEM AWAY. SOON AFTER DAYLIGHT THE ARMORED COLUMNS TURNED EVERY AVAILABLE GUN LOOSE ON THE GERMAN STRONGPOINTS.

"WE SOON KILLED MOST OF THEM, AND THE REST PULLED BACK INTO THE CITY HALL," SAID ZWEIBEL. "AT 9:10 IN THE MORNING, AFTER PUMPING 500 SHELLS INTO THE CITY HALL BUILDING, WE SENT A GERMAN RED CROSS GIRL IN WITH WORD THAT THE GARRISON HAD EXACTLY 20 MINUTES TO GIVE UP OR BE DESTROYED.

"THEY SURRENDERED AT 9:30. WE TOOK 147 PRISONERS, INCLUDING A GERMAN GENERAL AND A GIRL WHO WAS WORKING FOR THEM. SHE SAID SHE WROTE MILITARY PROPAGANDA."

AMONG TANKMEN AND DOUGHBOYS WHO MADE THE DRAMATIC SPRINT INTO LEIPZIG WERE:

LT.ARCHIBALD FARRAR, SUMMERVILLE, N.J.; T/4 GEORGE RINGER, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO; T/5 CHARLES SUMNER, SCHOOLFIELD, VA.; SGT. EDWARD G.LEAHY, 4964 REBER PLACE, ST.LOUIS, FORMER EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE OF THE ST.LOUIS POST DISPATCH; STAFF SGT.EDWARD SALLEY, 2 KIELY PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.JOHN FITZGERALD, 3526 NORTH HALSTED, CHICAGO; PFC JOE MCGINTY, ELIZABETH, N.J.; LT.JOHN A.HOFF, ESSEX FELLS, N.J.; T/4 NEZ HAYES, PADUCAH, KY.; CORP.ROBERT PARSONS, PALMERTON, PA.; T/5 LORRAIN ROUSH, 1532 11TH AVE., MOLINE, ILL.; PVT.TED NOLVAKOWSKI, WEBSTER, MASS.; CORP.ROBERT VAHAN, BOSTON, MASS.; PFC THEODORS SMOLA, 5112 DARRAH ST., PHILADELPHIA; T/4 KENNETH GRAYDEN, TWO HARBORS, MINN., AND PVT.LEVERET BARBAREK, ASHLAND, KY.

JS949PEW

30.24-24955

-595

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, APRIL 19-(AP)-IN DESCRIBING THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP AT BUCHENWALD, CAPT.J.DARNEY PENICK OF MONTCLAIR, N.J., SAID TODAY:

"THE DEATH, STARVATION, BRUTALITY, FILTH AND BEASTIALITY OF THE WHOLE PLACE WAS ON SUCH A HUGE SCALE THAT YOU LOOKED AT IT AND STILL WERE HARDLY ABLE TO BELIEVE THAT YOU SAW."

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HE HAD HEARD IN ENGLAND THAT THE SKIN OF VICTIMS WHO DIED AT THE CAMP HAD BEEN MADE INTO LAMPSHADES, BOOK BINDINGS AND WALL ORNAMENTS. PENICK SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE STORY THEN, "BUT I SAW THEM WITH MY OWN EYES TODAY."

PENICK AND MAJ.H.GOODWIN OF ATLANTA, GA., FOUND MEN WHO HAD SOME OF THESE HIDEOUS SOUVENIRS. PENICK EXPLAINED THAT THEY "WERE SORT OF A FAD WHICH WAS STARTED BY THE WIFE OF THE PRISON COMMANDANT."

PENNICK SAID THERE WAS ONE PIECE OF SKIN FROM A MAN'S CHEST MOUNTED ON A BOARD AND COVERED WITH CELLOPHANE. IT CONTAINED THE TATTOED FIGURE OF A NUDE WOMAN AND APPARENTLY WAS DESIGNED FOR USE AS A WALL DECORATION, HE EXPLAINED.

" A PRISONER TOLD US THAT THE COMMANDANT'S WIFE WAS KILLED IN AN AIR RAID WITH HER FIVE CHILDREN AND THAT EVERYONE GOT ROUGH TREATMENT AFTER THAT--EVEN MORE BRUTAL THAN BEFORE," PENICK SAID.

JJ250PEW

MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-A PISTOL-PACKING WESTERNER, COL. WALTER JOHNSTON OF MISSOULA, MONT., IS NOW THE MAYOR, CHIEF OF POLICE AND CITY COUNCIL, ALL ROLLED INTO ONE, OF THIS CITY WHICH FORMERLY HAD A POPULATION OF NEARLY 400,000.

JOHNSTON, WHOSE 117TH REGIMENT OF THE 30TH DIVISION HELPED CAPTURE MAGDEBURG SAID TODAY, "I FEEL MORE LIKE A CITY OFFICIAL THAN A SOLDIER NOWADAYS."

MAJ.JASPER ACKERMAN OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER OF THE 30TH DIVISION, BECAME A BANK PRESIDENT AFTER A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT.VIRGIL HAPPY OF CASTER, WYO., CAPTURED THE REICHSBANK HERE WITH ITS MILLIONS OF MARKS.

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BUT THE DOUGHBOYS SEEMED MORE INTERESTED IN ANOTHER FIND THEY PRIZED ABOVE THE MOUNTAINS OF MONEY. IT WAS A FROZEN FOOD WAREHOUSE STACKED TO THE RAFTERS WITH FROZEN STRAWBERRIES FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

"NOW THERE IS SOMETHING WE CAN USE," EXCLAIMED ONE BLIGHTED DOUGHBOY.

JS1027PEW

A105 (CORRECT)

NUERNBERG, APRIL 19-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF COMPANY H, 180TH REGIMENT OF THE 45TH (THUNDER BIRD) DIVISION TODAY RAISED AMERICAN FLAGS IN THE LUITPOLD STADIUM, WHERE HITLER USED TO SHRIEK HIS DEFIANCE TO THE WORLD.

THE G.I.'S BEAT A HALF DOZEN GENERALS TO THE PUNCH.

EVERYBODY THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A FINE IDEA TO RAISE SOME STAR SPANGLED BANNERS IN NUERNBERG BECAUSE TOMORROW IS HITLER'S BIRTHDAY. PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS LINED UP THE GENERALS FOR THE STUNT, BUT NO TIME WAS FIXED FOR IT.

MAJ.GEN.ROBERT FREDERICKS, WHOSE 45TH DIVISION ONCE RAISED THE FLAG OVER KISKA ISLAND, DEMURRED AT THE STADIUM SETTING. HE SAID THE CENTER OF THE TOWN PLACE WOULD BE BETTER, AND SUGGESTED A WAIT UNTIL NUERNBERG HAS BEEN CLEARED.

HIS DOUGHFEET HADN'T LEARNED ABOUT THE GENERAL'S SLANT ON THINGS, SO THEY JUST MARCHED INTO THE STADIUM WITH THE FLAGS THIS AFTERNOON--AND UP WENT THE BANNERS.

SN1049PEW

A110 (150)

OUTSIDE NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT. JOHNNY GODFREY OF WOONSOCKET, R.I., FORMER ACE OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE WITH 36 GERMAN PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, WAS AMONG A COUPLE OF HUNDRED AMERICAN PRISONERS LIBERATED FROM THE LANGWASSER 13D PRISON CAMP NEAR NUERNBERG TODAY.

GODFREY, WHO DESTROYED 18 PLANES IN THE AIR AND AN EQUAL NUMBER ON THE GROUND, WAS ONCE THE WINGMAN FOR CAPT. DON S.GENTILE OF PIQUA, OHIO, FIRST AMERICAN PILOT TO GET 30 KILLS.

THE RHODE ISLAND FLIER WAS DOWNED LATE LAST SUMMER. HE WAS SO EAGER TO GET BACK TO HIS AIR FORCE COMRADES AFTER BEIING LIBERATED TODAY THAT HE HITCHED A RIDE OUT OF THE CAMP ON THE FIRST JEEP THAT CAME ALONG AND WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN NEWSPAPERMEN ARRIVED.

ANOTHER LIBERATED AMERICAN WAS LT. COL. EDWIN CUMMINGS, 1252 OWSLEY AVE., COLUMBUS, GA.

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THE CAMP HAD SO MANY AIR FORCE PERSONNEL THAT IT CAME TO BE CALLED STALAG LUFT 3.

SN1101PEW

AA

A71 (460)

BY HOWARD COWAN

APR 20 1945

BRETTHEIM,GERMANY,APRIL 19-(AP)-NAZI SS OFFICERS HUNG THE MAYOR OF THIS VILLAGE, THE LOCAL NAZI PARTY CHIEF AND A PROMINENT FARMER IN A BRUTAL PUBLIC EXHIBITION A WEEK AGO WHEN THEY PLANNED TO TURN THE HAMLET OVER TO THE AMERICANS, EYEWITNESSES SAID TODAY.

REPORTS OF THE INCIDENT WERE HEARD ALL ALONG THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS. FOR MILES AROUND SS TROOPERS HAD PLASTERED HANDBILLS ADVERTISING THE BRETTHEIM INCIDENT AS A WARNING TO ANY GERMANS TRYING TO SAVE THEIR LIVES AND HOMES WITH A WHITE FLAG.

WHEN THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION REACHED THE SMOULDERING RUINS OF BRETTHEIM TODAY, LOCAL RESIDENTS TOLD HOW TWO GERMAN FARMERS, UHL AND HANSELMANN, TOOK "PANZERFAUST" ANTI-TANK GUNS AWAY FROM FOUR TEEN-AGED HITLER YOUTHS AND ORDERED THEM HOME. THE BOYS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO STAND GUARD OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE TO INTERCEPT AMERICAN TANKS.

THE TWO FARMERS, UHL'S WIFE RELATED, DESTROYED THE "PANZERFAUST" GUNS AND ANNOUNCED WHITE FLAGS WOULD BE FLOWN WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS APPROACHED.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, FIVE SS OFFICERS FROM ROTHENBURG CAME TO BRETTHEIM AND ARRESTED HANSELMANN. UHL HAD FLED AND STILL IS A FUGITIVE. MAYOR GACKSTATTER AND LOCAL NAZI PARTY CHIEF WOLFMEIER WERE ORDERED TO HANG HANSELMANN AS A TRAITOR. WHEN THE TWO OFFICIALS DEMURRED THEY ALSO WERE ARRESTED.

SHORTLY BEFORE SUNSET THE NEXT EVENING ALL THREE WERE HANGED FROM A TREE AT THE GATE OF BRETTHEIM CEMETERY IN THE CENTER OF THE COMMUNITY WITH ITS POPULATION OF 500.

ELIZABETH SCHMITT, THE LOCAL DRESSMAKER, WHO WATCHED THE EXECUTION, SAID WOLFMEIER ASKED TO BE SHOT. "THEY HUNG HIM FIRST," SHE SAID. "THEY DID NOT BLINDFOLD HIM OR TIE HIS HANDS. THEY MADE HIM STAND ON A TABLE, AND THEN KICKED IT FROM UNDER HIM. GACKSTATTER AND HANSELLMAN WERE MADE TO WATCH AND THEN WERE HANGED ON THE SAME LIMB."

THE SS OFFICERS ORDERED THAT THE BODIES MUST HANG FOR THREE DAYS AND IF THEY WERE TAKEN DOWN 20 MORE WOULD BE HANGED.

THE LOCAL RESIDENTS FEARS OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF BRETTHEIM'S FRAGILE LITTLE HOUSES WERE USED AS SNIPERS NESTS AND MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS WERE CONFIRMED TWO DAYS AGO. THUNDERBOLT DIVE-BOMBERS BLANKETED THE VILLAGE WITH INCENDARIES.

THIS AFTERNOON THE POPULACE CAME OUT OF THE WOODS AND POKED THROUGH THE ASHES OF WHAT HAD BEEN THEIR HOMES.

ONE OF THEM WAS GERHARD HEBEL, WHO SAID HE USED TO WORK FOR A WHOLESALE GLASSWARE COMPANY AT 919 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. HEBEL, WHO SAID HE HAD AN AUNT, MRS. ANNA LINK, LIVING AT 5309 GLENWOOD AVENUE, CHICAGO, TOLD CAPT. LAWSON W.MACGRUDER, 5647 SWISS AVENUE, DALLAS, TEX. THAT HE HAD WITNESSED THE EXECUTION, DETAILS OF WHICH WERE POSTED IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

THESE HANDBILLS FROM SS HEADQUARTERS SAID:

"THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO BLOT OUT WITH INCREASING SEVERITY SUCH COWARDLY AND SELFISH TRAITORS AND WILL NOT HESITATE EVEN TO ELIMINATE THEIR FAMILIES FROM THE COMMUNITY OF AN HONORABLY-FIGHTING GERMAN PEOPLE."

WD&SN1046PEW

APR 20 1945

A79

(240)

ZUIDER ZEE

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE CALLOUSLY THROWING BACK INTO THE SEA TODAY THE LAND WHICH GENERATIONS OF DUTCH HAD LABORED PATIENTLY TO CLAIM FROM IT.

THE WATERS ARE RUSHING THROUGH A 300-YARD GAP BLOWN IN THE ZUIDER ZEE CAUSEWAY AT OOSTERLAND, 65 MILES NORTH OF AMSTERDAM, AND ALREADY HAVE INUNDATED 180 SQUARE MILES OF LAND.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE DUTCH CIVILIANS HAD BEEN WARNED BEFOREHAND, BUT THE ENGINEERS' OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO ESCAPE.

BURIED UNDER 12 FEET OF WATER ARE HOLLAND'S RICH DAIRY LANDS AND TULIP COUNTRY, AND THE WATER IS EXPECTED TO RISE ANOTHER FOUR TO SIX FEET.

THIS ADDED FLOOD TO A LITTLE COUNTRY ALREADY SORELY STRICKEN BY INUNDATIONS WAS DESCRIBED AS "SHEER WANTON DESTRUCTIVENESS WITH NOT ANY RECOGNIZED MILITARY ADVANTAGE."

AT THE RATE THE WATER IS POURING IN, IT IS EXPECTED TO BE BUT A MATTER OF DAYS BEFORE THE ENTIRE PART OF HOLLAND'S HOOK WILL BE FLOODED TO SOUTH OF OOSTHUIZEN, WHICH IS 20 MILES NORTH OF AMSTERDAM.

THE GERMANS ALSO ARE FLOODING THE LOWLANDS IN THE AREAS OF AMERSFOORT AND HILVERSUM ON HOLLAND'S RECOGNIZED LINES OF DEFENSE NORTH AND EAST OF UTRECHT.

NORTH OF UTRECHT, AT THE HEAD OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS "THE NEW DEFENSE LINE", SOME 30 SQUARE MILES IS BEING FLOODED UNDER A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF TWO FEET OF WATER.

ON THE GREBBE DEFENSE LINE FARTHER EAST ANOTHER 60 SQUARE MILES IS BEING INUNDATED TO THE SAME DEPTH.

THE ENEMY ALSO CAN FLOOD ANOTHER LINE EXTENDING FROM THE SOUTH OF ROTTERDAM TO AN AREA NORTH OF AMSTERDAM, AND THE TWO CITIES THEMSELVES COULD BE MADE 25 PER CENT UNINHABITABLE, ENGINEERS SAID.

SN912PEW

30.24-24957

A173
(300)
BY DON WHITEHEAD
COLDITZ, GERMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-GAY, DEBONAIR WING COMM.DOUGLAS BADER, FAMED LEGLESS PILOT OF THE RAF WHO WAS SHOT DOWN OVER FRANCE THREE AND A HALF YEARS AGO, WANTS MOST OF ALL TO "GET ANOTHER SQUIRT AT THE BLOODY HUN," NOW THAT HE IS FREE FROM GERMAN INTERNMENT.
"JUST GIVE ME ONE MORE SHOT AT THOSE GOONS," BEGGED THE 35-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER PILOT WHO BECAME ONE OF BRITAIN'S GREAT ACES WITH TWO ARTIFICIAL LEGS. "I'LL NEVER BE SATISFIED UNTIL I DO."
THE LAUGHING, DARK-HAIRED HERO BUILT UP DURING HIS PRISON LIFE AN ABIDING HATRED OF THE GERMANS AND A BURNING THIRST FOR REVENGE FOR INDIGNITIES HEAPED ON HIM SINCE HE WAS CAPTURED IN AUGUST, 1941, AFTER HIS PLANE COLLIDED WITH ANOTHER.
HE WAS ONE OF A THOUSAND OR SO LIBERATED MONDAY FROM THE GREAT, GRAY COLDITZ PRISON, WHERE THE NAZIS SENT ALLIED CAPTIVES WHO WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO IMPRISONMENT ELSEWHERE. THESE PRISONERS HAD BEEN CLASSED AS SPECIAL ENEMIES OF THE FATHERLAND, AND MOST ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM TIME TO TIME.
BADER HAD 25 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT WHEN HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED OVER LILLE.
"I HAD TO JETTISON ONE OF MY LEGS," HE SAID, LAUGHING AS IF IT WERE A GREAT JOKE ON HIMSELF. "I FELT LIKE A BLOODY FOOL PARACHUTING DOWN WITH ONLY ONE LEG."
THE GERMANS FOUND HIS LEG AND IT WAS FIXED SO THAT HE COULD WEAR IT. NONE OF THE NAZIS THOUGHT THE LEGLESS FLIER WOULD TRY TO ESCAPE FROM THE FRENCH HOSPITAL IN WHICH HE WAS CONFINED. BUT ONE NIGHT HE TRIED, SLIDING DOWN A ROPE OF TIED BEDSHEETS. HE WAS CAUGHT. FOR PUNISHMENT, "THOSE GOONS" FOR TWO WEEKS WOULDN'T GIVE HIM THE NEW LEG THE RAF HAD DROPPED FOR HIM WHEN HIS COLLEAGUES CLEARNED OF HIS LOSS.
"IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF HOW THE GERMAN MIND WORKS," HE CHUCKLED. "THEY WOULDN'T GIVE ME MY LEGS. TWO GOONS CARRIED ME WHILE ANOTHER CARRIED MY LEGS AND AN OFFICER MARCHED ALONG IN FRONT."
FOUR MORE TIMES BADER TRIED TO ESCAPE. HE FAILED.
ANNOYED, THE GERMANS SENT HIM TO COLDITZ PRISON TWO YEARS AGO. EVEN THERE BADER HAD A TRY AT ESCAPING. FRIENDS TRIED TO CONSTRUCT A GLIDER TO BE LAUNCHED FROM THE ROOF. BUT THE GERMANS TUMBLED TO IT.
G1150AEW

A 107
MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-CIVILIANS AND CITY OFFICIALS IN THIS CAPTURED CITY REPORTED TODAY THAT GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER VISITED THEM FOUR DAYS AGO WHILE THE AMERICANS WERE OUTSIDE THE TOWN, URGED THEM TO RESIST TO THE LAST MAN, AND THEN HURRIEDLY FLED BEFORE THE FINAL AMERICAN ATTACK.
SN81054PEW

A2 (1,000)
BY WES GALLAGHER
ON THE EBLE RIVER, GAMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE ON WELL DEFINED FRONT LINES IS AT AN END.
BEFORE THE WESTERN ALLIES THERE IS NOTHING APPROACHING A FRONT. THERE ARE ONLY POCKETS OF RESISTANCE--IN HOLLAND, AT BREMEN AND HAMBURG, OPPOSITE MAGDEBURG ON THE ELBE AND ISOLATED BODIES OF TROOPS IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN FIRST, THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES.
(GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, DECLARING THAT HIS FIRST, THIRD AND NINTH ARMIES HAD FINISHED ONE PHASE OF THE THRUST INTO THE HEART OF THE REICH, SAID THURSDAY, "IT IS NECESSARY TO PAUSE TEMPORARILY BEFORE WE GO INTO THE NEXT." HE ADDED THAT VIRTUALLY EVERY GERMAN SOLDIER THAT FACED THE AMERICANS ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON FEB. 23 WHEN THE ROER RIVER CROSSING WAS MADE "NOW IS EITHER KILLED, WOUNDED OR A PRISONER OF WAR.")
BY APPLYING PRESSURE ALLIED FORCES ARE ABLE TO GO ANYWHERE INTO GERMANY THAT THEY DESIRE WITHOUT THE GERMANS BEING ABLE TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT. THE GERMANS LOST THE POWER TO WAGE ANYTHING BUT A GUERRILLA WAR THROUGH THE LOSS OF THE RUHR, THE SAAR, SILESIA AND THE HUGE STORES OVERRUN BY THE WESTERN ALLIES.
HOW DID THIS COME ABOUT?
THE ANSWER BRIEFLY IS THAT THE GERMANS SIMPLY RAN OUT OF THE MANPOWER NEEDED TO HOLD ANY SORT OF A FRONT.
THIS RUNNING OUT OF MANPOWER, WHICH LEAVES THE REICH AT THE MERCY OF ATTACKING HOSTS WHO DAY BY DAY INCREASE THEIR MARGIN OF MANPOWER AND MILITARY SUPERIORITY, WAS THE RESULT OF DEFEATS WHICH BLED HITLER LEGIONS WHITE.
THE BIGGEST PART OF THIS BLEEDING UNDOUBTEDLY HAS BEEN DONE BY THE RUSSIANS.
ON THE WESTERN FRONT IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY AT WHICH POINT OR BY WHICH ARMY THE MOST WAS ACCOMPLISHED.
THE TURNING POINT CAME WHEN FIELD MARSHAL (KARL) VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES GAMBLE FAILED AND THEN HE HAD TO DISPATCH THE SIXTH PANZER ARMY TO THE EASTERN FRONT, LEAVING NO MOBILE RESERVE IN THE WEST.

A3
[illegible]
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RYNJ
RH R AND DASHED TO THE RHINE IM LESS THAN 10 DAYS.
THE CANADG FBBLY
PBRTH COMPLETED IF SKFLQOMING DOIKBPROM TH
HH IK
XVGN ROUT IN FRONT OF THE RUHR.
[illegible]
LIGHTNING SPEED.
PATTON'S LIGHTNING CROSSING NEAR COBLENZ AND HIS DRIVE SOUTH BEHIND THE SAAR SCOOPED UP GERMANS BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS AND ENDED FOREVER THE GERMAN HOPE OF AGAIN ESTABLISHING A FRONT ANYWHERE. MEN LOST IN THE SOUTHERN RHINELAND MIGHT HAVE HELD THE RIVER LINE FOR MONTHS.
IT BECAME A QUESTION OF TIME. THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TOOK THE REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD AND WHAT SMALL FORCES VON RUNDSTEDT HAD AT HIS DISPOSAL WERE GOBBLED UP TRYING TO SEAL OFF THIS PENETRATION.
TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE GERMAN WEAKNESS PATTON CROSSED THE RHINE WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED.
THEN THE AMERICAN NINTH, BRITISH SECOND AND CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES PUT ON A POWER PUNCH THAT POLISHED OFF HITLER'S LAST RESOURCE--THE RUHR.
THE U.S.FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES' CROSSINGS OF THE RHINE WERE BRILLIANT IMPROVISATIONS. THE THREE-ARMY CROSSING NORTH OF THE RUHR WAS A CAREFULLY AND LONG-PLANNED STRATEGIC MOVE. IT WORKED MUCH BETT THAN PLANNED. THE CROSSINGS WERE MADE MUCH EASIER THAN EXPECTED AND THE NINTH ARMY COMPLETED AN ENGINEERING MIRACLE BY BUILDING THREE BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE IN JEY HOURS AND TOPPING OFF THE CR

BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE IN 36 HOURS AND TOPPING OFF THE CROSSING WITH A 240 AIRLINE MILE ADVANCE IN 19 DAYS TO THE ELBE, AN ADVANCE THAT EQUALLED ANY IN THIS WAR.
(MORE)

A23 (500)

ON THE ELBE RIVER--FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S SITUATIONER (TOP A2-3) X X X THIS WAR.

SIMPSON CONDUCTED ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT MILITARY CAMPAIGNS IN HISTORY WITH GREAT BRILLIANCE. HE SWUNG ONE FORCE SOUTH TO ENVELOP THE RUHR FROM THE NORTH AND MEET THE U.S.FIRST ARMY COMING UP FROM THE SOUTH.

INSTEAD OF STOPPING THEN TO CLEAN UP THE RUHR, IN WHICH MORE THAN 300,000 OF HITLER'S TROOPS WERE LOPPED OFF, SIMPSON DEVOTED ONE CORPS TO THE TASK AND SENT TWO OTHER CORPS DASHING ACROSS THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN TOWARD THE ELBE AND BERLIN.

IT MEANT CONDUCTING TWO DISTINCT BATTLES WITH ONE ARMY AND ONE SUPPLY SYSTEM. AS THE BATTLES CAME TO AN END TODAY WITH THE FINISHING OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN THE RUHR NINTH ARMY FORCES WERE FIGHTING AT POINTS 225 MILES APART.

IT HAS TAKEN 36,108 TRUCKS MOVING 141,900 TONS OF SUPPLIES TO CONDUCT THIS OPERATION FOR THE FIRST 19 DAYS AFTER THE RHINE CROSSING ON MARCH 24.

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INTO THE NINTH ARMY BAG FELL 212,990 PRISONERS IN 19 DAYS WHILE THE FIRST, THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES, NOW PUSHING FREELY THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF GERMANY, GATHERED SIMILAR BAGS.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES COMPLETED GERMANY'S MILITARY DESTRUCTION BY SEALING OFF GERMAN FORCES IN HOLLAND AND THE GREAT PORT OF BREMEN.

THE FORMER WESTERN FRONT THUS HAS BECOME A DISCONNECTED SERIES OF STRONG POINTS OR POCKETS IN WHICH THE WILL TO RESIST DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE DETERMINATION OF LOCAL COMMANDERS.

WITHOUT TAKING ANYTHING FROM THE INFANTRY WHICH ALWAYS HAS TOUGH, DIRTY JOBS TO IN THE SHOW DOWN, IT IS APPARENT THAT THE AMERICAN POWER HAS BEEN IN THE BRILLIANT WORK OF THE ARMORED DIVISIONS IN OPEN WARFARE.

A24

PATTON'S ALMOST INCREDIBLE ADVANCES HAVE BEEN SPEARHEADED BY THE FAMOUS F

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(MORE)

WE535PEW

PATTON'S ALMOST INCREDIBLE ADVANCES HAVE BEEN SPEARHEADED BY THE FAMOUS FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH CUT THE GERMANS TO RIBBONS.

IN LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY IT HAS BEEN THE THIRD, SEVENTH AND NINTH ARMORED DIVISIONS WHICH HAVE MADE THE TOP SPEED ADVANCES.

PERHAPS THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF THEM ALL HAS BEEN THE NINTH ARMY'S "HELL ON WHEELS" SECOND ARMORED DIVISION. THIS VETERAN DIVISION HAS A RECORD OF TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF BRILLIANT FIGHTING IN AFRICA, SICILY, FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN BEHIND IT.

PERHAPS THE MOST TERRIFIC ARMORED FIGHT OF THE WESTERN FRONT TOOK PLACE IN THE LITTLE PUBLICIZED NINTH ARMY OFFENSIVE WHIH REAC ED THE ROER RIVER LAST NOVEMBER. IN THAT ENGAGEMENT AROUND GERONSWEILER THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION ENGAGED IN A HEAD ON SLUGGING MATCH WITH TWO GERMAN PANZER DIVISIONS AND ONE PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION, VIRTUALLY DESTROYING THE NINTH PANZER DIVISION.

THAT BATTLE DID MUCH TO TIP THE ARMORED SCALES ON THE WESTERN FRONT DESPITE THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION'S LOSS OF 168 TANKS IN 10 DAYS. IT WAS THE OLD "HELL ON WHEELS" ARMORED DIVISION WHICH PACED THE NINTH ARMY'S DRIVE TO THE RHINE IN FEBRUARY.

WHEN THAT ARMY'S DRIVE ACROSS THE RHINE AND NORTH OF THE RUHR SLOWED SIMPSON CALLED ON THE "HELL ON WHEELS" TANKS AGAIN. THE DIVISION BROKE THROUGH INTO THE OPEN, ADVANCING 240 MILES IN 13 DAYS. ITS DRIVE WAS CLIMAXED BY A 57-MILE RUN TO THE ELBE--THE LONGEST DAYLIGHT RUN OF THE WAR FOR A FULL ARMORED DIVISION.

THE AMERICAN USE OF ARMORED FORCES IN THIS FINAL STAGE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR EQUALLED OR BETTERED ANYTHING THE GERMANS PRODUCED IN THEIR BEST DAYS AND CERTAINLY HAS BEEN A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

THE SWIFT ARMORED RUNS ACCOUNTED FOR VAST NUMBERS OF PRISONERS WHICH LED TO THE GERMAN BREAKDOWN OVER MANPOWER.

WE553PEW

APR 20 1945

B85

(425)

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, GERMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-AMERICAN OFFICERS FROM TANK, INFANTRY AND AIR FORCE UNITS RELEASED FROM THE GERMAN PRISON CAMP OF STALAG 79, NEAR BRUNSWICK, IN THE NINTH ARMY PUSH INCLUDE;

LT.CHARLES KINGSLEY, O-1296222, OF 438 MITCHELL AVE., CLAIRTON, PA., CAPTURED DEC. 16, 1944, AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHO LOST 50 POUNDS IN TWO MONTHS.

LT.ADAM LINK, O-1322348, OF 7 VALLEY VIEW RD., MANHASSETT, N.Y., CAPTURED DEC.22, 1944, WHO WAS FORCED TO WALK 49 MILES ON CHRISTMAS DAY AND SHARE A LOAF OF BREAD WITH SEVEN OTHER PRISONERS DURING THIS MARCH.

MAJ.JACK FISH, O-341193, OF 614 ALMAR ST., SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., CAPTURED ON THE BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG BORDER DEC. 21, 1944.

LT.T.J.BARNICK, O-534982, OF MAX, N.D.

LT.COL.FLOYD WARNER, O-273409, WHO HAS A BROTHER AT PERHAM, MINN.

LT.COL.KJELDSHET, O-376605, OF YANKTON, S.D.

LT.L.J.SLETTA, O-1325937, OF LA SALLE, MINN.

LT.ROBERT DWIGHT, O-200838, OF 1757 BRADEVILLE AVE., WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SHOT DOWN OVER BERLIN MARCH 25.

LT.HARRY GILMER, O-825426, OF 1313 NORTH 28ST, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SHOT DOWN OVER OSNABRUECK MARCH 21.

LT.WALTER HOFFMAN, O-206557, OF 673 AVENUE D, ROCHESTER, N.Y., SHOT DOWN OVER BERLIN MARCH 15.

LT.DONALD BROWN, O-1062135, OF 1421 ANN ST. (TOWN UNSTATED) CAPTUR AT DUEREN DEC. 22.

LT.ARTHUR NILAND, O-1329283, OF 605 JOHNSON ST., QUITMAN, GA., CAPTURED AT ROER DEC. 22.

B86

LT. FRED HOWERING, P-825175, OF 49 PITT ST., BLOOMFIELD, N.J., SHOT DOWN OVER MUENSTER MARCH 25.

LT. WILLIAM JAMES, O-382927, OF 1095 ST.CHARLES PL. ATLANTA, GA., 2ND ARMORED DIV., CAPTURED AT KREFELD MARCH 1.

LT. DAVID CROSBY, P-519522, OF 338 7TH ST., NE, ATLANTA, GA., 121ST REG., CAPTURED AT THE ROER DEC. 22.

LT. PAUL DEMPSEY, P-1314261, OF MATAWAN WEST VA., 423RD REG., CAPTURED AT ST. VITH DEC. 22.

LT. EDWARD OLIVER, P-1287750, OF 2121 SOUTHAMPTON RD., (TOWN UNSTATED), 121ST REG., CAPTURED HURTEGEN FOREST DEC. 22.

LT. HAL DABBAS, O-556861, OF QUITMAN, MISS., 755TH REG., CAPTURED AT BITCHE JAN. 23.

MAJ. GOODLOE STUCK, O-1100759, OF 3002 1/2 FAIRFIELD AVE., SHREVEPORT, LA., CAPTURED AT WILTZ DEC. 21.

MAJ. WILLIAM MEADOWS, O-328765, OF BESSEMER OR MIDWAY, ALA.,

30.24-24959

590TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, CAPTURED AT ST.VITH DEC. 21.
COL. ROBERT BOOTH, O-19964, OF 324 KING GEORGE AVE., ROANOKE, VA., NINTH ARMORED DIVISION, CAPTURED AT BASTOGNE DEC. 19.
LT. ROBERT BUTLER, O-1114876, OF 2306 ARTHUR AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., 61ST ENGINEERING BATTALION, CAPTURED AT CINEY, DEC. 22.
LT. COL. THOMAS HOBAN, O-176644, OF HOTEL CASEY, SCRANTON, PA., CAPTURED AT WILTZ DEC. 19.
MAJ. EDGAR GERMAN, O-382678, OF REDDING, CONN., 687TH FIELD ARTILLERY, CAPTURED AT THE BULGE DEC. 19.
LT. BERNARD EPSTEIN, O-1314609, OF 29 SCULLY SQ., BOSTON, MASS., CAPTURED AT THE BULGE DEC. 18.
LT. W.H.BROWN, O-1184376, OF 584 EAST LANE ST. SHELBYVILLE, TENN., CAPTURED AT THE BULGE DEC. 21.
LT. L.L.KARST, O-835213, OF 446 EAST GRANT AVE., ORLANDO, FLA., SHOT DOWN OVER STENDHAL MARCH 15.
LT. D.A.KEASLING, O-729098, OF 3305 17TH ST., ARLINGTON, VA., SHOT DOWN OVER BERLIN MARCH 23.
LT. KIRK, O-1319509, OF MINA, WEST VA., CAPTURED AT REMIREMONT FEB. 24.
LT. R.T.REILLY, O-549402, OF 114 WARWICH ST., LOWELL, MASS., CAPTURED AT KESTERNICH DEC. 15.
LT. COL. R.W.RIPPLE, O-20312 OF 7211 FAIRFAX RD., BETHESDA, MD., 707TH TANK BATTALION, CAPTURED AT THE BULGE DEC. 25.
LT. JOSEPH DIEZ, O-2072945, OF 114 BROAD ST., STAMFORD, CONN., SHOT DOWN OVER MUENSTER MARCH 23.
LT.GERVASE ECKENROD, O-1309051, OF 322 MAPLE AVE., CRESSON, PA., 1ST DIV., CAPTURED AT THE HUERTGEN FOREST DEC. 20.
W-KA119PEW

APR 20 1945

THE 45TH DIVISION TOOK 5,869 PRISONERS IN 24 HOURS UP TO LAST MIDNIGHT. THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF THE THIRD DIVISION CAPTURED MORE THAN 350 BY 10 A.M. TODAY.
MAJ.JOHN O'CONNELL OF NEW YORK CITY LED A JEEP DASH ACROSS OPEN FIELDS TO INVEST THE HANGAR AND AIRPORT BUILDINGS OF FLUGHAFEN. A SHORT TIME LATER ADVANCE LEMENTS PUSHED ON FROM THERE, LED BY CAPT. CARROLL GATES, OF EUGENE, ORE.
RIDING IN ONE OF THE JEEPS THAT ARRIVED AT THE AIRPORT WAS "FARET," AN AIREDALE THAT LT.RALPH DAVIS, OF 316 WINTON AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., PICKED UP BACK IN FRANCE.

B40 (Q IN)
BY A.I.GOLDBERG
NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SEVENTH ARMY'S THIRD AND 45TH DIVISIONS DROVE FORWARD TONIGHT IN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING TOWARD THE PEGNITZ RIVER, WHICH DIVIDES NUERNBERG.
SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE 42ND DIVISION THRUST PAST SUBURBAN FURTH TOWARD THE LUDWIG CANAL IN THE FACE OF HEAVY MACHINEGUN, MORTAR AND SNIPER FIRE.
THE NUERNBERG CHIEF OF POLICE WAS REPORTED CAPTURED LATE IN THE DAY BY ELEMENTS OF THE 157TH REGIMENT OF THE 45TH DIVISION. THE THUNDERBIRDS HAVE ADVANCED FAR BEYOND THE STADIUM AREA IN THE SOUTHEAS PORTION OF THE CITY AND WELL INTO THE LICHTENHOF AND GLAISHAMMER SECTIONS.
THE 45TH DIVISION HAS A WELL CONNECTED BATTLE LINE AND HAS JOINED UP WITH THE THIRD DIVISION, WHICH IS COMING IN FROM THE NORTHEAST AND NORTH.
AMERICAN OFFICERS, ASSAYING THE TIDE OF BATTLE, SAID RESISTANCE COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED FANATICAL DESPITE THE NEW-FOUND PRESENCE OF THE 37TH SS REGIMENT. HOWEVER, RESIDENTS APPARENTLY ARE TAKING SERIOUSLY THE THREAT OF GAULEITER KARL HOLZ, PRINTED IN A NUERNBERG NEWSPAPER APRIL 15TH THAT ANYONE FOUND WITH A WHITE FLAG WOULD BE SHOT
A COPY OF THE DECLARATION WAS FOUND BY CAPT. JOHN GRAPATIN, A CHAPLAIN AND FORMER PASTOR OF ST.JOHN'S CHURCH IN MONETT, MO.
FROM SUBURBS ON THE NORTH, IT APPEARED THAT MANY BUILDINGS INSIDE NUERNBERG STILL WERE INTACT AND UNDAMAGED, ALTHOUGH THE CITY WAS SUBJECTED TO AN ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT THROUGH THE NIGHT.
SHORTLY AFTER F COMPANY OF THE 180TH INFANTRY GOT OFF TO THE ATTACK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A COUNTERATTACK ON THE BROAD FIELD OF ZEPPELIN STADIUM. IT WAS CLEARED BY DARK, HOWEVER.

APR 20 1945

B39 (G)
BADEN BADEN, GERMANY, APRIL 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOURTEEN PALE AND EMACIATED AMERICAN SOLDIERS SMILED HAPPILY TODAY IN TWO BADEN BADEN HOSPITALS, WHERE THEY WERE LIBERATED A WEEK AGO BY THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY.
ALL WERE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN DOCTOR FROM THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP. THEN THEY WILL BE TAKEN OUT OF GERMANY BY AIR TRANSPORT. THIRTEEN HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED BY WOUNDS AND THE OTHER BY ILLNESS DEVELOPED FROM BAD FOOD. TWELVE OF THE GROUP WERE CAPTURED IN FEBRUARY AND TWO IN DECEMBER.
"GEE, IT SEEMS GOOD TO HAVE AN AMERICAN VISIT US," SAID CPL. DAVID B. MUSTIN, 720 SOUTH FIFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
"FOR US TO BE ABLE TO TALK AMERICAN FAST AGAIN -- THAT'S SOMETHING," ADDED SGT. HAROLD G. BRETZ, OF PLYMOUTH, PA. "WHEN WE WERE TALKING TO GERMAN DOCTORS AND NURSES WE HAD TO TALK AWFULLY SLOW."
PVT. WILLIAM R. HARDY, OF 1146 BEAVER ST., BRISTOL, PA., SAID THE TREATMENT HAD BEEN FAIR, BUT THAT THE GERMANS HAD NO PENCILLIN, SULFA DRUGS OR BLOOD PLASMA.
PVT. THEODORE MISIOLEK, ROUTE 1, FARMDALE, OHIO, TOLD OF A FANATICAL NAZI NURSE.
"ONCE WE EACH PAID FOR A BOTTLE OF WINE," HE SAID, "AND WHEN IT WAS AVAILABLE SHE BROUGHT ONLY ONE BOTTLE FOR THE WHOLE WARD AND FAILED TO RETURN THE BALANCE OF THE MONEY. SHE ALSO FAILED TO GIVE US AS GOOD FOOD AS THE GERMAN PATIENTS."
THE LEADER OF THE PRISONER GROUP WAS LT. JOSEPH W. PARKS, 18 DANIEL ROAD, LA DUE VILLAGE, ST.LOUIS COUNTY, MO., WHO TOOK CHARGE BECAUSE OF THE SLOW RECOVERY OF CAPT. WILLIAM F. NORRIS, OF NEWTON, GA.
PARKS HAD THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF HAVING THE GERMAN HOSPITAL STAFF SURRENDER TO HIM.
"WHEN THE FRENCH APPROACHED," PARKS SAID. "THE MEDICAL STAFF, ALL OF WHOM WERE COMMISSIONED GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS AND HAD WEAPONS, CAME TO ME TO SURRENDER AND DEPOSITED THEIR ARMS WITH ME.
"THE EXCITEMENT SET ME BACK A BIT -- BUT I FEEL FINE AGAIN TODAY."
BRETZ, WHO WAS IN THE OTHER HOSPITAL, SAID THE MEDICAL STAFF HAD PRACTICALLY GIVEN HIM COMMAND SINCE FEBRUARY.
"THEY WERE SO SCARED OF THE FRENCH ADVANCE THEY WANTED TO MAKE SURE WE WOULD TESTIFY TO GOOD TREATMENT," BRETZ SAID.
HE RELATED HOW ONE NURSE EVEN BAKED AN EASTER CAKE FOR HIMSELF AND PFC. CHARLES W. REIMER, ROUTE 2, BOX 563, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WHO WAS

WITH HIM AT THAT HOSPITAL.

THE OTHER AMERICANS FREED WERE SGT. WILLIAM R. ROSENBAUM, ROUTE ONE, RICHMOND, TEXAS; PFC. ALEX A. HARRISON, 1419 COLUMBIA RD., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.; PFC JOSEPH F. LASKOW, 969 CARVER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PVT. LABON MCKINNEY, CRESTWOOD, KY.; PVT. JOHN R. MLINAC, 1271 WOODLAND AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; PVT. GROVER WILSON, BOX 814, HAZARD, KY. AND PVT. WILLIAM W. ADERTON, 314 NORTH CLARK ST., VANDALIA, MO.

MK610AEW

A67 (340)

APR 20 1945

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE 89TH INFANTRY OVERRAN SVERAL GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS TODAY, LIBERATING 4,750 STARVED AND MISTREATED PRISONERS, AMONG THEM 500 AMERICANS, WHO WEPT WITH THE JOY OF RESTORED FREEDOM.

ALL HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH.

MANY OF THE DETAILS OF THIS WHOLESALE OPERATION BY THE FIGHTING 89TH ARE BEING WITHHELD BY CENSORSHIP, INCLUDING THE NAMES OF THE PRISONER CAMPS, AND THEIR LOCATION.

BESIDES THE EMACIATED AMERICANS, WHO TOLD OF FAINTING FROM HUNGER AS THEY WERE FORCED TO DO EXHAUSTING WORK, THE 89TH LIBERATED IN THIS DAY'S WORK 1,100 BRITISH, 1,100 FRENCH, 1,500 RUSSIANS, 300 SERBS AND 250 SLAVS.

AMONG THE FIRST TO SEE THE AMERICAN PRISONERS WAS CAPT.DAVID GALLOWAY OF MOUNTAIN FLAKES, N.J., WHO SAID "ONE FELLOW SCREAMED, 'THERE ARE SOME AMERICAN G.I.'S!'

"THEN THE WHOLE BUNCH CROWDED AROUND, CRYING AND KISSING US."

TELLING HOW THEY WERE OVERWORKED AND UNDERFED, THE AMERICANS SAID THEY HAD LOST 50 TO 75 POUNDS' WEIGHT EACH.

THEY TOLD OF HOW MANY OF THEM WERE FORCED TO WALK 150 MILES FROM THE ST. VITH AREA IN FOUR DAYS, WITH NOTHING TO EAT OR DRINK.

THEY TOLD OF BEING COMPELLED TO WALK THREE MILES TO A RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION JOB, THERE TO PUT IN 10 HOURS OF BACKBREAKING WORK WITH ONLY A HALF HOUR'S REST AT NOON, AND TO WALK BACK TO CAMP AT THE END OF THE DAY.

BREAKFAST, THEY SAID, WAS LUKEWARM WATER; A PIECE OF BREAD AND A PAT OF OLEOMARGARINE CONSTITUTED THEIR MID-DAY DINNER; AND FOR SUPPER THEY GOT POTATO SOUP OR TURNIP SOUP, NOT MUCH RICHER THAN THE WATER HAD BEEN.

PVT.JOHN DURKIN, 6157 SUBURBAN ST. LOUIS, MO., DECLARED, "WE WERE GLAD WHEN OUR BOMBERS CAME, EVEN THOUGH THEIR BOMBS DROPPED MIGHTY CLOSE. THEN WE WERE PERMITTED TO QUIT WORK AND GO INTO SHELTERS, GIVING US A CHANCE TO REST."

CENSORSHIP FORBIDS THE TELLING OF MUCH OF THE STORY OF THEIR MISTREATMENT.

SOME OF THE LIBERATED AMERICANS WEPT WITH JOY WHEN I TOLD THEM OF THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT RULING PERMITTING CORESPONDENTS TO INCLUDE THEIR NAMES IN STORIES.

SN1030PEW

APR 20 1945

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B103 (270)

WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD WIANT'S PRISONERS FREED (TOP A67) X X X STORIES.

IN THE GROUP WERE PVTS.FLOYD WRIGHT, GRAND TOWER, ILL.; RAYMOND JOHNSON, 3132 CLAY ST., OMAHA, NEB.; BYRON NELSON, FORDS, N.J.; ORVILLE PERRY, BENTON, WASH.; MARGARITO FERNANDEZ, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; ALBERTO ALMANZA, 302 BRUSHY ST., AUSTIN, TEX.; HARRY BELL, 638 WEST 21ST ST., ERIE, PA.; CHARLES GRIFFIN, BOX 488, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; RANDALL HESS, RFD 1, STONEY CREEK MILLS, PA.; DOAN WADE, GREENUP, ILL.; HARVEY WEST, BUSY, KY.; JOHN SEROKA, 1602 EAST LEHIGH AVE., PHILADELPHIA; STEVE DEMYAN, PHOENIXVILLE, PA.; JULIAN KRATZNER, CENTRALIA, ILL.; EDWARD SCHULTE, CINCINNATI, OHIO; CARL NEWBERRY, BARBERTON, OHIO; ALVINO MOSTES, 3922 ALAMEDA AVE., EL PASO, TEX.; ROBERT WOLFE, 6364 LINZEE ST., DETROIT; ALVIN BROWN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.; CLYDE HOSKINS, ISLAND CITY, KY.; CLIFTON HARLER, SWITCHBACK, W.VA.; ELBERT FLETCHER, MT.PLEASANT, TEX.; JOHN DURKIN, 6157 SUBURBAN AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; AND PAUL MAGARELLI, 132 ADAMS ST., HOBOKEN, N.J.

THE FOLLOWING PFC'S WERE AMONG THOSE LIBERATED: IRVIN BRANHAM, 2211 NORTH 51ST ST., EAST ST.LOUIS, MO.; PRESTON WILLIAMS, SPOTTSVILLE, KY.; ELMER WITZKE, HOOKER, OKLA.; JOSEPH FREDERICK, LOUISVILLE, KY.; HOWARD TURLEY, INDIANAPOLIS; RAYMOND COLVIN, MONTGOMERY, IND.; OWEN LYNCH, OROSI, CALIF.; FRED LEINENWEBER, PITTSBURGH; ALEXANDER SCOTT, CLEVELAND; ROBERT SACKETT, WATERLOO, IOWA; GEORGE PLATISKA, GREAT FALLS, MONT.; LLOYD HOWARD, WICHITA, KANS.; LEO SUITER, FRITOE, MO.; JAMES SHEETS, AUBURN, W.VA.; CLIFFORD PIERCE, PRESTON, MINN.; SHELDON SCHULZ, HOLLISTER, CALIF.; RICHARD LINDHOLM, ELY, MINN.; HERBERT HOM, CHICAGO; FRED YAKEL, LINCOLN, NEB.; ALDEN PETERSON, 45 FIRST AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JS1037PEW

B112

WITH U.S. ARMY IN GERMANY--SECOND ADD WIANT'S PRISONERS RELEASED X X X SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DONALD LUNDELL, KRON, IOWA; CHARLES HAPP, 1602 GREENWOOD AVE., TRENTON, N.J.; NEAL SCORESBY, POCATELLO, IDAHO; WALTER NOWACZKY, SAGINAW, MICH.; SAMUEL MACAIONE, ALLIANCE, OHIO; JERRY NAGEL, 329 HERMITAGE ST., PHILADELPHIA; HARRY ROSS, PAXINOS, PA.; HARVEY DOBRINESCO, ANTIGO, WIS.

JS1107PEW

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WITH U.S. ARMY IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD WIANT'S PRISONERS LIBERATED X X LIB

PFC'S JOHN MARKHAM, CAMDEN, TENN.; DONALD LUNDELL, KRON, IOWA; CHARLES HAPP, 1602 GREENWOOD AVE., TRENTON, N.J.; MAURICE WOOD, 1149 NORTH 12TH PLACE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; NEAL SCORESBY, POCATELLO, IDAHO; WALTER

NOWACZKY, SAGINAW, MICH.; NICHOLAS HUNIESAK, 256 WEST THIRD ST., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.; SAMUEL MACAIONE, ALLIANCE, OHIO; JERRY NAGEL, 329 HERMITAG ST., PHILADELPHIA; HARRY ROSS, PAXINOS, PA.; HARVEY DOBRINESCO, ANTIGO-WIS.; ANDREW PAWLOSKI, 95 SPRUCE ST., HARTFORD, CONN.; WILLIAM REECE, WHITLOCK ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

APR 20 1945

GMK 1045PEW MK WIANTS 2213 EIGHTEENTH.

ADD ROME (NORTHARD) XXX POST UGGLE:

WHAT WERE OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS "SPECTACULAR ADVANCES" WERE MADE YESTERDAY IN THE SECTOR SOUTHWEST OF BOLOGNA, WHERE EARLIER IN THE WEEK THE U.S. 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION JUMPED OFF IN THE DIRECTION OF MODENA, BUT NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

DUE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA THE

APR 20 1945

MODENA, BUT NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

DUE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA THE U.S. 91ST DIVISION UNDERWENT SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE ENTIRE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN BEFORE IT DISLODGED THE GERMANS FROM STRATEGIC MONTE ADONE, BETWEEN HIGHWAYS 64 AND 65, AND SLUGGED ITS WAY ONTO MONTE DEI FRATI IN A BITTER 60-HOUR BATTLE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX MONTHS THE NAZIS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OFF DOMINATING HEIGHTS FROM WHICH THEY HAD LAID FIRE ON AMERICAN POSITIONS WITH DEADLY ACCURACY. FROM NOW ON THE TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARD BOLOGNA WILL HAVE MOSTLY DOWNHILL GOING, WITH EACH HILL GENERALLY SMAL THAN THE LAST.

A228

AT THEIR CLOSEST APPROACH TO THE BIG GATEWAY CITY TO THE PO VALLEY YANK TROOPS WERE IN THE VILLAGE OF BADOLO, JUST EAST OF HIGHWAY 64 AND EIGHT MILES ALMOST DUE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA. OTHER FIFTH ARMY TROOPS DRIVING UP HIGHWAY 65, THE MAIN FLORENCE-BOLOGNA ROAD, WERE REPORTED APPROACHING PIANORO, SEVEN MILES FROM BOLOGNA.

EAST OF BOLOGNA THE NAZIS WERE SEEN HASTILY DIGGING A NEW DEFENSE WORKS BEHIND THE GAIANA RIVER. NEW ZEALAND, POLISH AND OTHER EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS FOUGHT UP TO THE EAST BANK OF THE GAIANA ON AN EIGHT-MILE FRONT. THE ENEMY WAS CLEARING OBSTRUCTIONS TO GIVE A CLEAR FIELD OF FIRE FOR GUNS BEING MASSED WEST OF THE FLOODED STREAM.

AFTER STORMING THROUGH THE ARGENTA GAP BRITISH FORCES CAPTURED THE HIGHWAY TOWN OF BOCCALEONE, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FERRARA, AND DROVE ON AT LEAST ANOTHER MILE. CHIESA DELBANDON, AN OUTPOST OF THE ENEMY'S SABBIOSOLA CANAL LINE, ALSO WAS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

ALLIED OFFICIALS SAID THE NAZIS HAD GIVEN THE NAME "GENGHIS KHAN" TO THEIR DEFENSE LINE ACROSS THE ARGENTA GAP BETWEEN THE MARSHLANDS AND COMACCHIO LAGOON, BUT NO ONE HAD ANY IDEA WHY THE NAME OF THE GREAT TATAR CONQUEROR WAS CHOSEN.

ITALIAN TROOPS PUSHING TOWARD BOLOGNA SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 9, THE MAIN LATERAL ROUTE TO THE EAST COAST, CROSSED THE GAIANA RIVER AT TWO POINTS AND DROVE THROUGH THE APENNINE FOOTHILLS WEST OF IMOLA.

30.24-24961

GERMAN RESISTANCE TO FIFTH ARMY FORCES ADVANCING UP THE EXTREME WESTERN COAST WAS REPORTED STIFFENING.

WM/EJ247PEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES SOUTH OF BOLOGNA, APRIL 18 (DELAYED)-

MEARY

(AP)-- A DETACHMENT OF U.S. FIFTH ARMY TROOPS WAS SNATCHING A 10-MINUTE REST BY THE ROADSIDE SOUTH OF BOLOGNA TODAY WHEN A GERMAN MEDIC

A

CAME OVER HILL WAVING A WHITE FLAG.

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THE GERMAN -- BY GESTURES --INDICATED HE WANTED ONE OF THE YANKS TO GO WITH HIM, PRESUMABLY TO HELP WITH SOME WOUNDED NAZIS.

PRIVATE WALTER MURPHAY, A SLI RIFLEMAN FROM 67 WEST ST., MEDFORD, MASS., SAID HE WOULD.

AFTER SOME DISCUSSION AS TO WHO SHOULD GO

"I HAVEN'T SLEPT FOR TWO NIGHTS ANYWAY, SO IT DON'T MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE," HE DECLARED.

MURPHY FOLLOWED THE GERMAN MEDIC, WHO SUDDENLY LED HIM BACK OVER THE HILL AND THEN SUDDENLY LET OUT A SHOUT.

"SHUT UP, KRAUT!" COMMANDED MURPHY, POKING HIS RIFLE INTO THE GERMAN'S BACK. BEFORE HE HAD A CHANCE TO SAY MORE, HOWEVER, 40 GERMANS POURED OUT OF A NEARBY CAVE, ALL EAGER TO SURRENDER. OF COURSE MURPHY BROUGHT THEM IN.

(INCIDENTALLY)), THE REASON HE HAD GONE SLEEPLESS FOR TWO NIGHTS WAS BECAUSE HE WAS OUT WITH A SPECIAL PATROL WHICH MADE THREE SMASHES AT THE NAZIS TRYING TO RESCUE A COMPANY WHICH HAD BEEN TRAPPED BY THE ENEMY.

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RC FEDERS 02245—JA— 229A

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ATTACKING TOWARD BOLOGNA, APRIL 19-(AP)-AN ANTITANK PLATOON COMMANDED BY LT.WILLIAM JENKINS OF UNION, S.C., KNOCKED OUT THREE ENEMY MACHINEGUNS WHICH HAD BARRED THE ENTRANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS INTO THE VILLAGE OF VADO, ON THE ALTERNATE FLORENCE-BOLOGNA HIGHWAY 3,000 YARDS WEST OF MONTE RUMICI, YESTERDAY.

THE MACHINEGUNS HAD HELD OFF THE AMERICANS FOR TWO DAYS AFTER THE MAIN BODY OF GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE TOWN. APR 20 1945

PFC. CHARLES BRISBINE OF KAW, OKLA., AND PFC.ROY KOFFRATH OF PHILADELPHIA WERE THE ANTITANK PLATOON GUNNERS. AFTER THE MACHINEGUNS WERE KNOCKED OUT TECH. SGT. JAKE SIEBENFELD OF NEW YORK CITY MARCHED THE FIRST PLATOON OF COMPANY I INTO THE TOWN AND TOOK POSSESSION. THE INFANTRY COMPANY IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.FILMORE MCABEE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AMS

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 19-(AP)-NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER T.H. LIE TOLD THE SWEDISH MINISTER IN LONDON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE IF NEUTRAL SWEDEN PREPARED ITSELF "POLITICALLY AND MILITARILY" TO INTERVENE IN NAZI-OCCUPIED NORWAY IF SUCH ACTION IS REQUESTED BY NORWAY, THE GOTEBORG HANDELS OCH SJOEFARTS TIDNINGEN REPORTED TODAY.

"SWEDISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR MANY MONTHS HAVE HAD PLANS FOR INTERVENTION IN NORWAY BUT THEY ARE ON A THEORETICAL PLANE ONLY," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "THERE STILL IS NO QUESTION OF A MARCH TO THE NORWEGIAN BORDER."

MEANWHILE THE SWEDISH NORWEGIAN VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION IN PROMINENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS TOLD PROSPECTIVE RECRUITS THEY WOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING FOR FOUR OR FIVE WEEKS AS PREPARATION FOR SERVICE IN NORWAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, WHICH HAS PERMISSION TO TRAIN A SMALL FORCE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SWEDISH ARMY SAID "ALL DEMOCRATIC-MINDED AND ABLE-BODIED" SWEDISH MEN, INCLUDING REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS WERE ELIGIBLE.

WM236PEW

STOCKHOLM—FIRST ADD NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LIE X X X
RECRUITS THEY
WOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING FOR FOUR OR FIVE WEEKS AS PREPARATION FOR SERVICE IN NORWAY.

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WM236PEW

A209

MALMO, SWEDEN, APRIL 19-(AP)-COL. GEN. GEORG LINDEMANN, GERMAN COMMANDER IN DENMARK, DECLARED IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY YESTERDAY THAT AT ADOLF HITLER'S COMMAND HE WOULD DEFEND THE DANISH AREA "AGAINST ANY ATTACK FROM WHATEVER SIDE IT MAY COME UNTIL THE LAST BULLET AND THE LAST GASP."

A COPY OF THE ORDER, DISTRIBUTED TO SS (ELITE GUARD) UNITS BY SS GEN. PANCKE IN DENMARK WAS SMUGGLED TO MALMO, FREE DANISH SOURCES SAID.

WM150PEW

A111 (140)

MOSCOW, APRIL 19-(AP)-PRAVDA, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOVIET UNION, ADDED ITS VOICE TODAY TO RUSSIAN EXPRESSIONS OF APPREHENSIONS OF PURPORTED EFFORTS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY TO FIND A FOOTHOLD IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IN THESE LAST DAYS OF THE THIRD REICH.

"IN THESE DAYS OF FINAL DESTRUCTION OF HITLER'S GERMANY," THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN AN ARTICLE SIGNED BY BORIS IZAKOV, INDUSTRIAL WRITER, "GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES AND FINANCIERS HAVE DEVELOPED A DESPERATE CAMPAIGN BEHIND THE SCENES.

"OVERSEAS THEY HAVE MANAGED TO PRESERVE A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR VALUABLES BECAUSE OF THEIR CARTEL TIES."

IZAKOV ASSERTED SOME AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FIRMS LINKED INTO THE SO-CALLED "DOLLAR-POUND BROTHERHOOD" OF CARTELS "OBLIGINGLY AID THEIR GERMAN PARTNERS TO HIDE THEIR PROPERTY FROM CONFISCATION BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES."

THE ARTICLE SPOKE OF FEVERISH PREPARATION BY GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS TO REGAIN THEIR PRE-WAR MIGHT, BUT ASSURED THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THAT GERMAN INDUSTRY COULD NOT FIND SANCTUARY ABROAD IF DICTATES OF THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE ARE ADHERED TO.

HJ1105PEW

A221

(180)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE DISCOVERY OF A LARGE NAZI SCHOOL IN FALKENBURG, POMERANIA, DESIGNED TO TRAIN SPIES AND SECRET AGENTS ON A MASS PRODUCTION BASIS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY IZVESTIA.

THE SCHOOL WAS THE "NORDENBURG ACADEMY" AND TEXT BOOKS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH, AS WELL AS MAPS OF IRELAND AND BOXES OF BOOKS ABOUT ARGENTINE WERE DISCOVERED, THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER SAID. THE ACADEMY WAS DESCRIBED AS A HUGE FOUR-TOWERED STRUCTURE WHOSE ROOFS WERE

30.24-24963

CAMOUFLAGED WITH HAY. IT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE HUNDREDS OF ROOMS, LONG CORRIDORS WHICH WERE LITTERED WITH PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF PROPAGANDA ABANDONED BY THE NAZIS AS THE RUSSIAN ARMY DRIVE THREATENED THE PLACE.

THE RUSSIANS SAID TWO SUCH OTHER SCHOOLS WERE IN EXISTENCE, ONE AT VOGELZANG IN THE RHINELAND AND AT ZONHOFEN IN BAVARIA. THE RULES GOVERNING THESE INSTITUTIONS WERE LAID DOWN BY MINISTER OF LABOR, DR.ROBERT LEY. TRUE NAZIS BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 25 AND 30 WERE ELIGIBLE FOR ADMITTANCE.

FUTURE FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND SPIES HAD TO SPEND A YEAR IN EACH OF THE THREE INSTITUTIONS, ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIANS, AND IN ADDITION TO LEARNING HOW TO CARRY ON THEIR WORK THEY WERE PUT THROUGH A TOUGH COURSE OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

"THE RULES STATED THAT THESE SCHOOLS WERE FOR THE TRAINING OF LOCAL FUEHRERS", SAID IZVESTIA, BUT IT "WAS REALLY A IGHER SCHOO

FUEHRERS", SAID IZVESTIA, BUT IT "WAS REALLY A HIGHER SCHOOL FOR MASTER SPIES."

IT SAID THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS WERE GRADUATED YEARLY.

WM221PEW

A200

(160)

FIRST LEAD CHINESE

CHUNGKING, APRIL 19-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS AIMING AN OFFENSIVE AT CHIHKIANG HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 65 MILES OF THAT IMPORTANT U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE IN WESTERN HUNAN PROVINCE, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ADVANCE WAS MADE IN AN AREA 25 MILES NORTH OF PAOCHING, HUNAN BASE FROM WHICH THE NEW OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED. AMERICAN PLANES WERE HURLED AGAINST THE DRIVE.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE INVADER COLUMN WHICH STABBED DEEPEST IN THE NEW THRUST WAS SURROUNDED AND THAT THE ENEMY WAS SUFFERING SEVERE CASUALTIES.

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STILL OTHER ENEMY THRUSTS WERE REPORTED IN HUNAN, ONE WESTWARD FROM YIYANG, NORTHWEST OF CHANGSHA, AND THE OTHER WEST FROM NINGSIANG. THESE WERE REGARDED AS POSSIBLE ATTEMPTS TO DIVERT CHINESE DEFENDERS OF CHIHKIANG. THE CHINESE CLAIMED TO HAVE REPULSED THE ENEMY WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES.

IN NORTHWESTERN HONAN PROVINCE, THE CINESE SAID, THE BATTLE FOR SHANHSIEN, IMPORTANT ENEMY BASTION ON THE EAST-WEST LUNGHAI RAILROAD, WAS UNDER WAY, WITH JAPANESE DEFENSES PIERCED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

THE CHINESE XXX ETC., FIRST GRAF PVS., ELIMINATING SECOND GRAPH, "THE U.S. XXX OFFENSIVE BASE."

RQ123PEW

CHUNGKING, APRIL 19-(AP)-GEORGE ATC ..., OF BERKELEY, CALIF., COUNSELLOR OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HERE, ENDED ABOUT 17 YEARS SERVICE IN CHINA TODAY WHEN HE LEFT FOR WASHINGTON FOR REASSIGNMENT.

JS1014PEW

...FOR GUAM (ERICKSON) XX THEM

THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE, STRETCHING FIVE MILES ACROSS THE ISLAND FROM COAST TO COAST AND ENCRUSTED WITH PILLBOXES AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS, IS BELIEVED TO HARBOR MOST OF THE ESTIMATED 60,000 JAPANESE DEFENDERS ON THE ISLAND WHEN THE AMERICANS LANDED.

WHILE MAJ. GEN.JOHN R.HODGE'S 24TH ARMY CORPS DOUGHBOYS HAVE MADE NO MAJOR PENETRATIONS OF THE LINE, THEY HAVE CORKED ALL ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS. THE JAPANESE ARE SUBJECTED DAILY TO HEAVY POUNDINGS BY ARMY AND MARINE ARTILLERY, NAVY GUNFIRE AND AERIAL ROCKET AND BOMB ATTACKS.

XA204PCW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND WITH OKINAWA

OKINAWA,APRIL 18 (DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINES IN CONTROL OF NORTHERN OKINAWA REDUCED A STUBBORN JAPANESE POCKET ON MOTOBU PENINSULA, JUTTING FROM OKINAWA'S WEST COAST AS BATTALIONS ATTACKING FROM THE SOUTH DROVE TOWARD THE ENTRAPPED FOE.

MARINE LAND-BASED FIGHTER PLANES SUPPORTED THE MOTOBU OPERATION.

ON IE ISLAND, FOUR MILES OFF MOTOBU PENINSULA, MANY MINES ALONG THE BEACHES ARE HAMPERING ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES AS SOLDIERS WERE CLEANING UP JAPANESE DEFENDERS TRAPPED ON A PEAK A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE ISLAND'S EASTERN END.

SOUTHERN OKINAWA, WHERE GROUND FIGHTING REMAINED STALEMATED, WAS THE TARGET FOR SLAMMING BLOWS OF AMERICAN NAVAL GUNS.

IN A UNIQUELY EFFECTIVE SPOTTING OPERATION A PIPER CUB OBSERVATION PILOT WAS ANGERED WHEN A .50 CALIBER BULLET WHISTLED THROUGH A WING. HE CALLED FOR AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON THE GUN, AND WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED, SIX CAMOUFLAGED ENEMY GUNS HAD BEEN DESTROYED FOR CERTAIN AND SIX OTHERS PROBABLY BLASTED.

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GG826ACW NM

A

PMS PYLE

BY GRANT MACDONALD XX WARTIME

IE ISLAND, RYUK... -WRITE "30" FOR LITTLE ERNIE PYLE, FAMED AUTHOR AND ...DENT.

THE LITTLE GUY, BEL... G.I.JOE, FELL IN ACTION YESTERDAY MID-MORNING ... A LITTLE ISLAND NOBODY EVER HEARD OF BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

OF THE HUNDREDS OF ...TH ARMY TROOPS TO LAND ON IE, 15 WERE KILLED DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS. ERNIE WAS THE 16OH AMERICAN TO DIE THERE.

HE WORE HIS HELMET BECAUSE AS HE TOLD A FRIEND "I TRY NOT TO TAKE ANY FOOLISH CHANCES BUT THERE'S JUST NO WAY TO PLAY IT COMPLETELY SAFE AND STILL DO YOUR JOB."

BEFORE GOING UP FRONT TO GET THE FEEL OF ONE MORE FRONTLINE ACTION TO WRITE TO THE FOLKS BACK HOME, HE SIGNED SOME SHORT-SNORTER BILLS FOR TWO PRIVATES--LOUIS J.VESPOLE OF CORONA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND "PATSY" J.RUBBINO OF WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

THEN HE GOT INTO THE JEEP WITH LT.COL.JOSEPH B.COOLIDGE, OF HELENA, ARK.

"WE WERE RIDING ALONG," SAID COOLIDGE, "WHEN WE WERE FIRED ON BY A JAP MACHINEGUN. WE DOVE INTO A DITCH. A LITTLE LATER, PYLE

AND I RAISED UP TO LOOK AROUND. ANOTHER BURST HIT. I LOOKED AT ERNIE AND HE WAS DEAD. A BULLET HAD ENTERED HIS LEFT TEMPLE JUST UNDER HIS HELMET."

ONE OF THE LAST THINGS ERNIE SAID ABOUT THE FRONT WAS: "LIFE UP THERE IS VERY SIMPLE, VERY UNCOMPLICATED, DEVOID OF ALL THE JEALOUSY AND MEANNESS THAT FLOAT AROUND A HEADQUARTERS CITY."

MM1225APW NM

A90FX

IE ISLAM

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A90FX

IE ISLAND--FIRST ADD PYLE'S DEATH (A14FX)

(BY GRANT MACDONALD) X X X HEADQUARTERS CITY."

PYLE RECENTLY TOLD FRIENDS ON GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS, THAT HE HAD A PREMONITION SOMETHING MIGHT HAPPEN TO HIM IN THE OPERATION, BUT DESPITE THEIR SUGGESTION HE REMAIN THERE, THE LITTLE COLUMNIST CONTINUED WITH THE INVADING FORCE.

I GOT THE FIRST REPORT OF HIS DEATH FROM A G.I. ON THE IE SHIMA BEACH WHO SAID, "IS I

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T

RUE ERNIE PYLE WAS KILLED?" I HURRIED TO AN APPROACHING GENERAL AND BEFORE I COULD ASK THE QUESTION HE SAID, "YES, IT'S TRUE."

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE, HOWEVER, TO RELAY THE NEWS IMMEDIATELY, SINCE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS FORBADE ANY MENTION OF IT UNTIL IT HAD BEEN CLEARED OFFICIALLY.

WW436APW NM

BY JAMES HUTCHESON (250)

MANILA, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE PULSE OF DEVASTATED MANILA IS BEGINNING TO BEAT AGAIN AMID THE CITY'S RUINS.

A BANK WAS OPENED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY BY THE PHILIPPINE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BANCO HIPOTECARIO BUILDING, DAMAGED ONLY SLIGHTLY IN THE FIGHT FOR THE CITY.

IT RESEMBLES THE NEAT, MODERN QUARTERS OF A TYPICAL BANK IN THE UNITED STATES. BUT OUTSIDE, THE RUBBLE ACROSS THE STREET AND SCORCHED, BATTERED BUILDINGS REFLECT MANILA'S DESTRUCTIVE TRAGEDY.

THE LARGE SCALE JOB OF RECONSTRUCTING THE CITY HASN'T STARTED, AND THERE IS NO PROSPECT THAT IT WILL IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

RUBBLE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM SOME LOTS TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR THE ARMY. THE BATTERED CITY HALL HAS BEEN PATCHED AND CLEARED UP FOR MILITARY USE.

TWO BUILDINGS HAVE ELEVATORS OPERATING, WHICH MAKE THE EYES OF MANY GI'S BULGE AT FIRST SIGHT OF THEM. ELECTRICITY IS PROVIDED OFFICE BUILDINGS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. BREWERY GENERATORS HAVE BEEN FEEDING LIMITED POWER INTO DOWNTOWN LINES, AND NOW A DESTROYER ESCORT IS BEING HOOKED INTO THE SYSTEM TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL POWER.

SHIPPING IS ACTIVE IN MANILA HARBOR DESPITE THE HUNDREDS OF SUNKEN HULKS PROTRUDING FROM THE WATER.

WATER HAS BEEN RESTORED TO MANY OF THE CITY'S MAINS, ESPECIALLY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PASIG RIVER. BUT WITH ONLY ONE CITY RESERVOIR RECOVERED, A WATER SHORTAGE IS FEARED BEFORE THE START OF THE RAINY SEASON.

NIGHT CLUBS AND CAFES ARE MUSHROOMING EVERYWHERE, SOMETIMES IN THE LONE SKELETON OF A BUILDING IN A DEVASTATED BLOCK.

XA619PCW

A91KX

(WEST OUT) (140)

BY TECH.SGT.DAVID STICK OF ELIZABETH CITY,N.J., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOMEWHERE IN THE MARIANAS-(AP)-MARINES OF A CURTIS COMMANDO TRANSPORT SQUADRON BASED IN THE MARIANAS HAVE NAMED THEIR NEW OPEN AIR THEATER THE "ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL THEATER" IN HONOR OF THEIR LATE PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE THEATER WAS DESIGNED BY MARINE 1ST LT.TYRONE POWER, FORMER MOTION PICTURE STAR WHO IS NOW SERVING AS A PILOT OF ONE OF THE TWIN-ENGINED COMMANDOS. CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN THE DAY OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH AND COMPLETED FOUR DAYS LATER.

LT.POWER AND 1ST LT.CHARLES E.CHURCH OF ROSEBURG,ORE., DID MOST OF THE WORK, AND MADE SEATS OUT OF EMPTY BOMB CRATES FROM A NEARBY B-29 BASE.

THE FORMER MOVIE ACTOR HAS BEEN OVERSEAS TWO MONTHS AND FLEW ONE OF THE FIRST COMMANDOS TO LAND ON IWO JIMA.

FJ639ACW

A57K

AMPHIBIOUS FORCE FLAGSHIP, OKINAWA, APRIL 19-(AP)-JAMES LINDSLEY, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, AND JULIAN HARTT, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE ON THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT TODAY WHEN A JAPANESE MORTAR LANDED WHERE THE TWO HAD BEEN STANDING ONLY A FEW MINUTES BEFORE.

BOTH CORRESPONDENTS HAD MOVED FAR ENOUGH AWAY TO ESCAPE INJURY, SAID CECIL B.DICKSON OF WASHINGTON, D.C., GANNETT NEWS-PAPERS CORRESPONDET WHO REPORTED THE INCIDENT.

RA628PCW

BY 2ND LT.BEM (CORRECT) PRICE,

MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF BIRMINGHAM,ALA.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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OKINAWA,APRIL 19-(AP)-SIXTH DIVISION MARINES OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS FOR DAYS HAVE FOUGHT TOWARD 1,500-FOOT MT. YOETAKA ON MOTOBU PENINSULA UNDER HEAVY JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE, PUSHING UP STEEP TRAILS, STREWN WITH MINES AND BOOBYTRAPS. ITS MASSIVE CENTER AND KNIFE-LIKE RIDGES, SPREADING OVER TWO AND A HALF SQUARE MILES, DOMINATE ALL OF MOTOBU.

TWICE MARINES SURGED TO THE TOP OF THE HIGHEST PEAK, ONLY TO BE DRIVEN BACK BY TERRIFIC MACHINEGUN FIRE. IN THE THIRD ATTACK, THEY SCALED THE CREST AND TOOK IT IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING THAT LEFT

30.24- 24965

THE AREA LITTERED WITH DEAD AND WOUNDED.

MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD,JR., OF NORFOLK,VA., COMMANDING THE SIXTH DIVISION, SAID: "THE JAPANESE POSITIONS WERE WELL ORGANIZED AND CLEVERLY PREPARED. THE JAPANESE AND OKINAWANS FOUGHT WITH FANATICAL COURAGE AND COUNTERED OUR EVERY MOVE...."

THE FIGHT FOR YOETAKA BEGAN WHEN TWO COMPANIES OF THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY CAPT.CLINTON B.EASTMENT OF GLEN COVE,N.Y., AND LT.WILLIAM H.CARLSON OF (5 BRIDGE RED.) COHOES,N.Y. APPROACHED WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE SUMMIT. THEY WERE FORCED BACK BY INTENSE FIRE. THE SUBSEQUENT DRIVES GAINED THE CREST.

ALL DURING THE FIGHTING, STRETCHER TEAMS STRUGGLED ALONG THE BACK-BREAKING TWO-MILE TRAIL TO THE VALLEY FLOOR WITH THE WOUNDED.

ONE STRETCHER TEAM NEGOTIATED THE TRAIL AT LEAST TEN TIMES, CARRYING SUPPLIES UP AND BRINGING WOUNDED BACK.

THE MEMBERS OF THAT TEAM INCLUDED:

CPLS.MAYNARD BAIRD OF (VILLA RD.) KNOXVILLE,TENN., AND SASIMIN BIELA OF (306 1/2 ROOSEVELT ST.) LA PORTE,IND.

OF THE STRETCHER BEARERS AND THEIR PATIENTS, LT.JACK W.WILLARD OF (7 MOORE AVE.) BINGHAMTON,N.Y., REMARKED: "I NEVER SAW SUCH COURAGE IN MY LIFE."

FJ1251ACW

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BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 19-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER AMEGHINO, WHEN ASKED TONIGHT WHETHER ARGENTINA WOULD SEND A DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID "I BELIEVE NEGOTIATIONS ARE ON THE RIGHT TRACK."

HE CONFERRED FOR AN HOUR TODAY WITH AVRA WARREN, HEAD OF THE SPECIAL U.S. DIPLOMATIC MISSION NOW IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL, AND DISCLOSED THAT ONE OF THE TOPICS DISCUSSED WAS THE MATTER OF ARGENTINA'S GOLD HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES, FROZEN SINCE LAST YEAR.

WARREN SAID THE ENTIRE MISSION WAS PLEASED WITH SPIRIT OF THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD WITH VARIOUS HIGH ARGENTINE OFFICIALS. HE ADDED "WE ARE DEALING ON OUR PROBLEMS WITH COMPLETE FRANKNESS AND CORDIALITY."

HJ1130PEW

B64

SYDNEY, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN PRESS GAVE PROMINENT DISPLAY TODAY TO A PROPOSAL BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEWSMEN IN AUSTRALIA TO CONSIDER THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE POSTWAR WORLD.

A COMMITTEE OF THE ASNE MAKING A WORLD TOUR IN BEHALF OF A FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS NOW IS IN AUSTRALIA.

"IN MOVING FOR A FREE GATHERING AND EXCHANGE OF NEWS," THE SYDNEY SUN SAID, "THE PRESS IS NOT MOVING MERELY FOR A RESTORATION OF ITS OWN RIGHTS, IT IS MOVING FOR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO READ FACTS."

B1125AEW

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(140)

HALIFAX, N.S., APRIL 19-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 BRITONS, FRENCH AND NORWEGIANS GOING TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE LEFT HERE YESTERDAY BY SPECIAL TRAIN VIA MONTREAL, DETROIT AND CHICAGO. THEY CROSSED THE ATLANTIC BY SHIP.

THE FRENCH GROUP INCLUDED ASSISTANT DELEGATE ETIENNE GILSON, HISTORIAN WHO FORMERLY TAUGHT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY; FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN RAYMOND OFFROY, 14 JOURNALISTS AND A STAFF OF TRACSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS.

NORWAY'S THREE DELEGATES WERE DR.ARNOLD RAESTAD, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF NORWAY; PROF.J.S.WORM-MUELLER, LIBERAL PARTY LEADER, AND DR. ARNE ORDING, OF THE LABOR PARTY. AMONG THE ADVISORS WAS GEN.WILHELM STEFFENS, MILITARY ATTACHE IN MOSCOW.

A TOTAL OF 46 BRITISH SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND JOURNALISTS WERE AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

THE ASSISTANT DUTCH DELEGATE, ADRIAN PELT, AND A SECRETARY OF THE GREEK DELEGATION ALSO WERE ABOARD.

W1241PEW APR 20 1945

ATTN CANPRESS

HAVANA, CUBA, APRIL 19-(AP)-ALLOCATION OF AIR FREQUENCIES TO INTERNATIONAL AIRLIINES IS THE ONLY PRACTINCAL WAY TO AVOID RUINOUS COMPETITION IN WORLD COMMERCIAL AVIATION AFTER THE WAR, H.J. SYMINGTON, NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SAID HERE TONIGHT.

SYMINVTVN, WHO IS ALSO PRESIDENT OF TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES, IN AN INTERVIEW SAID THAT "CHAOS IN THE AIR AND UNCHECKED RIVALRY WOULD BE FATAL TO ORDERLY EXPANSION OF COMMERCIAL AIR TRAVEL."

HE ADDED THE ASSOCIATION WILL COOPERATE AND ASSIST IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE WITH THE CIVIAL AVIATION ORGANIZATION CREATED AT CHICAGO. "HOWEVER", HE SAID "MANY OF THE PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL CAN BE SOLVED ONLY BY COUNTRIES THEMSELVES. VARIATION IN SIZE OF A COUNTRY AND ABILITY OF ITS EPOPLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AIR TRAVEL WI DETERMINE WHETHER GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SHALL OWN AIR LINES AND WHETHER ONE COMPANY SHALL BE RECOGNIZED OR SEVERAL LINES ALLOWED TO COMPETE. THAT IS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY TO DECIDE."

"BY STANDARDIZING PROCEDURES THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, COMPOSED OF 59 AIR LINES OF 33 NATIONS, WILL BRING PEOPLE AND NATIONS CLOSER TOGETHER, HELPING TO BREAKK DOWN MANY OF THE BARRIERS BETWEEN THEM," HE CONTINUED.

SYMINGTON EXPLAINED THAT TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES, FOUNDED IN 1937, IS OWNED BY THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, ITSELF A STATE-OWNED COMPANY.

DOMESTICALLY IT OPERATES BETWEEN NEWFOUNDLAND AND VANCOUVER, A DISTANC OF 3,900 MILES, AS WELL AS TO ONTARIO AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES. INTERNATIONALLY IT OPERATES FROM TORONTO TO EW YORK AND ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC ON WARTIME SERVICE TO BRITAIN. EXTENSIVE PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR EXPANSION AS SOON AS EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE.

AT PRESENT THE COMPANY IS AIDING IN THE REHABILITATION OF WAR VETERANS WHO HAVE SERVED FOUR OR FIVE YEARS WITH THE AIR FERYING COMMAND.

"THESE MEN ARE USED TO FLYING BY THE 'SEAT OF THEIR TROUSERS' AND TAKING RISKS DURING THEIR RAIDS OVER GERMANY THAT CANNOT BE TAKEN IN COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS. THEY ACTUALLY NEED MORE TRAINING THAN ENTIRELY NEW MEN. HOWEVER, THEY ARE DEVELOPING EXCEPTIONALLY WELL," SYMINGTON SAID.

AL955PES

HAVANA, APRIL 19-(AP)-H.J.SYMINGTON, PRESIDENT TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTS ASSOCIATION HERE TODAY.

SYMINGTON, ONE OF THE ORIGINATORS OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION, SAID HE WOULD DEDICATE HIS EFFORTS TO "BRING BENEFIT OF THE AIRAGETO PEOPLEE THE WORLD OVER."

"THE AIRPLANE," HE ADDED, "HAS BEEN AN INSTRUMENT OF WAR FOR THE

30.24- 24967

PAST SEVERAL YEARS. WE SHALL NOW MAKE OF THE AIRPLANE A GREAT INSTRUMENT OF PEACE."

SYMINGTON, PIONEER IN CANADIAN AVIATION, PRAISED THE ASSOCIATION'S FIRST CONFERENCE HERE THIS WEEK FOR ITS "UNITY OF EFFORT. THIS NEW ASSOCIATION WILL NOT ONLY PROVE OF GREAT BENEFIT TO WORLD AIR PASSENGERS THROUGH STANDARDIZATION OF TRAVELING PROCEDURE, BUT WILL ALSO BE A GREAT FORCE IN BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS BETWEEN NATIONS AND BUILDING GREATER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS."

NOMINATED TO POSITIONS ON THE ASSOCIATION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHICH WILL ACTIVELY DIRECT ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP, WERE:

DR.J.BENTO RIVEIRO DANTAS OF THE BRAZILIAN AIRLINES EMPRESA DE VIACAO AEREA RIO GRANDENSE AND SERVICIOS AEREOS CRUZEIRO DO SUL; JOHN C.COOPER, VICE PRESIDENT OF PAN ANMERICAN AIRWAYS; JOHN E. SLATER OF AMERICAN EXPORTS AIRLINES; RENE BRIAND OF AIR FRANCE; PER A.NORLIN OF SWEDISH AIRLINES (AB); MAJOR J.R.MCRCRINDLE OF BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION AND PORSTMOUTH AIRWAYS, NEW ZEALAND; A.F.T.CAMBRIDGE OF INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS; ALBERT PLESSMAN OF KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES; H.FYSH OF QUANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS, AUSTRALIA.

PLESSMAN AND FYSH WERE NOMINATED BY PRTXY, NOT ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

KA7PES

2

FORT FRANCES, ONT., APRIL 19-(CP)-THE FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS COMPLETED PLANS FOR A LIVING MEMORIAL TO THE BIG FOUR LEADERS--THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WINSTON CHURCHILL, JOSEPH STALIN AND CHIANG KAI SHEK--AND FOR RAINY RIVER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

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THE MEMORIAL WILL BE ELM TREES PLANTED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ONTARIO HIGHWAY WEST OF FORT FRANCES' TOWN LIMITS. A TREE FOR EACH OF THE BIG FOUR LEADERS WILL BE PLANTED NEXT WEDNESDAY, WITH MAYOR DON HODGDON OF NEARBY INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., PLANTING THE ROOSEVELT TREE AND MAYOR B.V. HOLMES OF FORT FRANCES THE CHURCHILL TREE.

R939P

DELEGATES SEPARATE

MONTREAL, APRIL 19-(CP)-RT. HON. CLEMENT ATTLEE, BRITISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, WHO ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON HIS WAY TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, TOLD REPORTERS TONIGHT HE HOPED CO-OPERATION WOULD BE THE KEYNOTE AT THE PARLEY.

MR. ATTLEE, WHO ALSO IS

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EADER OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, SAID THAT LABOR VIEWS WOULD BE HEARD AT THE CONFERENCE AND THAT WORKING CLASSES' INTERESTS WOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING, MR. ATTLEE ADDED, IS LIKELY TO "DO MUCH" FOR THE BUILDING OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE. PLANNING FOR PEACE, HE SAID, WAS IS IMPORTANT AS CARRYING ON

WITH THE WAR EFFORT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

IN THE BRIEF PRESS INTERVIEW, MR. ATTLEE WAS QUERIED AS WHETHER OR NOT HE THOUGHT NAZIS WOULD RESORT TO GAS WARFARE. HIS ANSWER WAS: "IT WOULD BE EXTRAORDINARY OF THEY DID."

(IS ANSWER WAS: "IT WOULD BE EXTRAORDINARY OF THEY DID."

ONE OF THE ONLY TWO WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH CABINET, BOTH ELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, HON. MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, TOLD REPORTERS SHE WAS "AMAZED" AT THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES OBTAINABLE IN STORES HERE AND WHICH WERE "SO SCARCE" IN BRITAIN.

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R934P

A101KX (WEST OUT)
THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILIPPINES: MORO GULF INVADED AS 8TH ARMY MAKES SECOND LANDING ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO. JAPANESE CAVE POSITIONS NEAR BAGUIO CLEANED UP BY 6TH ARMY.
RYUKYUS: 10TH ARMY MOVES FORWARD ON IE SHIMA. ELEMENTS OF 3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS REACH NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA. GROUND ACTION IN SOUTH STATIC.
--DASH--
CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
24TH DIVISION LANDS AT MALABANG AND PARANG ON MORO GULF, SOUTHERN MINDANAO.
33RD DIVISION FIGHTS ON OUTSKIRTS OF BAGUIO, LUZON.
6TH MARINE DIVISION CONTINUES ACTION AGAINST ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS ON MOTOBU PENINSULA, OKINAWA.
77TH ARMY DIVISION ADVANCES ON IE SHIMA.
3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ELEMENTS REACH NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA.
FJ659ACW

(AMS APRIL 20)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY ELEMENTS DROVE 22 MILES INLAND FROM NEW SOUTHERN MINDANAO INVASION BEACH, CAPTURE COTABATO, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. SIXTH ARMY REPELLED TANK-LED COUNTERATTACK ON OUTSKIRTS OF BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON. EIGHTH ARMY UNITS SEIZED BALABAC ISLAND, 45 MILES NORTH OF BORNEO.
RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY LAUNCHED BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST STUBBORN ENEMY LINES ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA BEHIND TERRIFIC NAVAL AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT, GAINED UP TO 800 YARDS; CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE ON IE SHIMA.
ARMY AND MARINE CORPS AND DIVISIONS--
24TH ARMY DIVISION CAPTURED COTABATO IN DRIVE ON DAVAO, MINDANAO.
33RD ARMY DIVISION TURNED BACK COUNTERATTACK AT BAGUIO, LUZON.
7TH, 27TH AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS OPENED BIG ATTACK ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA DEFENSES AFTER 1;

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7TH, 27TH AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS OPENED BIG ATTACK ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA DEFENSES AFTER 13-DAY DEADLOCK.
77TH ARMY DIVISION CONTINUED ADVANCE ON IE ISLAND.
3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MOPPED UP NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA.
6TH MARINE DIVISION ELIMINATED POCKETS OF RESISTANCE ON MOTOBU PENINSULA, OKINAWA.
HW723PPW NM

A78
NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 18 MILES (BY GERMAN REPORT FROM UENCHEBERG).
WESTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (FROM TANGERMUENDE).
ITALIAN FRONT: 530 MILES (FROM MENATE).
SN903PEW

A114
(180) THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS BATTLED IN FLOODED WESTERN HOLLAND; BRITISH REACHED LOWER ELBE, DROVE WITHIN 16 MILES OF HAMBURG.
12TH ARMY GROUP: RUHR POCKET MOPUP VIRTUALLY COMPLETE IN GREAT VICTORY; LEIPZIG CAPTURED; AMERICANS BUILT UP STRENGTH INSIDE CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BATTLED IN ELBE BRIDGEHEAD.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS BATTLED STREET BY STREET IN NUERNBERG.

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-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: BATTLED IN FLOODED WESTERN HOLLAND.
BRITISH SECOND: REACHED LOWER ELBE, DROVE WITHIN 16 MILES OF HAMBURG.
U.S.NINTH: BATTLED IN ELBE BRIDGEHEAD, TOOK PART IN RUHR VICTORY.
U.S.FIRST: CAPTURED LEIPZIG, TOOK PART IN RUHR VICTORY.
U.S.THIRD: BUILT UP STRENGTH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MENACED CHEMNITZ.
U.S.SEVENTH: BATTLED STREET BY STREET IN NUERNBERG.
-DASH-
U.S.DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: BATTLED IN ELBE BRIDGEHEAD.
SECOND INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN LEIPZIG.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
45TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT IN NUERNBERG.
63RD INFANTRY: CAPTURED SCHWABISCHE ON 7TH ARMY FRONT.
69TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN LEIPZIG.
89TH INFANTRY: NEARED CHEMNITZ.
90TH INFANTRY: CROSSED INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
KK849AEW

30-24-24969

A211
BULLETIN
UNDATED RUSSIAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WARSAW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT POLISH FORCES, FIGHTING BESIDE THE RED ARMY, CROSSED THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS MONDAY, AND "ARE NOW TAKING PART IN THE GREAT OFFENSIVE ON BERLIN." THIS WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE ALLIED SIDE OF THE CROSSING OF THE ODER. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
WM151-1/2PEW

A217
BULLETIN MATTER
UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED RUSSIAN
APR 20 1945
X X X THE FCC.
AN ORDER OF THE DAY SIGNED BY COL. GEN. MICHAL ROLAZYMIERSKI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF POLISH ARMED FORCES IN POLAND, SAID THE SECOND POLISH ARMY PURSUED THE ENEMY "TO THE STRONGPOINT OF ROTHENBURG" ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE NEISSE 12 MILES NORTH OF GOERLITZ.
WM205PEW

A218KX (PIPS)

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, APRIL 19--WALTHER DARRE, FORMER GERMAN MINISTE FOR AGRICULTURE, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS, BBC SAID TODAY IN A REPORT FROM GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY'S HEADQU ARTERS. NBC RECORDED THE BROADCAST . DARRE WAS REMOVED FROM HIS POST IN 1942 AND LATER WAS REPORTED IMPRISONED .
CCC 1150A

(125) THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT: RUHR POCKET MOPUP VIRTUALLY COMPLETE; LEIPZIG CAPTURED; THIRD ARMY BUILT UP STRENGTH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA; SEVENTH ARMY BATTLED IN NUERNBERG; FRENCH MOPPED UP IN GIRONDE ESTUARY; BRITISH REACHED ELBE AND WERE 16 MILES FROM HAMBURG; CANADIANS BATTLED IN FLOODED WESTERN HOLLAND.
THE RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMANS SAID ATTACK ON BERLIN WAS IN ITS FOURTH DAY; OUTSKIRTS OF BRUENN (BRNO) IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHELLED, OTHERS DROVE ON MORAVSKA OSTRAVA, LINZ, PRAGUE AND MUNICH.
THE ITALIAN FRONT: BRITISH STORMED THROUGH ARGENTA GAP ON ROAD TO FERRARA; AMERICANS MET HEAVY RESISTANCE IN NORTHWARD ADVANCE ON BOLOGNA.
THE PACIFIC FRONT: MARINES OVERRAN NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA; BATTLED TOUGH RESISTANCE ON SOUTHERN FRONT; IE JIMA VIRTUALLY CONQUERED; SECOND LANDING MADE ON MINDANAO IN PHILIPPINES; CLEANUP OUTSIDE BAGUIO ON LUZON CONTINUED.
KK836AEW

A203KX
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 19 (AP)-A TOKYO RADIO COMMENTATOR BLUNTLY ADMITTED TODAY THAT "A PORTION OF THE CAPITAL HAS BEEN COMPLETELY RUINED" BY AMERICAN AIR RAIDS.
HE SAID THIS HAD GIVEN JAPANESE WAR WORKERS, WHO "STOOD UP AGAIN FROM THE MIDST OF THE DEBRIS," AN ADDED INCENTIVE TO INCREASE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.
THE BROADCAST WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
APR 20 1945
GG1228PCW NM

A118FX
(170)
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 19-(AP)-DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, TODAY SAID JAPAN IS "EXPERIENCING GRAVE CALAMITIES BOTH AT HOME AND ABOARD," AND THAT THE "WAR SITUATION IS BECOMING FIERCE IN THE EXTREME."
COMMENTING ON EMPEROR HIROHITO'S GIFT OF 10,000,000 YEN FOR THE RELIEF OF AIR RAID VICTIMS, DOMEI ASSERTED THE ACTION WOULD "ENHANCE THE PEOPLE'S MIND TO RISE AS ONE FOR TOTAL ACTION."
DOMEI ADMITTED, HOWEVER, IN THE BROADCAST BEAMED TO EUROPE AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE "ARE PRONE TO BECOME DAZED AND STUNNED."
AMERICAN ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WOULD INCREASE "MORE AND MORE IN INTENSITY," THE ENEMY NEWS AGENCY WARNED.
RADIO TOKYO SAID, IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, THE EMPEROR HAD INSTRUCTED PREMIER BARON ADM. KANTARO SUZUKI TO ATTEND CONFERENCES OF JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TO "FULLY ACQUAINT HIMSELF" WITH WAR STRATEGY AND TAKE PART IN ITS DIRECTION.
SUZUKI'S PARTICIPATION IN SUCH CO
NFERENCES WOULD RESULT IN A CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN THE "NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE SUPREME COMMAND, DOMEI SAID.
WW604APW NM
APR 20 1945

A56KX (140)
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18-(AP)-A GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, INCLUDING FOUR MAIN COMMISSIONS AS SUGGESTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WAS OUTLINED TODAY BY JOHN C.ROSS, DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE.
ROSS SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS WOULD BE USED AS THE CONFERENCE AGENDA AND WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES, EACH TO BE HANDLED BY ONE COMMISSION. HE DIDN'T NAME THE FOUR CATEGORIES, HOWEVER.
UNDER THE PROPOSED PLAN, WHICH ROSS SAID MIGHT BE CHANGED OR MODIFIED BY THE CONFERENCE, THERE WOULD BE TWO GENERAL COMMITTEES--A STEERING COMMITTEE MADE UP OF THE HEADS OF ALL THE NATIONS' DELEGATIONS, AND AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMPRISING A SMALLER NUMBER OF DELEGATION HEADS.
ROSS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE ON A "GOOD FULL FIVE DAY WEEK" WHEN IT CONVENES NEXT WEDNESDAY. CONFERENCE HOURS WILL BE FRTM 9 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M., OR POSSIBLY SLIGHTLY LATER, ROSS SAID.
RA527PCW

A137KX
X WEST OUT)
SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 19-(AP)APOSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO WAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE, KILLED BY JAPANESE MACHINE GUN FIRE ON IE SHIMA, WAS URGED TODAY BY THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
THE CHAMBER TERMED PYLE "THE CIVILIAN WHT MADE THE GREATEST SINGLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORALE OF OUR FIGHTING MEN."
FJ1147PCW

A118
(160)
NEW YORK, APRIL 19-(AP)-JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., TODAY URGED AMERICANS TO GO TO PLACES OF WORSHIP THIS WEEKEND TO PRAY FOR "GOD'S GUIDANCE" TO DELEGATES AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.
ROCKEFELLER'S STATEMENT, MADE AT THE REQUEST OF FOUR ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE SPECIAL SERVICES, SAID IN PART:
"IF WE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, REALLY BELIEVE IN GOD, IS IT NOT THE DUTY OF EACH ONE OF US TO DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO OBTAIN GOD'S GUIDANCE IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE?"
TO THAT END, HE ADDED, AMERICANS SHOULD "PRAY EARNESTLY AND IN FAITH THAT GOD MAY GRANT TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS THE WISDOM TO KNOW HIS WILL AND THE DETERMINATION AND THE COURAGE TO DO IT."
THE STATEMENT, IT WAS SAID, WAS REQUESTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, THE COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS.
HJ1124PEW

APR 20 1945

A119
(130)
NEW YORK, APRIL 19-(AP)-EUROPEAN ART OBJECTS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS WORTH POSSIBLY $2,000,000,000 HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR PLUNDERED DURING GERMAN MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE CONTINENT AND AGAINST ENGLAND, FRANCIS TAYLOR, DIRECTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, ESTIMATED TODAY.
TAYLOR, A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR SALVAGE AND PROTECTION OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS, SPENT THREE MONTHS LAST SUMMER IN LONDON AND PARIS.
SPEAKING BEFORE THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, HE REPORTED THAT HE HAD FOUND WIDESPREAD DAMAGE AND PLUNDERING OF ART OBJECTS ON THE CONTINENT, AND ADDED "THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HAVE REALLY TAKEN A BEATING." UNTIL LAST SEPTEMBER, HE SAID, 4,000 BRITISH CHURCHES HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY BOMBING, 2,800 OF THEM IRREPARABLY.
WJ1126PEW

(WEST OUT) (100)
SAN PEDRO,CALIF.,APRIL 19-(AP)-A BLIND MERCHANT SEAMAN'S NEW SONG, DEDICATED TO THE MERCHANT MARINE, HAS BEEN GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION HERE.
"HATS OFF TO THE Z MEN," IS THE LIVELY COMPOSITION'S TITLE. IT IS BY JAMES LAURENCE SWICKARD, WHO LOST HIS SIGHT WHILE SERVING ABOARD A MERCHANT SHIP ATTACKED BY THE JAPS OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS LAST OCTOBER.
THE SAN PEDRO SEAMAN'S CLUB HEARD THE SONG LAST NIGHT AND APPLAUDED IT TO THE ECHO. SWICKARD WROTE IT IN FOUR DAYS. BEFORE THE WAR HE WAS IN VAUDEVILLE. UNITED SEAMEN'S SERVICE SAID HIS SONG WILL BE FORMALLY DEDICATED ON MARITIME DAY, MAY 23.
"I'M SOMEWHAT HANDICAPPED," SWICKARD SAID, "BUT I'M GOING TO MAKE SONG WRITING MY BUSINESS."
FJ651ACW

A195KX
(190)
FOLLOW WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY,APRIL 19 (AP)-THE UNITED STATES' RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY SHARING BORDER WATERS WITH MEXICO WAS RECEIVED HERE WITHOUT COMMENT BUT WITH EVIDENCE OF OFFICIAL RELIEF.
WHEN CALIFORNIA'S OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY CAUSED LONG DEBATE IN THE SENATE THERE WAS A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY HERE AND UNOFFICIAL EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE.
THE MEXICAN CONGRESS, WHICH CONVENES NORMALLY SEPTEMBER 1, MUST APPROVE THE PACT BY MAJORITY VOTE.
OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY HAS BEEN SHOWN HERE BY SOME GROUPS WHICH CONTEND MEXICO WOULD NOT GET ENOUGH WATER UNDER THE TREATY OR THAT DISTRIBUTION IN MEXICO MAY DAMAGE THEIR INTERESTS. THERE IS NO SIGN THAT SUCH OPPOSITION IS IMPORTANT NOR THAT IT WILL FIGURE LARGELY IN THE DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.
IF CONGRESSMEN RETAIN ANY RESENTMENT AGAINST THE FREQUENTLY HEATED COMMENTS IN THE U.S.SENATE DEBATE, THEY MAY STAGE SOMETHING SIMILAR HERE, ALTHOUGH THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY SIGN THAT THE TREATY WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED AND APPROVED GLADLY BY MEXICO.
BEFORE THERE WERE ANY CHANGES, IT IS KNOWN, PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO TOLD OFFICIALS THAT HE CONSIDERED THE TREATY THOROUGHLY FAIR AND A DESIRABLE AGREEMENT.
GG1205PCW

APR 20 1945

O
(90)
FORT SMITH, ARK., APRIL 19--(AP)--TWO GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE FOUND GUILTY OF SABOTAGE AND SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON BY A CAMP CHAFFEE COURT MARTIAL TODAY.
THE PRISONERS, HEINZ BARTEL, 19, AND HEINRICH WIDEMAN, 20, WERE CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF DAMAGING 35 TRUCK TIRES AT CAMP CHAFFEE JAN. 22 BY PUNCTURING THEM WITH NAILS.
THE PLACE OF CONFINEMENT HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.
THE VERDICT, RETURNED BY THE SEVEN-MAN MILITARY COURT, CLIMAXED A TWO-DAY TRIAL, WHICH THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID WAS THE THIRD OF ITS KIND AT AMERICAN ARMY CAMPS.
E1032PCW.

A70WX
ITALY (170)
WASHINGTON, APRIL 19-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT CLARIFYING THIS COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ITALY BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE MEETS IN SAN FRANCISCO APPEARED LIKELY TODAY.
CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES HEARD SUCH A STATEMENT WILL BE MADE, BUT THEY EXPECT IT TO STOP SHORT OF THE FULL-ALLY STATUS DEMANDED IN SOME QUARTERS.
IT MAY, HOWEVER, SHOW A MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FORMER GERMAN ALLY.
ITALY NOW IS RECOGNIZED AS A CO-BELLIGERENT, A STATUS WHICH DENIES HER ACCESS TO LEND-LEASE AID. IT WOULD TAKE THE SANCTION OF ALL MAJOR UNITED NATIONS TO MAKE HER A FULL ALLY.
REP. MARCANTONIO (ALP-NY) AUTHOR OF A RESOLUTION ASKING THE PRESIDENT TO SPONSOR ITALY IN SUCH A ROLE, CONFERRED LAST WEEK WITH STETTINIUS. HE TOLD A REPORTER TODAY THE

30-24—24971

SECRETARY ASSURED HIM THIS GOVERNMENT:

"WILL DO ANYTHING TO LIFT ITALY POLITICALLY, MATERIALLY AND SPIRITUALLY."

PRO-ITALIAN DELEGATIONS HAVE URGED THAT ITALY BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN TIME TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. SPONSORS ON CAPITOL HILL CONCEDED YESTERDAY THE SHORT TIME REMAINING NOW MAKES THAT A VIRTUAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

SU652AEW NM

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 20)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THIRTY PER CENT OF THE PERSONS OF VOTING AGE WHO WERE ABSENT FROM HOME IN THE MILITARY SERVICES VOTED IN THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BY COMPARISON, 53 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL VOTING-AGE POPULATION CAST BALLOTS.

THE CENSUS BUREAU ISSUED A FINAL TABULATION OF ABSENTEE MILITARY BALLOTS FOR PRESIDENT. IT ANNOUNCED THE TOTAL AS 2,691,160. THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ABSENTEE MILITARY PERSONNEL OF VOTING AGE WAS ROUGHLY 5,000,000.

THE ENTIRE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE WAS 48,025,684, MORE THAN HALF OF THE ESTIMATED 89,750,000 PERSONS IN THE POPULATION OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE--CIVILIAN AND MILITARY.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE MILITARY ABSENTEE BALLOTS WERE CAST IN SIX STATES--NEW YORK 422,698; PENNSYLVANIA 255,226; CALIFORNIA 181,421; OHIO 164,472; NEW JERSEY 164,186; AND ILLINOIS 162,256.

THE CENSUS BUREAU GAVE THE ABSENTEE MILITARY VOTE IN EVERY STATE, COMPARING IT IN EACH CASE WITH THE STATE'S TOTAL VOTE.

THIS INFORMATION, HOWEVER, DOES NOT FURNISH A GOOD BASIS FOR JUDGING THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE "SOLDIER VOTE" LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES. TO DO THAT, YOU NEED THE RATIO OF ABSENTEE MILITARY VOTES TO THE NUMBER OF ABSENTEE MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM EACH STATE. THE BUREAU SAID IT DOESN'T HAVE THOSE FIGURES.

ABSENTEE MILITARY VOTES OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY (2,691,160) WERE 5.6 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULAR VOTE (48,025,684).

THIS PERCENTAGE, BY STATES, WAS LOWEST IN ALABAMA, ONLY 2 PER CENT. IT WAS HIGHEST IN GEORGIA, 10 PER CENT. IN GEORGIA, THE LOWERING OF THE VOTING AGE TO 18 WEIGHED HEAVILY IN THE MILITARY VOTE. RELATIVELY HIGH PERCENTAGES WERE REPORTED FROM VIRGINIA, 9.9; NEW JERSEY 8.4; WYOMING 8; RHODE ISLAND 7.7; CONNECTICUT 7.2; OREGON 7; AND NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND MICHIGAN, EACH 6.7.

D144WX

BALLOTS WERE SENT BY STATES TO 4,110,767 MILITARY VOTERS; 2,739,203 OF THESE WERE RETURNED; AND OF THAT NUMBER 97 PERCENT ARRIVED IN TIME FOR COUNTING AND WERE OTHERWISE VALID.

MILITARY ABSENTEE VOTES CAST IN METROPOLITAN CENTERS APPEARED TO HAVE RUN HIGHER BY ABOUT A 5-TO-4 PROPORTION THAN THOSE IN OUTSIDE AREAS. FOR EXAMPLE THE PROPORTION OF ABSENTEE MILITARY VOTES TO THE NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF VOTING AGE IN NEW YORK CITY WAS 5.47 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 4.21 FOR THE REST OF NEW YORK STATE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 20)

GW/EG/GW510PEW

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NAZIS REPORT RUSSIANS 7 MILES FROM BERLIN; ALLIES DRIVE IN BAVARIA; NUREMBERG FALLS;

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RUSSIAN ARMIES PERIL DRESDEN IN 38-MILE ADVANCE

Drive Within 18 Miles of Fortress, Cut Railroad from Capital.

ADVANCE IN AUSTRIA

WHEELER

Berliners Hear Rumble of Guns as Reds Hammer at Gates.

LONDON, Saturday, April 21—(AP) Red army tanks, racing westward for a link-up with American armies, have burst 38 miles across Berlin's dwindling southern escape corridor, Moscow revealed last night as the bomb-torn and flaming German capital disclosed that Russian armor was only seven miles from its city limits.

The Russians were at the "very gates" of Berlin and had breached its inner defense ring in a yard-by-yard "hell of fire, steel and blood", the enemy said as peace riots reportedly broke out and the rumble of approaching Russian guns added to the terror caused by round-the-clock Allied bombing which went on through the night.

18 Miles from Dresden

Moscow revealed that a swift Soviet breakthrough south of the capital had reached within 18 miles of Dresden, carrying the only remaining railroad out of Berlin to the Nazis' "national redoubt." The Russians, sweeping German resistance before them like an avalanche, were 54 miles from the Americans by Berlin's account.

With the rail line torn up by repeated American bombing and with Russian Stormoviks savagely machine gunning enemy transport within and below Berlin, the Germans admitted that the great Red army offensive was deciding the war. A Berlin broadcast said "the front is very near and the rumble of guns can be heard in the center of the city, but out of 4,000,000 people, 3,000,000 still are here."

Moscow communiques announced that Russian forces advancing on Berlin and Dresden on a 100-mile front, had seized eight major strongholds while wave after wave of Russian armor lapped at a dozen other fortified towns and villages within Berlin's shattered defense ring east of the city.

South and southeast of the blazing central front, Russian troops in Austria hammered within five miles of the key Austrian rail junction of Laa, and in northern Czechoslovakia drove to points two to seven miles of Opava (Troppau) and Moravska-Ostrava.

In the fiery battle before Berlin's eastern approaches—possibly the greatest armored struggle in history—the Germans said masses of Russian tanks, infantry and big guns still were pouring into the fray against Nazi soldiers who had not slept for 150 hours. The enemy claimed that 1,300 Red army tanks had been knocked out and said the Russians were 29 miles beyond the Oder at Kuestrin after five days of fighting.

Reds Capture Lebes

While Lebes on the Oder, five miles north of embattled Frankfurt, also fell, the Germans said the Russians were smashing toward Berlin's suburbs on a 32-mile arc and had reached Hangelsberg and the area of Werneuchen—seven miles east and seven and a half miles northeast of the capital.

Werneuchen, 16 miles southwest of captured Bad Freienwalde, is only 15 miles from the center of Berlin and an advance to this area meant that the Russians had outflanked the city's eastern limits. Hangelsberg on the east is 23 miles from mid-city.

South of Berlin, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army scored a massive breakthrough from the Neisse river at Muskau, in a double drive aimed at a junction with American forces and encircling Berlin.

From Muskau, the Rusians burst westward 15 miles and seized Spermberg on Berlin's own river Spree. At the same time, other spearheads surged across the Spree and captured Hoyerswerda, 31 miles northeast of Dresden.

The Germans said the Russians had driven another 15 miles west, shoving a wedge into Senftenberg, only 54 miles from the American First army on the Mulde river at Wurzen, east of Leipzig.

In their closest official approach to the Americans, Konev's troops raced 38 miles west from Rothenburg on the Oder, through Niesky and Klitten, and reached Kamentz, 18 miles northeast of Dresden.

The advance carried the Russians 20 miles beyond the Germans' shattered Spree river line, at the southern end of which Konev's troops also reached Bautzen, 27 miles by super-highway to the Saxon capital. Berlin reported fighting in Bautzen's barracks area.

This unchecked Soviet sweep bypassed Goerlitz and Lobau, key Dresden outguards on the railroad north of the Sudeten mountains, and the Russians were well inside the province of Saxony. At American headquarters, an official statement denied that Russian and American patrols already had linked in the giant Allied squeeze on the dwindling corridor south of Berlin which would cut Hitler's greater Reich in two.

Reds Enter Calau

Konev also was reported by Berlin to have swung north after tearing open the Spree river line and to have entered Calau, 16 miles west of shell-raked Cottbus, bypassed southeastern fortress of Berlin.

Heavy Russian attacks also were reported on the lower Oder between Greifenhagen and Stettin, where the Germans acknowledged that all defensive forces now had been withdrawn to the west bank of the Oder and that Stettin was in flames from a relentless artillery barrage.

Berlin commentator Max Krull said battles near Stettin "still are in their initial stage," and that Russians were now trying to extend bridgeheads across the Oder that would sever Berlin's communications with the great Baltic naval base.

As whole fleets of Red army fighters and dive-bombers lashed German defenses in the Berlin area, dipping their wings in salute to American fighters operating with heavy bombers, Krull referred to fighting before Berlin as a "double battle," with the Americans on the Elbe regrouping and the Russians "now fully developing their great drive."

Krull admitted deep penetration in Berlin's eastern forefront and said Zhukov's First White Russian army men "now are within the deeply-staggered German barrier positions at the periphery of the city.

Red Flags Reported Out in Capital;

London, April 20 (A. P.).—Moscow announced tonight the capture of Wriezen, twenty-four miles northeast of Berlin, and German radio commentators said that the Russians had driven on to Hangelsberg, only seven miles from the city's eastern limits. Hangelsberg lies at the center of the Hangelsberg Forest, a region north of Fuerstenwalde and, according to the Berlin radio, one of the main zones of today's fighting.

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DAY

The Luxembourg radio said that gigantic peace demonstrations have taken place both in Berlin and in Munich, and that Red flags were waving in the German capital as the roar of Russian cannon drew ever closer.

The Soviet communique, confirming yesterday's German announcement of the fall of Wriezen, also announced the capture of Spremberg, fifteen miles west of the River Neisse and sixty-four miles southeast of Berlin; Seelow, twenty-four miles east of Berlin, and Bad Freienwalde, nineteen miles northeast of Berlin.

The communique from Moscow also said that Marshal Konev's First Ukrainian Army also reached Kamentz and Bautzen. Kamentz is only twenty miles from Dresden and Bautzen is twenty-six miles. The Americans have been reported but thirty miles west of Dresden.

DNB, the German official news agency, reported that the Russians had reached Hangelsberg. They were driving relentlessly forward with increasing masses of men, tanks and guns, and were already at the gates of the capital, the Germans declared. Max Krull, the DNB commentator added:

"The double battle for Berlin now has reached the decisive stage. The Americans on the Elbe are regrouping their formations and have received reinforcements. The Russians, on the other hand, have now fully developed their great drives on the Oder and the Neisse and are now within the deeply staggered German barrier position at the periphery of the capital, where they are engaged by German commandos and special formations."

The sprawling German capital was in a vise but eighty-two miles wide between the Russians in Hangelsberg and the United States Ninth Army on the Elbe.

Earlier today the German High Command announced that the Russians had smashed six miles deeper into Berlin's outer defenses to points thirteen and a half miles from the city limits to the northeast and fifteen miles to the east.

Virtually turning their backs on the American forces poised along the Elbe forty-five miles west of Berlin, the Germans threw against the Russians their central reserves — hitherto conserved for dire emergency. They were hurled into the "murderous

battle at the gates of Berlin, the enemy radio declared, and went on to assert that the battle was now being fought inside the city's main defenses.

Southeast of the capital, meanwhile, the Reds pushed forward sixteen miles from Cottbus on the Spree, and broke into Calau, forty-three miles from Berlin and fifty-nine miles from the American First Army siege lines at Wurtzen. In this push the Russians had outflanked the Spree Wald, a region of lakes and forests, which had promised to be Berlin's most formidable defenses in that direction. At Calau Konev's troops were only four miles from Adolf Hitler's last north and south autobahn—the superhighway running from Berlin to Dresden and the mountain strongholds of Bohemia and Bavaria—and only twelve miles northeast of Finsterwalde, a junction on one of the last two main railways running south from Berlin.

Called Hell of Fire and Blood.

The Germans declared that Russian tanks were battling toward Strausberg, ten miles from Berlin, and had cracked the city's Spree River defenses on the southeast, where the fighting was described as "a hell of fire, steel and blood." In a broadcast dispatch DNB said: "The decisive battle of this war is being fought in an inferno of flames, searchlights and the most hellish noise ever heard."

The Germans have begun their counter-attacks, mainly south of Frankfurt and on both sides of Seelow and below Wriezen, the dispatch added. The Germans had previously reported Seelow and Wriezen—on an arc within twenty miles of Berlin—in Russian hands. German countermeasures in the Neisse sector are directed against the flank of a wedge in the Cottbus-Spreeberg-Waiswasser area, DNB said.

The Germans said that the

greatest tank battle of all was in progress on the approaches to their capital and that 1,074 Russian tanks had been destroyed in the first three days of the battle, which began, they said, last Monday. Despite this boast, however, Berlin admitted that the Germans were falling back as the great battle was approaching its climax.

Still another great Russian drive is threatening the naval base of Stettin at the mouth of the Oder, the Germans said. Thousands of Russians were reported surging across the Oder below the port city under cover of artificial fog in an attack that may develop into an outflanking maneuver north of Berlin.

Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army meanwhile pushed to within ten miles of Laa, key railroad hub on the road to Prague, and was sweeping up the Morava valley in Czecho-Slovakia.

BRITISH CLOSING IN ON HAMBURG; FALL OF CITY NEAR

Doughboys Smash Toward Lake Constance, Guarding Mountain Redoubt.

54 MILES FROM REDS

Three American Armies Ready to Strike Along Elbe River.

PARIS, Saturday, April 21.—(AP) Three Allied armies raced as much as 23 miles south yesterday toward Hitler's redoubt in Bavaria, captured Nuernberg and reached within 30 miles of Lake Constance, western bulwark of the probable last-stand Nazi position deep in the Alps.

With the British battering a mile from the suburbs of Hamburg, Germany's second greatest city, and with peace riots reported raging in Berlin and Munich, Hitler passed silently through his 56th and blackest birthday, still worse was in store.

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Nazis Near Depot

Supreme Headquarters declared flatly that the union of the western Allies and the Red armies would come in the next few days. Gen. Eisenhower declared in an order of the day that German armies of the west were "tottering on the threshold of defeat."

Thre great American armies, the U. S. Ninth, First and Third, were coiled and ready to strike along the Elbe where by German account the Americans and Russians were but 54 miles apart.

The Germans predicted that soon the Ninth Army would uncork a power punch at Berlin from its bridgehead on the Elbe 52 miles away, concerting its blows with those of the Russians now at the eastern gates of the German capital.

Allied bombers loosed destruction on German defenses northwest, west, and southwest of Berlin along the route the Allies from the west would have to take to reach the capital. They struck both by day and by night.

The fall of the Nazi party city of Nuernberg released elements of two armored and three infantry divisions for the southward push that was driving a steel wedge between the Germans' Alpine retreat and Czechoslovakia's arsenals. The Seventh Army was less than 70 miles from Munich and the French were but 65 miles from the Austrian frontier.

Germany not only was losing control of her great ports—Bremen was cut off from three sides with only roads to the North Sea open—but she was losing her grip on those of France which she long had blockaded.

Bordeaux Opened by French

The French announced that the big Atlantic port of Bordeaux now was open with all effective resistance wiped from both sides of the Gironde river approaches to the city.

The Southern German city of Stuttgart, with a population of 459,000, was all but surrounded after French troops entered Aich, ten miles to the south, and the Seventh army's Tenth Armored division, after a 25-mile dash, reached a point only 12 miles northeast of Aich.

From Supreme headquarters went a sensational broadcast to Russian and Polish slave laborers in the Reich to stay where they were for "in a few days the gap between the armies of liberation from the west and from the east will be closed."

A battle dispatch declared the Germans no longer manned a cohesive Western Front, that the enemy was broken into pockets for the victory assault and the last stand in the north also was under attack.

The British Second Army battled a mile from the suburbs of Germany's second city and greatest port of Hamburg, and sheared it off from Bremen with a 20-mile outflanking sweep against the latter river port.

The report of peace demonstrations came from the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio, which said without confirmation elsewhere that red flags waved in the ruined capital of the Reich.

Eisenhower's statement that the Germans were at the brink of defeat in the West came in an order of the day in which he called the great Allied victory in the Ruhr a fitting prelude to the final drive to crush what is left of the German Army, once the terror of all Europe.

The Germans said the U. S. Ninth army, steadily bolstering its five-mile deep Elbe river bridgehead 52 miles southwest of Berlin, was about to join the Russians in the grand assault on the flaming capital.

British Reach Elbe

The British drawing up on the Ninth's west flank, now held 15 miles of the Elbe's west bank from positions 15 miles southeast of Hamburg.

But for the Germans, the most imminent peril was in the south, where Allied western forces already were closer to Munich and the last German defense positions in the south than were the Russians hammering up west of Vienna.

The French First army, driving 23 miles south beyond last reported positions, reached Rottweil, 65 miles from the Austrian frontier and 120 miles from the northern border of Italy. Here they were closest to Lake Constance, near whose shores Nazi propaganda minister Paul Joseph Goebbels reportedly has taken refuge. They also were but 14 miles from the headwaters of the Danube.

The U.S. Seventh army smashed all organized resistance in the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg on Hitler's 56th birthday.

Without waiting for the city of 431,000 to fall, armored columns of the Seventh joined the French in the encirclement of the big communications city of Stuttgart.

Stuttgart was deeply outflanked and the American and French lines last were but 28 miles apart after a 12-mile gain south by the Seventh army and a five-mile eastern push by the French.

An armored battle was roaring 21 miles southeast of Nuernberg at Neumarkt, where the Germans were putting up their first stern resistance on the approaches of the mountain redoubt 70 miles from Munich.

Slash into Czechoslovakia

On the eastern flank of the southward push, the U. S. Third Army was a mile or more inside Czechoslovakia and in a 16-mile armored dash captured Grafenwohr, 58 miles west of Pilsen.

The Third Army also attacked the outskirts of Chemnitz, communications city 33 miles from the Germans' Russian front base of Dresden.

A steel wedge was being driven between the Bavarian redoubt and the Czech munitions cities of Pilsen and Prague, the last reliance for weapons of war for the Germans. Railways leading out of the two cities to the redoubt were loaded with weapons and were under heavy aerial attack.

The best information here is that the redoubt already is well stocked with supplies. It is roughly 200 miles long and less than 100 miles wide, extending from the eastern end of Lake Constance across the Kitzbuehler Alp section of old Austria to east of Salzburg and Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

In the center of the Western Front, the U. S. First army laid siege to Dessau, 52 miles southwest of Berlin, but the remainder of the action was in the character of a mop-up.

The Ninth Army captured Col. Gen. Joseph Harte, commander of the Fifth Panzer army, as he tried to escape from the Ruhr pocket.

The Americans also captured the staff of the pick-up German division which tried to break into the rear of the Ninth Army lines Thursday, but the commander himself, a Lt. Gen. Unrein, was last reported drunk in Lindhof and refusing to surrender.

APR 21 1945

Seventh Army Squelches All Resistance in Shrine City of Nazism.

BRITISH NEARING HAMBURG

Stuttgart, Another Famed German Town, Inclosed on Three Sides —French Make Big Gains.

LONG

Paris, April 20 (A. P.).—Seventh Army Americans captured Nuernberg today, squelching all organized resistance in that hotbed of Nazism, while British tanks plowed to within one mile of the suburbs of Hamburg, Europe's biggest port.

The French First Army stabbed fifty miles southeast of Strasbourg to Rottweil, fourteen miles from the Danube and thirty-three from Lake Constance, western limit of the Nazi national redoubt in southern Germany. The poilus were twenty-five miles north of Switzerland.

The whole Allied right flank including the French and the American Seventh and Third armies was clamping down on the mountainous Nazi lair, where Hitler was believed observing a gloomy fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

DAY

Stuttgart—like Nuernberg a Nazi pilgrimage city—was inclosed on three sides.

The French advances ranged up to twenty-three miles and carried to within sixty-five of Austria and 120 of Italy's northern Alpine frontier.

The Seventh Army penetrated the wall during the night and closed into the center of the city for the kill. American and French troops moving in a wide circle around Stuttgart, another Nazi rally point, captured Reutlingen (35,000), eighteen miles to the south.

Third Army elements inside Czecho-Slovakia, within three miles of Asch, were a bare fifty-five miles from surging Russian lines and threatening the last important German arsenal in the Pilsen-Prague region, sixty-five to eighty-seven miles distant.

A spokesman at Third Army Headquarters, when informed today of reports published abroad that Third Army patrols might have met the Russians somewhere in the Dresden area, replied, "It's untrue."

"The decision is very near," said Hitler's propaganda chief, Paul Goebbels.

In happier years Hitler would have spoken to the Nazi faithful in Nuernberg on this, his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary. The Americans, however, had captured his vast stadium where he used to rouse thousands of listeners, and were beating down south of Nuernberg within seventy of Munich and 132 of Hitler's mountain home at Berchtesgaden.

Moreover, many of the eighteen major cities of Germany, which Hitler still fules were ablaze. Halle fell yesterday and it was the fortieth German city of more than 100,000 persons already captured.

"Battle Of Pockets"

For all practical purposes, organized German resistance on a well-defined front had ceased and the war had become a battle of pockets.

The main weight of General Eisenhower's nine-army command was hurled south against the national redoubt in the Bavarian Alps, and north against another redoubt inclosing the north German ports, Berlin and Denmark.

General Bradley's American 12th Army Group was halted voluntarily on the line of the Elbe and Mulde rivers, but the 6th Army Group of General Devers was pushing forward in the south and the 21th Army Group of Field Marshal Montgomery was imperiling all the North Sea ports.

Siege Intensified

Meanwhile, the siege of Bremen was intensified from three sides. The British were a mile from Harburg, west of the Elbe and a southern suburb of Hamburg, greatest port on the Continent and second ctiy of Germany. The U-boat base of Emden was within light artillery range. Luebeck was 35 miles away and Kiel was but 57.

The last Nazis, perhaps 20,000 of them including skilled fighters of the seventeenth SS division, were compressed into a square mile of the heart of Nuernberg, whose 431,000 persons made it the second largest Bavarian city. Already 18,000 have been captured and the half that remained were actually fighting a battle to the death—for the moment at least. Even civilians joined the battle with pickaxes, shovels and the like. The Rainbow (Forty-second), Thunderbird (Forty-fifth) and Third divisions closed in relentlessly.

In the meantime Gen. Bradley's armies stood in a great arc forty-five to fifty-two miles from Berlin along the Elbe, while the Russians shook the eastern ramparts of that largely destroyed capital.

Leipzig Cleared Up.

The Sixty-ninth Division of the First Army smashed the last die-hard Nazi pocket in captured Leipzig at 1 A. M. by blasting shells at point blank range into underground defenses around Napoleon's monument.

Self-propelled 105-millimeter guns and tanks blazed away at German positions until the garrison surrendered, ending all organized resistance in that largest city of Saxony. Many SS officers shot or poisoned themselves the end of the weird moonlight battle.

The American Twelfth Army group was halted voluntarily on the line of the Elbe and Mulde rivers, but the Sixth Army group of Gen. Jacob D. Devers was pushing forward in the south.

The Third Army fought into the outskirts of Chemnitz, Saxony rail and industrial center of 334,563. The First Army besieged Dessau (120,000), fifty-two miles southwest of Berlin.

The Ninth Army slightly enlarged its Elbe bridgehead five miles beyond Barby and, in the words of Gen. Eisenhower's communique, brought the situation under control on its northern flank, where 1,000 or so Nazis tried to break through Ninth Army lines to join the main German forces.

Already 400 of the Nazis who broke into the northern flank have been captured and numerous tanks and armored vehicles have been destroyed. The Ninth Army was erasing the others swiftly, while the rest of its front remained quiet.

Close Out Pocket.

The Ninth and First armies just about closed out the Harz Mountain pocket between Magdeburg and Leipzig, capturing 7,172 Germans. No more than eighty square miles of the granite cliff region remained in the hands of elements of four trapped German divisions.

The Twenty-first Army group of Field Marshal Montgomery was besieging or imperiling all the North Sea ports.

The siege of Bremen (342,306) was intensified from three sides. The British were a mile from Harburg (118,193), west of the Elbe, and a southern suburb of Hamburg (1,682,220), greatest port on the Continent and second city of Germany. The U-boat base of Emden was within light artillery range. Luebeck was thirty-five miles away and Kiel was but fifty-seven.

The Holland trap, where up to 200,000 Nazis were caught originally, had been split in two and the smaller section of northeast Holland was cleared save for one garrison of 1,700 Nazis on the Ems opposite Emden.

The Canadians were barely ten miles from Utrecht (163,559) and fifteen to twenty miles from the largest Dutch City of Amsterdam (793,526). They were in the floods between the Zuider Zee to the Utrecht area.

Czech Rail Lines Ripped

Throughout yesterday and last night, the last five railway lines through Czechoslovakia were battered again and again by Allied warplanes. The flyers were snipping the last escape routes into the

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southern redoubt.

Germany itself was cut in two Wednesday when General Patton's 3d Army entered Czechoslovakia. The only communications between north and south Germany were in a 200-mile stretch between the 3d and Russian armies.

Junction cities along the lines were bombed. Road centers along the Elbe and others northeast of Hamburg burned throughout the night.

Area Is Defined

Based on the best available information, the Bavarian redoubt roughly 200 miles long, betw

the eastern end of Lake Constanc across the difficult Kitzbuehler Alps section of old Austria to east of Salzburg and Berchtesgaden. The redoubt is something less than 100 miles wide.

The Allies in the west are now closer to the redoubt than the Russians in their campaign from west of Vienna.

Garrison Captured

Third Army advances lacked the spectacular, although the Thunderbolt (11th Armored) Division advanced 16 miles southeast and captured Grafenwohr, 20 miles southeast of Bayreuth, and its garrison of 500. Another tank arm pushed to Kemnath, 15 southeast of Bayreuth.

Patton's infantry advanced up to 14 miles along a 35-mile front. The Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division entered Selb, 35 miles west of the Czechoslovak watering place of Karlsbad. The diviison also entered Oberroslau, 16 miles south of Hof in the border area. The Yankee (26th) Division advanced 14 miles to Ramlesreuth, 10 miles southeast of Bayreuth, and entered Trostau. The Yankees took an airfield northeast of Kirchlainbach, seizing 400-pound bombs and other material.

One Force Veers East

At Hamburg three British armored divisions formed a siege arc to the south of the city, largely in ruins from intensive bombing.

The Desert Rats (7th Armored Division) led the Britons to within sight of Hamburg. The tanks clanked across marshy flood plains. One force veered east to Patterson, 10 miles southeast of Harburg.

The British 11th Armored Division held a line along which the enemy blew the quarter-mile long Lauenburg railroad bridge southwest of Hamburg after fleeing across the span. British flyers had good hunting—186 vehicles destroyed and 241 damaged.

Superhighway Cut

The Guards Armored Division sliced northwestward for 12 miles cutting the Bremen-Hamburg superhighway and capturing Weertzen

British took 5,000 captives yesterday. Wisselboevede fell.

The 52d Lowlanders, driving on Bremen from the east, captured many of the port's policemen hastily thrown into the front line, perhaps by Heinrich Himmler, of the Gestapo, during his reported visit Tuesday. Fighting continued at the edge of Delmenhorst, a manufacturing suburb of Bremen.

The Iron 3d Division took Huchting, 2 miles due west of Bremen and dominated the railroad to Oldenburg. The 53d Welsh Division drove through a village 11 miles east of the port.

CRISIS REPORTED NEAR IN GERMANY AS PEOPLE RIOT

LONDON, April 20—(AP) The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio on Adolf Hitler's 56th birthday declared tonight that civil war was rife in Germany and that "gigantic peace demonstrations" had occurred in Berlin and Munich. The Germans themselves said a great crisis was at hand.

Quoting "Swedish reports" the broadcast said: "Berlin is burning with unrest. Civil war is rife. On buildings in the workers district red flags have appeared."

Reds Before Berlin

With the Russians attacking at the eastern gates of Berlin and a junction of American and Russian troops expected in a few days, the Luxembourg radio continued:

"In Munich police and Gestapo detachments have been sent urgently to quell the gigantic peace demonstrations. Church flags and crucifixes are paraded through the towns in odd processions of scores of thousands of peoples. The slogan 'we want peace' is shouted by these crowds and echoed all over the town. Mutiny [illegible] is complete."

A young German actress recently told American troops that 5,000 civilians whom the Nazis had tried to impress in the army, revolted and were captured and killed in Berlin.

Stockholm reports several days ago also told of rioting in imperiled Stuttgart, and front dispatches have told of a steady deterioriation of morale, both military and civilian, in the German ranks as the Americans and Russians close in on Berlin.

Hitler In Berlin

Where Hitler is and what he is doing was a mystery tonight. He had been reported in Berlin recently trying to buck up morale just before the Russians launched their big attack west of the Oder river.

Germany's observance of his birthday sounded like a requiem with the Berlin radio station pouring out black accounts of the German army's situation. Missing was the fanfare that characterized past birthday anniversaries. For the Germans, especially the Nazis, it was a day of reminiscence in which news announcers recalled past Nazi victories.

The only hope offered to Nazi followers was a DNB agency declaration: "There will never be a German nation without the aims which have been set by Hitler."

Few newspapers still are published in the dying Reich. These carried long accounts of Germany's rise under Hitler and the Nazi banners, and DNB said "this rise was possible in a world of peace until Roosevelt's agitations put a stop to all this and brought us into our present position."

Hitler himself was depicted by his loyal propagandists as a man who "tried hard to achieve European peace."

BOMBERS POUND FLAMING BERLIN

Nazi Capital in Death Throes after Continued Allied Attacks.

LONDON, April 20—(AP) Royal Air force bombers raided flaming Berlin tonight, following up daylight attacks by Flying Fortresses on the defense arc of the doomed capital and savage machine-gunning of its barricaded downtown district by hundreds of roof-skimming Russian Stormoviks.

Instead of the usual announcement that Berlin had been hit by Mosquito bombers, the Air Ministry said the city was attacked tonight by aircraft of the bomber command, indicating that heavy bombers as well as Mosquitos had made the mission.

7 Key Cities Hit

During the day more than 600 Fortresses slammed 1,600 tons of bombs on seven key outposts in the defense perimeter attack, which was in direct support of American and Russian armies engulfing the capital.

Nearly 1,000 fighter bombers of the U. S. Ninth air force combed a 300-mile area from Ludwigslust, 85 miles northwest of Berlin, to Pilsen, 182 south. With a loss of seven planes, they attacked 11 rail yards, and ten airfields, destroying 71 parked aircraft and shooting down five more in combat. They also shot up 1,087 locomotives and railroad cars.

A fuel depot at Annaburg, 50 miles south of the capital, and railway yards near Nuernberg were attacked by 280 medium bombers without loss.

All told, the fighter bombers flew 1,285 sorties.

Swarms of Stormoviks—the Russians' heavily armored, cannon firing fighters, joined in the Berlin raid.

Coordinated with the aerial bombardment was incessant shelling of the city by massed Soviet artillery.

The German radio went off the air after describing the scene as "murderous," Electric current failed and many of Berlin's sirens had to be operated by hand.

This was Berlin in its death throes, on the 56th birthday of Adolf Hitler.

Only One Bomber Lost

Out of the fleet of 600 which attacked Berlin and more than 200 Liberators which raided the Munich and Prague areas a single American bomber failed to return. Upwards of 800 Mustangs and Thunderbolts shot down seven Me-109s without loss to themselves.

The heavy American bombers aimed at snarling rail traffic in Berlin's defensive arc on the west, immobilizing German troop movements at a time they need to be rushed to reinforce pressure points. The German DNB agency said the American Ninth army was ready to strike from its positions on the Elbe river.

Flashes and the smoke of high explosive bombs could be seen by Ninth army spearheads as the Fortresses raked rail yards in Brandenburg, only 25 miles ahead of American troops, and in Treuenbrietzen, 24 miles southwest of the capital and about 35 miles east of Zerbst, which was held by U. S. infantry.

Lt. William Kelley of West Monroe, La., who flew his fortress at low level to "see the sights," said:

"Germany seemed to be a scene of complete destruction. We flew low over what formerly was one of the Reich's greatest centers of industry. A few weeks ago the sky would have been filled with flak. But the cities near Berlin are just heaps of rubble now. I couldn't see a sign of life."

U. S. PLANES BLAST NAZI RAIL LINES

London, April 20 (A. P.).—More than 2,000 American warplanes spread out over almost the entire length of unoccupied Germany today, bombing mainline railways ahead of Allied armies from the outskirts of Berlin southward to Prague and Munich.

The Eighth Air Force dispatched 800 heavy bombers and 800 fighters on a morning sweep and medium bombers and divebombers of the United States Ninth Air Force had completed more than 400 sorties before noon.

One formation of the American heavies hit objectives within fifteen miles of the Nazi capital, and others attacked points ranged in a thirty-five mile arc around the north, west and south sides of the city. About half the bombers concentrated on rail junctions, transformer stations and bridges on trunk lines linking Prague and Munich.

The day operations followed another double night raid on Berlin by R. A. F. Mosquitoes. The first wave of R. A. F. planes which hit the German capital took off from British bases. The second hopped off from advanced airfields on the continent.

The R. A. F. has opened up on the German holdout garrison at Dunkirk on the French channel coast. Mitchells attacked the fortress in two waves during the last hours of daylight yesterday, dropping scores of 500-pound bombs on gun positions, ammunition dumps and headquarters buildings. One explosion could be heard on the Dover coast, forty-five miles away.

Parliament Group To View Atrocities

London, April 20 (A. P.).—A delegation of ten Parliament members will leave for Germany by air today to view Nazi atrocities at the Buchenwald, Belsen and other concentration camps. The group, which includes one woman, will be conducted on a tour of the camps by members of Gen. Eisenhower's staff. Their findings probably will be recorded in a State paper.

Mrs. Mavis Tate, Conservative, the woman delegate, said the coming ordeal was extremely unpleasant but she added that it is essential for a woman to go.

Quiet Birthday For Hitler

London, April 20 (AP)—Adolph Hitler reached his 56th birthday today without the usual fanfare. Where Hitler was and what he was doing was a mystery.

The only hope held out to Nazi followers was the broadcast declaration by the German DNB news agency that "there will never be a German nation without the aims which have been set by Hitler."

The few newspapers still being published in the Reich carried long accounts saying that Germany gained wealth and power under Hitler and Nazism.

"This rise was possible in a world of peace until Roosevelt's agitations put a stop to all this and brought us into our present position," DNB said.

Hitler himself was depicted as a man who "tried hard to achieve European peace."

The Tokyo radio quoted Japanese General Sabada as saying that the whole Japanese nation congratulated Hitler today. Sabada declared Hitler faced a fearful crisis, but would never be defeated.

General Who Stuck With Captives Honored

London, April 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Victor Morven Fortune, who was freed from a German prison camp at Limburg by American troops last month, has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath "in recognition of invaluable service to British prisoners of war in Germany."

Fortune, who was captured in 1940 while commanding the 51st Highland Division in Flanders, thrice refused repatriation.

"I've been with my men from the start," he told the Germans, "and I'll go out with them—at their head or feet first."

Fisco Parley May G Data On Nazi Camps

London, April 20 (AP)—The possibility arose today that eyewitness reports by British Parliament members and United States representatives on conditions in the Nazi concentration camps might be presented directly to the world security conference at San Francisco to emphasize the need for a strong peace.

A House of Commons delegation left here today to inspect the sites and later General Eisenhower cabled Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, an invitation for two United States congressmen and twelve American editors to make personal inspections.

Diplomatic quarters in London, noting the wave of revulsion which followed the publication of details of the concentration camps, maintained that a joint report to the conference would provide a powerful argument for the need for unity to prevent recurrences.

Japanese Deny Manila Atrocities

London, April 20 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today quoted Sadao Iguchi, Government Information Bureau spokesman, as denying Allied charges of Japanese atrocities in Manila.

Iguchi dismissed the charges as "an American propaganda campaign" ignoring the fact that Spain has broken off relations with Japan in protest against attacks on Spanish civilians in the Philippines.

BOMBINGS KILLED 60,585 IN BRITAIN

London, April 20 (A. P.).—Britain's civilian casualties for the war are 60,585 dead or missing and 86,175 injured so severely as to require hospitalization, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced today. These figures may be virtually final, since Britons have not heard or seen a German bomb in three weeks.

Princess Marks Birthday Today

London, April 20 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the British throne, will celebrate her nineteenth birthday tomorrow in the country with her father, mother and sister.

RAF Attacks Nazis At Dunkerque

London, April 20 (AP)—The RAF has opened up on the German holdout garrison at Dunkerque on the French Channel coast.

Mitchells attacked the fortress in two waves during the last hours of daylight yesterday, dropping scores of 500-pound bombs on gun positions, ammunition dumps and headquarters buildings. One explosion could be heard on the Dover coast, 45 miles away.

The commander of the Canadian troops opposing the garrison radioed congratulations to the airmen for a "superb job."

Luetzow, Last Battleship Left To Germans, Is Sunk

London, April 20 (AP)—The German navy has lost its last pocket battleship, the Luetzow, the Air Ministry announced tonight, and authoritative reports were received of other crippling naval losses.

These reports said the Russians were believed to have seized the 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau and the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Seydlitz at unidentified Baltic ports, while Stockholm dispatches said that what was left of the German navy fled to refuge at Copenhagen.

The Air Ministry said the Luetzow is out of action, lying on the bottom in shallow water at Swinemuende on the Baltic coast, her underwater plating buckled by an RAF bomb.

Two Cruisers Left

As remnants of her once sizable fleet Germany now has only the 8-inch gun cruiser Prenz Eugen and the light cruiser Neurnberg.

The Stockholm dispatches said the Prinz Eugen, six destroyers, a number of submarines and at least 26 other fleet units had just reached Copenhagen, and that this port would become the base for what is left of the Nazis' Baltic fleet.

The Luetzow is the fourth of seven German capital ships knocked out of action by the RAF alone. In this case, the Air Min- breached Berlin's inner defense ring and was only 7 miles from the blazing German capital.

The Russians were at the "very gates" of Berlin, one German report said, and a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared the yard-by-yard Russian advance "in a hell of fire, steel and blood" was deciding the war. Peace riots were reported in the capital.

Moscow's communiqué said that Russian forces, advancing on Berlin and Dresden on a 100-mile front, had seized eight major strongholds while wave after wave of Russian armor lapped at a dozen other fortified towns and villages within Berlin's shattered defense ring east of the city.

Nazis Sleepless 150 Hours

Before the capital's eastern approaches, the German defenders of the American and British bombed city still were fighting after 150 hours without sleep.

The Germans said that masses of Russian tanks, infantry and big guns still were pouring in the battle, possibly the greatest tory, claimed that 1,300 Red Army tanks had been destroyed, and disclosed that the Red Army was 29 miles beyond the Oder River after five days of fighting.

A Berlin broadcast said that "the front is very near and the rumble of guns can be heard in the center

BRITISH LABOR PARTY OPENS WAR ON HUNGER

LONDON, April 20 — (AP) The British labor party, chafing under restraints imposed by its participation in the wartime coalition government, demanded today a future foreign policy to develop a new United Nations war "on hunger, ignorance and want."

Simultaneously it called for overhaul of Britain's economic system, a great program of modernization and reequipment of factories, homes, schools and social services.

The double objective for Britain's course at home and abroad was laid down in a "declaration of policy" by the party's executive committee for submission to the annual conference next month as a prelude to the first general election in ten years.

"Now that victory has been won, at so great a cost of life and material destruction, we must make sure that Germany and Japan are deprived of all power ever to make war again," the committee said.

Obliged To View Atrocity Movies

London, April 20 (AP)—The *Daily Mirror* reported today that moviegoers, unable to stomach atrocity newsreels, tried to leave a Leicester Square theater but were turned back by British and Allied soldiers who told them to return and see what other people had to endure.

"People walked out from cinemas all over the country," the *Mirror* said, "and in many places there were soldiers to tell them to go back and face it."

"It's the only way to break the namby-pamby attitude toward Germans," the paper quoted a soldier as saying. "Many people don't believe such things could be. These films are proof. It is everybody's duty to know."

The *Daily Express* announced that it would display atrocity pictures in its reading rooms throughout Britain and declared:

"The duty is imposed on citizens everywhere to investigate for themselves the overwhelming mass of evidence that has been accumulated with the advance of Allied armies."

Rocket Is Faster Than Sound

British Admiralty Invention Is Used by U. S. in Raids on Nazi E-boat Pens.

London, April 20 (A. P.).—A new rocket-propelled power bomb which is faster than sound was announced today. A joint communique by the United States Strategic Air Forces and the British Admiralty said:

"Rocket-propelled bombs, conceived by the Admiralty, were used by B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Air Force in their attacks against E-boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland, February 10 and March 14. The bomb was designed to penetrate thick layers of concrete and it is known that several hit and pierced the massive roofs of the pens, and are believed to have caused considerable damage to facilities inside."

Rocket propulsion gives the bomb a much greater speed than would be attained by gravity alone. The speed of sound is 1,100 feet a second at sea level.

The bomb is set to explode after deep penetration.

Col. Benjamin Kelsey of Waterbury, Conn., headed a special section of engineering experts who tested the new bomb during Eighth Air Force operations. When Col. Kelsey returned to the United States recently, he was succeeded by his deputy, Col. Cass S. Hough of Plymouth, Mich., who participated in the development of several other aerial weapons.

The chief test pilot was Col. Algene Key of Meridian, Miss., former combat flyer, who piloted the famous Liberator Ole Miss on many tough missions over Germany.

New Rocket Faster Than Sound

London, April 20 (AP)—Secret work by American Air Force engineers has developed a new type of high-powered rocket bomb conceived by the British Navy for use against German submarine and E-boat pens, it was disclosed today.

The new weapon—hurled from bombers and traveling at a speed faster than sound, and able to penetrate thick layers of concrete—was adapted for aerial warfare by a special section of engineers, all combat veterans of the United States 8th Air Force.

On February 10 and on March 14, these rocket-propelled bombs were used by Flying Fortresses of the 8th Air Force in attacks on the German E-boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland. Concrete walls 20 feet thick were reported penetrated.

The 8th Air Force engineering team members have been working together as an air force "brain trust" for three years.

During the past year alone they have successfully handled nearly 3,000 projects, in addition to providing expert advice for combat crews.

The development of this rocket-propulsion bomb for use by aircraft was under the guidance of Col. Benjamin Kelsey, of Waterbury, Conn., who headed the American counterpart of Britain's "Back Room Boys."

Both he and his successor, Col. Cass S. Hough, of Plymouth, Mich., were active in the many perilous experiments that had to be tried out before the bomb was perfected for aerial use.

The chief test pilot in these experiments was Col. Algene Key, of Meridan, Miss.

HITLER IS SILENT ON 56TH BIRTHDAY

LONDON, April 20—(AP) Adolf Hitler remained silent on this, his 56th and darkest, birthday, as Allied broadcasts declared his Reich was torn by civil war with "gigantic peace demonstrations" in Berlin and Munich.

The Luxembourg radio said the people of Berlin shouted for peace and waved red flags as the Russians stormed the Eastern gates but Hitler himself kept silent in an atmosphere that left the world to wonder where he is.

The once-mighty Fuehrer had boasted that he would fight until 15 minutes past midnight. For him it is now 14 minutes past midnight and the best guess in London was that he had fled—if still alive—to the Bavarian Alps.

The Stars and Stripes floated over Nuernberg where, before massed and heiling Nazis, Hitler used to shout challenges to the world that made all tremble.

German radio stations, so hard pressed to keep out of the path of Allied armies and bombers that there were frequent lapses in their programs, delivered stereotyped eulogies that were as funereal as obituaries.

Luxembourg radio, using powerful transmitters to reach every German home, said Hitler had telephoned from Torgau and fired the gauleiter of the American-captured city of Halle.

Eloquent testimony that Hitler no longer counts as the head of the German state was the lack of congratulatory telegrams from neutral countries, which even last year felt that protocol required some kind of greeting or other.

His ally, Japan, congratulated Hitler in a left-handed manner. Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese general by the name of Sabada as extending greetings to Hitler, but apparently the Emperor and Premier Suzuki did not bother.

The only birthday telegram read on German radio was a telegram from Dr Emil Hacha, Nazi puppet leader of Slovakia, but there was no indication where Hacha was since he had to pull out ahead of the Russians some time ago.

EISENHOWER SAYS EOE IS ON LAST LEGS

German Armies In West Held On 'Threshold Of Defeat'

Paris, April 20 (AP) — Hitler's armies in the west are "now tottering on the threshold of defeat," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared tonight in an order of the day calling the Allied victory in the Ruhr a fitting prelude to the final drive against Germany's remnants.

The supreme Allied command disclosed that 21 German divisions had been eliminated by the Allies, who captured more than 317,000 prisoners, including 24 generals, in achieving "complete success" in the Ruhr battle now at its end.

"Stay Where You Are"

At about the same time Eisenhower issued his special order, supreme headquarters broadcast a message to Russian and Polish nationals in the area between the Anglo - American and Russian armies telling them to "stay where you are" for "in a few days the gap between the armies of liberation from the west and from the east will be closed."

Displaced nationals were advised to suppress pillaging and looting because it "only delays the Allied advance," and to elect leaders.

"When the Allied armies reach you they will arrange for your feeding and housing," the message said. "Leaders of groups must therefore report immediately to Allied authorities."

Text Of The Order

The text of Eisenhower's order: "The battle of the Ruhr has ended with complete success. Following hard upon the final destruction of German forces west of the Rhine, the 21st Army Group thrust powerfully across that river with the United States 9th Army under its command.

"Simultaneously, rapid drives across the Rhine and from the Remagen bridgehead by the 12th and 6th Army groups provided the southern arm of a great double envelopment which completely encircled the entire German Army Group 'B' and two corps of Army Group 'H' whose mobility was rendered almost zero by our magnificent and tireless air forces.

317,000 Captured

"Thereafter in the pocket thus created the 12th Army Group eliminated 21 enemy divisions. Over 317,000 prisoners of war were captured including 24 generals and one admiral. Many tanks and more than 750 guns were destroyed or taken. The booty is immense and still being counted. The enemy's total losses in killed and wounded will never be accurately known.

"The rapidity and determination with which this brilliant action was executed tore asunder the divisions of Field Marshal Model and enabled all army groups without pause to continue their drive eastward into the heart of Germany.

"This victory of Allied arms is a fitting prelude to the final battles to crush the ragged remnants of Hitler's armies of the west now tottering on the threshold of defeat."

FRENCH GENERAL IS CONDEMNED TO DIE FOR TREASON

PARIS, April 20. — (AP) Gen. Henri Fernand Dentz, who commanded French troops which resisted the British occupation of Syria in 1941, was condemned to death for treason today.

William C. Bullitt, French army officer and former American ambassador to France, offered at the last minute to appear as a witness in behalf of Dentz but the general declined the offer with thanks.

In his final speech in which he fought for his life, the 63-year-old general said that in opposing the British attack on Syria, he had merely followed orders and that he had always acted in what he considered the best interests of France.

"I have wished for this trial for so long," he said. "It has been my first opportunity to tell the whole story."

Dentz said he had taken the job as high commissioner of Syria "at a most difficult moment knowing it would be a hard task." He said that contrary to the prosecution's charges that he had exceeded the Vichy government's pro-German instructions, he had in reality followed orders in general but had ignored many points so as to help the Germans as little as possible.

"If I had declined to accept the situation, one of my subordinates would have taken my place," the general said. "Therefore I accepted responsibility. I have a clear conscience that I did all I could to serve the interests of France."

As Dentz was testifying, word arrived from Bullitt, now military governor at Baden Baden, whom the general had summoned as a witness. Bullitt in a message said that he received the summons late, but was leaving tonight for Paris.

The court asked Dentz whether he wanted a postponement.

The general, whose life was moving swiftly into the hands of the jurors, said, "no, I dispense with this evidence but I express my thanks to Commander Bullitt for having been willing to come here to testify for me."

Among the documents introduced in Dentz's defense was one purported to be a secret treaty signed by the Vichy government with Germany on May 5, 1941.

In the document, Vichy accorded the Germans free transit through

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Syria and air bases and supplies there. The purported treaty also placed Dakar and Bizerte at the disposal of the Germans and committed Vichy to supply them with all available information on British military positions and activities in the Middle East.

A clash occurred in the trial when defense counsel charged Andre Mornet, 75-year-old prosecutor, of having himself served in the Vichy regime.

"I served France, not Petain," Mornet retorted.

Russ Lines On SHAEF Map For First Time

Paris, April 20 (AP)—Blue arrows marking the Russian offensive showed up today for the first time on the great operational wall map at supreme headquarters.

The blue arrows, showing the Red Army offensive moving into the extreme eastern strip of the map beyond Berlin, were used because since D-Day the Allies have marked their own positions in red.

The positions of the Russians were obtained from Moscow's communiqué.

FRENCH WIN BATTLE TO OPEN BORDEAUX PORT

PARIS, April 20.—(AP) A special French communique announced tonight that Pointe de Grave had been finally cleared except for isolated pockets and that the great French port of Bordeaux now was open.

The tricolor was hoisted at 1 p. m. today on a lighthouse at the tip of the peninsula jutting into the Glornde estuary.

First Canadian Tug Train Reaches France

Paris, April 20 (AP) — The first Canadian tugboats placed at the disposal of France to help in the transportation of food arrived in Paris today towing a seven-barge train christened "President Roosevelt."

Other Canadian tugs pulling barges laden with food from Normandy are en route on the Seine. The barge trains bear the names "Cross of Lorraine," "Winston Churchill," and "Joseph Stalin."

Massacre Of 20,000 Blocked, Prisoners Say

Paris, April 20 (AP)—Frenchmen liberated from the horror camp at Buchenwald said today that prisoners themselves prevented a massacre of 20,000 survivors of the camp's rigors. They gave this account:

As American armored forces approached the camp the commander there received an order to put all the remaining inmates to death. He was preparing to carry out the order when he received a note from a group of the prisoners, which stated: "If you spare the lives of the prisoners of Buchenwald, we will testify that you have been a model camp director." The general flushed with pleasure, slipped the note into his pocket and called off the plans for the massacre.

CAPTIVES MADE INTO CANNIBALS

SS Men And Women Starved, Degraded, Killed Thousands

As Pathfinders [illegible] are turned back by soldiers Page 2

By WILLIAM FRYE

Belsen, Germany, April 20 (AP)—The dead were getting a burial today at this fearsome concentation camp.

No coffins or flowers at this funeral. No tears or sympathy, no music.

The naked corpses were hauled on trucks and dumped into a pit. The pallbearers were SS (Elite Guard) men and women, now Allied prisoners.

The great eyes of the living dead were just animal lights in skulls of famine.

Most Starving To Death

Some were dying of typhus, some of typhoid, some of tuberculosis, but most were just dying of starvation.

Tragically, there is still hope inside these still-breathing cadavers. As long as eyes can stare from the bodies scattered everywhere on the floors and on the ground, there is hope.

But there is no hope. They are living, but they cannot live. No food, no care can save them. Ahead of them is nothing but that pit with the bulldozer waiting to cover them with earth.

Countless thousands—some say 30,000, some say more—died horrible deaths before the British 2d Army reached this camp on the Aller River, southeast of Bremen, Sunday.

Most Were Naked

The dead—hundreds and thousands—lay in ditches and against walls of drab huts and piled in heaps, each one in a grotesque attitude in a grotesque mound. Some were clothed, but most were naked.

The living still walked and talked and stared curiously, unemotionally at visitors, sniped cigarette butts tossed from a passing army car, went to the cookhouse for food and knelt around fires. There were supposed to be 29,000 of them alive when the British arrived.

I saw there was no sex, no shame, no modesty, no self-respect among these people—driven in a few months backward 1,000,000 years.

Children In Hell

I saw children walking about in this hell. The first I saw I'll never rub out of my mind. A boy, perhaps 7, and his sister, maybe 5.

The knobs of their joints bulging through their thin clothes, faces like mummies, imbecilely peaking up with small pails toward a water truck, their great fierce eyes intent on a chance to rush in and steal pailfulls of water.

Obviously they were unable to comprehend something being freely given. It was agony to watch their stealthy approach, keeping always behind a British soldier who was there helping all who came.

I saw the living and dead lying beside each other in filthy huts—long, barracks-like buildings—the living no more able to rise than the dead.

Can't Retain Food

A major who took me there, Major J. P. Fox, of Dublin, Ireland, commander of a field hygienic unit, told me "nothing can help these poor wretches. We can't even feed them. They are too far gone to retain any food. They are dying and there is nothing we can do about it."

The major took me to the c house and introduced me Polish woman who for years had been an inmate man prisons and concer camps.

She had been in Belse months. Previously she h confined even longer in famous Auschwitz in Poland and for 27 months in prison—in the relative comfort of prison—in Berlin.

A Woman's Story

This is what she told me:

Josef Kramer, SS commander of Belsen now under close arrest, previously commanded Auschwitz.

At Belsen, Kramer's predecessor, also of the SS, was kind and considerate—prisoners had enough to eat and proper medical care, and were treated as human beings. The vileness began with Kramer's arrival five months ago.

Habit

He instituted starvation as punishment, kept it up as a habit.

I heard that occasionally men starving in Belsen watched the dying with hunger, and as soon as they were dead cut out their hearts, livers and kidneys and devoured them to sustain their own vanishing lives.

I heard from the Polish woman's lips that one man seized in cannibalism by the SS was forced to kneel publicly, holding in his teeth the ear of a corpse the entire day.

I heard that SS women tied one living and one dead together, burned both on a smolder of scrap leather and wood, and boots, while linking a dance around the pyre.

Nazis Starve Army Prisoners

Canadians Find 100 German Soldier Felons None of Whom Weighs 100 Pounds.

By DOUGLAS AMARON.
Canadian Press War Correspondent.

With the Canadians in Germany, April 20 (A. P.).—Behind the stone walls of the Westerwegen concentration camp lies one part of the explanation of Germany's continued resistance. Here are the living shadows of 100 German soldiers who failed their army. They have been dying at the rate of one a day since the First Canadian Army overran the camp a week ago.

Westerwegen, just south of the Kusten Canal, in northwest Germany, was one of the many concentration camps where the Germans imprisoned soldiers for military, civil and political offenses. There were 1,000 soldier-prisoners in the camp when the Canadians first threatened it. Police guards evacuated all who were still able to walk, leaving only the 100 worst hospital cases and a handful of fitter men employed on camp duties.

None Weighed 100 Pounds.

I walked through the hospital ward yesterday. Men so weak from starvation that they could scarcely move from their iron beds showed their bruised and sore-infested bodies. None weighed as much as 100 pounds. Their skin stretched taut over sunken bellies and over bones that passed for limbs. Their eyes were sockets in hairless skulls.

The story comes from Germans and must be accepted with reserve, but the evidence was there and I believe it. Prisoners in this camp had been convicted of desertion, theft, sexual offenses or the political crime of defeatism or speaking against the Government. They lived and died on a diet of black bread, watered soup and an occasional potato. They worked long hours, digging peat from surrounding bogs or making aircraft parts in a nearby factory.

They were kicked brutally when they arrived, and received one slice of bread as their first day's meal. Their heads were shaved and they received rags for clothing.

Collapsed of Hunger.

Men died on the moor, collapsing from hunger. Guards pummeled them with rubber hoses and whips and received a five-mark bonus each time they broke a hose.

Some of the men escaped, but 98 per cent of these were recaptured. They were then beaten and placed on a diet of bread and water for four weeks. Guards received fifty marks and three days' leave for bringing one back, dead or alive.

The prisoners were confined to certain areas when they worked and were shot if they moved from them. Sometimes guards would throw a shovel outside the restricted area and order a soldier to pick it up. They laughed as the prisoner obeyed and was shot by another guard for crossing into a forbidden area.

Since 1940, some 600 men have died in this camp. The camp doctor, an Austrian political prisoner, said that malnutrition was responsible in the majority of cases, but in the records death was always attributed to pneumonia or some other cause.

Nazis' Prisoners Die By Roasting

Thekla, Germany, April 20 (AP)—The Gestapo, SS troops and "Hitler Youths" showered 220 political prisoners with flaming acetone, roasting and shooting them to death in the concentration camp barracks just a few hours before American troops captured this Leipzig suburb.

The charred bodies, sprawled in the postures of agony, still lay in the barracks ruins or caught on the sharp spikes of the barbed-wire inclosing the camp, on which they had thrown themselves maddened with pain. Many of them had been shot there by their German guards.

Only 80 Survive

Of 324 Polish, Russian, Czech, Yugoslav, French and Italian political prisoners in the barracks only about 80 survived. They were led to safety by a Czech barber among them who managed to short circuit the electrically charged barbed-wire inclosure.

Scores of Russian and Polish men and women, weeping bitterly, walked about the barracks ruins today searching for the bodies of relatives and friends.

This atrocity—one of a series of mass killings of political prisoners by the SS and Gestapo agents as the day of Allied retribution draws nearer—took place in Plant No. 3 of the Erla Works which makes Messerschmitt airplane parts.

Need Of Large Occupation Army Seen

By J. W. Gallagher

Magdeburg, Germany, April 20 (AP)—A far greater army of occupation may be necessary in Germany than originally planned, in view of problems experienced to date.

Even with the vast number of Allied troops now in Germany, the job of administering the territory already overrun is proving much more difficult than anticipated.

Germany now is a festering sore in the heart of Europe, housing a mass of misery unheard of in modern history. Twelve years of Nazism and brutality are bearing a cancerous fruit which can mean nothing but years of trouble ahead.

Hitler Prepares

No one knows this better than Hitler, and he has the organization ready to help make the trouble—the newly-formed *Werewolves.*

[One reason why a larger army of occupation may be needed is suggested by a statement made yesterday by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army Group commander.

["In my opinion," he said, "when the (the enemy) did not quit last fall, after we had proved to him that he was licked, it was clear that we would not be through until we had occupied all of Germany."]

Not Enough Allied Teams

There are not nearly enough military government teams at hand. Civil law broke down in most towns when the Nazis departed, for they held all key jobs. The Germans left behind often try to solve the problem of law and order as did their predecessors—by force—unless Allied troops are at hand to keep them in hand.

And troops cannot be spared for this job. For instance, one combat division overran 150 small towns in one day. If it had left four men in each town to preserve order, a battalion of fighting men would have been tied up. Besides, few doughboys speak German, Russian or Polish—virtually a prerequisite if administration problems are to be handled intelligently.

Teams Usually Late

Finding it impossible to do everything, the combat troops have done their best and moved on. It may be days later before military government teams arrive.

Much difficulty has been experienced because of the lack of sufficient machinery to deal effectively with the millions of released slave laborers and prisoners of war. There is widespread looting, not only by the slave laborers, but also by Germans trying to get their hands on extra food and clothing for the dark days ahead.

The aim has been to try to keep these millions in camps until they can be dealt with properly. But there is not enough food to feed them. So they forage—and wander up and down the highways.

Dying Everywhere

Life is worth nothing. People die on the road, in barns, in the fields, in jails, abandoned warehouses, everywhere. No one bothers to bury them. No one knows who they are.

Every type of disease, particularly typhus, is being carried by these nomads.

All wanderers by no means are men. There are thousands of women, mostly girls brought into Germany as workers. They usually form into gangs and plunder so they can eat.

Freed Allies Tell Of Running Gantlet Of Nazis' Bayonets

An RCAF Fighter Field in Germany, April 20 (AP)—Grim details of how American, British and Canadian war prisoners were made to run a gantlet of slashing German bayonets were told today by liberated Canadian airmen who survived the torture.

What the prisoners referred to as the "Stettin jaunt" occurred last July, said Warrant Officer Joseph Pamburn, Canadian navigator from St. Boniface, Manitoba, when 800 Canadian and British and 1,000 American prisoners were made to run 2 miles from a train to a new camp.

Their route was lined with German Marines who cut and jabbed at them with bayonets and pounded them with rifle butts, all the while yelling to them to escape—while other Germans waited to shoot them down with tommy guns if they tried.

No Food For 24 Hours

The prisoners were moved from Stalag Luft 6 in East Prussia because of the Russian advances. They were taken to Memel by train, then by boat to Schwinemuende.

When they left the boat, Pamburn said, "we were loaded into freight cars, 24 men to a car."

"We were on the train 24 hours, during which we had no food," he added.

Finally removed from the train, they stood for an hour in the blazing July sun, the Canadian continued. Then young German Marine guards lined their flanks with fixed bayonets and an officer yelled "quick march!"

Dogs Cause Trouble

"As we started running, or stumbling because of our packs, the Marines closed in on us," Pamburn said.

"They slashed at our backs, shoulders and groins. If a man stumbled or fell he would get bayoneted or be clubbed by rifles. The Marines had German police dogs with them and the dogs would rush in at a fallen man, biting his arms and legs.

"Everything began to swim before my eyes. I stumbled and a Marine clubbed me with a rifle butt. I passed out. When I came to a Marine was standing over me with a bayonet. I asked him why they were doing this. He said, 'Your flyers bombed our wives and children.'"

AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZE COMMANDER OF FIFTH PANZERS

Gen. Harte Captured in Ruhr —30 Trainloads of Nazi Documents Found

United States Ninth Army on the Elbe, Germany, April 20 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Joseph Harte, commander of the German Fifth Panzer Army, has been captured in the Ruhr while trying to slip through American lines, the Ninth Army announced late today.

The commander of the lost army was taken by the Eagle's Claw (Seventeenth Airborne) Division, commanded by Major-Gen. William M. Miley.

The Fifth Panzer and Germany Fifteenth armies were utterly destroyed in the great Ruhr trap which was stamped out Wednesday, Gen. Omar Bradley said yesterday that 316,930 prisoners had been counted and that more were being processed. Previously, the Fifth Panzer Army had been buffeted severely in the Ardennes in December when the Germans made an abortive attempt to capture Liege and Antwerp.

The Ninth Army also captured the entire staff except the commander of the Von Clausewitz division, which attacked its northern flank yesterday. Remnants of the attacking force were being mopped up. Lieut.-Gen. Unrein, commander of the Von Clausewitz division, last was reported in Linghof refusing to surrender.

Thirty trainloads of Nazi Government documents were seized in a cave in the Harz Mountains pockets southwest of Berlin. Resistance in the Harz appeared nearing its end.

Germans of the Potsdam division fighting in the Harz trap killed American wounded on the battlefield, an official report said.

Legless Pilot Wants New Try At Hun

By Don Whitehead

Colditz, Germany, April 20 (AP)—Gay, debonair Wing Commander Douglas Bader, famed legless pilot of the RAF who was shot down over France three and a half years ago, wants most of all to "get another squirt at the bloody Hun," now that he is free from German internment.

"Just give me one more shot at those goons," begged the 35-year-old fighter pilot who became one of Britain's great aces with two artificial legs. "I'll never be satisfied until I do."

Hatred Increases

The laughing, dark-haired hero built up during his prison life an abiding hatred of the Germans and a burning thirst for revenge for indignities heaped on him since he was captured in August, 1941, after his plane collided with another.

He was one of a thousand or so liberated Monday from the great, gray Colditz prison, where the Nazis sent Allied captives who would not submit to imprisonment elsewhere. These prisoners had been classed as special enemies of the fatherland, and most attempted to escape from time to time.

Bagged 25 Planes

Bader had 25 planes to his credit when his plane was damaged over Lille.

"I had to jettison one of my legs," he said, laughing as if it were a great joke on himself. "I fell like a bloody fool parachuting down with only one leg."

The Germans found his leg and it was fixed so that he could wear it. None of the Nazis thought the legless flyer would try to escape from the French hospital in which he was confined. But one night he tried, sliding down a rope of tied bedsheets. He was caught. For punishment, "those goons" for two weeks wouldn't give him the new leg the RAF had dropped for him when his colleagues learned of his loss.

Tried To Escape

"It was a magnificent example of how the German mind works," he chuckled. "They wouldn't give me my legs. Two goons carried me while another carried my legs and an officer marched along in front."

Four more times Bader tried to escape. He failed.

Annoyed, the Germans sent him to Colditz prison two years ago. Even there Bader had a try at escaping. Friends tried to construct a glider to be launched from the roof. But the Germans tumbled to it.

EISENHOWER CONFERS WITH MONTGOMERY

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY, April 20 (AP) Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery met today on a captured Luftwaffe airdrome a few miles from the front.

Fighter squadron Spitfires swept the skies for enemy aircraft as the two talked almost an hour in the Supreme Commander's private plane.

Outside British, Canadian and American soldiers, liberated this week from a German concentration camp south of Hamburg, stood around the plane waiting the chance glimpses of the two Allied c

GERMANS TO BURY MURDERED SLAVES

Gardelegen, April 20 (A. P.).—By decree of United States military authorities, the citizens of Gardelegen were assigned today to the gruesome task of burying 1,100 slave laborers and political prisoners who were burned to death by the Nazis in a barn here a few nights ago just before American troops entered the town.

The decree specified that individual graves, six feet long, six feet deep and three feet wide must be dug for each of the victims, and said the work would be done "at the points of bayonets if necessary."

This method was chosen for impressing upon the people of Gardelegen the full extent of the atrocity perpetrated in their midst by the Nazis.

JERSEY MEN FREED BY YANKS IN REICH

With the Americans Outside Nuernberg, Germany, April 20 (A.P.).—Some 200 American prisoners of war, many of them Eighth Air Force men who had been shot down over the Reich, were liberated on Tuesday when Gen. Patch's Seventh Army attacking Nuernberg captured the Langwasser prison camp. Some of the prisoners had been transferred from the gigantic Stalag camp at Sagan, eighty miles northeast of Dresden, which was overrun by the Red Army.

Among those liberated were Lieut. Bernard Bernheim of 775 Stuyvesant avenue, Irvington, N. J.; Lieut. Patrick Ward of Rochester, N. Y., and Lieut. Louis Zaris of 1120 Pontiac avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

Among 500 Americans liberated by the Eighty-ninth Infantry Division yesterday were Byron Nelson of Fords, N. J.; Paul Magarelli of 132 Adams street, Hoboken, and Charles Happ of Trenton. Among the first to see the prisoners was Capt. Davis Galloway of Mountain Lakes, N. J., who said: "One fellow screamed, 'There are some American G. I.'s.' Then the whole bunch crowded around, crying and kissing us."

The Americans said they had lost from fifty to seventy-five pounds each because they were overworked and underfed, and many told of being forced to walk 150 miles from the St. Vith area in four days, with nothing to eat or drink. All these had been captured in the Ardennes breakthrough.

The Eighty-ninth also liberated 1,100 British, 1,100 French, 1,500 Russian, 300 Serb and 250 Slavic prisoners yesterday.

PATTON TROOPS BITTER AT NAZIS

Treatment of American Prisoners Resented.

United States Third Army, Germany, April 20 (A. P.).—Third Army troops are becoming increasingly bitter over German treatment of American prisoners of war. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's divisions already have liberated several camps containing thousands of Americans from every State. The situation was about the same in every prison. The Americans had been forced to walk 100 more miles to camps and were assigned to filthy quarters which were unheated in cold weather. They were fed barely enough to keep alive.

In some cases men were forced to do heavy work, although weak from starvation. Some fainted on jobs. In at least one prison camp Americans told of beatings received from German guards wielding rifle butts.

Army censors have been wary of passing stories about conditions in these camps. Everything indicating severe cruelty has been stopped until recently. The censors have contended that unfounded exaggerations might be printed, provoking the Germans to retaliate. They also contended that undue anxiety would be created among prisoners' relatives.

The policy now has been relaxed. Correspondents may report what they see, but still cannot write of what liberated Americans tell them, if severe cruelty is involved. Liberated troops seen in several camps unanimously said that the whole truth should be told.

Maj.-Gen. Eddy, Ill, Coming Home

With the United States Third Army, April 20 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Manton E. Eddy of Chicago, Ill., commander of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Twelfth Corps, will return to the United States because of illness, it was announced today.

Sub Fires On British At Elbe

With the British 2d Army, April 20 (AP)—The Elbe front took on the flavor of naval warfare for ... today. When British tanks di... to the Elbe, a German sub... in the river opened fire.

AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSE ON BOLOGNA

Fifth Army Breaks Out into Po Valley after 7-Mile Gain

ROME, April 20.—(AP) American Fifth army troops broke out into the Po valley northwest of Bologna late today after a spectacular seven-mile advance and fought into the outskirts of Casalecchio, three miles southwest of the big industrial city and communications center.

A spearhead of one of the two divisions which burst out of the Apennine mountains on the fifth day of the all-out Allied offensive in Italy cut the main Bologna-Modena highway at a point about nine miles northwest of Bologna.

Cut Escape Route

This was one of the main escape routes for German forces which have put up a tenacious defense before Bologna for the past months.

With American tanks and tank-destroyers steaming out onto the rolling Po plain tonight there was a surge of optimism among Allied commanders that the German armies in northern Italy might soon be destroyed or driven beyond the Alps.

British Eighth army troops, rolling on with the momentum of their plunge through the Argenta gap, advanced another three miles near the Italian east coast and captured Porto Maggiore, 12 miles southeast of the Po valley industrial center of Ferrara.

Other Eighth army forces, driving directly up the Ravenna-Ferrara highway, were reported within 10 miles of Ferrara. Capture of Ferrara, which is 25 miles north and slightly east of Bologna, would make the situation of German forces defending the latter city highly precarious.

Battle Toward Bologna

American troops fighting toward Bologna from the south battled into the highway village of Pianoro, seven miles south of the city. They were reported clearing out pockets of resistance in Pianoro tonight. High ground was won on both sides of the village.

West of the Bologna-Pistoia highway doughboys captured Mt. Sanichele, about eight and a half miles southwest of Bologna. Mt. Mario, a 1,500-foot peak about a mile east of the Bologna-highway and the Reno river, also were taken.

Other Fifth army forces pushing up the west coast gained considerable ground on bot sihdes of highway 1 and were reported within eight miles of the naval base of La Spezia.

Allied tactical warplanes continued their close support of advancing troops while heavy Fortresses and Liberators smashed at highway bridges over the Adice river, a possible defense line for the Nazis north of the Po river. Ferrara, now threatened by the British, is only a few thousand yards from the Po.

General Chidlaw Heads 12th Air Force In Italy

Rome, April 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. B. W. Chidlaw has been appointed commanding general of the United States 12th Air Force and the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force, succeeding Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, who has been given a new and undisclosed assignment.

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headquarters announced today.

Chidlaw has served as deputy commander of the 12th Tactical Air Command. He came overseas in April, 1944, after receiving the Legion of Merit for his part in the development of jet-propelled planes.

Chidlaw, a 1922 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Chidlaw, of Cleves, Ohio. His wife, Mrs. Lillian M. Chidlaw, lives in Washington.

British 8th Gains 3 Miles, Takes Town Near Ferrara

London, April 20 [Reuter]—Marshal Joseph Tito's troops have captured the port of Bakar, only 4 miles southeast of the big Adriatic port of Fiume, today's Yugoslav communique, quoted by the Yugoslav news agency, reported. Kraljevica, a second port opposite Bakar on a well-protected bay, is encircled.

Rome, April 20 (AP)—Eighth Army troops, in an advance of 3 miles have captured Portomaggiore, 12 miles southeast of the Po Valley city of Ferrara, Allied headquarters announced today.

Portoverrara, a small town just east of Portomaggiore, was also taken as the British pushed forward after storming the Argenta Gap Nazi defenses.

Fifth Army forces were reported advancing slowly along Highway 65, between Florence and Bologna, and nearing Pianora, just south of Bologna.

8th At Canale Bolognese

Rolling along with the momentum gained in the capture of Argenta, the 8th Army reached the Canale Bolognese on a wide front.

The 56th London Division drove on through Portoverrara and reached the Canale Diversivo, another of the many water barriers in this region of the lower Po Valley.

Ten Miles From Ferrara

While Portoverrara was being cleared, the British 78th Division moved along and captured Portomaggiore, where a bridge over the Bolognese Canale was taken intact.

Other 8th Army forces driving directly along Highway 16 reached within 10 miles of Ferrara, which lies only a few thousand yards from the Po River.

The Portomaggiore-San Nicolio Ferrarese road was cut near its junction with Highway 16 and 70 German prisoners were taken. The Portomaggiore-Traghetto railway was reached little over a mile west of Highway 16.

Meanwhile, 5th Army gains ranged up to several thousand yards in the territory adjacent to the Florence-Bologna highway, south of Bologna.

Mount Sanichole Taken

West of the highway, 5th Army troops captured Mount Sanichele, about 8½ miles southwest of Bologna.

Ground on both sides of Pianoro was seized and troops were cleaning up pockets of resistance in the town itself. Mount Mario, 1,500-foot peak about a mile east of the highway, was also captured. Other advances were made west of the highway and northwest of Mount Baco.

In the west coastal sector, 5th Army troops were within 8 miles of the big port of Laspezia, headquarters said.

Romani Party Chief Called Pro-Fascist

Moscow, April 20 (AP)—Juliu Maniu, Romanian National Peasant party leader, was reported by Tass today to be the subject of fresh attacks in the Romanian press.

The official Soviet news agency said statements published in Romania called the once powerful politician a supporter of Fascism and linked him with Transylvanian terrorists organized by a man named Oltyanu, who is now on trial at Brashov.

"Maniu is a reactionary, chauvinist, pro-Fascist supporter of the German-Hitler minority in Transylvania," the Romanian paper *Skyntia* was quoted.

Polish Peasants Start Moving To New Homes

Moscow, April 20 (AP)—The first several thousands of Polish peasants were moving today to new homes in East Prussia, western Pomerania and Silesia after the conquest of those areas by Russian and Polish troops.

A Polpress dispatch from Warsaw said 5,600 persons from the Krakow district and 600 families from the Kielce district already had left, and 7,000 individuals had registered for transfer from the Warsaw district.

The Peasant Mutual Aid League is directing the transfers, which are said to be voluntary. The groups are leaving in parties of 100 families each.

Two Polish Leaders Arrive in Moscow

Moscow, April 20 (A. P.).—Boleslaw Beirut and Edward Osubka-Morawski, President and Premier of the Polish provisional government at Warsaw, arrived in Moscow yesterday.

SAY NAZI INDUSTRY WOULD MOVE HERE

Moscow, April 19 (A. P.).—Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Union, added its voice today to Russian expressions of apprehension of purported efforts of German industry to find a foothold in the United States and Great Britain in these last days of the Third Reich.

"In these days of final destruction of Hitler's Germany," the newspaper said in an article signed by Boris Izakov, industrial writer, "German industrial magnates and financiers have developed a desperate campaign behind the scenes. Overseas they have managed to preserve a considerable part of their valuables because of their cartel ties."

Izakov declared that some American and English firms linked into the "dollar-pound brotherhood" of cartels "obligingly aid their German partners to hide their property from confiscation by the Allied authorities."

The article spoke of feverish preparation by German industrialists to recover their pre-war might.

Izvestia's international commentator, quoting British and American radio broadcasts, said that the Allies were employing Hitler's police and Catholic priests in Hannover and other areas of Germany to assist with their occupation work. Speaking of the use of the Hannover police, the commentator said: "This sort of behavior can scarcely be called proper."

'Pravda' Chides Lippmann Anew In Printing His Reply to Critic

MOSCOW, April 20 (AP).—The editorial board of "Pravda," defending commentator A. Gyorgiev's criticism of Walter Lippmann's book, "U. S. War Aims," said today that the American columnist had confused the question of orbits and spheres and thereby earned Gyorgiev's rebuke.

In addition to the board's statement, the Communist party newspaper published Lippmann's reply to Gyorgiev.

"We are convinced," "Pravda" said, "that the Soviet Union, Britain and the U. S. A., having achieved such excellent results in the war against the aggressors, can build a future peace on the sound basis of collaboration in a united international security organization. This corresponds with the interests of the Soviet Union, the U. S. A. and Britain, and therefore the interests of all freedom-loving humanity."

Cites World Orbits

Lippmann is an outstanding newspaper man who often comes out against Fascists and in favor of international security, the "Pravda" board said, continuing: "With satisfaction we note the decisive statement of Mr. Lippmann that he previously was, and now fully and categorically is, against the idea of a cordon sanitaire, having as its aim the isolation of the Soviet Union and the creation of a block of western European states inimical to it."

The newspaper added that Lippmann should have emphasized his opposition to a cordon sanitaire in his conception of dividing the world into orbits, "inasmuch as such a conception of a post-war peace plan, whether its author desires it or not, objectively reintroduces the suggestion of a military and political bloc."

"As a matter of fact," "Pravda" continued, "Mr. Lippmann in his book divides the entire world into four orbits or spheres, and from them only the 'Atlantic orbit' is presented as something tangible and definite. This gigantic military and political bloc includes almost all of Europe and all the American states with their colonies. Remember, this bloc, led by the U. S. A., includes: Great Britain and her Dominions and colonies, Pan-America, France and her empire; Belgium and the Netherlands and their colonies, Luxemburg, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Ireland and Sweden."

States Soviet Policy

"Pravda" said that "strategic security not only guarantees mutual relations between bordering states" but presupposes the sound alliance of all peace-loving states.

"The Soviet Union," "Pravda" added, "never insisted that only the border states between the U. S. S. R. and Germany 'stood in one row.' The policy of the Soviet Union always took departure from the point that all peace-loving states, regardless of where situated, formed a common front against the aggressors. Precisely for this reason the Soviet Union, even before the war, was the most decisive supporter of collective security."

"Pravda" declared: "If Mr. Lippmann thinks over all his conceptions, then he himself will be compelled to admit that his dissecting of the world into gigantic military and political blocs goes against the grain of the task set up by him of winning a long, sound peace."

Stockholm, April 20 (A. P.).—The 10,000-ton German cruiser Prinz Eugen, with an escort of six destroyers and a number of submarines, arrived at the Danish port of Copenhagen today. At least twenty-six other units of the German fleet followed her in two hours later. Informants said it seemed certain the Germans intended to make Copenhagen the base for what was left of their fleet.

FORREST REG... UPON EDITORS H...

SYDNEY, Australia, April 20 (AP)—Wilbur Forrest, member of the committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors that is touring the world in the interests of free exchange of post-war news, said today he greatly regretted not having been able to meet Syed Abdulla Brelvi, president of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, when the committee was in India.

He replied to a statement by Mr. Brelvi expressing regret that the committee had not been in touch with the All-India Editors Conference, so that the Americans would learn of "the kind of 'freedom' which is permitted the press in India."

Mr. Forrest, who is assistant editor of The New York Herald Tribune, said the committee "would like to have gone to Bombay, but time and the distance did not permit."

"We had most interesting and vital talks at New Delhi," he said. "The editors and other newspaper executives in New Delhi were most interested in the talks and we thought the results of those talks would be made known to other parts of India."

FIVE DESTROYERS SUNK BY JAPS IN OKINAWA BATTLE

100 Enemy Ships, 2,569 Nip Planes Destroyed in Ryukyus.

YANKS GAIN ON ISLAND

Meet Stiff Resistance in All-Out Push against Japanese Lines.

GUAM, Saturday, April 21—(AP) Fleet headquarters announced today the loss of 15 naval craft between March 18 and April 18 in the battle of Okinawa and associated operations, and said during the same period 100 enemy ships, besides many small craft, were sunk and 2,569 enemy aircraft destroyed.

Against furious enemy opposition, Yank amphibious forces, continuing their all-out push against strong Japanese lines on southern Okinawa, ground out gains of 1,000 to 1,400 yards yesterday. The assault was started Thursday, breaking a 13 day deadlock on that front.

15 Ships Destroyed

The fleet communique said the 15 ships constituted all those of the American navy to be sunk in the Okinawa and related operations within the 32-day period. It made no mention of damaged ships but previously announced that "several" units of the fleet had been hit.

Strong Japanese resistance continued on Ie island, west of Okinawa, but the Yanks there continued to gain. At the end of April 18 they counted 736 enemy dead. Today's communique said they had started to destroy enemy forces holding Iegusugu ridge, the highest point on the island.

The American ship losses included five destroyers, the Halligan, Bush, Colhoun, the M. L. Abele and the Pringle; two minecraft, one destroyer-transport, one gunboat, four landing craft and two ammunition ships, the Hobbs Victory and the Logan Victory.

Japanese losses listed included the 45,000-ton super-battleship Yamato, two light cruisers, five destroyers, five destroyer escorts and numerous cargo ships and small craft.

As was the case Thursday, smashing artillery fire from Navy, Marine and Army heavy guns, and carrier planes flying cover, supported the Okinawa ground operations Friday. The ground forces were made up of elements of the Seventh, 27th and 96th divisions of the Tenth army.

Friday's advances featured a 1,400 yard gain by the Seventh division to a point near the airstrip of Yonabaru town. The town itself was almost leveled by warship bombardment and field artillery fire.

Yanks Use Tanks

The Seventh used tanks to sweep around the beaches and flank Japanese ridge and hill positions.

Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley reported 27th division engineers bridged Machinato inlet the night before the attack, enabling a battalion to move across for a quick drive against Machinato town, which was taken the first day of the push. He said five American tanks were set afire in an assault on a ridge overlooking Kakazu town. Yanks took the town but the Japanese held to the ridge.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th corps which includes the three divisions, said Yank drives were crashing through key sectors of the strongly built Japanese defense line.

The 96th division, hitting the center of the line, had hard going because the ground there is highest, Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent, reported.

The main Japanese force on Ie islet has been surrounded in crags

and caves on Iegusugu pinnacle.

Patrols of the Third Amphibious Marines, on northern Okinawa, continued to reduce Japanese pockets on Motobu peninsula.

Of the U. S. destroyers listed as sunk, the Halligan, Bush and Pringle were of the new 2,100-ton class. The Halligan was built in the Boston Navy yard, the Bush in the Bethlehem steel yard, San Francisco, and the Pringle in the Charleston Navy Yard. They cost about $11,000,000 each and were believed to have a top speed of 38 knots. Their normal complement was about 250 men each.

The minecraft lost were the Emmons and the Skylark. The destroyer-transport was the Dickerson. The landing craft all were identified by number.

Matching the announcement of ship losses, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz Thursday made public American casualties on Okinawa and in associated operations of 7,895 as of April 18. These included for the Navy alone 989 killed, 2,220 wounded and 1,491 missing—a total of 4,700.

Mustangs Attack Airfield Near Tokyo

Guam, April 20 (AP)—Japan's big Atsugi airfield 25 miles southwest of Tokyo was ripped up yesterday as P-51 Mustang fighter planes based on Iwo Jima made their first attack on the capital area.

Eighty-four Japanese aircraft were destroyed or damaged as the planes, some of them flying under high tension wires, carried out a daring strafing attack.

Mustang pilots reported they went through heavy anti-aircraft and small arms fire getting to the field where 200 to 300 enemy fighters and bombers were lined up on the apron "like a pilot's dream."

-51 Toll Now 132

The attack increased the P-51 toll over Honshu Island to 132 planes, including those destroyed on B-29 escort missions.

Astonished Japanese, some of them caught playing tennis at the airfield, watched the low-flying fighters shoot down 21 Japanese planes. Two enemy planes were listed probably destroyed and 26 others destroyed or probably destroyed on the ground. Another 35 were damaged.

With one Japanese plane destroyed in the air yesterday, Major James B. Tapp, 24, of Eveleth, Minn., brought his tally to five, becoming the first flyer to achieve ace rating over Tokyo. He had destroyed three on his first B-29 escort mission and one on his second.

Day Of Revenge

It was a memorable day for the 7th, said Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commander of the strategic air force in the Pacific. Since the attack on Hickman Field in Hawaii December 7, 1941, the unit has been waiting for revenge, he said.

Hale had bad news for the enemy.

"This was no sneak, one-shot attack," he said, indicating additional fighter attacks will be made.

300 SUPERFORTS BLAST 9 KYUSHU AIRFIELDS

GUAM, Saturday, April 21.—(AP) A very large force of Superfortresses, estimated at between 200 and 300, visually bombed nine Kyushu airfields this morning in their third bombing attack in five days to neutralize bases from which the Japanese have been attacking American forces at Okinawa.

The Superforts unloaded demolition bombs from medium altitude in a strike lasting an hour and a half.

Yanks Reconquer Middle Philippines

Manila, *Saturday*, April 21 (AP). Gen. Douglas MacArthur today announced that conquest of the Central Philippines has been completed with extermination of all but a few remnants of the Japanese garrison on Cebu.

He said the Cebu victory, in which 5,000 enemy bodies were counted on the field Thursday, gave his forces control of 33,000 square miles of the central and southern Philippines, liberated 6,400,000 civilians and reduced Japanese strong points in the entire Philippines to two—Davao on Midanao and Baguio, the summer capital on Luzon.

Doughboys are approaching both of these, which have been weakened by aerial bombardment.

Collaborationists Escape

MacArthur also announced that three Filipino collaborationist leaders had escaped to Formosa in a Japanese plane. He named them as Jose P. Laurel, "head of this disloyal group," and Benigno Aquino and Osias (given name unavailable)—"two of its most active members."

Three members of the Cabinet and a number of other prominent members of the Filipino collaborationist government were captured near Baguio. Their names were not given.

Heavy and medium bombers ranging from the Netherlands East Indies to the China coast sank or damaged thirteen freighters, three coastal vessels, three barges and a transport plane.

Formosa Bombed

They also attacked ground installations on Formosa and the East Indies.

The action on Cebu was an enveloping movement which caught the enemy by surprise.

"Japanese losses were very heavy, 5,000 dead being left on the field while remnants scattered into the hills, to be hunted down by our guerrilla forces," MacArthur said.

He pointed out that:

"Our forces now control the entire Visayan group, comprising an area of more than 33,000 square miles and liberating a population of more than 6,400,000."

Islands Under Control

"In addition to the main islands of Leyte, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Palawan, Cebu, Negros, Bohol and Masbate, Japanese garrisons on a score of lesser islands, including Bantayan, Biliran, Burias, Guimaras, Homonohon, Lubang, Poro, Marinduque, Qiduijor, Tablas, Tiabo and the Sibuyan group have been eliminated.

"This sweeps clear the center of the Philippines and leaves the only remaining enemy organized resistance in Mindanao on the south and upper Luzon on the north.

"From the Visayas will come many of the foodstuffs and raw materials for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines and for prosecution of the war against Japan itself, including hemp, copra, metals, lumber and cement.

Provide Good Bases

"They already provide important air, land and naval bases for attacks against vital areas in the Netherlands East Indies and Southeastern Asia and for our increasingly tight blockade of enemy shipping lanes down the coast of China, Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya.

"Our losses in this campaign were extraordinarily light, due largely to the enemy's continued inability to diagnose our point of attack and to understand our local tactics of combat.

"His ground forces throughout the Philippines campaign in numerical strength have equaled and in some cases exceeded our own.

"Yet he has seemed bewildered and confused and, although one of the most tenacious of fighters, has permitted himself to be constantly surprised, divided and destroyed in detail without being able to inflict more than a minor fraction of compensating losses."

Advance On Mindanao

On Mindanao, last Japanese stronghold in the southern Philippines, the northern Yank column pushed 15 miles northeast of Malabang, its beachhead of three days before, and reached the shores of Lake Lanao.

The center column advanced eastward 16 miles to Manuangan—along the mountain highway toward Davao, which, however, still is 36 miles' distant on the eastern shore.

The southern column repulsed an enemy counterattack north of Cotabato, captured Wednesday, and pushed up the Mindanao River, largest in the Philippines, from its newly established base at Lomopog.

YANKS CAPTURE TWO MORE ISLES

Balabac, Just North of Borneo, Falls Easily.

Manila, April 20 (A. P.).—American doughboys seized the forty-fourth and forty-fifth islands of their Philippines invasion Wednesday. Capture of one, Balabac, put them only forty-five miles north of Borneo. Seizure of the other, tiny Carabao in Manila Bay, wiped out a troublesome force of 300 to 500 Japanese troops.

Elsewhere in the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in today's communique:

Japanese counter-attacked fiercely with tanks in the Baguio sector of North Luzon but were repulsed. Doughboys on Mindanao advanced twenty-two miles from their new beachheads, moving within fifty-two air miles of Davao, a major port of the Philippines.

Jump Off for Borneo.

The unopposed Balabac landing, by elements of Major-Gen. Jens A. Doe's Forty-first Division, gave the United States a second strategic jump off place for possible amphibious operations against oil-rich Borneo. The Forty-first seized Tawitawi Island, thirty miles east of Borneo, on April 2.

Balabac, about fifteen miles long, is forty-five miles due north of Borneo and immediately south of Palawan Island, captured by Yanks on February 28. It controls Balabac Strait and thus the eastern entry of the South China Sea from the Sulu Sea.

In Cotabato, Tamontaka

Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Division made the advance toward Davao. An amphibious movement put the doughboys in Cotabato and Tamontaka, towns controlling the dual mouths of the Mindanao River. To the north, other Yanks expanded their Malabang beachhead and put a sizeable airfield into operation.

An amphibious movement put the doughboys into Cotabato, capital of a province of the same name, and Tamontaka, towns controlling the dual mouths of the Mindanao River, largest in the Philippines. Other Yanks expanded their Malabang beachhead and quickly put a sizable airfield there into operation. The enemy has an estimated 50,000 troops on Mindanao.

On the Baguio sector on Luzon, the Japanese counter-attacked with several tanks along the Naguilan road but were beaten back with loss of all of their tanks.

Major-Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's Thirty-third Division reported an increase in Japanese artillery fire from Baguio.

Greatest Pacific Barrage Hits Naha Line

By Robbin Coons

Okinawa, April 19 (AP—Delayed)—The greatest hell of artillery fire ever in the Pacific war began at dawn today from American guns on the hills and valleys of Okinawa and ships in the eastern sea, and continued until the smoke obscured the rising sun.

[From his beaquarters on Guam, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the opening of the all-out assault on Jap positions on Okinawa. Nimitz reported gains of 500 to 800 yards on both flanks. Three United States divisions—possibly 45,000 troops—were taking part.]

Shells crashed into Japanese caves and tunnel-pitted ridges in one continuous roar. Marine and Navy planes bombed and strafed the center of the enemy's underground defenses around Shuri town.

Doughboys Advance

Under this protective covering, American doughboys leaped from foxholes where they had endured bitter Japanese artillery and mortar punishment for more than two weeks. They charged through machinegun fire to seize precious ridges.

To the left of the 7th Division observation post from which I watched, the 32d Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. John Milton Finn, of Los Angeles, assaulted and took a small but formidable ridge.

Tanks, throwing flames 100 yards ahead, supported the infantrymen's frontal assault, then skirted the ridge and seared the other side.

Ridge Captured

Directly ahead the 184th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Roy A. Green of Sacramento, Cal., darted to an enemy ridge. Japanese machine guns chattering from it were soon silenced.

Every one in the command post—from Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., commanding the 10th Army, down to the privates guarding him—agreed the Japanese would be dislodged ultimately only by the slugging infantry. Buckner commented on the amazing co-ordination of the air, ground and naval artillery with the movements of the ground forces.

But the artillery can't hit everything. Symbolically, perhaps, a white goat wandered up a Japanese hillside unharmed by the barrage crashing around him.

Near me a big black-and-yellow striped bumblebee, oblivious to the war, pursued his quest for honey in boot-trampled flowers.

Bridge Built to Win Machinato

WITH THE 27TH DIVISION on the Okinawa Front, April 19 (Delayed) (AP)—Attacking units opened the drive by crossing a bridge over Machinato inlet that was constructed during the night by engineers. Later a pontoon was flung across to permit two-way traffic.

Machinato village was quickly cleaned out.

Labor Leaders Under Mortar Fire, Praise GI's

With the 32d Division on Northern Luzon, P. I., April 20 (AP)—Three West Coast labor leaders spent the night under mortar and artillery fire with United States infantrymen in the Caraballo mountains and agreed today that the job the soldiers were doing was "the most magnificent thing" they had ever seen.

"No one can really appreciate what it is like until they have seen these men in action," said Mervyn Rathbone, of San Francisco, Secretary of the California CIO Council. "The job they are doing under unbelievably bad conditions is the most magnificent thing I have ever seen."

Others Indorse His View

His sentiment was indorsed by Claude Ballard, Portland (Ore.), president of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, and Thomas A. Retsell, of San Francisco, assistant secretary of the AFL Bay City Trades Council.

The 32d Division, which boasts 500 days of combat in the Pacific, is fighting through mountain country where it has to dig and burn Japanese from hundreds of caves and tunnels.

3 NEW YORKERS HONORED

Bronx Captain, 2 Brooklyn Soldiers Get Bronze Star in Pacific

WITH THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION IN THE PACIFIC, April 20 (AP)—Tech. 5th Grade Walter J. Gorowski of Troy, N. Y., has received the Silver Star for exposing himself to heavy enemy fire on three occasions to bring help to wounded men in the Saipan campaign.

Others of the Twenty-seventh Division who have received the Bronze Star include Tech. 4th Grade Sabino Picarello of 1382 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; Pvt. William Hague of 252 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, and Capt. Frank Martin Jr. of 2965 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx.

Ackerman In Philippines

U.S. 8th Army Headquarters, Philippine Islands, April 19 (AP—Delayed)—Dean Ackerman, dean of journalism at Columbia University, arrived in the Philippines today on a tour of world fighting fronts. He was the guest of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the 8th Army and a long-time personal friend.

War-Weary GI's Bury Pyle On Ie Island

Ie Island, April 20 (AP)—Machine guns beat a sharp tattoo and mortars barked at the front only a short distance ahead today as Ernie Pyle, the doughboy's reporter, was laid to rest with military honors.

Battle-grimed Yanks stood at attention as services were said for the columnist who was struck down by Japanese machine-gun fire Wednesday.

Attending the funeral on this tiny island near Okinawa were Maj.

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Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, 77th Division commander; Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Coolidge, of Helena, Ark., who was with Pyle when he was killed.

Yanks Go On To Front

When the service was concluded, General Bruce drove off in his jeep to a command post, and Yank infantrymen slogged on up to the front.

The service was conducted in the 77th Division cemetery by Chaplain N. B. Saucier, former pastor of a Coffeyville (Miss.) church.

Solemn GI's holding pistols ready and retaining their helmets on order of General Bruce, who feared possible sniper fire, heard Chaplain Saucier recite the funeral prayer.

Surroundings Fitting

The surroundings seemed fitting for Ernie, who had seen action on so many battlefronts. Even the funeral party, on the way to the cemetery, had to duck mortar shell.

Pyle's body was in a wooden casket handmade by Corporal Landon Seidler, of Richmond, Va. Seidler also fashioned a wooden plaque to be placed at the spot where the columnist was killed. It reads: "At this spot the 77th Infantry Division lost a buddy—Ernie Pyle—18 April, 1945."

White Cross On Casket

A white cross was painted on the casket and near it rested a floral piece made of local greenery and a sheaf of grain which was fashioned by Sergt. Irvin Steifel, of Camden, N.J. One of Ernie's dogtags was nailed to the top end of the casket.

The chaplain spoke simply of the cheer the little reporter had given those at home, and that "we pray God will bless him doubly—our comrade, Ernie Pyle."

It seemed that Ernie was staying as close in death as he did in life to America's doughboy, for the small wooden casket was lowered into a row containing fourteen other graves.

'Human Bombs' Make Ie Fighting Bitter For Yanks

By Grant MacDonald

Ie Shima, April 19 [*AP — Delayed*] — Japanese suicide tactics, which have included one-man charges by "human bombs," are making fighting on little Ie more bitter by the hour.

Enemy soldiers with satchels of explosives strapped to them frequently have rushed headlong to our lines, blowing themselves to bits, and counterattacks have been made by Japanese armed only with rocks and pieces of broken glass.

Shells Thrown By Hand

There even have been instances of Japanese throwing mortar shells with their hands.

It is a cave-to-cave, pillbox-to-pillbox warfare for men of the 77th Division as Japanese are rooted out. Many Japs hide in camouflaged strong points until American troops have passed. Then they rush out, attacking from the rear in screaming *banzai* charges.

Snipers who have hid as long as 48 hours open up after the Yanks go by and fire steadily until destroyed.

"Snaked In Our Position"

At 5.15 o'clock this morning about 30 Japanese infiltrated, or came out of hiding, to an artillery area behind our lines—an area which was secured April 16.

Staff Sergeant Bob Allen, army correspondent and former Associated Press and Reuter correspondent during the Spanish War, got the story from the men attacked.

"The Japs snaked into the artillery position," Allen said, "and crept around, trying to stab the men sleeping in foxholes. Most of the Japs carried knives, grenades and satchel charges strapped to their bodies.

Couldn't Locate Guns

"They apparently planned to destroy the guns but could not locate them in the dark. In a few minutes everything was confusion as our men and the Japs mixed it. Our men were afraid to fire for fear of hitting their buddies.

"They even got into a command post where Lieut. Col. Elbett P. Tuttle, commanding officer of the 304th Infantry Battalion and a former Atlanta (Ga.) attorney, was sleeping in a tent-covered foxhole. They beat him with clubs but he fought them off and ran away in the darkness."

Yanks Crack Japs' Force On Cebu

With the American Division on Cebu, P.I., April 19 [*AP—Delayed*]. Doughboys of the Americal Division have finally cracked the Japanese force on Cebu Island in one of the toughest fights in the history of the Southwest Pacific.

After holding heavily fortified positions in the hills west of Cebu City for more than three weeks, the main enemy force has fled in disorganized groups.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, toured the Cebu front again today and commented:

"Considering the size of the forces involved, this has been the hardest Jap position to reduce I have ever seen. These positions the Japs have dug into the hills are the strongest I have seen.

Expresses Admiration

"Just to see them strengthens my admiration for the heroic ability of the American doughboy to advance against terrible opposition. And it also makes me admire the ability of some Jap officer who planted these caves and tunnels and hill defenses.

"It is because our officers and our men are better than the Japs and have better equipment that we can overcome such obstacles as these."

Maj. Gen. William Arnold, of the Americal Division, said fighting for the Cebu hills "was much tougher than anything the division had on Bougainville."

He said about 5,000 Nipponese were killed in the Cebu City area since the island was invaded March 26.

British Consolidating Positions At Chauk

Calcutta, April 20 (*AP*)—British troops fighting southward through Burma were consolidating their positions today around the captured town of Chauk, and nearby villages on the east side of the Irrawaddy River about 35 miles southwest of Pakokku.

An Allied communiqué said new advances were made in the Kyaukpadaung area, 34 miles due south of Pakokku. Infantry and armored forces continued to advance south of Meiktila in the central Burma mopup.

Allied aircraft, meanwhile, attacked targets on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway, hitting oil dumps at Payathonzu, 4 miles south of Pegu, and the station at Banbwegon, 13 miles south of Toungoo.

Supplied From Air

The British are being supplied almost entirely by transport planes which daily carry the equivalent of three American trainloads of arms and food to the front lines.

This operation by the USAAF and RAF of the Eastern Air Command represents perhaps the greatest supply effort of its kind in history, Air Command headquarters declared today.

British Advance 70 Miles In Drive For South Burma

Calcutta, April 20 (*AP*)—A British 14th Army spearhead has killed 3,500 Japanese and lunged 70 miles south from Meiktila to within 214 miles of Rangoon in the opening twelve-day phase of a campaign to recapture southern Burma, it was announced tonight.

Striking along the main Burma railway line armored and infantry units reached a position only a few miles north of Pyinmana after beginning its operation in the first week in April, a partial lifting of the security blackout disclosed.

Jap Efforts Desperate

The Japanese made a desperate effort to halt powerful tank columns moving south and aid the flight of stragglers from the central Burma pocket.

British troops met the enemy in the first major engagement at Pyawbwe, a railway town 26 miles south of Meiktila. At Pyawbwe three columns of British Gurkhas, Punjabis and Sikhs assaulted Japanese headquarters positions from the north, northwest and northeast, killing 2,000 in three days.

On the third night the British moved tanks behind the town and waited in the dark. Japanese reinforcements rushing in trucks with blazing headlights were caught in a tank ambush and mowed down as they tried to flee into the jungle. More than 60 trucks were captured or destroyed.

Defeat Follows Rail Block

The Japanese regrouped after the Pyawbwe battle at a point 14 miles farther south in the village of Yamethin, where after fierce fighting British armor again moved southward and occupied the village of Takton. Another enemy defeat followed at a railroad block in the hills below Tatkon and the British raced on toward Pyinmana.

On the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, where other British forces yesterday captured the rich oil center of Chauk, the British consolidated their positions and farther south renewed their advances in the Kyaukpadaung area.

Transport planes daily carry the equivalent of three American trainloads of arms and food to the front lines.

100,000 JAPANESE REPORTED IN DRIVE

60,000 Said to Aim at Chihkiang, U. S. Air Base, With 40,000 in Reserve

CHUNGKING, China, April 20 (*AP*)—Sixty thousand Japanese troops in three columns are driving across western Hunan province toward the United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, a Chinese Army spokesman estimated today.

Another 40,000 enemy troops are believed being held in reserve to assure the success of the new offensive. The main column of the three-pronged drive has been engaged twenty-two miles west of its starting point at Paoking, which is seventy miles west of the Canton-Hankow rail junction of Hengyang, the spokesman said.

Most of a spearhead of about 2,000 Japanese troops, who had infiltrated through Chinese lines to points only sixty-five miles from Chihkiang, was said to have been destroyed.

The left wing of the enemy drive is based at the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad town of Tungan, near the Kwangsi border. It has driven northwest beyond Sinning. The right wing, based at Yiyang, south of Tungting Lake and northwest of Changsha, has made some progress by avoiding Chinese strong points.

Drive at Sian Subsiding

CHUNGKING, China, April 20 (*AP*)—The Chinese spokesman said today that the month-old Japanese offensive in Hupeh and Honan Provinces, believed aimed at Sian, most important Fourteenth Air Force operational base in China, was subsiding. Sao Tang, Chinese Army newspaper, said the collapse of the drive in the area was due to Allied air supremacy, unfavorable terrain, expert Chinese opposition and diversionary attacks on the enemy rear and flanks.

A Fourteenth Air Force communiqué disclosed that its planes bombed railroad yards, repair shops and machine shops at Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province in North China. Seven locomotives were destroyed.

Chinese Communist Army Gains

A communiqué of the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army, broadcast from Yenan and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that on the night of April 7, Eighth Army units broke into Wenhsien, thirty-five miles northwest of Chenchow, and more than twenty Chinese puppets were killed.

On April 3, Eighth Army men captured three strong points west of Wenhsien and fifty puppet officers and men were taken prisoner, the communiqué said.

Fleets Sweep Sumatra

Kandy, Ceylon, April 20 (*AP*)—Units of the East Indies fleets, including a French battleship, have carried out an offensive sweep off the coast of Sumatra and attacked occupied ports, the Allied Southeast Asia Command announced tonight in a special communiqué.

Battleships and cruisers bombarded the port of Sabang with what was described as "good effect," and destroyers shelled the port of Kotaraja.

Naval aircraft bombed Emmhaven and Padang, scoring direct hits on a 4,000-ton freighter. Destroyers sank six small supply vessels.

The communiqué said the Japanese had attempted to break up the naval operation from the air, but had been frustrated by Allied fighters. No damage or casualties were inflicted on the Allied ships.

Jap Cabinet Speeds Evacuation of Cities

San Francisco, April 20 (A. P.).—The Japanese Cabinet adopted emergency measures today to speed the evacuation of Japanese cities, the Tokyo radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

Naha Drive, Landing Try Repulsed, Japs Say

San Francisco, April 20 (*AP*)—Japan's Domei news agency claimed today the American offensive against the Naha defense line of Okinawa had been smashed, and an attempted amphibious invasion of the island's south end turned back.

The Domei dispatch, monitored here, said 10,000 troops had been used by Americans in the Naha drive.

Two to four battleships, a cruiser, five destroyers and twenty landing barges were employed in the purportedly repulsed invasion effort.

Canadian Hero Liberated in Reich

Belleville, Ont., April 20 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Cecil Merritt of Vancouver, B. C., Canada's first Victoria Cross winner of this war, has arrived at Prestwick, Scotland, after being released from a German prisoner-of-war camp, his wife said here today.

Merritt was taken prisoner in the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, and was decorated with the V. C. for his leadership and courage in the reconnaissance in force.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

1st Infantry—Swept through the Harz Mountains to reduce the pocket, taking 4,500 more prisoners.

3d Armored—Entered Wolfen, eleven miles south of Dessau and fought house to house in Bobbau-Steinfurth.

9th Armored — Drove from east of Leipzig and captured a ninety-four-car supply train five miles from the city.

11th Armored—Advanced sixteen miles southeast of Bayreuth and captured Grafenwohr.

12th Armored—Led Seventh Army drive south of Nuernberg.

14th Armored—Advanced with Seventh Army south of Nuernberg.

26th Infantry — Advanced to Ramlesreuth, ten miles southeast of Bayreuth, and entered Trostau. The troops took an airfield northeast of Kirchlainbach.

69th Infantry—Cleared out last of Nazis in Leipzig.

90th Infantry—Gained fourteen miles, entered Selb, west of Karlsbad, and Oberroslau, near border.

104th Infantry — Captured Reinsdorf, fourteen miles north

of Halle in the Dessau area.

WITH PACIFIC.

Americal Infantry—Routs Japs on Cebu.

7th Infantry — Advances in drive on Okinawa.

24th Infantry—Takes Cotabato in campaign on Mindanao.

27th Infantry—Takes part in Okinawa offensive.

33d Infantry—Turns back Japs near Baguio.

38th Infantry—Takes Carabao Island in Manila Bay.

77th Infantry—Mops up on Ie Shima.

96th Infantry — Advanced in Okinawa drive.

3d Marine Amphibious Corps—Cleans up northern end of Okinawa.

6th Marine—Eliminates resistance pockets on Motobu Peninsula, Okinawa.

Small Lands Want Border Pledges

Washington, April 20 (AP)—A movement among the smaller nations to have boundary guarantees included in any peace-keeping setup was gaining strength.

It will be sponsored at San Francisco either by one of the Latin-American nations—which secured similar assurances in the recent Act of Chapultepec—or by one of the British dominions, probably New Zealand.

The demand for territorial guarantees would include a definition of aggression and go hand in hand with the expected United States proposal to empower the assembly of the peace agency to review treaties.

Would Change Whole Picture

Adoption of the guarantees would change the proposed league's fundamental obligation. Instead of simply deciding when sanctions should be imposed, the organization would be obligated to use the world's armed might whenever it was decided that aggression existed.

The United States accepted the frontier-guarantee idea at Mexico City last month with the reservation that the Act of Chapultepec be made to fit into the proposed world peace system.

At the same time, several of the countries outside the four sponsoring powers—the United States, Britain, Russia and China—have worked out formulas designed to secure a larger role in decisions of peace and war. A strong reaction has crystallized against the original Dumbarton Oaks formula, which would give the league's security council power to bind all member nations to send their forces into action.

One ambassador, recalling the American revolutionary cry, "No taxation without representation," said this time it would be "No blood without a voice."

Favors Majority Vote

He said he is ready to propose that a majority vote of the general assembly be required before the security council could direct use of force. Canada already has suggested that a two-thirds assembly vote be required.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals leave all decisions on sanctions exclusively to the security council—requiring a unanimous vote by the Big Five and at least two of the six nonpermanent members of the council.

Week-End Parleys

Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov, Secretary of State Stettinius and British Secretary Eden are slated to seek agreement on these and other issues this week end, before they start west for the United Nations conference opening next Wednesday.

At the top of their agenda, however, is the deadlock over formation of a more representative Polish Government, a move agreed upon at Yalta but stalled after weeks of consultations in Moscow.

GI To Get Highest Medal For Attack

Washington, April 20 (AP)—A Louisiana sergeant who led an attack that destroyed a German *Panzer* column, including 100 vehicles and more than 250 troops, will get the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The War Department said today the decoration will be presented tomorrow to Sergt. Hulon B. Whittington, of Bastrop, La., at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He is recuperating there from a wound received in subsequent fighting.

Takes Over Platoon

Whittington, 23, took command of an armored platoon near Grimesnil, France, last July 29 after an assault by the *Panzer* force had killed and wounded about a third of the platoon, including the leader and second in command.

After reorganizing the platoon's defense, Whittington climbed on a medium tank and, by shouting instructions to the tank commander, maneuvered it into position to blast a Mark V tank leading the enemy column.

Shells from the medium tank knocked out the Mark V and blocked the movement of all the German vehicles behind. These were then destroyed by hand grenades and bazooka, tank and artillery fire.

Whittington then led a "bold and resolute" bayonet charge against an infantry force, engaging many of the troopers in hand-to-hand fighting.

Treats Medical Corpsman

Between times he treated a medical corpsman who had been wounded and helped take care of several other wounded.

"The dynamic leadership, the inspiring example and the dauntless courage of Sergeant Whittington are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service," the citation said.

Whittington already wears the Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster for wounds received in Sicily and France and the Silver Star for heroism during the Sicilian campaign.

DUMBARTON OAKS TO BE LIBERALIZED AT SAN FRANCISCO

APR 21 1945

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, April 20—Senator Connally (D-Tex.) told the Senate today that the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world organization probably will be liberalized at San Francisco to provide for more flexibility in future years.

Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee and delegate to San Francisco, was given a rousing ovation after a leave-taking speech in which he declared that the American delegation is in harmony and the United States "has a lofty duty to perform in leading the peoples of the earth away from the concepts of rule by the sword."

Dedicated to Supreme Cause

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), also taking leave as another member of the American delegation, said he was going "with a sense of deepest dedication to a supreme cause."

He asked the Senators not to expect a chart for the millennium to come out of San Francisco, but asserted:

"I have faith that we may perfect this charter of peace and justice so that reasonable men of good will shall find in it so much good, so much emancipation for human hopes, that all lesser doubts and disagreements may be resolved in its favor."

Vandenberg endorsed what he called the "sturdy statement" by his Texas colleague, in which Connally said the American delegates hold no "slavish devotion" to the precise Dumbarton Oaks formula although they are committed to its principles.

"We shall not be able to bring back an instrument embodying perfection," Connally said. "There is no instrument extant that does not have somewhere in it things to which this citizen, that citizen, or the other citizen, or this country or the other country may object.

"We cannot, of course, write every line, every phrase, and every section of the document which will there be subscribed to; but there will be amending clauses in the instrument, probably more liberal than those in the Dumbarton Oaks agreements, through which we can, over the years, build up an instrumentality of great usefulness to the people of the United States."

The Senate speeches came while jurists of the United Nations were signing their recommendations for a world court to be incorporated in the proposed world organization.

Group Unable to Agree

That group was unable to agree on the important issue of whether the existing court in the Hague should have compulsory jurisdiction so that countries can be hauled into court as people are in their own lands, or whether their agreement to submit a case will continue to be required.

The smaller nations insisted on compulsory jurisdiction and the question was put over to San Francisco with two alternate recommendations expressing each point of view.

One diplomat of a small country said he felt the nations outside of the Big Five had lost in the recommendation on the election of judges.

The 15 judges of the court, under today's proposals, would be elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the new organization from a list of candidates nominated by national groups.

The small countries at the meeting had wanted direct nomination by governments and election by the assembly alone.

A heated debate is expected to develop in San Francisco over the question of compulsory jurisdiction.

Hard Senate Fight Ahead On Battle Use Of Youths

APR 1 1945

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Backers of a straight-out extension of the selective service law conceded today that they face a hard fight in the Senate. Amendments to restrict the use of men under 19 in combat portend difficulties.

The extension bill came through the House without modification, simply moving up the expiration date one year to May 15, 1946, or the end of the war, whichever arrives first.

Four Press For Restrictions

When the legislation was called up in the Senate yesterday, Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) and three colleagues pressed for adoption of an amendment which would prevent 18-year-old selectees from being ordered into "actual combat service" until they had six months' military training.

Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas) proposed instead that no inductee under 20 be sent to combat duty outside the continental United States without a full year's training.

Similar proposals were made when the draft age was lowered to 18 years, but the high command managed to keep them out of the law by giving informal assurances that no man would be sent into combat without adequate training.

War Chiefs Renew Protests

Renewed expressions of opposition from the War and Navy departments went into the record today. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal said the proposed restrictions would be "disastrous." Gen. George C. Marshall was quoted as saying that the present system will have to be continued or the nation must be prepared to face delays in military operations.

After the Senate votes on the restrictions, Wheeler intends to argue for adoption of two other amendments, to take effect when organized hostilities in Europe have ceased. One would forbid further induction of necessary farm workers. The other would exempt from the draft pre-Pearl Harbor husbands with children under 18.

Ross Named Press Secretary

President Appoints St. Louis Newspaper Man, Who Was Boyhood Friend.

APR 21 1945

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—President Truman announced today the appointment of Charles G. Ross, 59-year-old Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as his press secretary. The appointment is effective May 15.

Mr. Truman called a news conference shortly before noon at which he said that J. Leonard Reinsch, who has been serving as his press and radio relations man, would return to his duties as managing director of the radio interests of former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio.

He said that Jonathan Daniels, President Roosevelt's press secretary, who had planned to leave tomorrow, had agreed to remain on the job until Ross can report.

Ross, a high school classmate of the President at Independence, Mo., accepted the press post last night, shortly before leaving for San Francisco to cover the United Nations conference for his newspaper.

Ross has been a contributing editor in Washington for the Post-Dispatch since 1939. Previously he served as chief Washington correspondent for the paper from 1918 to 1934 and from 1934 to 1939 he was editor of the Post-Dispatch's editorial page.

A graduate of the University of Missouri in 1905, he later taught in that university's School of Journalism, from 1908 to 1918.

For an article in 1931 called "The Country's Plight—What Can Be Done About It?" Ross received the Pulitzer Prize for the best example of newspaper correspondence. The article listed causes of and proposed solutions for the nation's economic depression.

With a smile the President said that he and Ross telephoned their old English teacher, Miss Matilda Brown, at Independence to tell her that they would be working together again. He added that Joseph Pultizer, president and publisher of the Post-Dispatch, had agreed to give Ross two years' leave to undertake the job.

The President said there was no foundation for a report that Leslie Biffle, Secretary of the Senate, would be brought in as a White House administrative assistant.

Biffle will be of much more use to him as secretary to the Senate than he would be at the White House, he said, adding that he didn't want to cripple the Senate. A reporter asked what he thought of Biffle and he authorized this direct quotation:

"They don't make them any better than Les Biffle."

President Truman made public the following telegram from former Gov. Cox requesting Reinsch's release from his White House duties:

APR 21 1945

"My dear Mr. President:

"Some time ago you made an appeal to me which I think I responded to at the moment in good spirit. Now I am going to make an appeal to you. Let us have Leonard Reinsch back. When we gave our consent we were not sufficiently mindful of the tremendous tasks ahead of radio in connection with television, frequency modulation and what-not. On special occasions for your personal uses his services could be availed of without embarrassment to us. It might not seem a patriotic impulse which prompts this message and yet, I am sure on reflection you will see it is justified.

"Kind regards,

"JAMES M. COX."

Cox operates radio stations at Dayton, Ohio; Miami, Fla., and Atlanta.

30.24-24983

TRUMAN GETS NEW PRESS SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) President Truman announced today that he had borrowed a new press secretary, because a previous "loan" was called.

He said Charles G. Ross, 59, veteran Washington correspondent and contributing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, had accepted the secretarial post in place of J. Leonard Reinsch, 36-year-old Atlanta radio executive.

Reinsch had been in the White House press-radio slot only four days when the President called a special news conference and disclosed that he was complying with a request from James M. Cox, the publisher, that Reinsch be permitted to return to the Cox radio enterprises, of which he is managing director, Cox has radio interests in Atlanta, Miami, Fla., and Dayton, O.

Ross will take up his government post when he returns from covering the San Francisco conference. Meanwhile, Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., author-newspaperman, has agreed to remain as the President's press secretary until Ross takes over. He had been helping Reinsch get organized.

Ross, a 1932 Pulitzer prize winner for newspaper correspondence, went to school with President Truman in Independence, Mo.

Ross was president of the Gridiron Club, exclusive newsmen's organization, in 1933, and chairman of the overseas writers in 1927. He began his newspaper career on the Columbia, Mo., Herald and worked on newspapers in Colorado and Australia.

He taught journalism at the University of Missouri for ten years. He was chief Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch from 1918-34, editor of the editorial page, 1934-39, and contributing editor since 1939.

The President said he called Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and obtained a two-year leave of absence for Ross to take over the White House assignment.

OPA TO REVISE MEAT PRICE AND SUBSIDY POLICY

Program Meeting Industry Complaints Reported to Senate Committee.

CONSUMER COST NOT TO RISE

Counsel for Packers Says Agency Agrees to Follow System Giving Fair Profit.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—A Revised Office of Price Administration meat price and subsidiary program, designed to meet the industry's complaints of price "squeezes," was reported to the Senate food investigators today.

Informed quarters said that the new OPA program would continue consumer prices at present levels and accomplish the adjustments through subsidies. It may be announced this week end.

Details of the program were not disclosed, but the general aims were set out in a letter from Wilbur La Roe, general counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association, to Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Mr. Thomas put the letter, dated April 5, into the committee's record on food hearings.

Tells of Flexible Policy.

La Roe said that OPA had agreed in principle to a more flexible policy under which it will seek "to keep the industry's revenues in any quarter above the cost of production and by adjustment during the year will seek, so far as practicable, to maintain the industry's earnings for the year as a whole equal to those in a fair, pre-war base period."

Henry G. Van Veen of the OPA general counsel's office assured the Senate committee that the OPA is "working on the problem constantly.' He added that he thought the agency would be ready to report to the committee next week on its solution.

Packers have complained that under the OPA's present price policies they are losing money on every steer and hog they kill. They contend that the margin between prices for live animals and for meat products is so narrow they cannot operate.

Higher Beef Price Suggested.

Former Representative Richard M. Kleberg, manager of the King Ranch in Texas, told the House Food Investigating Committee that "The place to fight the black market is in the pocketbooks of the American people." He proposed that packers be allowed to pay three cents a pound more to the producers of top-grade beef.

The increase, he said, would divert good beef from black market channels and send it to legitimate markets. The boost would have to be passed on to the consumers and would result in higher meat counter prices, he added.

Declaring ceiling controls make it impossible for feed-lot operators to produce prime beef at a profit, Kleberg said that "it's perfectly obvious they can't put weight on cattle only to be faced by ceiling prices which force them to lose from $13 to $29 per head."

Kleberg also suggested that horse meat be used for lend-lease shipments to ease the beef shortage in this country. He told the committee that there are foreign countries now receiving lend-lease aid which consider horse meat a delicacy.

59 Foreign Diplomats Greeted by President

uman Expresses Hope for Era of Good Feeling Among Nations.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) President Truman, greeting the foreign diplomatic corps in the midst of a work-packed day, today expressed hope for an era of cordial good feeling among nations.

It was a day in which the President shouldered many problems, foreign and domestic. For one thing, he got a direct fill-in on tangled Russian affairs from W. Averell Harriman, ambassador to Moscow.

Meets 59 Diplomats

In the afternoon, at a reception arranged by the State department, Mr. Truman shook hands with 59 diplomats from abroad. He managed to give the occasion the air of a good neighbor welcoming the folks from across the street.

"I met many of you when I was vice president and our relationship was very good," he said in a brief speech.

"I hope that our relationship will continue to be just as cordial as it was when I was vice president.

"I hope our relationship will continue to be on the same cordial plane nationally and with the world as it is between you and me."

Harriman, home for consultation, went to the White House with Secretary of State Stettinius and Undersecretary Grew. Leaving the executive offices he had nothing to report on the conference except that the talk was "about Russia."

Obviously, however, it was concerned with such pressing matters as the impending visit of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, and the impasse over Russian demands for representation of the Moscow-sponsored Warsaw provisional government of Poland at the San Francisco United Nations conference.

The pressure of the international affairs, increasing in urgency with the approach of the San Francisco conference next week, was reflected in a White House visit by Senator Connally (D-Tex). It was Connally's last conference with the President before his start to the West coast tonight as a member of the American delegation.

The President's schedule for the day, kept up the high-speed pace he has maintained since he took office a week ago last night.

Has New Press Secretary

He worked in a brief news conference to announce the appointment of a new press secretary — Charles G. Ross, 59, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch—and to scotch reports that Senate Secretary Leslie Biffle would be moved to the White House staff. He said Biffle would be of much more use to him in his present position, and he didn't want to cripple the Senate. He authorized direct quotation on what he thinks of the Senate secretary:

"They don't make them any better than Les Biffle."

There had been widespread reports that Biffle, an old friend of the President, would become an administrative assistant.

Ross, on leave from his newspaper, will take over May 15. J. Leonard Reinsch, who has been serving as press secretary since Mr. Truman took office, has been called back to his job directing radio operations of former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio.

Another item worked into the already-crowded presidential schedule was a discussion of Masonic activities with Carl H. Claudy, executive secretary, and John D. Cunningham, director of welfare, of the Masonic Service association of the United States.

The President is a Shriner and a past grand master of the grand lodge of Missouri.

He saw the three survivors of the six Marines who hoisted the American flag on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, and accepted from them the first copy off the press of the 7th War Loan poster made from AP Photographer Joe Rosenthal's famous photo of the event.

PW 'Coddling' Laid To State Dept.

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Representative Thomas (R., N.J.) said today that "the coddling" of war prisoners "in this country is due more to the attitude of the State Department" than to that of the War Department.

A member of the House Military Committee that will start a prisoner-of-war investigation next Thursday, Thomas said he and other members had asked that representatives of the State Department be called as witnesses.

"No Doubt Of Coddling"

"There's no doubt in my mind," he said, "that Italian and German prisoners are coddled by this Administration."

Thomas said he had investigated conditions at Camp Shanks, N.Y.; Camp McNall, N.C., and some other camps. Our handling, he asserted, "doesn't command the respect even of the prisoners."

Two Convicted Of Sabotage

Fort Smith, Ark., April 20 (AP)—A Camp Chaffe court-martial convicted two German prisoners of war of sabotage yesterday and sentenced them to five years in prison.

The prisoners, Heinz Bartel, 19, and Henrich Wideman, 20, were charged with puncturing 25 truck tires at the camp with nails.

The seven-man military court reached the verdict after a two-day trial.

SHAPIRO GETS FULL PARDON

Truman Acts in Case of Army Lieutenant.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—President Truman has ordered a full pardon for Sidney Shapiro, former Air Force lieutenant who was dismissed from the service on a charge of delaying and obstructing court-martial proceedings. The War Department, announcing the President's action, said that Mr. Truman had acted on a department recommendation based on the fact that the charge was served on Shapiro only eighty minutes before his trial was to begin.

The charge stemmed from an Army trial in September, 1943. Shapiro, then a lieutenant in the Army Air Forces stationed at the Grand Island, Neb., Army air base, was assigned to defend an enlisted man charged with assault with intent to commit rape.

At the trial Shapiro substituted another soldier for the defendant. After witnesses had identified the substitute as the accused man, Shapiro produced the real defendant.

A few days later, the defendant again was brought to trial, identified by the same witnesses, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The Army then proceeded against Lieut. Shapiro for "delaying the orderly progress of the court-martial."

Civil Action Refused.

The court-martial findings ultimately were approved and on January 4, 1944, Lieut. Shapiro was relieved of his commission. He sought a civil court review of the case, but it was denied.

Several newspapers had criticized the action against Shapiro, and the Washington Star had carried on a sustained editorial campaign for correction of what it termed a "grave injustice.' In making the recommendation to the President, Under-Secretary of War Patterson said: "The War Department fully realizes the responsibility placed upon it in administering military justice, and seeks to do everything within its power to give those brought before military tribunals full opportunity for a complete defense and an impartial trial."

Congressional Medal Urged For Ernie Pyle

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Ernie Pyle, Scripps-Howard columnist killed on Ie Jima, was proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Willis (R., Ind.).

The Senator said Pyle was "as much a part of America as Mark Twain, or the corner drugstore, or the church in every town."

Franking Privilege For Mrs. Roosevelt

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—A bill granting Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt lifetime mail franking privileges passed the Senate unanimously today. It was introduced by Majority Leader Barkley, who explained that similar legislation had been enacted with respect to other presidential widows, including Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. President Truman had asked that the privilege be extended to Mrs. Roosevelt, and a bill to that effect was introduced in the House yesterday by Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts.

Gen. Van Fleet Is Another '15 West Pointer In High Post

Washington, April 20 (AP) — Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet is the latest member of West Point's famous class of 1915 to rise to high position in World War II.

The new commander of the 3d Army Corps in Germany is a classmate of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander of the European theater; Gen. Omar Bradley, chief of the 12th Army Group; Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy supreme commander of the Mediterranean theater, and of several leaders in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters.

In D-Day Struggle

Van Fleet went into Europe in this war fighting. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "superior leadership and personal bravery" on the Normandy beachhead on D-day while with his 90th Division.

A few days after the landing he visited a front-line position and while there captured an enemy guard from whom information was obtained for use in a subsequent successful advance.

Wounded In Previous War

The 53-year-old general is a na-

tive of Coytesville, N.J. A veteran of World War I, he was wounded in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive while commanding a machine-gun battalion, for which he was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart.

His wife now lives in Washington, D.C.

Says Truman Backs Roosevelt on Zion

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said today that President Truman had indorsed the late President Roosevelt's most recent statements on Zionism. Rabbi Wise said that Mr. Truman had these statements before him when he and two other officers of the Zionist council called at the White House. The statements, he said, included Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.

Rations On Fuel Oil To Remain Unchanged

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Fuel oil rations will be maintained during the 1945-46 heating season at about the same level as last year, the OPA said today.

The agency also announced that all currently-valid fuel oil coupons would expire August 31, the end of the present heating year, instead of being carried over as was the case with 1944-45 stamps.

"It is felt," the agency said, "that prospective supplies for the coming year will not permit carrying over the present coupons."

As last year, householders and other users will be able to obtain a portion of their next winter's supply of fuel oil this summer. Dates when local ration boards will mail new application blanks to consumers will be announced next month.

Navy Opens Daily Flights to Paris

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—The Naval Air Transport Service command today announced inauguration of daily service to Paris.

The service is designed to speed the flow of strategic materials and important naval personnel to the European war theater.

The schedule will be operated by Air Transport Squadron 1 of the Atlantic wing of the N. A. T. S. command. This squadron, the first N. A. T. squadron to be organized, pioneered daily scheduled flights across the North and South Atlantic throughout the year.

The new service will employ giant four-engined R-5-D aircraft, popularly known as Douglas "Sky Masters." Through co-operation with the Army Air Transport command, junction schedules have been timed to make possible the routing of high priority passengers and mail without delay to points beyond Paris.

All Or Nothing, Is Lewis's Coal Pact Demand

Washington, April 20 (AP)—John L. Lewis has asked the War Labor Board to approve all or nothing in his new contract with the nation's soft coal operators.

Signed April 11 after 41 days of negotiations, the contract must be passed upon by WLB before it can become effective.

The United Mine Workers' president made his position known to the board last week. He declared, it was learned today, that each of the points was agreed upon in relation to the whole contract and that if the board cannot approve it all, it should reject the whole agreement.

$1.07 A Day Increase

The board has been considering the agreement—giving an increase to the average miner of $1.07 a day for a six-day week—for several days with scarcely an objection raised.

One official with ready access to WLB said that tentative approval already has been reached on all but one paragraph. He added that he foresaw no serious objection to the remaining point.

Lewis had discarded, during the bargaining, his demand for a 10-cent-a-ton royalty for the union.

The board will discuss the contract agreement again tomorrow. A decision could be reached by Monday, a full week before the 30-day extension for the old contract lapses.

Goes To OPA, Davis

Board approval still would leave to OPA and Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis, however, a determination whether a coal price increase will be needed. Both the union and operators said it would be.

The operators estimated roughly that the agreement would add 25 cents to the cost of a ton of coal, or $150,000,000 a year on the basis of present output.

The producers insist they were making less than 7 cents a ton at the end of 1944 and would be unable to absorb any of the extra cost.

ARMY WITHHOLDS ACTION ON NEGROES

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—The War Department said today that pending an investigation no further disciplinary action will be taken against Negro officers involved in a controversy at Freeman Field, Ind.

A spokesman said that three Negro officers accused of jostling a Provost Marshal when they entered a white officers' club April 5 are under arrest and 101 others are confined to quarters as a result of their refusal to sign an agreement not to enter the club.

The 101 officers have been transferred from Freeman Field to Goodman Field near Fort Knox, Ky.

The club to which the Negroes sought entry had been set aside for base personnel and instructors, all white. Another club is operated for the officers in training, all Negroes in a bombardment squadron.

An air force spokesman said that separate clubs for instructors and for trainees is customary in the training command whether or not there is any racial difference between the two groups. The idea, he said, is to discourage social contacts between instructors and trainees and prevent any possible favoritism toward students.

WORLD COURT PLANS READY

Jurists Have Revised Law of Hague Tribunal.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—Jurists of forty-four United Nations completed plans today for a world court and prepared to present them to the San Francisco Conference next week.

Working at top speed during the past nine days, legal experts of all the United Nations except South Africa, India and Poland have revised the organic law of the old permanent Court of International Justice which formerly met at The Hague in Holland.

This court still technically is in existence, as is its parent organization, the League of Nations, but it has not sat since Holland was invaded.

Working over the old court's statute, the jurists had to wait for translations of each word and phrase and then agree on proposed revisions. The new court would function along with a general assembly and a security council as part of the United Nations organization to be chartered at San Francisco.

Full details of the proposed court organization will not be revealed until the plan is presented at the United Nations' meeting. However, it is understood that alternative proposals will be suggested regarding compulsory jurisdiction—whether a country must, in order to belong to the court, bind itself to submit to the court's authority on certain types of cases.

The meetings here were presided over by Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser to the State Department, who will take the plan to San Francisco.

PROTESTS ARMY DRAFT STAND

Senator O'Daniel Urges Combat Age Limit.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—Senators disputed today whether the War Department ever promised that soldiers under 20 would not be sent into combat without twelve months' training.

Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) contended that this was "the impression given the country" in 1942 when the draft age was lowered to include 18- and 19-year-olds.

Senator O'Daniel said: "Mothers and fathers now have no assurance that their 18-year-old sons will have any military training at all before combat. "Congress ought to give them that assurance," he said.

Senator McClellan (D.-Ark.), agreed with Mr. ODaniel that the impression was general that the Army had promised a minimum of one year's training for 18-year-old inductees.

"I believe the Congress will fail to meet its obligations to the people if it does ont set a minimum of training for these boys," Mr. McClellan said.

Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), chairman of the Military Committee, opposing any restrictive amendments, said: "I dont believe any man or any man's parents wants special privilege" in proposing to specify a certain length of training for one particular age group of inductees, Mr. Thomas argued.

Senator O'Daniel has urged that the Senate write an amendment to that effect into pending legislation to extend the draft act, now due to expire May 15.

Taking issue with the Texan, Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) read a letter which he said the War Department sent to the military committee on October 23, 1942, opposing a requirement for twelve months of training.

The letter said that numerous cases could be cited where this would result in men waiting "on the shelf" in this country when they were needed in combat.

Amendments to the extension act restricting the use of men under 19 in combat service also are sought.

The draft extender came through the House without modification, simply moving up the expiration date one year to May 15, 1946, or the end of the war, whichever arrives first.

Chemical Torpedo New Secret Weapon Of Navy

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Existence of a new, top-secret "chemical torpedo" in the Navy's arsenal came to light today.

Although officially disclosed, requests for further details brought no information from the Navy except that the subject is "secret."

Information released in publicized congressional hearings gave no indication of the significance of the name "chemical," but it evidently applies to a modification of the steam-turbine propulsion.

Evidence On Reassembling

Such evidence is found in the fact that naval establishments equipped to reassemble torpedoes after they have been "ranged" in firing tests will do the same work on the new type.

Torpedoes probably are the most complex, delicately assembled and most costly wholly expendable weapons in the whole field of ordnance. Prewar costs ranged up to $15,000 each, although wartime mass production has cut that figure to about $9,000 each.

The old-style torpedo, in addition to its "warhead" of several hundred pounds of T.N.T., has its own built-in propulsive mechanism put into operation by a trip-lever released when the torpedo is fired.

Old-Style Operation

About one third of the tube consists of a flask of air under high pressure. When the torpedo is fired, the air escapes through small pipe lines into a combustion chamber where it is mixed with jets of alcohol and water.

The alcohol is ignited, and resultant steam and gas, under high pressure, is forced against turbines which rotate the propeller shafts.

Other built-in mechanisms control its course and depth.

3 Flag-raisers Meet Truman

Survivors of Mt. Suribachi Episode Assigned to Help 7th War Loan Drive.

Washington, April 20 (AP).—The only three survivors of the famous little group of Marines who raised the flag on Mount Suribachi went to see President Truman today. They handed him the first copy off the press of the Seventh War Loan poster made from Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's epic photo of the flag-raising.

Then, in their first news conference, the three men told how they hoisted the Stars and Stripes into place on a very heavy piece of Japanese pipe they found on top of the mountain. Though there were six men in the picture, only five are shown clearly.

The three survivors:

Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, 22 years old, of Bapchule, Ariz., a member of the Pima tribe of Indians.

Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, 20, of Manchester, N. H.

Phamacist's Mate 2/C John H. Bradley, 22, of Appleton, Wis., who is on crutches as a result of shrapnel wounds through both legs a few days after the flag-raising.

Other Three Dead.

The other three in the group, all dead now, were Sergt. Michael Strank of Conemaugh, Pa.; Sergt. Henry O. Hansen of Somerville, Mass., and Pfc. Franklin R. Sousley of Ewing, Ky.

The three survivors were brought from the Pacific at the personal request of the late President Roosevelt. They will make personal appearances in the Seventh War Loan drive, which starts on May 14.

The Treasury is printing 3,700,000 copies of the poster. In addition, it will appear on thousands of billboards and in newspaper ads during the bond drive.

CONNALLY GIVES FOREWORD ON WORLD PARLEY

Tells Senate U.S. Delegation to San Francisco Is

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in Harmony.

HAS TALK WITH TRUMAN

Says There Will Be No Slavish Devotion to Every Line of Dumbarton Oaks Formula.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), told the Senate today that there is "harmony and unity" among the American delegates to the San Francisco conference of the United Nations.

An hour after conferring with President Truman, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who is one of the United States delegates, declared he had every confidence that the New Chief Executive would give the group his fullest support in their decisions. He is leaving tonight for San Francisco.

The Dumbarton Oaks formula for a peace-preserving organization will form the basis for the labors of San Francisco, he said, adding: "This does not mean, however, there will be any slavish devotion to every line and every clause of that instrument."

Senator Connally stressed the bi-partisan co-operation which has marked every step in creating the peace-keeping plan. He pointed out that the congressional members of the American delegation to San Francisco are equally divided between the two major political parties. Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) is the other representative of the Senate.

"It is higher than the political ambitions of any man," Connally went on. "It is more important than the fortunes of any political party."

He said the country should not expect "perfectionism" in the plan which will be worked out at San Francisco, but he expressed the hope that means will be provided to make changes as they become desirable.

"I feel in this supreme hour of tragedy that the United States has a patriotic responsibility—a lofty duty—to perform, in leading the people of the world away from the concept of rule by the sword," he said.

"It seems to me fundamental that intelligent nations composed of intelligent people must and will work out a sure plan for the prevention of war and to give security to teh peoples of the earth.

"We have been able to associate ourselves with other nations in making war. Why should not we, the same nations, associate ourselves together not only in making the peace but in securing the peace in the years to come?

Vandenberg Indorses Statement.

"There is no effective law against aggression of nations," he said. "We must create such a law."

"I pray God that the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Vandenberg, and myself may bring back to the Senate a document that will receive ratification as representative of the United States," he concluded.

Senator Vandenberg said he was "glad to join in the sturdy statement" of his Texas colleague.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, bidding godspeed to the two senatorial delegates, said he believed he voiced the sentiments of the American people in saying, "We have faith in the American delegation."

Not Partisan Question.

"This is not a partisan question," the Texas Senator thundered. "This is an issue that touches the life and welfare of every citizen of the republic. We have tried to keep it on a lofty plane. . . ."

Senator Connally saw the President soon after Mr. Truman had reviewed Russian questions with Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Mr. Harriman declined to disclose the nature of their discussion other than to say that it was "about Russia."

Ambassador Harriman was accompanied to the White House by Secretary of State Stettinius and Under-Secretary Grew.

Meanwhile a drive took form among smaller nations to write boundary guaranties into any peace-keeping organization.

3 SIGN PACT WITH RUSSIA

New Lend-Lease Agreement Has Short Time To Run

Washington, April 20 (AP)—The United States, Britain and Canada have signed the fourth lend-lease agreement with Russia in Ottawa, the State Department announced tonight.

The agreement, which was signed on April 17, covers a period from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, having only a little over two more months to run.

No dollar value was placed on the agreement, which was in effect a shipping schedule of supplies which for the most part already have been delivered.

It was said that the lend-lease agreement applies only to strictly wartime supplies and that there was no provision for long-range goods for which Russia could pay later. Provisions of that nature were incorporated in the recent British and French agreements.

Delayed During Discussion

Russia has put in a request for a $6,000,000,000 credit from the United States and the signing of the protocol was delayed for several months while the four powers discussed whether any goods which might be used after the war should be included.

The decision finally was against inclusion, and it appeared that so far as Russia is concerned, material for long-range use will be handled either completely separate from lend-lease or await a new protocol.

That protocol may not come up until more definite signs have appeared on whether Russia is going into the war against Japan.

Those Signing It

The fourth protocol was signed by Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada; Malcolm MacDonald, British high commissioner in Canada; G. N. Zaroubin, Russian Ambassador to Canada; Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King and James L. Ilsley, Canadian Minister of Finance.

The State Department announcement said that the Soviets reaffirmed their determination in the new agreement to furnish "such raw materials, other supplies and services required for war use as can be made available" to the other three Allies.

From October 1, 1941, when lend-lease began, to June 30, 1944, the United States sent $5,900,000,000 and by December 1, 1944, the total had reached $7,436,767,000, an increase of over a billion and a half dollars in five months.

O'NEAL FAVORS BRETTON PLAN

Farm Bureau Head Stresses Foreign Trade Angle.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.)—The Bretton Woods international monetary agreements were indorsed today by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the same time, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau declared that the adoption of the Bretton Woods program would "provide the necessary setting for a large expansion in our foreign trade."

O'Neal told the House Banking Committee considering the Bretton Woods agreement that the proposed bank for reconstruction aid and the international fund for stabilization of currency "are a necessary part of international co-operation and domestic economy."

"We must diligently seek methods of international co-operation which will lessen the likelihood of repeating the catastrophe in which we are now engaged," he added. "Let it not be said of this Congress that they refused to try. It will be better to have tried and failed than not to have tried at all."

The monetary plans worked out by United Nations representatives last summer at Bretton Woods, N. H., also were indorsed in principle by Albert Creichton, chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Testifying before a Senate small business subcommittee considering methods to expand the nation's overseas commerce, Secretary Morgenthau expressed the opinion that congressional approval of the international fiscal agreements would stabilize exchange rates, prevent competitive depreciation of foreign currencies, and, in general, create an environment in which small business can prosper.

"Once stability of exchange rates is achieved," he said, "American investments abroad will have as their counterpart an immediate and direct foreign demand for American goods. Many of these demands could be filled by little business—indeed, must be, if a big increase in business is to come our way."

Spokesman Favors Plan.

The Bretton Woods proposals were characterized by a Treasury Department spokesman here today as a basis for strengthening private enterprise and freedom. The Treasury official, Assistant Secretary Herbert E. Gaston, spoke at the fifth annual seminar of the New York chapter of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters.

"If private industry, private initiative, private trade and human freedom itself are to have a chance, we've got to organize to give them a chance," Gaston asserted. "That's what the Bretton Woods proposals are about. Intelligent and able and informed men from forty-four countries thought these proposals good from this standpoint and human freedom and a chance for all. It seems to me that indicates we ought to give them a trial."

Gaston asserted that inaction brought the world into this war and that action now with other nations will prevent its repetition. Sound world prosperity goes hand-in-hand with peace and the organization of a bank for reconstruction and development of the world's resources is designed to "make this an internati responsibility."

Charges Fly In Tariff Tiff

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Republicans and Democrats took history apart today and put it back together to suit themselves.

The biggest tariff battle in years got going in earnest in the House. Bitter exchanges occurred as the Ways and Means Committee delved into legislation proposing to give the Administration broad new power to cut tariffs in reciprocal trade pacts with other nations.

Democrats sat silently, although with evident irritation, when Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) said the depression of the early '30's was not a Republican depression but stemmed "from the last World War that the Democrats promised to keep us out of."

Doughton's Rejoinder

But when Knutson attributed the 1893 panic to Democratic President Cleveland's "free trade policies," Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) fired back:

"The so-called Cleveland panic had its inception in the Republican Harrison Administration. You Republicans have been trying to unload that panic on Cleveland for 50 years."

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) described the present reciprocal trade program, inaugurated in 1934, as "a sham and a fraud upon the American people—and a complete failure." He contended that the Adminnistration is "against" all synthetic industries, such as rubber and plastics, and intends to encourage postwar importations of natural rubber and other raw products that compete with synthetics.

Rockefeller Denies That

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs and the witness before the committee, disputed Gearhart's assertions. He said the Administration plan is to build American exports and increase employment.

Report on Rose's Death Asked

Stimson Says War Department Believes General Was Shot After Surrendering.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—War Secretary Stimson has asked for a full report on the death of Major-Gen. Maurice Rose, who was killed in action, reportedly after he had surrendered.

In a letter to Senator Johnson (D.-Col.) and Millikin (R.-Col.), made public today, Mr. Stimson said that facts so far known by the War Department indicate that Gen. Rose was killed while holding his hands above his head. The general was a resident of Denver.

The incident occurred March 30 while Gen. Rose was proceeding along a route in an armored column near Paderborn, Germany, the War Secretary related.

"In moving forward," he said, "Gen. Rose avoided several hostile tanks by moving cross-country, but later returned to the road where other German tanks were encountered.

"Gen. Rose was rading in a peep (ordinarily referred to as a 'jeep'), accompanied by his aid and his driver, and two of the enemy tanks were successfully eluded without the peep being fired upon, but because of the narrow road the peep collided with the right front fender of a third tank.

"When the German tank commander shouted excitedly, Gen. Rose and his party dismounted with their hands above their heads and, being unable to understand what the tank commander was saying, believed that they were being called upon to surrnder their weapons. The aid, who was wearing a shoulder holster, dropped it to the gorund.

"It then appears that when the aid disposed of his pistol, the turret gunner opened fire with a light automatic weapon and Gen. Rose fell forward.

"Realizing that the enemy did not intend to take the party prisoners, the aide jumped into a ditch of the side of the road and escaped, although he was fired upon frequently. The driver took another route and also escaped."

ROOSEVELTS QUIT CAPITAL

Personal Belongings Are Taken From White House

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and her family bade good-by to the White House late today after twelve years' residence.

The former First Lady motored to Union Station, where she took the 6 P.M. train for New York. Accompanying her in two black limousines were Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt and his wife; Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt and his wife; Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, Mrs. John Roosevelt and Miss Melvina Thompson, secretary to the late President's widow.

Baruch Bids Farewell

A station wagon filled with luggage and paper briefcases followed

the procession. Mrs. Roosevelt expected to spend the night and Saturday night in New York before proceeding to Hyde Park.

Just a few minutes before the group left the White House, Bernard Baruch, a family friend and long an adviser to President Roosevelt, drove up in a taxi to bid the family farewell. His stay was brief.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her children shook hands with Howell Crim, head usher, and assisting ushers and waved good-by to members of the press and White House police.

Trumans Not To Move Yet

She did not glance back at the stately White House which had been her home for so many years. No lights gleamed within, and silence engulfed the scene where before there had been great activity.

President Truman, Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Mary Margaret, are not expected to move into the executive mansion for several days because there will have to be some redecorating of the family apartments on the second floor.

This morning twenty army trucks loaded with personal belongings of the Roosevelt family rolled out of the gates. As a White House guard put it, "there wasn't enough room left in any of them for even a teaspoon."

Free Mailing Privileges

A station wagon left half-filled with clothing of Anna Roosevelt Boettiger and her husband, Colonel Boettiger. The Boettigers planned to take up temporary residence at the Shoreham Hotel here. Mrs. Boettiger was delayed with her packing because of the serious illness of her young son, Johnny, a patient at Walter Reed Hospital.

The Senate this afternoon unanimously passed and sent to the House a bill granting the President's widow free mailing privileges for life. This is customary.

their personal and historical belongings accumulated during twelve years in the Executive Mansion.

Packing and shipping was complicated, Mrs. Roosevelt said, by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's will listed hundreds of objects to be given as remembrances to relatives and friends. She spent a large part of those four days telephoning to find out their choices of the gifts named.

Had To Choose For Sons.

As for her two youngest sons, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. and John Roosevelt, both naval officers on duty in the Pacific, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she had to choose for them as she thought her husband would have wished. Because of military security they have been unable to communicate with her since their father's death.

Mrs. Roosevelt planned to leave today for New York city, stay in her apartment there until Sunday and then go to Hyde Park.

Meantime, Mrs. Roosevelt's daughter, Anna, Mrs. John Boettiger, will move from the White House, probably to a Washington hotel. Her husband, a lieutenant-colonel is stationed here. Their 5-year-old son, Johnny, is seriously ill with a throat infection.

Holds Press Conference.

The former First Lady said that Mrs. Truman has been very sweet in saying that Anna may leave some of her things in the White House and return at her convenience to pack them.

Despite her grief and the task of moving, Mrs. Roosevelt found time yesterday to invite members of her news conference group to say farewell. She gave them tea for the last time in the state dining room of the White House.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MOVES TODAY

Ends Sorting and Packing Family Possessions.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—The Franklin D. Roosevelt family is moving out of the White House today to make way for the family of Harry S. Truman.

In the four days after the burial of her distinguished husband, Mrs. Roosevelt managed to sort, pack and clear out all of

War Spending Is Held To Be Past Peak

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Congressional appropriations for war activities have started downward after four years of record heights

This trend, however, probably won't be reflected for some time in actual Government expenditures.

The "hump" in big appropriations was passed this week when the House gave its okay to a $24,879,510,546 naval supply bill for 1946 fiscal year, starting July 1. This was almost $7,000,000,000 less than Congress made available to the Navy for the current fiscal year.

Army Fund Cut Likely

Another big dip is expected in the Army's 1946 fiscal year budget, last of the "big money" measures to be considered this year.

"Unless something unforeseen comes up, we are definitely over the hump in appropriations," Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee commented when the navy bill was approved.

"We are well stocked and supplied and from here on out it should be only a matter of keeping the supplies and replacements flowing."

War spending hit a new high in March of this year, reaching $8,245,939,462, or approximately $269,000,000 daily. March expenditures for war activities alone were more than a billion dollars in excess of all Government receipts, which reached a new high during the month. Non-war expenditures in March reached a monthly record of $1,142,553,501.

Much Unspent, But Obligated

Because much of the money Congress has shoveled into the war program has not been spent—although most all of it has been obligated—war spending may continue at a high level for some time. Planes, ships and other supplies ordered in the past are being delivered steadily, and the bills are footed out of the backlog of past appropriations.

Should the war end tomorrow, it would be some time before war spending would taper off sharply. There would be outstanding contracts to be settled.

374 Billions In Four Years

Since the so-called war activities program started, on July 1, 1940. Congress has appropriated or approved contract authorizations aggregating $374,257,170,951, exclusive of almost $25,000,000,000 in the new navy bill.

More than $325,000,000,000 of that was for the Army and the Navy, the remainder being for activities of other agencies such as the Maritime Commission.

Actual war expenditures during that period, up to March 31 of this year, were $258,356,779,204.

The War Department has accounted for $206,832,022,786 of the appropriations and authorizations and $146,281,877,259 of the expenditures. The Navy's share of the appropriations was $118,397,431,243 and its exenditures $81,060,799,636.

Price Cut, Wage Boost Is Ordered For Textiles

Washington, April 20 (AP)—The Government today decreed lower prices for clothing but higher wages for workers who loom the cloth.

In separate actions designed to increase output of textiles and low-cost wearing apparel:

1. Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis approved a 55-cent wage floor and a general 5-cent-an-hour wage increase for 50,000 textile workers in 54 northern and southern mills.

2. OPA ordered apparel and accessory manufacturers to cut back their prices to average 1943 levels and thus trim retail prices about six per cent.

Seemingly In Conflict

Although these moves seemingly were in conflict, Davis said he had been advised by OPA that the wage increase in itself would not require an industry-wide price increase.

OPA said, however, that some mills "may become entitled to individual adjustments."

In allowing the wage increase, previously approved by the War Labor Board, Davis said he recognized the importance of increased textile output "to meet military requirements and the domestic need for low-cost clothing, considered vital in maintaining the cost of living at present levels."

"Almost Unique Significance"

In a letter to WLB Chairman George W. Taylor, Davis termed the need for greater textile production "of almost unique significance in its critical relationship to the fight to hold down the cost of living."

The wage adjustment, granted to members of the CIO Textile Workers Union, calls for a 55-cent-an-hour minimum rate and a general 5-cent-an-hour increase in rates above the minimum.

Since the minimum in general has been 50 cents, this amounts to an average across-the-board boost of 5 cents an hour.

Collecting Bargaining Okayed

Davis also gave the green light to negotiations through collective bargaining for a "more balanced and properly aligned wage-rate structure." WLB had recommended this to provide reasonable differentials for key skills above the minimum rate.

Any adjustments WLB subsequently may approve along those lines will require an OPA price determination with a decision up to Davis if price increases would result.

OPA's new order affecting clothing manufacturers was described by Price Administrator Chester Bowles as "one of the last major steps" in the Government's program to increase production of moderate and low-priced clothing while simultaneously reducing retail prices.

Order Operative In June

In effect, it requires producers of cotton, wool and rayon garments and accessories to go back to their average price lines of 1943.

Known as the maximum average price regulation, the order will become operative in June. By late summer it should bring a better supply of inexpensive clothing, Bowles said.

Small Packers' Profit Probe Asked Of OPA

Washington, April 20 (AP)—A House food investigating committee asked OPA today to check on the operations of several independent packers whose business has skyrocketed during the current beef shortage.

Back from a two-week search with his committee for black marketeers, Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) reported the case of one independent Ohio packer. His business, Anderson said, has increased tenfold at a time when big packing companies contend they are forced by OPA ceilings to operate at a loss.

"Obvious Place To Check"

"This is an obvious place for the OPA to check," Anderson asserted. "They should find out where the beef comes from and where it goes—investigate the complete sales record.

"If legitimate packers have to operate at a loss now, it is foolhardy to think such plants as the one I have in mind are doing business at a loss ten times over."

The committee called in Chester Bowles, price administrator, and put before him these suggestions:

1. An immediate review of the slaughtering permits issued farmers who do butchering for home consumption. [It wants a check of their beef supply and of where the meat is going.]

"Abundant Testimony"

"There is abundant testimony," Anderson said, "that the meat from small slaughterers frequently moves to market without regard for rationing points or price ceilings."

2. Authority to deputize local state inspectors and Federal meat inspectors to spread the supply of Federally inspected meat, the only type that will be accepted in interstate commerce.

"That," Anderson said, "would distribute more evenly the available supply of meat and prevent feeder lots (where cattle are fed to shortages in territories now served only by Federally inspected packers."

Would Guarantee Price

3. Stimulate the movement to proper weight for slaughter) by guaranteeing a better price to feeders without boosting the retail price of meat.

"That would mean an additional Government subsidy at feeder lots," said Anderson.

4. Investigate a better distribution of cattle to markets to equalize the meat supply.

"The river markets—Chicago, St. Louis, etc.—are getting an ample supply of beef while some inland markets are far short of demand," Anderson explained. "We'll suggest that OPA investigate transportation facilities to see if a better spread of beef marketing can't be obtained."

Plenty On The Ranges

Anderson said there is plenty of beef on the ranges now, but that feeder lots are having trouble.

Centering his attention on the cases of independent packers whose business has multiplied, Anderson declared:

"The black market doesn't need to be controlled at the corner market.

"The supplier of black-market beef must be stopped because he, by selling above ceilings, is keeping the entire meat market so high that legitimate packers find it difficult to operate."

Warning On Sugar

Meanwhile, Representative Johnman (R., Mich.), speaking for the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, told the House yesterday that "the worst sugar shortage of the entire emergency period" is ahead because of "present Federal Government policies."

He cautioned that unless remedial steps are taken a black market may develop that would prevent housewives from using their sugar ration stamps "in the weeks immediately ahead."

Truman Moving Cautiously On War Issues

Washington, April 20 (AP)—President Truman is moving cautiously into Franklin D. Roosevelt's seat on the council of highest Allied military strategy. His weight is likely to be felt in Pacific decisions.

Even before V-E day comes, Mr. Truman may be called upon to review the strategy for defeating Japan that undoubtedly was discussed at Yalta by his predecessor and Prime Minister Churchill, if not Premier Stalin also.

May Call Leaders

In this connection it would not be surprising to Washington observers if the new President called Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur home for personal conferences before the final assault on Japan.

President Roosevelt arranged for Nimitz and MacArthur to share command for the on-to-Tokyo drive. There are no indications that Mr. Truman plans to disturb this setup. Consequently, he may want to have the views of the field leaders as well as those of the Allied high command members here.

Two Views

Generally there are two schools of thought in Washington about the quickest way of subduing the Japanese.

One of these favors a direct, all-out assault on the Jap islands.

The other apparently calls for a landing on the China coast, starving Japan by blockade and destroying its factories and cities by bombing.

The high command will have to decide, if it has not already done so, what method is to be used. It is in such a decision that Mr. Truman is likely to play a part.

Truman's Role

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This does not mean, the President's friends said, that he will ever overrule a decision reached unanimously, or nearly so, by the military leaders. But if they disagree, Mr. Truman will have to decide.

Mr. Truman is said to recognize that his chief responsibility as commander in chief lies in the Pacific, since the strategy that has taken Allied troops to the doors of Berlin was decided on long ago.

The Russian Puzzle

In the Pacific, however, Russia's attitude toward entering the war with Japan remains publicly unknown. American military leaders who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt to Yalta naturally know of any agreements made and the strategy mapped there.

But the possibility remains that Mr. Roosevelt and Stalin came to some understandings of their own in at least two conferences they were reported to have held with none of their advisers present.

Most persons in official Washington believe that Russia's recent deunuciation of her neutrality treaty with Japan means she will enter the war against the Japanese. However, there may have been no such understanding. That subject is considered certain to be discussed with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov when he comes here this week end.

Dewey Urges Unity In Cause Of Peace

New York, April 20 (AP)—Unity of the American people in the cause of peace is asked by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who says the nation's citizens must "strengthen the hand of our new President" and of delegates to the San Francisco conference.

The 1944 Republican presidential nominee, speaking here last night at the opening of an exhibition under auspices of the Jewish Labor Committee, said that national unity must be behind our delegation so that "with firmness and foresight they will bring to the conference at San Francisco the unanimous determination of our nation for a lasting peace."

Roosevelt Policy Nets Foundation $560,000

New York, April 20 (AP)—*The Eastern Underwriter*, a weekly insurance newspaper, said today the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation was beneficiary of a $560,000 life-insurance policy taken out on the late President Roosevelt in 1930.

The magazine said Keith Morgan, a Foundation vice president and close friend of the late President, conceived the idea for the policy and arranged that premiums be paid by a group interested in Warm Springs.

Morgan placed the policy with twelve companies when Roosevelt was Governor of New York. Morgan's office said five of the companies already had settled claims.

Hitler Speech Missed Air

New York, April 20 (AP)—Paul Joseph Goebbels's speech to the German people last night in honor of Hitler's 56th birthday was not heard in many parts of Berlin because of an unexpected cut in the city's electric power, the German Transocean news agency said today.

"The Berlin population, in its air raid shelters during the alert sounded this morning, is reading the speech," Transocean said in a broadcast heard by the FCC.

Freed Officer Spurns Chance to Come Home

Tells Wife He'll Avenge Nazi Slayers of Friends

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP).—Lieutenant W. Whitney Smith, who has never seen his eighteen-month-old twins, isn't ready to come home.

Liberated by the Russians after seven months as a prisoner of the Germans, the lieutenant wrote his wife: "Although the only thing that kept me going in prison was the thought of coming back to you and the twins, I have decided nevertheless to stay and finish the job."

His reason for staying is what happened when he was taken prisoner last June.

"We were snipers up front," he wrote. "There were only three of us. We had used up all our ammunition. We could only wait. We came out with our hands in the air. And then the Germans shot down the other two men."

They were Lieutenant Smith's best friends.

HERALD-TRIBUNE WINS AYER AWARD

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—(AP) The New York Herald-Tribune today won for the third time the F. Wayland Ayer cup, highest recognition in the 15th annual exhibition of newspaper typography conducted by the N. W. Ayer & Son inc., advertising firm.

The award is made for excellence in typography, makeup, presswork and paper-saving use of type and format, the company announced. Last year's winner was the Chicago Sun.

The Tribune, chosen from more than 1,000 entries of english-language dailies, also took first place in 1939 and 1941. The cup now becomes the paper's permanent possession.

Honorable mentions were awarded to papers in the following circulation and format groups:

Standard-size papers of more than 50,000 circulation: Christian Science Monitor, Boston, first; New York Times, second; Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., third.

From 10,000 to 50,000 circulation: The Iron Mountain News, Iron Mountain, Mich., first; Rutland Herald, Rutland, Vt., second; Dayton Journal, Dayton, Ohio, third.

Less than 10,000 circulation: Morristown, N. J., Daily Record, first; Salinas Californian, Salinas, Calif., second; Virginia Daily Enterprise, Virginia, Minn., third.

Tabloids, regardless of circulation: News, Washington, D. C.

Commenting on the exhibition, H. A. Batten, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, said "today the saving of paper continues to be one of the gravest problems facing us. It is nothing short of remarkable that the papers have been able to maintain and in many cases even improve, their physical appearance and readability."

Judges were Frank Luther Mott, dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism; Harry Hansen, literary editor, New York World-Telegram; Bennett Cerf, author and publisher, and Lucian Bernhard, type designer and poster artist.

Publisher Knight Son Killed In Ambush In Germany

Akron, Ohio, April 20 (AP)—First Lieutenant John S. Knight, Jr., son of John S. Knight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and publisher of the Knight newspapers, was killed March 29 in a German ambush near Muenster.

The announcement was withheld from publication several weeks so no hint would be given the 22-year-old officer's wife until after a child was born.

One Of Patrol Survives

Mrs. Knight, the former Dorothy Elizabeth Wells, of Columbus, Ga., whom Lieutenant Knight married while in parachute training at Fort Benning, Ga., became mother of a son, John S. Knight 3d, two weeks after her husband's death in action.

Knight newspapers include the Chicago *Daily News*, Detroit *Free Press*, Miami *Herald* and Akron *Beacon Journal*.

Front dispatches reported Lieutenant Knight and a reconnaissance of four men were ambushed two miles in front of American infantry lines during the 17th Air borne Division's drive on Muenster, capital of the German province of Westphalia.

Only one of the party, Pfc. Earl Holcomb, 25, of Fola, W.Va., escaped to give an account of the ambush.

Hit From All Sides

According to a Chicago *Daily News* dispatch, Holcomb said that the Germans, armed with light machine guns and grenades, held their fire until Knight's party, riding in an unarmored jeep, passed the first of their concealed positions. Then they opened fire from all sides.

"We never had a chance," said Holcomb.

"We hit the ditches but they were shallow and gave us no protection. I saw that we were all going to be wiped out, but Lieutenant Knight was firing his tommy gun and the rest of us fought back as well as we could. But they were well dug in. The fight lasted about five minutes."

Saved By Smoke Screen

Holcomb, realizing at the end of that interval that all the party had been killed but himself, took advantage of the smoke screen of a German hand grenade to leave the ditch and run across the road behind some houses.

He made his way to the shelter of a railroad embankment. Eluding pursuers, he reached the Allied infantry lines.

'Curfew Boosts Absenteeism'

Cleveland, April 20 (AP)—Despite the amusement curfew, six local war plants reported more absenteeism last month than in February, a survey by the Associated Industries of Cleveland showed today.

"The influence of the curfew, if there was any, was to increase absenteeism slightly," the organization's report declared.

The survey, covering 177 factories employing 79,669 workers, showed that 119,786 man-days were lost through absenteeism last month, with an average absent rate of 5.493 per cent. The February rate was 5.239 per cent.

Plants scheduling less than 10,000 man-days per month reported an absentee rate of 5.519 per cent and larger factories one of 5.487. Both were higher than comparable February figures.

Absenteeism was greater among women workers than among men, the survey revealed. The large plants reported a 4.342 per cent rate for males, against 7.061 per cent for females. In smaller factories, the rates were 4.794 per cent for men and 7.882 per cent for women.

League Of Nations Chief 'Bumped' Off Airliner

Atlanta, April 20 (AP)—Dr. Carl J. Hambro, of Norway, president of the League of Nations, spent two and a half sleepless hours at municipal airport here today after being "bumped" off an airliner by priorities while en route to Washington from Birmingham.

Eastern Airlines said Dr. Hambro was given passage later in the day.

A former president of the Norwegian Storthing, the nation's legislative body, Dr. Hambro arrived in the United States a few days ago to attend the San Francisco conference.

Nazi Prisoners Get 5 Years for Sabotage

Fort Smith, Ark., April 20 (A. P.).—Two German prisoners of war were found guilty of sabotage and sentenced to five years in prison by a Camp Chaffee court martial yesterday.

The prisoners, Heinz Bartel, 19 years old, and Heinrich Wideman, 20, were convicted on charges of damaging thirty-five truck tires by puncturing them with nails.

New President Likes Farming Best

This is the last of several stories on the life of President Truman, written by George K. Wallace, of the Kansas City Star, a long-time friend of the new Chief Executive.

By George K. Wallace

Independence, Mo., April 20 (AP). President Harry Truman knows banking, farming, the Army, business and politics equally well, but his heart is on the farm.

Curiously, although most of Truman's 60 years have been spent in city and town homes, he thinks of himself as a country boy. He has known at least six homes.

When Truman was 8, his parents moved from the farm to Independence, where they bought a home and the senior Truman bought and sold, and sometimes fed, live stock for a dozen years from 1890 to 1902. Truman attended the Nolan, Columbian and the Ott schools in Independence, missing part of his third grade year because of diphtheria and skipping the fifth and part of the seventh grades.

"That was because he was so smart the teachers promoted him," his mother said today.

Filing Clerk In Bank

In 1902 the Trumans moved to Kansas City and young Truman, who had spent most of the past year as a clerk for a construction gang on the Santa Fe Railroad, began work as a filing clerk in the Bank of Commerce, later shifting to the Union National Bank. He worked in these banks for four years, learning banking fundamentals.

It was in these years that Truman started taking piano lessons under Mrs. E. C. White, whose husband was superintendent of the Kansas City school system for 32 years. He studied with her five years, becoming an accomplished pianist and acquiring a deep love for music.

His parents returned in 1904 to the Grandview farm to help his grandmother, Mrs. Solomon Young, and his uncle, Harrison Young, manage the 600-acre tract which came into the family's possession in 1867.

Named For Uncle

Truman was named for his uncle Harrison, the name being altered slightly. The S in his name stands both for Shipp (Anderson Shipp Truman, born in 1815, was Truman's grandfather), and Solomon Young, his maternal grandfather.

All four of Truman's grandparents came from Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1842, and settled in Jackson county before Kansas City existed. They were farmers in Kentucky and they took up farms in Missouri, Solomon Young eventually acquiring 1,600 acres.

Both of Truman's parents were born on farms in what is now the midtown residential district of Kansas City, John Anderson Truman in 1851 and Mary Ellen Young Truman on November 25, 1852. After the Civil War border warfare that tore Jackson county to bits, the Youngs returned to the farm, buying the Truman farm of today in 1867.

Parents Take Over Farm

Truman's parents took over management of this farm in 1904 with the two younger children, J. Vivien and Mary, and in 1906 Truman asked the older son, Harry S., to come to the farm and help him operate it. Truman resigned his $100-a-month bank clerkship to do it.

"It was on the farm that Harry got all his common sense. He didn't get it in town," his mother says today.

Truman's brother Vivien married and moved to another farm in 1911, and the senior Truman died in 1914. The farm had changed somewhat in appearance since it came into the family. The house had burned in 1892 and a cottage had been built. Today the old barn is the only remaining structure of earlier days.

On Farm Until 1917

Truman and his mother and sister operated the 600-acre tract from 1906 to April, 1917, and it was then that Truman acquired his deep love for the soil. About 200 acres was in pasture and the rest under cultivation, much of it in corn. Truman took a fancy to Hampshire hogs and raised them in large numbers. He also fed cattle by the thousand, marketing them in near-by Kansas City.

Truman came back to the farm after World War I only briefly. He was mustered out in May, 1919, and married in June. His mother-in-law, Mrs. David W. Wallace, a widow, asked the Trumans to live with her in the big fourteen-room house that her father had built during the Civil War. Truman has made his home there since, and this promises to be the Little White House of his Administration. It has numerous gables and wings, a large front porch around two sides, and is surrounded by trees and shrubbery.

Mother At Grandview

Truman's mother and sister live today in a cottage a block from the short main street of Grandview (population 600), and a mile from the farm where the brother lives. The family is closely knit, visiting back and forth almost daily. Mrs. Truman complains that she can't read like she used to, and misses many of the things being said about her son.

"I never thought he would be President, but he'll be a good one," she says briskly.

"I didn't ever want him to be

President, nor for that matter Vice President either. But he's a good man, and has a lot of common sense and he'll do the best job he knows how."

"Harry always insisted on fair play. He started wearing glasses when he was 9 so he couldn't play many of the games the other youngsters did in Independence in those days. For that reason he became the umpire in baseball and football games and always insisted on fair play and in accordance with the rules. He has been that way all his life.

"Habit For Books"

"He began to read when he was just a little fellow and acquired a great habit for books. He was always around the library."

Truman's wife was his childhood sweetheart, but they didn't marry until he was 35.

"Maybe she wouldn't have him before that," his mother says now.

They became engaged when he left for war, and Independence folks tell you today Truman almost missed the train. He was that busy telling his sweetheart good-by, and getting her assurances she would wait for him.

"Average" is the word that comes nearest to describing Truman and his whole Middle Western background.

REDS SEND SHIP LOADED WITH RICH CARGO TO PARLEY

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20—(AP) Russia has sent to San Francisco an entertainment ship well loaded with a cargo of caviar, vodka and other makings of many gay Soviet parties during the United Nations conference.

It seems certain that the Russian delegation, despite the reserved face it is expected to turn to the public, will set the entertainment pace for the parley, which opens next Wednesday, April 25.

Fifty members of the Russian group arrived last night in three airplanes. They are among the first to get here in force except for experts and aides of the United States delegation. Other groups poured into the city today and the inflow is due to reach full volume by Sunday night.

Approximately 5,000 persons are expected for the conference. This means a jammed city despite the steps taken to keep non-conference visitors out of town. At the moment there is plenty of food and drink. Cigarettes are available to a hotel patron who shows his room key at the newsstand in the lobby.

Also at the moment there are more empty hotel rooms in San Francisco than since the war began. All reservations except for the conference were cut out April 15 and people who had no urgent business here were told to stay away. This has worked so well that one tavern keep complained today his business is off 20 per cent.

Police made pre-conference raids to reduce crooks' activities.

The ship which Moscow sent to the city is the 2,153-ton Smolny, built at Leningrad in 1929. It has capacity for 138 passengers, including 28 first class. There were reports, now denied, that it was to have been used as delegation headquarters.

Under leadership of Foreign Commissar Molotov, on whom much of the success of the conference depends, the Russians will live at one of this wealthy city's finest hotels.

The Russians are a constant source of conversation among early conference arrivals—with subjects ranging from their plans for entertainment to their serious political purposes. The question people ask is: if things don't go the way they like will the Soviets up anchor and sail away?

Dutch Admiral Favors Pacific Bases for U. S.

Helfrich Wants Japan Kept in Check for All Time

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Conrad Emil Lambert Helfrich, commander in chief of the Netherlands military forces in the Far East, advocated today American retention of Pacific bases to insure that the Japanese will be crushed for all time.

"The United States, I believe, has to keep as many bases in the Pacific as will enable them to command the sea and air in the Pacific from now on," he said.

Vice-Admiral Helfrich arrived here today to serve as one of his country's delegates to the World Security Conference.

BRITISH AUTHOR RAPS HOLLYWOOD MOVIES

HOLLYWOOD, April 20 — (AP) The movie industry stood up bravely tonight in the face of another blast at its products—this one by the British author, J. B. Priestley.

Mr. Priestley, in London, described American movies as "trash," and also "drivel."

General reaction here was that, compared to some of the comments aimed at Hollywood by such distinguished critics as George Bernard Shaw, Mr. P. displayed charming restraint.

Officials response was lacking, however, possibly because Hollywood long ago learned to roll with a punch and stagger on, making as many pictures as it can like "Wilson" or "Going My Way."

Ventura Plane Crash Kills Six

An Aleutian Base, April 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Turbulent winds wafted a Navy Ventura combat plane back into the air as it attempted to land, and it crashed into the nearby bay killing six flyers including the pilot, Lieut. (j. g.) James E. Patton of Woodbury, N. J., who had told friends he was a relative of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton, leader of the Third Army

LONDON APRIL 20,(AP)- THE RAF'S NEW 22,000 POUND VOLCANO BOMB WHICH WIPED OUT A TINY ISLAND IN THEIR FIRST TEST WERE DROPPED ON THE NAZI-HELD ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND IN THE NORTH SEA YESTERDAY THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED.

HELIGOLAND IS A TINY I AND,COVERING ONLY A LITTLE OVER ONE FIFTH OF A SQUARE MILE,BUT THE GERMANS HAD TURNED IT INTO A FIRST CLASS NAVAL BASE GUARDING THE SEA APPROACHES OF NORTHERN GERMANY AND SOUTHERN DENMARK. A TWENTY FOOT STEEL WALL WAS BUILT AROUND THE ENTIRE ISLAND FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE SEA.

IT WAS HEAVILY BOMBED TWICE BY THE RAF IN THE LAST 48 HOURS AND BOMBERS OF THE COASTAL COMMAND KEPT UP THE ATTACKS ON SHIPPING AROUND THE ISLAND DURING THE NIGHT.

THE ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND IS NOT A GREAT DEAL LARGER THAN THE UNINHABITED GRANITE ISLET OFF THE BRITISH COAST WHICH THE 11 TON BOMBS BLASTED OUT OF EXISTENCE IN THEIR FIRST DRESS REHEARSAL. THERE WAS NO HINT AS TO THE RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S ATTACK IN WHICH 12,000 POUND BLOCKBUSTERS WERE ALSO USED IN TODAY'S AIRMINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

APR JAMESON 01405 TPK 1945

30-24-24989

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE FEDERAL COUNCIL HAD ORDERED THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND CLOSED TO PREVENT "POSSIBLE MASS ATTEMPTS OF GERMAN REFUGEES TO ENTER THE COUNTRY."

APL CHAMBERLAINS 02333--JA APR 20 1945

BIRMINGHAM, ENG., APRIL 20-(AP)-ARTHUR W. KEEP, WEALTHY EXPORTER WHO DIED LAST NOVEMBER, LEFT THE BULK OF HIS FORTUNE OF MORE THAN $600,000 TO THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM FOR SPORTS FIELDS, SWIMMING POOLS AND BUS AND TROLLEY SHELTERS.

ASSOCIATES RECALLED TODAY THAT HE NEVER HAD SHOWN ANY INTEREST IN SPORTS, NEVER LEARNED TO SWIM AND NEVER RODE A BUS.

APL DENNEHYS 00435 JB 11PEW

B61
SPORTS (280)
LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-SIX SOLDIERS AND TWO SAILORS, SURVIVORS OF ELIMINATIONS WHICH BEGAN WITH MORE THAN 100 ENTRIES, WON BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TONIGHT IN EIGHT WEIGHT DIVISIONS.
LEO MATRICIANNI, A 210-POUND CORPORAL FROM BALTIMORE, OUTPOINTED ANOTHER CORPORAL, WILLARD REED, FORMER GOLDEN GLOVES CHAMP FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IN THE HEAVYWEIGHT FINAL OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES TOURNAMENT. WITH A 15-POUND ADVANTAGE, THE BALTIMOREAN BULLED HIS WAY TO VICTORY, DEPENDING MOSTLY ON INFIGHTING TO OFFSET REED'S LEFT JABS.
FINAL SUMMARIES:
BANTAMWEIGHT--PFC HOWARD MORENO, SANTA BARBARA, CAL., OUTPOINTED CPL.BABE LABUTTA, UNIONTOWN, PA.
FEATHERWEIGHT--SGT.RAY WYZYKIEWICZ, BUFFALO, N.Y., OUTPOINTED PFC VICE PADILLA, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.
LIGHTWEIGHT--PFC HERBIT WILLIAMS, NEW ORLEANS, LA., KNOCKED OUT CPL.TRINIDAD MARQUEZ, EL PASO, TEX., IN FIRST ROUND.
JUNIOR WELTERWEIGHT--LEE WALKER, S/2C, BALTIMORE, MD., OUTPOINTED SGT.AL DEACON, PROVIDENCE, R.I.
SENIOR WELTERWEIGHT--T/5 WILLIE WRIGHT, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, OUTPOINTED PVT.NICK GUAGLIARDO, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MIDDLEWEIGHT--ROY CHAMBERS, S/1C, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., OUTPOINTED TOMMY CARBONARD, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT--SGT.AARON KAHN, BROOKLYN, N.Y., OUTPOINTED JIMMY WADE, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.
HEAVYWEIGHT--CPL.LEO MATRICIANNI, BALTIMORE, MD., OUTPOINTED CPL. WILLARD REED, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
QQ1002PEW

APR 21 1945

A97 (190)
WITH RUSSIAN
LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV, SAID BY BERLIN TO HAVE BEEN SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY AS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHTING ON BERLIN'S APPROACHES, MAY BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL RED ARMY OPERATIONS BETWEEN CZAVQMVQ.NIYNLOVV

APPROACHES, MAY BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL RED ARMY OPERATIONS BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE BALTIC, OBSERVERS BELIEVED TODAY.
THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE'S REFERENCE TO A "CENTRAL GROUP OF ARMIES" OPERATING AGAINST BERLIN AND ITS NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FLANKS, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL DESIGNATION BY INDIVIDUAL ARMY GROUPS, LED TO SPECULATION IN LONDON THAT THE SUCCESSFUL SOVIET MARSHAL MAY HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED OVER-ALL DIRECTION OF THE ENTIRE OPERATION. THIS IS AIMED AT A QUICK LINKUP WITH THE ALLIES AND THE JOINT LIQUIDATION OF FINAL GERMAN RESISTANCE.
MILITARY OBSERVERS ATTACHED SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO A POLISH ORDER OF THE DAY DATED MONDAY WHICH REFERRED TO ZHUKOV AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF POLISH FORCES OPERATING WITH THE RED ARMY ON BOTH THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVER SECTORS.
IF ZHUKOV HAS BEEN MADE SUPREME RUSSIAN COMMANDER, HIS CENTRAL GROUPING POSSIBLY INCLUDES HIS OWN FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN GROUP; ALL OR PART OF MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASILEVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY; MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, AND MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN GROUP.
JS938PEW

A91
LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-BRITAIN TODAY COMPLETED ITS THIRD WEEK OF FREEDOM FROM ENEMY AIR OR V-WEAPON ATTACK.
THE GERMAN V-BOMB WAR FELL FLAT AFTER ALLIED AIR ATTACKS CUT RAILWAYS INTO HOLLAND AND CANADIAN TROOPS SINCE THEN HAVE OVERRUN ONE LAUNCHING SITE AFTER ANOTHER.
MK743AEW

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-GERMANY WAS BOMBED THIS MORNING FOR THE EIGHTH STRAIGHT DAY AND 85TH TIME THIS YEAR BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FOLLOWING ANOTHER DOUBLE NIGHT RAID ON BERLIN BY RAF MOSQUITOS.
THE FIRST WAVE OF RAF PLANES WHICH HIT THE GERMAN CAPITAL TOOK OFF FROM BRITISH BASES. THE SECOND HOPPED OFF FROM ADVANCED AIRFIELDS ON THE CONTINENT.
JP654AEW

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL RADIO STATION, THE POWERFUL DEUTSCHLANDSENDER, WHICH IS BELIEVED LOCATED IN THE BERLIN SUBURB OF KOENIGSWUSTERHAUSEN, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL, HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FOR NEARLY 20 HOURS UP TO EARLY AFTERNOON TODAY.

N955AEW

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE FEDERAL COUNCIL HAD ORDERED THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND CLOSED TO PREVENT "POSSIBLE MASS ATTEMPTS OF GERMAN REFUGEES TO ENTER THE COUNTRY."

N907AEW

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT MOSCOW YESTERDAY, EXPRESSED HOPE FOR A "WISE AND LASTING PEACE" AMONG NATIONS, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY.

N908AEW

APR 21 1945

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-BRITISH NOVELIST J.B.PRIESTLEY TOLD A LONDON LUNCHEON GROUP TODAY IT MADE HIS BLOOD BOIL TO THINK OF ENGLISH PEOPLE GOING TO AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES AND BEING OBLIGED "TO SIT THROUGH TRASH THAT WAS NEVER MEANT FOR THEM, BUT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE MIDDLE WEST."

"THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE IS AS GOOD AS OURS AND THEY HAVE A GREAT DEAL TO SHOW US AND TEACH US, BUT I WOULD STOP THIS AMERICAN SUPPLY OF FILM DRIVEL," PRIESTLEY SAID.

U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE'S CONTRIBUTION TO BERLIN'S DOOM HAS BEEN 51,385,550 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS DROPPED WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS IN 19 ATTACKS BY FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS SINCE MARCH 4, 1944, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JS942PEW

SUCH A REPORT, IT WAS ARGUED, WOULD OUTWEIGH TECHNICAL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG THE ASSEMBLED DELEGATES AND STIFFEN THE NEW LEAGUE'S DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN GUARANTEES AGAINST FUTURE GERMAN AGGRESSION.

MAJ.GEN.SIR EDWARD SPEARS, UNTIL RECENTLY BRITISH MINISTER TO SYRIA, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT ALL PERPETRATORS OF ATROCITIES BE CONFINED ON A DESERT ISLAND FOR THE REST OF THEIR LIVES WITH SUFFICIENT "BUT NOT EXCESSIVE" RATIONS.

HE URGED ALSO IN A SPEECH THAT THE RATIONS OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR BE REDUCED TO "SUBSISTANCE LEVEL".

IN ADDITION TO THIS ROCKET-PROPULSION BOMB THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE LAST WEEK USED A NEW FIRE BOMB ON THE GERMAN HOLDOUT GARRISONS IN THE BORDEAUX AREA ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC COAST. THIS FIRE BOMB RESEMBLES THE EXTRA GAS TANKS CARRIED BY PLANES IN THEIR WINGS.

THE AMERICAN SPECIAL AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING SECTION HAS ALSO BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE P-38 FIGHTER PLANE INTO A HIGH ALTITUDE PRECISION BOMBER KNOWN AS "DROOP SNOOT."

THE NEW ROCKET-PROPELLED HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMB CAN BE PACKED LIKE ORDINARY BOMBS. WHEN IT IS RELEASED AND STRAIGHTENED OUT IN FLIGHT, A SPECIAL FUSE SETS OFF THE ROCKET CHARGE. ACCORDING TO EXPERTS WHO HAVE SEEN THIS BOMB ON THE PRACTICE RANGE, IT MAINTAINS PERFECT STABILITY DURING FLIGHT.

JS414PEW

IT CALLED FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE SOVIET-ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, SAYING: "LET IT BE NOT FORGOTTEN THAT IN THE YEARS LEADING UP TO THE WAR THE TORIES WERE SO SCARED OF RUSSIA THAT THEY MISSED THE CHANCE TO ESTABLISH A PARTNERSHIP THAT MIGHT WELL HAVE PREVENTED THE WAR."

THE PARTY'S SPOKESMEN BACKED THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION, URGED PROMOTION OF "MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND CORDIAL COOPERATION" BETWEEN THE DOMINIONS AND RECOMMENDED THE "ADVANCEMENT OF INDIA TO A RESPONSIBLE SELF-GOVERNMENT POSITION AND A PROGRAM OF PLANNED PROGRESS FOR OUR COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES."

THE DOMESTIC PROGRAM WRAPPED UP MANY OF THE PARTY'S LONGTIME OBJECTIVES WITH THE ASSERTION: "THE PRICE OF SO CALLED ECONOMIC FREEDOM FOR THE FEW IS TOO HIGH IF IT IS BOUGHT AT THE COST OF IDLENESS AND MISERY FOR MILLIONS."

AMONG THE OBJECTIVES ARE FULL EMPLOYMENT OF ALL NATIONAL RESOURCES, LAND, MATERIAL, AND MANPOWER; THE MAINTENANCE OF A HIGH AND CONSTANT PURCHASING POWER, GOVERNMENT CONTROL ON THE LOCATION OF ALL NEW INDUSTRIES TO ELIMINATE "DEPRESSED AREAS," AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE DECLARATION SPECIFICALLY CALLED FOR:

(1) PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL FUEL, IRON, STEEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

(2) PUBLIC SUPERVISION OF MONOPOLIES AND CARTELS.

(3) GOVERNMENT HELP TO PLACE EXPORT TRADE ON ITS FEET.

(4) ENFORCEMENT OF ECONOMIC CONTROLS TO PREVENT A SHORT POST-WAR BOOM WHICH WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A COLLAPSE.

(5) RETENTION OF CONTROLS OVER RENT AND THE OTHER NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

(6) A PLANNED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO ENSURE A FAIR RETURN FOR THE FARMER AND THE PRODUCTION OF AS MUCH HOMEGROWN FOOD AS POSSIBLE.

JS439PEW

B24 (CSEG) (360)
BY E.V.W. JONES

CANTERBURY, ENGLAND, APRIL 20-(AP)-A HANDSOMELY BLACKENED EYE DISPLAYED BY AN ANGEL-FACED CHOIRBOY AND AN OUTBURST BY A WHITEHAIRED WOMAN AGAINST POMP AND CEREMONY IN WARTIME GAVE A DOWN-TO-EARTH TOUCH TO THE HIGH PAGEANTRY SURROUNDING THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY YESTERDAY.

THE CHOIR BOY MARCHED WITH 50 OTHERS THROUGH ANCIENT AND STATELY CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL IN PROCESSIONS ESCORTING THE NEW PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND TO THE HIGH ALTAR TO RECEIVE HIS PASTORAL STAFF AND AGAIN TO THE MARBLE CHAIR OF ST.AUGUSTINE TO BE ENTHRONED AS ARCHBISHOP.

THE LAD'S PRAYER-CLASPED HANDS AND HIGHPITCHED BOYISH VOICE FITTED PERFECTLY INTO THE SETTING, BUT FAR FROM ANGELIC WAS THE SHINER WHICH SOMEONE HAD HUNG ON HIM NOT LONG BEFORE THE PAGEANTRY BEGAN.

THE UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN'S OUTBURST AGAINST THE LAVISH DISPLAY OF SILVER AND GOLD EMBROIDERED ROBES WORN BY THE CLERGY "WHILE OUR BOYS ARE FIGHTING" WAS SILENCED BY HER QUICK AND EFFICIENT EJECTION.

THE OUTBURST CAME DURING THE HUSH AS THE NEW ARCHBISHOP, GEOFFREY FRANCIS FISHER, WAS APPROACHING THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL THRONE TO BE SEATED. SO SPEEDILY WAS IT QUELLED, HOWEVER, THAT PROBABLY ONLY A FEW OF THE 3,000 OR MORE PERSONS CROWDING THE CATHEDRAL KNEW ABOUT IT.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, ANCIENT CATHEDRALS SUCH AS THAT AT CANTERBURY ARE NOT DESIGNED SO AS TO PERMIT A VERY GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS TO OBTAIN A GOOD VIEW OF THE SPECTACLES WHICH TAKE PLACE

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IN THEM.
THOSE IN THE CHOICE SPOT--THE QUIRE, WHERE THE PRINCIPAL CEREMONY TOOK PLACE--COULD SEE MOST OF THE PAGEANTRY THAT GOES WITH THE SOLEMN RITUAL OF ENTHRONEMENT BUT MISSED A BREATH-TAKING FEATURE: THE BLARING TRUMPETS AND MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION THAT MARKED THE NEW ARCHBISHOP'S ENTRY INTO THE CATHEDRAL AND LATER HIS ENTHRONEMENT.

B25 (CSEG)
PERSONS IN THE NAVE SAW THE PROCESSION ENTER THE HUGE CHURCH AND THE ENTHRONEMENT, BUT MISSED THE RITES IN THE QUIRE.
A NUMBER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE AMONG THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES, THOUGH SOME WERE DISAPPOINTED AT BEING UNABLE TO OBTAIN A BETTER VANTAGE POINT.
"I HAD A FINE VIEW OF THE TOWERING STONE COLUMNS MOST OF THE TIME," SAID R.M.KNAPP (RANK UNGIVEN) OF 1846 SPRUCE ST., BERKLEY, CALIF., "BUT PEOPLE WERE HELPFUL AND CALLED ME WHEN THEY COULD SEE SOMETHING HIDDEN FROM ME."
KNAPP'S BUDDY, SG.J.W.STEPHENSON OF 192 MAIN ST., HAYWARD, CALIF, THOUGHT THE CEREMONY WAS "ENGLAND AT ITS BEST DISPLAYING A TRADITION WORTH SEEING."
M545AEW

ADD LONDON "GEE"

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THE BIG SHIPS BOMBED IN PERFECT VISIBILITY AND FIGHTER PILOTS INDICATED THERE WAS ALMOST NO OPPOSITION FROM THE NAZI AIR FORCE. ENEMY RADIO ACCOUNTS INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE MAKING A DESPERATE STAND AGAINST RUSSIAN PLANES DIRECTLY OVER BERLIN. A TOTAL OF 3,054 NAZI PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY ALLIED PILOTS ALONE IN THE PAST 12 DAYS.
OTHER RAIL YARDS AND FACILITIES POUNDED BY THE FORTRESSES WERE SEDNIN, 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN; NAUEN, 11 MILES NORTHWEST; WUSTERMARK, SEVEN MILES WEST; NEURUPPIN, 26 MILES NORTHWEST, AND OFT-BOMBED ORANIENBURG, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL.
(APPARENTLY THE AMERICAN BOMBERS DID NOT ATTEMPT TO ATTACK TARGETS EAST OF THE CAPITAL FOR FEAR OF HITTING SOVIET FORCES SWARMING TOWARD BERLIN'S OUTSKIRTS.)
HUNDREDS OF ALLIED MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS BASED ON THE CONTINENT ALSO STRUCK CLOSE TO THE RAMPARTS OF BERLIN, SLASHED DOWN THROUGH THE "WAIST" BETWEEN AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS AND FANNED OUT IN THE NAZIS' SOUTHERN "DEATH STAND" REGION IN BAVARIA.
MORE THAN 200 LIBERATORS FROM BRITAIN ALSO STRUCK THROUGH THE MUNICH-PRAGUE AREA, BOMBING RAIL TARGETS AT ZWIESEL, 50 MILES EAST OF REGENSBURG; MUHLDORF, 45 MILES EAST OF MUNICH; IRRENLOHE, 30 MILES NORTH OF REGENSBURG, AND KLATOVY, 25 MILES SOUTH OF PILSEN.
A FORCE OF 800 MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS ACCOMPANIED THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, BREAKING OFF THEIR ESCORT DUTIES TO SPRAY ANYTHING THAT MOVED BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES WITH MACHINEGUN AND CANNON. LIGHTNINGS FROM ITALY ALSO PENETRATED HITLER'S SOUTHERN REDOUBT, ATTACKING THE MAIN RAIL LINE FROM INNSBRUECK IN AUSTRIA TO ROSENHEIM, 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MUNICH.
IS4OORDH

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-GERMAN STEEL EXPERTS SAY THAT THE VIRTUAL FLATTENING OF THE GREAT STEEL CITY OF DUESSELDORF, GERMANY'S PITTSBURGH, CONTRIBUTED AT LEAST 50 PER CENT TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT.
THIS OPINION WAS EXPRESSED BY SEVERAL ARMAMENT MEN AND TECHNICAL DIRECTORS OF GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRIES WHEN THEY WERE INTERVIEWED BY RAF INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS DURING AN INSPECTION OF THE ONCE GREAT STEEL CITY. THE RAF OFFICERS SAID THAT THE VISIT FURNISHED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT THE PERSISTENT BOMBING OF GERMAN INDUSTRY IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR LOST THE NAZIS THE HEADSTART THAT THEIR INDUSTRY ORIGINALLY HADJM
A FORMER DIRECTOR OF GERMANY'S STEEL COMBINE TOLD THEM THAT "IF YOU HAD STARTED BOMBING A YEAR LATER, THE WESTWALL WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN PIERCED".
THIS DIRECTOR WAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN CHARGE OF 17,000 WORKERS WHO FORGED ARMS IN THREE HUGE PLANTS OF THE RHEIN-METALL BORSIG WORKS. TODAY HIS WORKS ARE SMASHED, HIS FURNACES HAVE COLLAPSED AND HIS RESEARCH LABORATORIES HAVE BEEN WRECKED. AROUND THE WRECKED WORKS THERE ARE STILL A NUMBER OF HEAVY GUNS AND PILLBOXES WITH TWO FOOT STEEL WALLS WEIGHING SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS. THESE GUNS WERE ALL ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED WITHIN THEIR TURRETS AND WERE DESIGNED FOR USE IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE. HOWEVER, THE FACTORY WAS WRECKED BEFORE THEY COULD BE DELIVERED. ONE FACTORY ALONE KEPT OVER 1000 FIREMEN EMPLOYED ON A PERMANENT BASIS TO COPE WITH THE FIREBOMBS THAT WERE SHOWERED ON THE PLANT BY THE RAF.
SUMMING UP THE EFFECT OF THE ALLIED AIR ATTACKS UPON GERMAN INDUSTRY, THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NAZI WAR INDUSTRY SYNDICATE SAID: "THROUGH BOMBING GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION WAS REDUCED FROM 20,000,000 TONS A YEAR TO NIL BETWEEN 1942 AND 1945. BOMBING OF THE RAILWAYS AND CANAL SYSTEM WAS MOSTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REDUCTION IN THE BEGINNING UNTIL THE PLANTS THEMSELVES WERE DESTROYED OR STARVED FOR LACK OF THE NECESSARY RAW MATERIALS."
W1040AEW

Paris, April 20-(AP)-the first canadian tugboats placed at the disposal of france to help in the transportation of food arrived in paris today towing a seven-barge train christened "president roosevelt."

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other canadian tugs pulling barges laden with food from normandy are enroute on the seine. the trains bear the names "cross of lorraine," "winston churchill," and "joseph stalin."

KENNEDYS 01850 APRA JSS514p

PARIS, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING A PROPOSED STATUTE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE BOTH FRENCH AND FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO INITIATE OR CONTINUE OPERATING IN FRANCE, IT WAS LEARNED FROM RELIABLE QUARTERS TONIGHT.

A DRAFT OF THE NEW ORDINANCE HAS BEEN PRESENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

WHILE IT IS STILL INCOMPLETE, THE PROPOSAL IS UNDERSTOOD TO CONTAIN THREE PRINCIPAL CLAUSES STIPULATING THE NECESSITY OF A GOVERNMENT LICENSE TO OPERATE, PREVENTION OF NEWS AGENCY FACILITIES FROM BEING USED FOR ANY ADVERTISING OR PUBLICITY AND THE REGULATION OF PRICES TO BE PAID BY INDIVIDUALS OR PUBLICATIONS FOR NEWS MATTER OR ARTICLES.

IT WAS SAID THAT THE CLAUSE REQUIRING GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO OPERATE WOULD REMAIN ACTIVE ONLY FOR THE DURATION OF HOSTILITIES, AND IS REGARD MAINLY AS A SECURITY MEASURE.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO INTENTION OF CONTROLLING THE DISSEMINATION OF NEWS INTERNALLY OR ABROAD. WHETHER THE CLAUSE WILL CONTINUE IN OPERATION UNTIL THE END OF THE PACIFIC WAR OR MERELY THE TERMINATION OF THE EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES STILL IS UNSETTLED.

GEN. DE GAULLE'S FORMER PROVISIONAL ASSEMBLY IN ALGIERS INSTITUTED SIMILAR REGULATIONS PRIOR TO THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE. HE EXPLAINED THEN THAT THESE REGULATIONS WERE DESIGNED MAINLY FOR REASONS OF MILITARY SECURITY AND WOULD BE RESCINDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THAT LAW WAS ABROGATED A WEEK AFTER PARIS WAS FREED AND BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWS AGENCIES NOW ARE OPERATING FREELY IN FRANCE.

TA1155PEW

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with the 83rd infantry d vision on the elbe, april 20-(AP

a doughboy, his rifle and his iron nerve saved a treadway bridge across the elbe from destruction.

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pfc. joseph noce, of hartford, conn., [redacted] guarding the bridge against floating mines which the germans had been sending down the river, spotted one flowing toward him. his first two shots missed. the mine pontoon was less than five feet from the pontoon where he stood, but he fired again to keep it from hitting the bridge. [redacted] the shot struck home, and he was knocked down by the concussion.

"ninety-nine out of a hundred men would [redacted]

have run from the bridge when the mine got that close," lt. william calnan of (3712 35th st.) washington, d. c., said. "even as noce fired the third shot he could NOT be sure it would detonate the mine if he hit it."

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gallaghers 01936 APRG JSS422P

NEAR NUERNBERG, APRIL 17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMONG AMERICANS LIBERATED FROM THE STALAG LUFT 3 LANGWASSER PRISON CAMP WERE LT. L. H. BRAUDE, 25 BUELL ST., HAMDEN, CONN., A LIBERATOR PILOT SHOT DOWN IN ITALY ON MAY 30, 1944; LT. C. P. CHRISTENSEN, 208 FARMINGTON AVE., HARTFORD, CONN., A SIGNALS OFFICER CAPTURED AT FONTAINEBLEAU AUG. 26, 1944; AND FLIGHT OFFICER ALBERT MARSHALL

30.24-24993

OF GREENVILLE, S. C., A FORTRESS BOMBARDIER SHOT DOWN NEAR VIENNA IN 1944.

RCA GOLDBERGS FOURTH 20200 JB 936PEW

BY WADE WERNER

APR 21 1945

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, APRIL 20--(AP)--WIESBADEN CELEBRATED HITLER'S BIRTHDAY TODAY BY RESTORING TO OFFICE THE LORD MAYOR WHOM THE NAZIS KICKED OUT WHEN THEY TOOK OVER GERMANY IN 1933.

HE IS GEORGE KRUCKE, 60, WHO BECAME LORD MAYOR IN 1930 AFTER 17 YEARS AS CITY COUNCILLOR. HE WAS BACKED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

HE ABANDONED POLITICS WHEN THE NAZIS FORCED HIM OUT, AND WENT INTO BUSINESS UNTIL, IN 1942, THE GESTAPO JAILED HIM, RELEASING HIM LATER ON CONDITION THAT HE GET OUT OF BUSINESS. HE WAS LIVING IN SECLUSION WHEN THE AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVED HERE.

RESTORED TO HIS OLD OFFICE BY AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, KRUCKE TOLD LT. COL. LEROY COWART, OF ATLANTA, GA., COMMANDING THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT, THAT HE REALIZED THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF HIS JOB HAVE GROWN, BUT THAT HE HOPED TO SERVE HIS COMMUNITY WELL THROUGH LOYAL COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

WIESBADEN IS A CITY OF 174,000 INHABITANTS. AND IS RELATIVELY INTACT, COMPARED WITH OTHER GERMAN CITIES OF ITS SIZE. ONLY 40 PER CENT OF ITS BUILT UP AREA HAS BEEN DESTROYED. IT LOOKS DELAPIDATED, BUT NOT DEVASTATED.

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IT IS A TOWN OF MANY TREES, NOW FILLING WITH LEAVES WHICH PARTLY HIDE THE RUINS.

THE WARM SUN BROUGHT MANY PERSONS TO THE PARK'S BROAD LAWNS. SMALL GROUPS OF GERMAN GIRLS AND G.I.'S, FORBIDDEN TO FRATERNIZE, WATCHED ONE ANOTHER ACROSS THE NEUTRAL STRIPS OF GRASS.

--GWK. 730PEW PW WERNER

WIESBADEN ONCE WAS A PROSPEROUS HEALTH AND RECREATION CENTER. IN PEACE TIME IT ENTERTAINED AN AVERAGE OF 200,000 STRANGERS ANNUALLY, MANY OF THEM AMERICAN TOURISTS.

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ATTRACTIONS WHICH WERE ITS RESTORATION OF THE SOURCES OF PROSPERITY IS A DISTANT DREAM. THE CHIEF PREOCCUPATION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN CIVILIAN OFFICIALS IS ASSURANCE OF A FOOD SUPPLY FOR THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. THE CAPTURED WEHRMACHT SUPPLIES PRESENTLY ARE SUFFICIENT

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31.

TO FEED LIBERATED F.REIGN WORKERS PASSING THROUGH THIS AREA AND TO AUGMENT LOCAL CIVILIAN STOCKS. BUT WHAT TO DO WHEN THESE ARE EXHAUSTED IS AN MEMMM UNANSWERED QUESTION.

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THE HUGE CAMP FOR DISPLACED PERSONS HERE IS A CITY WITHIN A CITY. WITH ITS PRESENT POPULATION OF MORE THAN 15,000 RUSSIANS, POLES, BELGIANS, DUTCH AND PERSONS OF EIGHT OTHER NATIONALITIES HOUSED IN 29 LARGE BUILDINGS. IT IS RUN BY ONE AMERICAN OFFICER--LT. A. L. BUTLER, OF HALIFAX, N.S.

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HE LEANS HEAVILY ON A SELF-GOVERNMENT SET-UP ORGANIZED BY THE RESPECTIVE NATIONAL GROUPS, INCLUDING AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE OF NINE MEMBERS WHO ARE THE ONLY PERSONS IN THE CAMP ALLOWED TO CARRY ARMS.

IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THE RESIDENTS FEEL MORE AT HOME THE FOOD IS PREPARED IN NATIONAL KITCHENS. FOUR DISPENSARIES--ONE POLISH, ONE RUSSIAN, ONE ITALIAN AND ONE GENERAL--WATCH THE RESIDENTS' HEALTH, AND DISTRIBUTE MILK TO THE CHILDREN UNDER SIX.

ABZBIBZBSMBBBSZBMM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FAMILIES ARE HOUSED IN SEPARATE ROOMS.

HOMESICK ALIENS, NATURALLY IMPATIENT, KEEP ASKING WHEN THEY WILL BE MOVED. OCCASIONALLUY A HUNDRED OR SO RESTLESS MALES GO FORAGING THROUGH

THE CITY FOR LIQUOR, BICYCLES OR WHAT HAVE YOU. THIS CREATES A SERIOUS

PROBLEM FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS POSTED PROCLAMATIONS

PROMINENTLY WARNING THE GERMANS THAT LOOTING IS PUNISHABLE BY DEATH.

THEY DON'T WANT TO GET ROUGH WITH THE ALLIED DISPLACED PERSONS,

BUT LAW AND ORDER MUST BE PRESERVED. USUALLY BEMMM THEY COMPROMISE BY

HAULING THE LOOTERS BACK TO CAMP, WARNING THEM HENCEFORTH TO BE GOOD.

OUR 808PES PW WERNERS 1905 FIRST AND SECOND.

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERSXXXXXXX IN GERMANY, APRIL 20--(AP)

THE PRESSES OF THE FAMOUS FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

OF GERMANY," ROLLED AGAIN TODAY WITH THE FIRST ISSUES OF THE FRANKFURTER

PRESSE, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER BEING PUBLISHED BY THE BM U.S. ARMY FOR THE

FRANKFURT AREA.

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THE PAPER IS EDITED BY CAPT. HANS HABE, WASHINGTON, D.C., AUTHOR OF

"A THOUSAND SHALL FALL."

30.24-24995

ITS FUNCTION IS TO PROVIDE TRUTHFUL NEWS--SUPPLIED THROUGH ARMY CHANNEL BY RADIO FROM PARIS--AND THEREFORE SQUELCH RUMORS AND GENERALLY MAKE THE JOB OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT EASIER. IT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED FREE.

THE FIRST ISSUE CARRIED A BANNER LINE ANNOUNCING "TWO THIRDS OF GERMANY OCCUPIED," AND A TWO-COLUMN FRONT PAGE STORY ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT F ROOSEVELT.

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--GWK. 700PEW PW YARBROUGHS 2020

B101 (Q IN) (140)
KX FOR DENVER ASKED

MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 19-(AP)-A PISTOL-PACKING WESTERNER, COL. WALTER JOHNSTON OF MISSOULA, MONT., IS NOW THE MAYOR, CHIEF OF POLICE AND CITY COUNCIL, ALL ROLLED INTO ONE, OF THIS CITY WHICH FORMERLY HAD A POPULATION OF NEARLY 400,000.

JOHNSTON, WHOSE 117TH REGIMENT OF THE 30TH DIVISION HELPED CAPTURE MAGDEBURG SAID TODAY, "I FEEL MORE LIKE A CITY OFFICIAL THAN A SOLDIER NOWADAYS."

MAJ.JASPER ACKERMAN OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER OF THE 30TH DIVISION, BECAME A BANK PRESIDENT AFTER A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT.VIRGIL HAPPY OF CASTER, WYO., CAPTURED THE REICHSBANK HERE WITH ITS MILLIONS OF MARKS.

BUT THE DOUGHBOYS SEEMED MORE INTERESTED IN ANOTHER FIND THEY PRIZI ABOVE THE MOUNTAINS OF MONEY. IT WAS A FROZEN FOOD WAREHOUSE STACKED TO THE RAFTERS WITH FROZEN STRAWBERRIES FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

"NOW THERE IS SOMETHING WE CAN USE," EXCLAIMED ONE DLIGHTED DOUGHBOY.

JS1027PEW

B27 (CSEG) (300)
BY RELMAN MORIN

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE FRENCH STRUGGLE TO CLEAR THE GERMANS FROM THE GIRONDE ESTUARY IS A VEST POCKET WAR, BUT TO THE PEOPLE OF BORDEAUX IT MEANS SHIPS FOR THEIR HARBOR AGAIN, AND THE SHIPS, IN TURN, MEAN MANY THINGS. FOOD, FOR INSTANCE.

IN A RESTAURANT, IT'S BETTER TO SIT FACING AWAY FROM THE OPEN DOOR SO YOU WON'T SEE WHAT THE SMELL OF GOOD FOOD DOES TO PEOPLE WHO HAVEN'T ENOUGH.

FOR THIS ISN'T A FRENCH RESTAURANT. IT'S A MESS FOR ALLIED OFFICERS ONLY. IT DRAWS ARMY RATIONS. MEAT APPEARS FAIRLY REGULARLY AND THERE'S ALWAYS BUTTER.

YOU ASK THE FRENCH WAITRESS IF EGGS ARE PLENTIFUL.

"NOT PLENTIFUL," SHE SAYS. "ONLY A FEW FROM THE COUNTRY."

"FOR CIVILIANS, TOO?"

"OH, NO. ALMOST NEVER ANY FOR US. WE HAVE POTATOES, MACARONI, STARCHY VEGETABLES."

YOU LIFE A SUITCASE ABOARD A STREETCAR FOR A WOMAN. IT COULDN'T BE HEAVIER IF IT WERE FULL OF BRICKS. THE WOMAN SAYS:

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"I'VE JUST COME FROM THE COUNTRY AND OF COURSE I'VE BROUGHT ALL THE FOOD I COULD. ONE MUST DO THAT FOR ONE'S FAMILY."

A MAN STANDING BESIDE YOU AT A BAR SAYS:

"THERE'S NO USE THINKING ABOUT FOOD, BUT THAT'S ALL ANYBODY EVER THINKS ABOUT. YOU START TALKING ABOUT THE NEXT MEAL WHILE YOU'RE STILL EATING THIS ONE."

AND AT YOUR HOTEL, AN OLD MAN SAYS:

"YES, THERE'S BREAKFAST. BREAD AND COFFEE. THE COFFEE'S ERSATZ IF YOU CAN DRINK THAT, AND SACCHARINE TABLETS INSTEAD OF SUGAR."

HE TAKES A PULL AT HIS OLD BLACK PIPE AND ADDS:

"I COULD ARRANGE TO GET YOU SOME REAL COFFEE. THERE ARE WAYS."

HE LOOKS AT THE CIGARETTE ENDS LITTERING THE SAUCER THAT SERVES AS AN ASHTRAY. HE DOESN'T WANT MONEY. HE WANTS THOSE BUTTS. HE CAREFULLY PLACES THEM IN AN ENVELOPE AND JERKS HIS THUMB IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF POINTE DE GRAVE, THE PENINSULA WHERE THE FRENCH ARE CLEANING OUT THE LAST POCKETS OF GERMANS, AND SAYS:

"WHEN THEY GET THE BOCHE OUT OF THERE THINGS WILL BE DIFFERENT."

M555AEW

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MASSES OF LIBERATED RUSSIAN AND POLISH SOLDIERS AND WORKERS STREAMED TODAY THROUGH THE GIANT STADIUM WHERE ADOLF HITLER USED TO ADDRESS THOUSANDS OF HEILING NAZIS DURING THE PARTY'S CONGRESSES.

THESE WORKERS CARRIED WITH THEM CHEESES, WINES AND CLOTHES THEY HAD OBTAINED FROM RAILWAY CARS ON A NEARBY SIDING. INSIDE THE STADIUM AMERICAN SOLDIERS HEATED C RATIONS IN FRONT OF HITLER'S ROSTRUM AND RAISED AMERICAN FLAGS OVER THE DAIS WHERE NAZI BANNERS ONCE WERE FLOWN.

WHILE THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF NUERNBERG BEARS HEAVY SCARS OF WAR, THE STADIUM AREA ITSELF WAS NOT BADLY DAMAGED.

BECAUSE THE GERMANS STILL ARE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF A RAILROAD EMBANKMENT I AM UNABLE AT THIS WRITING TO EVALUATE THE DAMAGE INSIDE THE OLD CITY, WITH HIS HISTORICAL RELICS AND CURIOUS HANDIWORK.

MEN, WOMEN AND OCCASIONALLY YOUNG GIRLS OVERRAN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE CITY AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS FREED THEM FROM THE FORCED LABOR SETTLEMENT.

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS GOING UP ONE STREET MET A RUSSIAN WHO HAD FOUND A CACHE OF COGNAC AND SWISS WATCHES. THE RUSSIAN HAD DRUNK DEEPLY OF THE COGNAC AND EVERY AMERICAN WHO CAME ALONG WAS FORCED TO ACCEPT A WATCH AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

THE RELEASE OF SO MANY THOUSANDS OF LABORERS POSED HEALTH AND FOOD PROBLEMS FOR THE OCCUPYING MILITARY AUTHORITIES. INTOXICATED WITH THEIR NEW FREEDOM, THEY MANAGED TO FIND AUTOMOBILES, BICYCLES AND TRUCKS TO START THEIR LONG JOURNEY HOME. THEY CAREENED ALONG ROADS AND EVERY AMERICAN JEEP WAS GREETED WITH SALUTES AND CHEERS.

LANGWASSER 13 D PRISON CAMP, LATER RENAMED STALAG LUFT III BECAUSE A NUMBER OF CAPTURED AMERICAN AIRFORCE PERSONNEL WERE IN IT, IS SOUTHEAST OF THE STADIUM.

THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHUS AMONG THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS INSIDE THE ENCLOSURE CAUSED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TO QUARANTINE THE AREA AND SOME

AMERICAN PERSONNEL DID NOT GET OUT IMMEDIATELY.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PERSONNEL FREED FROM THE AREA ARE SAFE. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEIR OWN DOCTORS GAVE THEM TYPHUS BOOSTER INOCULATI AS SOON AS THEY WERE LIBERATED.

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE NAZI FESTIVAL CITY OF NUERNBERG IS IN AMERICAN HANDS TODAY, ADOLF HITLER'S 56TH BIRTHDAY, AND THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IS DRIVING ONWARD TOWARD THE DANUBE AND MUNICH, LESS THAN 35 MILES BELOW THE RIVER.

ONLY SCATTERED SNIPERS REMAINED TO BE CLEARED OUT HERE. SOME SNIPER FIRE CAME FROM A TUNNEL IN THE MOATED PART OF THE OLD CITY, BUT THE 45TH AND THIRD DIVISIONS REPORTED OTHER AREAS OF THE CITY CLEAR.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION TROOPS SWEPT SOUTHWARD FROM FURTH TO CAPTURE SCHWEINAU, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF NUERNBERG, AND OTHER OPERATIONS EXPANDED TO CLEAR A WIDE AREA AROUND NUERNBERG.

THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION NEAR NEUMARKT CONTINUED HOLDING BACK GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO BUILD UP A SIZEABLE COUNTERATTACK 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HERE WITH CLOSE AIR SUPPORT.

THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY DROVE 20 MILES TO ROTTWEIL, 25 MILES FROM THE SWISS BORDER, AND CONTINUED ITS PL GE TOWARD THE UPPER DANUBE.

A SWEEPING DRIVE TO COMPLETE THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF STUTTGART KEPT BUILDING UP.

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THE SEVENTH CAPTURED THREE MORE GERMAN GENERALS, INCLUDING HELMUTH THUMM, WHO SAID HE WAS RELIEVED OF THE COMMAND OF THE GERMAN 64TH CORPS LAST JANUARY 30 AFTER A QUARREL WITH HIMMLER WHEN HE ASKED FOR MORE FORCES TO TRY TO RECAPTURE STRASBOURG. FREDERICK HERRLEIN, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS CHIEF OF INFANTRY ON THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, ALSO WAS TAKEN.

PAVING THE WAY FOR THE ONWARD MARCH, THE 12TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND SENT A FLEET OF P47 THUNDERBOLTS OUT TO STRIKE SIX BAVARIAN AIR FIELDS BETWEEN ULM AND EAST MUNICH. SEVENTY PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND MORE THAN 100 DAMAGED.

JS1025PEW

ADD THEKLA X PARIS

THE CONCENTRATION CAMP, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FACTORY BUILDINGS, IS A DIVISION OF THE NOTORIOUS BUCHENWALD "MURDER FACTORY" NEAR WEIMAR.

THE NAZIS BEGAN ASSEMBLING POLITICAL PRISONERS THERE FROM OTHER CAMPS AS EACH WAS MENACED BY THE ALLIED ADVANCE. ONE SURVIVOR OF A GROUP OF 650 WHO MARCHED FROM EDLA ON THE WAY TO BAVARIA SAID HIS GUARDS SHOT AND KILLED AT LEAST 166 WHO BECAME TOO WEAK TO KEEP THE PACE, AND THE OTHERS HAD TO DIG GRAVES FOR THEM DURING "REST" PAUSES.

GESTAPO AGENTS WERE MARCHING PRISONERS BY THE HUNDREDS FROM THE THEKLA CAMP TO POINTS FARTHER EAST UNTIL LAST SATURDAY, WHEN THEY LEARNED THE U.S. NINTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD SWUNG AROUND EAST OF LEIPZIG AND FREED THE LAST COLUMN OF PRISONERS WHICH LEFT HERE.

REALIZING THERE NO LONGER WAS ANY CHANCE TO GET THE REST OF THEIR POLITICAL PRISONERS OUT TO OTHER CAMPS, THEY DECIDED TO DESTROY THE LAST 324 LEFT ON THEIR HANDS.

LITTLE CARL TYKAL, A CZECH BARBER IMPRISONED FOR UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY, OVERHEARD SS MEN DISCUSSING PLANS FOR THE MASSACRE. HE WAS NOT AMONG THE GROUP TO BE LIQUIDATED, BUT HE DECIDED TO WARN THEM AT THE PERIL OF HIS OWN LIFE.

JS950PEW

ADD US 3RD ARMY XX - TOLD

LIBERATED TROOPS SEEN IN SEVERAL CAMPS UNANIMOUSLY TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT THAT THE WHOLE TRUTH SHOULD BE TOLD. ONE PRISONER OF WAR SAID:

"THE GERMANS COULD NOT TREAT DOUGHBOYS STILL IN CAMPS MUCH WORSE AND THERE IS ALWAYS A CHANCE THAT WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY MIGHT CAUSE THE GERMANS TO INSTITUTE REFORMS."

PERHAPS THE GERMAN CAPTORS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO TRANSPORT AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO CAMPS BY RAIL OR TRUCK, AS DO PATTON'S DIVISIONS. IT IS TRUE THAT ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE REDUCED SUCH FACILITIES TO A MINIMUM.

HOWEVER, THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR ASSIGNING AMERICANS TO CRAMPED AND FILTHY QUARTERS, OR FOR FEEDING THEM MINUTE QUANTITIES OF WATERY SOUP, BREAD AND MARGARINE. NOR IS THERE AN EXCUSE FOR BEATING THEM.

A202

NEAR EVERY CAMP THIS CORRESPONDENT HAS SEEN, THERE HAVE BEEN LARGE, CLEAN AND HEATED BUILDINGS WHICH COULD BE USED FOR PRISONERS. THROUGHOUT OVERRUN GERMANY, GREAT STORES OOF FOODSTUFF HAVE BEEN FOUND.

THE GERMAN ARMY GREW FAT ON RATIONS SET ASIDE FOR THE TROOPS. THIS CORRESPONDENT CHECKED KITCHENS, CUPBOARDS AND CELLARS OF SCORES OF CIVILIANS. WITHOUT EXCEPTION--EVEN IN THE HOMES OF THE LOWER CLASSES--THERE WAS FOOD APLENTY.

THIS CORRESPONDENT HAS YET TO SEE A GERMAN SOLDIER OR CIVILIAN WHO APPEARED UNDERFED. YET IN THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS, MOST AMERICANS ARE SUFFERING VARIOUS DEGREES OF MALNUTRITION. SOME AMERICANS AFTER SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT DRAG ONE FOOT AFTER THE OTHER AND STUMBLE FREQUENTLY AS IF IN A STUPOR.

APR 21 1945

CLOTHES HANGING ON THEIR EMACIATED FRAMES GAVE THEM SCARECROW EFFECTS.

THE RIBS OF ONE BOY COULD BE COUNTED THROUGH HIS SHIRT, AND I COULD PUT MY HANDS COMPLETELY AROUND THE WAIST OF ANOTHER.

THE AVERAGE LOSS OF WEIIGHT IN ONE CAMP WAS FROM 40 TO 60 POUNDS; 50 TO 75 IN ANOTHER.

ONE MAN SHOWED ME HIS PICTURE TAKEN WHEN HE WEIGHED 225 POUNDS. I LOOKED AT THE PICTURE AND THEN BACK AT HIM. I NEVER COULD HAVE IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE SAME PERSON. NOW HE WEIGHS ONLY 115.

IT IS TRUE THAT COMPARATIVELY FEW AMERICANS HAVE DIED IN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS. BUT THE EFFECTS OF THE TREATMENT MAY BE FELT YEARS HENCE, IF THEY ARE NOT PERMANENT.

ADD US 3RD ARMY XX YESTERDAY

AMONG THOSE LIBERATED, WITH NEXT OF KIN, WERE:

LT.PAUL MANOUVIER, ANTOINE J.MANOUVIER, FATHER, 459 BELLEVUE ST., OPENLOUSAS, LA.

SGT.RUSSEL LEHMAN, MRS. ELLA BROWN, MOTHER, CHAMBERLAIN, S.D.

PVT.JOHN TOWER, MRS. BETTY J.TOWER, WIFE, RD NO. 2, GREENSBURG, IND.

PVT.WILLIAM ROUS, JR., MRS. ELIZABETH ROUS, MOTHER, 5454 PERNOD ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.

LT.VERNON ADAMS, MRS.KATHLEEN M.ADAMS, WIFE, 1769 LAIRD AVE., SALT LAKE CITY.

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LT.ROBERT WILLIS, MRS. JUNE L. WILLS, WIFE, 669 CONCORD AVE., MARION, OHIO.

LT.JOHN STEPHENSON, MRS.AUDREY W.STEPHENSON, WIFE, 2236 MONUMENT ST., RICHMOND, VA.

LT.COL.WILBUR ARING, MRS. VIVIEN H.ARING, WIFE, 229 DONALDSON ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

LT.WILLIAM DARNALL, WILLIAM M. DARNALL, FATHER, 10502 AYRES AVE., LOS ANGELES.

T/5 JAMES COLE. MRS.EDNA COLE, MOTHER, 3329 SCHULTZ DRIVE,

30.24-24997

LANSING, ILL.
LT.HAROLD HOLLEY, WILLIE A.HOLLEY, FATHER, GLENWOOD ST., MILTON, W.VA.
LT.VINCENT KREMER, HENRY KREMER, FATHER, RT.14, BOX 390, AFFTON, MO.

B59
LT.AUBREY HEWATT, A.E. HEWATT, FATHER, CARE SAM KINSTRY, HAGERMAN, N.M.
LT.CARL HANSEN, MRS.BESSIE B.HANSEN, MOTHER, 807 W.GREEN, CHAMPAGNE ILL.
LT.BERNARD BERNHEIM, MRS. STELLA BERNHEIM, MOTHER, 775 STUYVESANT, IRVINGTON, N.J.
LT.PATRICK WARD, NELLIE WARD, 286 (FARMINGTON ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
LT.LOUIS ZARIS, MRS.EVELYN B.ZARIS, WIFE, 412 VENTNOR, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
LT.STEVE SOURIS, PETE S.SOURIS, FATHER, 1301 W.5TH, GARY, IND.
PFC.W.J.LEWANDOWSKI, MRS.CATHERINE I.LEWANDOWSKI, WIFE, 5063 S.7TH COURT, ARGO SUMMIT, ILL.
T/4 RAYMOND GAMBLE, ANDY J.GABMLE, FATHER, RFD NO.2, HARRIS, TENN.
LT.THOMAS MORTON, THOMAS O.MORTON, SR., FATHER, 89 ORCHARD, ADAMS, MASS.
LT.BOYCE NUNNALLY, MRS.MINNIE M.NUNNALLY, MOTHER, 1617 BROADWAY, NEW ORLEANS.
W&WE918AEW

AROUND THIS INCREDIBLE PYRE. ADD BELSEN XX PYRE
I HEARD THAT THEIR SADISTIC JOY IN WATCHING THE SLOW DISINTEGRATION OF HUMANS INTO SOMETHING LESS THAN BEASTS WAS NOT ALWAYS ENOUGH TO SATISFY KRAMER'S DEVILS AND WITCHES--BEATINGS, CHOPPING OFF FINGERS AND OTHER GLITTERING SAVAGERIES GAVE OCCASIONAL ZEST TO THEIR JADED APPETITES.
I HEARD MORE--BUT I CANNOT GO ON. ONCE THE WOMAN FALTERED IN HER CONVERSATION. I ASKED HOW SHE LEARNED ENGLISH AND SHE REPLIED THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS FOR TWO YEARS FOR HER LITTLE BOY.
BUT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN EVEN A REPORTER MAY NOT ASK QUESTIONS--I NOT ONLY DO NOT KNOW WHAT BECAME OF THE BOY--I STILL DO NOT KNOW EVEN MADAME'S NAME.
ONCE SHE BROKE ENTIRELY. TEARS STREAMED DOWN HER FACE. THAT WAS WHEN WE LEFT. SHE CLUNG TO MAJ.FOX'S HAND FOR A MOMENT, SAID: "WE WILL NEVER FORGET. WE STILL CANNOT BELIEVE PEOPLE CAN BE AS KIND AS YOU HAVE BEEN TO US."
WHAT I SAW AND HEARD AT BELSEN IS SOMETHING NEVER SEEN OR HEARD OF IN THE WORLD BEFORE THE NAZIS CREATED CONCENTRATION CAMPS OF THEIR OWN BESTIAL, INCOMPREHENSIBLE KIND.
ROBBERY, MURDER, RAPE--THESE TWISTED, WARPED, UNHAPPY INSTINCTS ANY MAN WHO PAUSES TO EXAMINE HIMSELF CAN FIND BURIED IN HIS OWN NATURE. NORMALLY THERE IS A BALANCE AND THE EXPLOSION NEVER OCCURS. BUT HERE IN BELSEN THERE WAS A DELIBERATE, CALCULATED EFFORT, IN MOST CASES SUCCESSFUL, TO FORCE MANKIND DOWN THE LADDER UP WHICH HE CLIMBED PAINFULLY THROUGH MILLENIUMS. THAT IS THE FRIGHTFUL THING BEYOND NORMAL UNDERSTANDING.
JS850PEW

A122 (600)
BY SID FEDER
WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PO VALLEY, APRIL 20-(AP)-AFTER 19 SOLID MONTHS OF BATTLING IN THE MOUNTAINS SINCE SALERNO, AMERICAN MEN, GUNS AND ARMOR STORMED OUT OF THE ITALIAN HILLS FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY AND STREAMED ONTO THE PO VALLEY AGAINST OPPOSITION WHICH WAS CRACKING UP ALL ALONG THE FRONT EXCEPT AROUND BOLOGNA ITSELF.
THAT GREAT INDUSTRIAL GATEWAY CITY TO THE LOMBARDY PLAIN ALREADY HAD BEEN HEMMED IN ON THREE SIDES, HOWEVER, BY A RAPIDLY CLOSING RING OF STEEL. LAST-DITCH NAZI DEFENDERS SOUGHT TO SLOW THE AMERICANS' BRILLIANT, SUDDEN SMASH LONG ENOUGH TO KEEP OPEN THEIR ESCAPE LIFELINES TO THE NORTH.
THEY PUT UP A BITTER, SAVAGE FIGHT LATE THIS AFTERNOON AT THE EDGE OF CASALECCHIO AND SNIPERS AND MACHINE-GUNNERS HAD TO BE DUG OUT OF VIRTUALLY EVERY HOUSE WE PASSED ON THE LAST FIVE-MILE STRETCH TO THE TOWN.
WHILE THE 85TH DIVISION CLOSED IN ON CASALECCHIO FROM THE WEST, OTHER FORCES HAMMERED AT THE TOWN FROM THE SOUTH AND STILL MORE FORCES SLASHED ACROSS THE GREEN, FERTILE FLATLANDS DEEP INTO THE VALLEY TO CUT HIGHWAY NO. NINE. A QUICK THRUST SEPARATED BOLOGNA AND MODENA AND POSSIBLY TRAPPED GERMAN DIVISIONS STILL TRYING TO MAKE A STAND IN THE WESTERN APENNINES.
THE PARADE INTO THE PO VALLEY WAS LED EARLY THIS MORNING BY A COMPANY COMMANDED BY LT. BRUCE COGGINS, OF BEVERLEY, CALIF., WHICH CLIMBED OUT OF THE HILLS AND TOOK THE TOWN OF GESSO THREE MILES WEST OF CASALECCHIO AFTER A MAGNIFICENT 10,000-YARD MARCH IN 24 HOURS ALONG THE LAVINO RIVER VALLEY TRAIL.
ONE SERGEANT KNOWN TO HIS MATES ONLY BY HIS LAST NAME, GULCZYNSKI, TOOK OVER A PLATOON WHEN HIS OFFICER WAS WOUNDED AND ALTHOUGH ONLY FIVE MEN WERE LEFT IN THE OUTFIT THEY STRUGGLED UP THE RIDGE AND CLEANED OUT TWO DUG-IN MACHINE GUNS POSITIONS.
AFTERWARD, JERRY TRIED TO MAKE A MOMENTARY STAND IN THE LAST LOW HILLS OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY, BUT TROOPS UNDER CAPT. GERALD BUCHER, OF CORNING, N.Y., QUICKLY MOPPED THEM UP, WORKING FAST TO SURPRISE MACHINE-GUNNERS SET UP IN A CHURCH STEEPLE IN THE TINY HAMLET OF TADOLINO, WEST OF CASALECCHIO.
THE BIGGEST THRILL OF ALL TO THE DOUGHFEET, HOWEVER, WASN'T SO MUCH THE COLLAPSE OF THE ENEMY MOUNTAIN LINE AS THE FACT THAT THEY HAD FINALLY GOTTEN OUT OF THE HILLS.

A123
THE ENEMY'S MOUNTAIN LINE, ESPECIALLY WEST OF THE BOLOGNA-PISTOIA HIGHWAY, CAME APART SUDDENLY AND COMPLETELY AFTER HAVING HELD TOGETHER THROUGH SIX STATIC WINTER MONTHS AND THROUGH THE FIRST FIVE DAYS OF THIS ALL-OUT FIFTH ARMY DRIVE.
TONIGHT PRISONERS COULD BE COUNTED BY THE HUNDREDS, POURING DOWN EVERY DUST-CHOKED ROAD AND TRAIL WHERE THEY WERE NUMBERED BY THE HALF-DOZENS ONLY 24 HOURS AGO.
NEAR CASALECCHIO, IN THE MIDST OF A FIGHT FOR A CROSSROADS, 15 JERRIES WALKED UP TO CAPT. DICK SWEENEY, OF WESTPORT, CONN., AND SURRENDERED. THEY WERE AMONG A COUPLE OF HUNDRED FLUSHED OUT OF THE LAST RIDGE OF THE APENNINE HILLS BY A COMBINATION OF FLANKING ARTILLERY FIRE AND A SURGE OF INFANTRY.
FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF CASALECCHIO, THERE WAS A BRIEF, BITTER CLASH FOR MONTE CAPRA. THEN TROOPS UNDER LIEUT. COL. ARTHUR C. FARTHING, (805 EAST SECOND ST.) STERLING, ILL., ROUNDED UP BETWEEN

300 AND 400 PRISONERS.

AT THE ENTRANCE TO CASALECCHIO, SIX MORE GAVE UP TO A PLATOON COMMANDED BY LT. JOHN J.MAHONEY (HOME ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) AFTER THEIR LIGHT MACHINE GUN RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION. PVT. LOUIS GONCALO OF FALL RIVER, MASS., PRODDED THEM IN.

IN MIDAFTERNOON, WHEN CAPT. CHARLES KANIS, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.; CAPT. RICHARD KUG, HOOD RIVER, ORE., AND LT. GEORGE GUFFY, HELENA, MONT., BROUGHT TROOPS ALONG THE ROAD TO CASALECCHIO--TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING "VERTICALLY" IN THE MOUNTAINS FOR MORE THAN A YEAR--THERE WERE GLEEFUL SHOUTS UP AND DOWN THE COLUMN.

TA1115PEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ATTACKING TOWARD BOLOGNA, APRIL 19-(AP)-AN ANTITANK PLATOON COMMANDED BY LT.WILLIAM JENKINS OF UNION, S.C., KNOCKED OUT THREE ENEMY MACHINEGUNS WHICH HAD BARRED THE ENTRANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS INTO THE VILLAGE OF VADO, ON THE ALTERNATE FLORENCE-BOLOGNA HIGHWAY 3,000 YARDS WEST OF MONTE RUMICI, YESTERDAY.

THE MACHINEGUNS HAD HELD OFF THE AMERICANS FOR TWO DAYS AFTER THE MAIN BODY OF GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE TOWN.

PFC. CHARLES BRISBINE OF KAW, OKLA., AND PFC.ROY KOFFRATH OF PHILADELPHIA WERE THE ANTITANK PLATOON GUNNERS. AFTER THE MACHINEGUNS WERE KNOCKED OUT TECH. SGT. JAKE SIEDENFELD OF NEW YORK CITY MARCHED THE FIRST PLATOON OF COMPANY I INTO THE TOWN AND TOOK POSSESSION. THE INFANTRY COMPANY IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.FILMORE MCABEE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

W934AEW

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BY SID FEDER

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PO VALLEY, APRIL 20-(AP)-AFTER 19 SOLID MONTHS OF BATTLING IN THE MOUNTAINS SINCE SALERNO, AMERICAN MEN, GUNS AND ARMOR STORMED OUT OF THE ITALIAN HILLS FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY AND STREAMED ONTO THE PO VALLEY AGAINST OPPOSITION WHICH WAS CRACKING UP ALL ALONG THE FRONT EXCEPT AROUND BOLOGNA ITSELF.

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THE COMPANY KEPT PLUGGING ALONG NORTHWARD DESPITE FLANKING

30.24-24999

FIRE FROM THE HEIGHTS ON BOTH SIDES.

ONE SERGEANT KNOWN TO HIS MATES ONLY BY HIS LAST NAME, GULCZYNSKI, AND WHO WAS STILL PUSHING FORWARD TODAY [redacted] AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE REACHED, TOOK OVER A PLATOON WHEN HIS OFFICER WAS WOUNDED AND ALTHOUGH ONLY FIVE MEN WERE LEFT IN THE OUTFIT THEY STRUGGLED UP THE RIDGE AND CLEANED OUT TWO DUG-IN MACHINE GUN POSITIONS.

AFTERWARD, JERRY TRIED TO MAKE A MOMENTARY STAND IN THE LAST LOW HILLS OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY. But troops under capt. gerald bucher, of corning, n. y., quickly mopped them up although they had to work fast to surprise machine-gunners set up in a church steeple in the tiny hamlet of tadolino, west of castelecchio

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the biggest thrill [redacted] of all to the doughfeet, however, wasn't so much the collapse of the enemy mountain line as the fact that they had finally gotten out of the hills.

t[redacted] enemy's [redacted]ountain [redacted]ne, especially west of the bologna-pistoia highway, came apart suddenly and completely after having held together through six static winter months and through the first five days of this all-out fifth army drive.

tonight prisoners could be counted by the hundreds, pouring down every dust-choked road and trail where they were numbered by the half-dozens only 24 hours ago.

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near casallecchio, in the midst of a fight for a crossroads, 15 jerries walked up to capt. dick sweeney, of westport, conn., and surrendered. they were among a couple of hundred flushed out of the last ridge of the appenine hills by a combination of flanking artillery fire and a surge of infantry.

four miles southwest of castelleccio, there was a brief, bitter clash for monte capra. then troops under lieut. col. arthur c. farthing, (805 east second st.) sterling, ill., [redacted] rounded up between 300 and [redacted] 400 prisoners.

at the entrance to castelecchio, six more gave up to a platoon commanded by lieut. john j. mahoney (home address NOT given) after their light machine gun ran out of ammunition. pvt. louis goncalo of fall river, mass., prodded them in.

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in midafternoon, when capt. charles kanis, st. petersburg.

fla.; capt. richard kug, hood river, ore.; lt. george guffy, helena, mont., brought troops along the road to castellechio--troops who have been fighting "vertically" in the mountains for more than a year--there were gleeful shouts up and down the column.

MOSCOW, APRIL 20-(AP)- THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET HAS AWARDED MARSHAL A.M. VASILEVSKY, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY AND FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF SOVIET FORCES, HIS SECOND ORDER OF VICTORY. HE WAS SIMILARLY DECORATED LAST DEC. 31 FOR HIS OUTSTANDING MILITARY SUCCESSES.

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PW/ 00850/kiw/ 652A

MOSCOW, APRIL 20--(AP)--JULIU MANIU, ROMANIAN NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY LEADER AND VETERAN POLITICIAN, WAS REPORTED THE SUBJECT OF FRESH ATTACKS XXXXX IN THE ROMANIAN PRESS TODAY BY TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY.

THE XXXXXXXX STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN ROMANIA, AS REPORTED BY TASS, CALLED THE VETERAN POLITICIAN A SUPPORTER OF FASCISM, LINKED HIM WITH TRANSYLVANIAN TERRORISTS, AND ORGANIZED BY A MAN NAMED OLTYANU WHO IS NOW ON TRIAL AT BRASHOV.

"MANIU IS A REACTIONARY, CHAUVINIST, PRO-FASCIST SUPPORTER OF THE GERMAN-HITLER MINORITY MINORITY IN TRANSYLVANIA," THE ROMANIAN PAPER SKYNTIA WAS QUOTED AS DECLARING.

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MPW GILMORES 0945 1010 CCC 850A

MOSCOW, APRIL 20-(AP)-IZVESTIA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMENTATOR, QUOTING BRITISH AND AMERICAN RADIO COMMENTATORS, SAID TODAY THE ALLIES WERE EMPLOYING HITLER'S POLICE AND CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN HANNOVER AND OTHER OVERRUN AREAS OF GERMANY TO ASSIST WITH OCCUPATION WORK.

SPEAKING OF THE USE OF HANNOVER POLICE, THE COMMENTATOR SAID THAT "THIS SORT OF BEHAVIOR BY THE COMMAND SCARCELY CAN BE CALLED PROPER."

SW1038AEW

CHUNGKING, APRIL 19-(AP)-GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., OF BERKELEY, CALIF., COUNSELLOR OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HERE, ENDED ABOUT 17 YEARS SERVICE IN CHINA TODAY WHEN HE LEFT FOR WASHINGTON FOR REASSIGNMENT.

JS1014PEW

CHUNGKING, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE HURLED 60,000 TROOPS, WITH 40,000 MORE IN RESERVE, INTO THEIR NEW THREE-PRONGED OFFENSIVE IN WESTERN HUNAN AIMED AT THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE AT CHIHKIANG, A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED TODAY.

CHIHKIANG IS 250 MILES FROM THIS WARTIME CAPITAL.

SW1055AEW

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20-(AP)-POWERFUL BRITISH FORCES DRIVING INTO SOUTHERN BURMA ARE BEING SUPPLIED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY A GIANT ARMADA OF TRANSPORT PLANES DAILY CARRYING THE EQUIVALENT OF THREE AMERICAN TRAINLOADS OF ARMS AND FOOD TO THE FRONT LINES.

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THIS TREMENDOUS OPERATION BY THE USAAF AND RAF TRANSPORT PLANES OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND REPRESENTS PERHAPS THE GREATEST SUPPLY EFFORT OF ITS KIND IN HISTORY, AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS DECLARED TODAY.

N906AEW

NIGHT LEAD BURMA

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS STRIKING SOUTHWARD ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER IN BURMA TODAY CAPTURED THE OIL TOWN OF CHAUK AND THE VILLAGES OF SINGU AND SALO.

LESSENING OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS EVIDENCED BY THE CAPTURE OF THESE THREE TOWNS IN THE OIL FIELD AREA. AN RAF ATTACK WEAKENED THE DEFENSES OF SINGU, MAKING ITS CAPTURE RELATIVELY EASY. THE BRITISH TROOPS KEPT ON MOVING SOUTH AFTER THE CAPTURE OF SINGU AND THERE IS A DEFINITE INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE ARE WITHDRAWING BOTH OF THEIR FLANKS ALONG THE RIVER. HOWEVER, THE EXTENT OF THEIR RETREAT IS NOT KNOWN.

IN THE BANGKOK AREA, U.S. AND RAF BOMBERS HAD A FIELD DAY, BOMBING AND DESTROYING IMPORTANT DOCK FACILITIES AND KNOCKING OUT A CANAL SYSTEM THAT THE JAPANESE WERE USING AS A FREIGHT WATERWAY TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR HEAVILY DAMAGED RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

THE EXTENT OF ADVANCES BY THE BRITISH ARMORED COLUMNS IN THE MEIKTILA AREA WAS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN BUT WAS REPORTED AS SATISFACTORY.

EJ5PEW

90. 24_ 25001

BY ROBBIN COONS

WITH THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, OKINAWA, APRIL 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 10TH ARMY TODAY REPORTED AMERICAN FORCES HAD MADE PROGRESS NEAR SHURI TOWN "ABOUT AS ANTICIPATED" AGAINST "THE MOST STRONGLY FORTIFIED JAPANESE POSITIONS I EVER HAVE SEEN."

THE WHITEHAIRED, RUDDY FACED GENERAL WATCHED PUSHOFF OPERATIONS THIS MORNING FROM AN OBSERVATION POST OF THE 7TH DIVISION.

"OUR ARTILLERY--AIR, NAVAL AND GROUND--IS BEAUTIFULLY COORDINATED," BUCKNER COMMENTED. "IT HAS DONE A MAGNIFICENT JOB, BUT ARTILLERY AND AIRPOWER ALONE CAN'T ACCOMPLISH THE TASK. JAPS IN PILLBOXES, HOLES AND CAVES HAVE TO BE BLASTED OUT AND THAT IS ALWAYS A JOB FOR THE INFANTRY. THERE IS NOTHING NEW TO THE PROBLEM, WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN SOLVED, BUT IT WILL BE A HEAVY JOB AND WE CAN EXPECT A GOOD MANY CASUALTIES."

BUCKNER PRAISED AMERICA'S FOOT SOLDIER AND SAID, "THERE IS NOTHING MORE INSPIRING THAN TO SEE AN AMERICAN SOLDIER'S MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT. HE GETS OUT THERE IN RAIN, COLD MUD AND ENEMY FIRE, BUT HE IS DETERMINED TO GET TO THE OTHER END OF THE ISLAND--AND HE WILL.

JP324APW NM

IE SHIMA--FIRST ADD JAP SUICIDE TACTICS, BY MACDONALD (A84)

X X X THE DARKNESS."

TWO MEDICAL CORPSMEN, S/SGT CLARENCE BECKER, JR., 325 SANDHILL, LEBANON, PA., AND SGT.JOSEPH S.NITOWSKI, 244 CHURCH ST., ($7463-, PA., WERE SLEEPING IN A FOXHOLE WHEN A JAPANESE LEAPED ON THEM WITH A GRENADE.

"BECKER GRABBED THE JAP'S THROAT WITH ONE HAND AND WITH THE OTHER HELD HIS ASSAILANT'S WRIST TO PREVENT HIM FROM EXPLODING THE GRENADE," ALLEN SAID.

"BECKER YELLED 'JOE, HURRY AND GET THE KNIFE; GET THE KNIFE JOE. PLEASE HURRY.'

"NITOWSKI SAID HE FINALLY FOUND THE TRENCH KNIFE AND STABBED THE JAP EIGHT TIMES, KILLING HIM."

ALLEN SAID HE TALKED TO A CANNONEER, PFC JAMES E.BRANCH, FOREST CITY, N.C., WHO SAID HE WAS SLEEPING IN A PUP TENT WHEN A JAPANESE THREW A GRENADE. IT EXPLODED 18 INCHES FROM BRANCH'S HEAT BUT THE CANNONEER AMAZINGLY ESCAPED DEATH OR INJURY.

"WHEN THIS NIGHTMARE ATTACK WAS OVER NINE JAPS WERE FOUND KILLED IN THE COMMAND POST AREA AND 16 OTHERS WERE KILLED NEARBY," ALLEN SAID.

"NEARLY ALL THE JAPS HAD KILLED THEMSELVES BY BLOWING THE SATCHEL CHARGES OF SELF-EXPLODING GRENADES."

ONLY ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED, ALLEN SAID. ONE OF THE WOUNDED HAD A HAND NEARLY SEVERED BY A JAPANESE SABER BLOW.

WHEN THE JAPANESE FOUND THEIR ATTACK WAS HOPELESS THOSE STILL ALIVE CHOSE SUICIDE BY GRENADE INSTEAD OF TRYING TO ESCAPE IN THE DARKNESS.

NO PART OF IE ISLAND IS SAFE. SNIPERS FIRE SPORADICALLY IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND THERE IS HARDLY ANY AREA NOT STREWN WITH LAND MINES OR AERIAL BOMBS PLANTED AS MINES. THE JAPANESE EVEN PLANTED SMALL MORTAR SHELLS WITH NOSE UP, INTENDED AS ANTIPERSONNEL MINES.

THERE WERE AT LEAST A THOUSAND 500-POUND BOMBS BURIED AS MINES ON THE FOUR-STRIP AIRFIELD WHICH THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE FIRST DAY OF THE INVASION.

GM1128ACW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE 27TH DIVISION ON THE OKINAWA FRONT, APRIL 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE PERCHED ON HIGH RIDGES RUNNING FROM MACHINATO, ON THE WEST COAST, CLEAR ACROSS OKINAWA WERE HARASSING ADVANCING YANKS TODAY.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. GRINER OF CHAPEL HILL, N.C., SUMMED UP THE SITUATION AT DAWN WHEN THREE DIVISIONS PLUNGED INTO THE DRIVE SOUTHWARD.

"THOSE JAPANESE ON THE RIDGES WERE LOOKING RIGHT DOWN OUR THROATS."

ONE INFANTRY UNIT STORMED KAKAZU RIDGE WHERE THE HIGHEST JAPANESE OBSERVATION POST WAS LOCATED, AND WERE INCHING UP THE SLOPE UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. SUPPORTED BY MEDIUM TANKS, ANOTHER COMPANY, COMMANDED BY CAPT. JOHN MULHERN OF BANGOR, ME., HAD TAKEN KAKAZU VILLAGE AFTER THREE HOURS OF FIGHTING BUT ENEMY POSITIONS ON THE RIDGES CONTINUED TO RAKE AMERICANS WITH MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. FIVE U.S. TANKS WERE SEEN BLAZINGON THE SLOPE AND GRINER SAID THAT COMPANY'S CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY.

ATTACKING UNITS OPENED THE DRIVE BY CROSSING A BRIDGE OVER MACHINATO INLET WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED DURING THENIGHT BY ENGINEERS. GRINER PRAISED THEIR WORK AS A "MAGNIFICENT JOB." LATER A PONTOON WAS FLUNG ACROSS TO PERMIT TWO-WAY TRAFFIC.

MACHINATO VILLAGE WAS QUICKLY CLEANED OUT.

"THE OPERATION STARTED SLOWER THAN I EXPECTED," GRINER SAID.

FROM A RIDGE COMMANDING THE INLET A JAPANESE GUN, MUZZLE BLASTS PLAINLY VISIBLE, OPENED UP ON THE BRIDGE. ITS CLOSEST HIT WAS 25 YARDS FROM THE TARGET AND THEN A MEDIUM TANK AMBLED UP THE HILL AND KNOCKED IT OUT WITH FOUR DIRECT HITS.

GRINER EXPECTED SNIPER TROUBLE AS FAST-MOVING YANKS WENT AHEAD, AND IT WAS INDICATED THAT THIS MAY BE A SLOW, COSTLY BATTLE.

XA1103ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, APRIL 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DESTROYER ON WHICH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU'S SON IS SERVING WAS ATTACKED BY JAPANESE BOMBERS TODAY--BUT FUTILELY.

ENEMY PLANES FLEW OVER THE WARSHIP NORTHWEST OF OKINAWA IN DARKNESS AT 4 A.M. THEY DROPPED ONE BOMB WHICH MISSED WIDELY.

THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME DURING THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN THE SHIP HAS BEEN UNDER ATTACK. A TORPEDO ATTACK MISSED IT A FEW DAYS AGO.

LT.ROBERT MORGENTHAU IS THE DESTROYER'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

HIS SHIP IS IN THE SAME OKINAWA FORCE AS THE DESTROYER ESCORT OF WHICH LT.CMDR.FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, JR, IS CAPTAIN.

PM1204APW

KANDY, CEYLON, APRIL 20-(AP)-UNITS OF THE EAST INDIES FLEETS, INCLUDING A FRENCH BATTLESHIP, HAVE CARRIED OUT AN OFFENSIVE SWEEP OFF THE COAST OF SUMATRA AND ATTACKED OCCUPIED PORTS, THE ALLIED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE.

BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS BOMBARDED THE PORT OF SABANG WITH WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "GOOD EFFECT," AND DESTROYERS SHELLED THE PORT OF KOTARAJA.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT BOMBED EMMHAVEN AND PADANG, SCORING DIRECT HITS ON A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER. DESTROYERS SANK SIX SMALL SUPPLY VESSELS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE HAD ATTEMPTED TO BREAKUP THE NAVAL OPERATION FROM THE AIR, BUT HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS. NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE ALLIED SHIPS.

JS921PEW

BY AL DOPKING

GUAM,FRIDAY, APRIL 20-(AP)-P-51 MUSTANGS OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 84 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT IN A DARING, ROOFTOP LEVEL STRAFING ATTACK ON ATSUGI AIRFIELD, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO YESTERDAY, MARKING THE FIRST ARMY FIGHTER PLANE SWEEP AGAINST THE HEART OF JAPAN. THE RAID INCREASED THE P-51S' BAG OVER HONSHU TO 132, INCLUDING JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED ON TWO ESCORT MISSIONS WITH B-[illegible] OVER TOKYO.

SWOOPING SO LOW THAT SOME MUSTANGS WENT UNDER HIGH TENSION WIRES, A LARGE FORCE OF IWO-BASED P-51S OPENED UP ON A FORMATION OF BETWEEN 200 AND 300 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS RANGED ALONG THE ATSUGI FIELD.

THE MUSTANG PILOTS, REPORTING THEY WERE MET BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SMALL ARMS FIRE AT THEIR LOW ALTITUDE, DESCRIBED THE SITTING PLANES AS "A PILOT'S DREAM."

THEY SO SURPRISED THE JAPANESE THAT THEIR ATTACK CAUGHT SOME OF THE NIPPONESE PLAYING TENNIS ON ATSUGI'S COURTS.

THEY SHOT 21 JAPANESE WARPLANES OUT OF THE AIR AND PROBABLY GOT TWO MORE; DESTROYED OR PROBABLY DESTROYED 26 ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 35.

MAJ.JAMES B.TAPP, ;RN EVELETH,MINN., A SQUADRON COMMANDER, BECAME THE FIRST ARMY FLIER TO ACHIEVE ACE-DOM OVER JAPAN ITSELF. HE SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES OVER TOKYO ON HIS FIRST B-29 ESCORT MISSION, ADDED A FOURTH ON HIS SECOND AND COLLECTED THE FIFTH YESTERDAY.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALE, COMMANDER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE IN THE PACIFIC, SAID THE ATSUGI STRIKE HAD SPECIAL FLAVOR SINCE "IT WAS THE PARENT ORGANIZATION OF THIS VERY FIGHTER COMMAND -- THE SEVENTH -- THAT WENT INTO DEFENSIVE ACTIOON WHEN ENEMY ATTACKING PLANES RAIDED HICKAM FIELD AND OTHER AAF INSTALLATIONS ON OAHU. (PEARL HAARBOR, DEC.7, 1941.)

B132KX (Q)

"SINCE THEN THEY HAVE BEEN WAITING AND WORKING FOR REVENGE."

ALTHOUGH THIS WAS THE FIRST ARMY FIGHTER SWEEP OVER THE HEART OF JAPAN, THE SAME FIGHTER COMMAND UNDER BRIG.GEN.ERNEST MOORE, 2-'£8,&59,,D.C., ON APRIL 16 STRUCK KANOYA ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

THE PILOTS REPORTED SEEING A LARGE CARGO SHIP SINKING OFF THE COAST OF HONSHU AND A MEDIUM CARGO SHIP BURNING SOUTH OF TOKYO.

HALE INDICATED THE MUSTANGS WILL BE RETURNING TO TOKYO.

"THIS WAS NO SNEAK ONE-SHOT ATTACK," HE SAID.

THE P-51 PILOTS HAD TO FLY MORE THAN 1,500 MILES OVER WATER ON THEIR ROUND TRIP FROM IWO ISLAND BASES.

FJ1152PCW

ADD GUAM XX HALE

THE LAST B-29 STRIKES DIRECTLY SUPPORTING THE OKINAWA OPERATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO CHECK NIPPONESE AIR ATTACKS WERE MADE APRIL 17 AND 18.

APPARENTLY THEY HAVE ACHIEVED NEUTRALIZATION, BECAUSE NO STRONG JAPANESE RAIDS HAVE BEEN MADE ON OKINAWA SINCE APRIL 16.

A130FX

DIVIDING INTO NINE SEPARATE TASK FORCES TODAY, THE SUPERFORTS POUNDED FIELDS RANGING THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF KYUSHU, FROM KANOYA IN THE SOUTH--ONLY 325 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA--TO USA (CORRECT) IN THE NORTH.

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND REPORTED OPPOSITION APPARENTLY WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

TARGET AIRFIELDS WERE NITTAGAHARA, KUSHIRA, KANOYA, AND KANOYA-EAST (CORRECT), IZUMI, KOKOBU, TACHIARAI, USA AND OITA.

KANOYA AND KUSHIRA ARE TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND LARGEST IN THE EMPIRE.

HWB32PPW NM

APR 22 1945

BY GRANT MACDONALD

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION COMMAND POST, IE JIMA, APRIL 20-(AP)-SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING EVER WITNESSED BY VETERANS OF THIS BATTLE-HARDENED DIVISION RAGES AROUND THE BASE OF MT.IEGUSUGU, PINNACLE-PEAKED ROCK FORTRESS AT THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF THIS LITTLE ISLAND.

DOUGHBOYS CLIMBING THE BASE OF THE FORTIFIED MOUNTAIN ARE FINDING ALMOST IMPREGNABLE GUN POSITIONS, SOME OF THEM DUG LIKE CAVES THREE STORIES DEEP IN THE ROCK.

BRIG.GEN.EDWIN H.RANDLE, SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE 77TH DIVISION, SAID THE AMERICANS MUST METHODICALLY BLAST AND DIG THE JAPANESE OUT, LIKE RIDING A CELLAR OF RATS.

HOUSES IN IE VILLAGE AT THE BASE OF THE PINNACLE HAVE SOLID CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS WHICH MAKE EXCELLENT DEFENSIVE POSITIONS, RANDLE SAID.

AFTER DARK THE YANKS HAVE NIGHTMARE CLASHES WITH INFILTRATING NIPPONESE. THE EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE UNIT AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING WAS TYPICAL.

S/SGT.JOHN W.RINGER, DAWSON, PA.; CORP. HARRY CLARK (302 PLAZA APTS.) MUNCIE, IND., AND PFC ANTHONY KOVALKO (395 VICTORY BLVD.) STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., WERE IN THEIR FOXHOLES.

"I WAS ASLEEP WHEN TWO JAPS JUMPED ON TOP OF ME," KOVALKO SAID.

"I GOT OUT OF THE HOLE AND DIVED INTO A NEARBY HOLE WITH RINGER."

THE SERGEANT SAID THAT WHEN KOVALKO CAME SCRAMBLING INTO HIS FOXHOLE "I SAW THE VAGUE OUTLINE OF A JAP AND SHOT HIM WITH MY RIFLE."

CLARK THEN TOLD HOW HE SAW THE SECOND JAPANESE MOVING AWAY AND GAVE HIM A BURST FROM HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

PVT.ROBERT J.DIBBLE OF THE 302 ENGINEER REGIMENT, SPENT A TERRIBLE NIGHT APRIL 17 ON "SLAUGHTERHOUSE HILL," WHERE NEARLY 200 JAPANESE IN A BANZAI CHARGE HURLED THEMSELVES INTO AMERICAN LINES WITH SATCHEL CHARGES TIED TO THEIR BODIES, BLOWING THEM TO BITS.

"ONE JAP BLEW HIMSELF UP RIGHT IN FRONT OF MY FOXHOLE," SAID DIBBLE, WHOSE HOME IS AT (12032 142ND PLACE) SOUTH OZONE PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

"THE BLAST WAS SO CLOSE IT BLEW ME THROUGH THE AIR AND I FELT THE TERRIFIC HEAT FROM THE EXPLOSION. I WAS NOT INJURED, AND NEXT MORNING I GOT THE JAP'S SILK BATTLEFLAG.

DIBBLE SHOWED ME THE FLAG, HIS MOST TREASURED POSSESSION BECAUSE ACROSS ONE CORNER OF THE SILK WAS THE AUTOGRAPH OF ERNIE PYLE, THE FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT ADMIRED BY ALL G.I.'S, WHO WAS KILLED ON IE ISLAND WEDNESDAY.

PM754PPW NM

APR 21 1945

NITE LEAD PHILIPPINES (350)

MANILA,SATURDAY,APRIL 21-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE TIGHTENED THEIR SQUEEZE ON BORNEO AND HAVE MADE RAPID GAINS TOWARD DAVAO, JAPANESE STRONGHOLD ON SOUTHEASTERN MINDANAO ISLAND.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FRIDAY COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF SEIZURE OF

30.24-25003

BALABAC ISLAND, 45 MILES OFF BORNEO'S NORTH COAST, BY TROOPS OF THE 41ST DIVISION. THE JOINTLY OWNED BRITISH DUTCH OIL RICH ISLAND OF BORNEO WAS PREVIOUSLY OUTFLANKED ON THE EAST WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS INVADED THE TAWITAWI REGION. THIS PLACED THE YANKS ONLY 30 MILES OFF BORNEO'S NORTHEAST COAST.

THE BALABAC INVASION, BY UNITS OF MAJ.GEN. JENS A. DOE'S 41ST., WAS UNOPPOSED.

ON MINDANAO, SECOND MAJOR ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, SOLDIERS OF THE 24TH DIVISION, HEAVILY SUPPORTED BY PLANES, WERE WITHIN 52 AIR MILES OF DAVAO, ONE OF THE FINEST PORTS IN THE ARCHIPELAGO AND AN IMPORTANT HEMP CENTER. TWO YANK COLUMNS DASHED SOUTHWARD 15 MILES TO CAPTURE COTABATO AND TAMONTAKA, CONTROL POINTS AT THE DUAL MOUTHS OF MINDANAO RIVER. THE DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN. R.B. WOODRUFF'S OUTFIT THEN ADVANCED 22 MILES INLAND TO LOMOPOG ROAD JUNCTION. AN AIRFIELD NEAR THE EXPANDED BEACHHEAD AT MALABANG, ON THE NORTH, WAS BEING USED BY AMERICAN PLANES.

THE JAPANESE HAVE AN ESTIMATED 50,000 TROOPS ON MINDANAO.

TANK-LED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS WERE THROWN BACK ON THE NORTHWEST LUZON FRONT WHERE BAGUIO, THE SUMMER CAPITAL, IS THE OBJECTIVE OF MAJ.GEN. PERCY W. CLARKSON'S 33RD DIVISION. INCREASED APR 21 1945 JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE AND RAIN IN THE BAGUIO SECTOR SLOWED THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

AN ESTIMATED 300 TO 500 JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON CARABAO, TINY ISLAND AT THE MOUTH OF MANILA BAY, WERE SEALED IN CAVES AND TUNNELS BY DOUGHBOYS OF BRIG.GEN. WILLIAM CHASE'S 38TH DIVISION. THE YANKS INVADED THE ISLAND--A BAY FORTIFICATION--AFTER THE DEFENDING GARRISON HAD BEEN DRIVEN UNDERGROUND BY A NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

A FIELD DISPATCH FROM RICHARD BERGHOLZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID AMERICAL DIVISION TROOPS, AFTER THREE WEEKS OF BATTLING IN RUGGED COUNTRY ON CEBU ISLAND, BROKE UP THE MAIN JAPANESE FORCE THERE. THE NIPPONESE FLED IN DISORGANIZED GROUPS. BERGHOLZ TERMED THE CEBU FIGHT ONE OF THE TOUGHEST OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

B235PCWNM

PX CO MI NR

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, APRIL 8 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TURBULENT WINDS WAFTED A NAVY VENTURA COMBAT PLANE BACK INTO THE AIR AS IT ATTEMPTED TO LAND AND IT CRASHED INTO THE NEARBY BAY KILLING SIX FLIERS INCLUDING THE PILOT, LT.(JG) JAMES E.PATTON, (275 COOPER ST.) WOODBURY, N.J., WHO HAD TOLD FRIENDS HE WAS A RELATIVE OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, LEADER OF THE THIRD ARMY.

PATTON, A FORMER RESEARCHER FOR AN OIL COMPANY, HAD BEEN IN THE ALEUTIANS SEVERAL MONTHS. HIS FATHER, HAROLD H.PATTON, LIVES AT 640 HAMILTON AVE., BETHLEHEM, PA.

AMONG OTHERS KILLED IN THE FREAK CRASH WERE GEORGE R.SEIFERT, AMM3C, PLANE CAPTAIN, WHOSE WIDOW, NORMA, LIVES IN ASHTABULA, OHIO.

HUBER J.WANTA, ARM3C RADIOMAN, OF TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIF., AND WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 112 BUKHOLT AVE., STEPHENS POINT, WIS.

GG1209PCW

PASSED BY CENSOR

HAMILTON, ONT., APRIL 20-(CP)-LT.-COL. FREDERICK E. WIGLE, D.B.E., OFFICER COMMANDING THE 1ST BATTALION, ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS, WAS KILLED IN ACTION LAST WEEK ACCORDING TO WORD RECEIVED BY HIS WIFE HERE.

COL. WIGLE ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE BATTALION LAST FEBRUARY AND LED IT THROUGH SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING IN WHICH THE CANADIAN ARMY HAS TAKEN PART.

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IN CIVILIAN LIFE HE WAS A WELL-KNOWN FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYER, STARRING ON MCGILL UNIVERSITY AND MONTREAL TEAMS.

R115P

TORONTO, APRIL 20-(CP)-SGT. EDWARD GRAVES OF TORONTO STARED AGHAST AT MRS. MARY GRAVES OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, WHEN THEY MET TODAY IN THE RED CROSS WAR BRIDES' RECEPTION CENTRE AT UNION STATION HERE.

"THAT'S NOT MY WIFE," CREDIT THE STARTLED SERGEANT.

"THAT'S NOT MY HUSBAND," REJOINED THE DISAPPOINT BRIDGE.

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THE CASE OF THE TANGLED WEDDING KNOT AROSE WHEN TWO CANADIAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS--SGT. EDWARD GRAVES AND PTE. OTNIE GRAVES--EACH MARRIED SCOTTISH GIRLS CALLED MARY.

WHEN MRS. OTNIE GRAVES ARRIVED IN CANADA, THE RED CROSS INFORMED THE WRONG HUSBAND OF HER ARRIVAL. PTE. OTNIE IS STILL FIGHTING IN GERMANY.

"I GOT A PHONE CALL YESTERDAY FROM THE RED CROSS TELLING ME MY WIFE INSISTED ON GETTING OFF AT RENFREW," EXPLAINED SGT. EDWARD. "I WAS SO EXCITED I JUST SHOUTED INTO THE PHONE 'WELL, DON'T E HER.'"

MRS. OTNIE EXPLAINED SHE WAS EN ROUTE TO THE HOME OF HER HUSBAND'S PARENTS IN RENFREW WHEN SHE WAS INFORMED HER HUSBAND WAS WAITING TO MEET HER IN TORONTO.

SGT. EDWARD'S WIFE, A GLASGOW GIRL, IS STILL AWAITING

TRANSPORTATION TO CANADA, SGT. EDWARD AND PTE. OTNIE ARE NO RELATED.

MONTREAL, APRIL 20-(CP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND, WHO ARRIVED IN MONTREAL BY AIR TODAY EN ROUTE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE "THERE ARE CERTAIN POINTS ALL COUNTRIES WOULD LIKE TO SEE AMENDED IN THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS SUCH AS THE PLACE OF THE SMALL NATIONS IN A WORLD ORGANIZATION AND THE RIGHT OF VETO OF THE BIG NATIONS."

MR. FRASER ARRIVED FROM BRITAIN WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER APR 21 1945 PROMINENT DELEGATES INCLUDING LORD CRANBORNE, BRITISH DOMINIONS SECRETARY AND GOVERNMENT LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ACCOMPANIED BY LADY CRANBORNE. SIR AIYAR RAMASWAMI (CORRECT), HEAD OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION, ARRIVED A SHORT TIME LATER.

PRIME MINISTER FRASER SAID THAT AT THE RECENT PRE-CONFERENCE MEETING OF BRITISH DOMINIONS REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON "NO RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AND NO DECISION ARRIVED AT" REGARDING THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS BUT THAT OPINIONS HAD BEEN "FRANKLY AND OPENLY" DISCUSSED.

MR. FRASER SAID THAT AT SAN FRANCISCO, NEW ZEALAND "WILL EMPHASIZE THE ESSENTIAL NEED OF DULL EMPLOYMENT AS A BASIS FOR WORLD PROSPERITY."

HE ADDED THAT HIS LABOR GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME WAS ENGAGED IN PREPARING SOCIAL LEGISLATION THAT "WILL SECURE A MINIMUM INCOME TO ALL CITIZENS."

HE PRAISED CANADA'S "MAGNIFICENT, PHENOMENAL" WAR EFFORT.

LORD CRANBORNE SAID THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AT LONDON "HAVE REACHED A VERY WIDE DEGEE OF AGREEMENT ON MATTERS DISCUSSED," AND THAT HE HOPED THE DOMINIONS WILL PLAY A VALUABLE PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

SIR AIYAR DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT REGARDING INDIA'S STAND AT THE CONFERENCE, BUT SAID THE INDIAN DELEGATES WOULD BE INTERESTED IN DISCUSSIONS ON THE "GREAT POWERS," AND THE ELECTION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS WELL AS CANADA'S EXPRESSED VIEWS ON THE PLACE OF THE "MIDDLE POWERS."

XX POWERS."

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COMMENTING ON THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC AGAINST JAPAN, HE SAID IT WAS "GOING VERY WELL, BUT THE BIG FIGHT IS STILL TO COME." IT WAS HIS SECOND TRIP TO CANADA, HAVING ATTENDED THE 1942 MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS AT MOUNT TREMBLANT, QUE.

SIR FIROZ K. NOON, MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN CHARGE OF THE DEFENCE DEPARTMENT IN INDIA, WAS MORE LOQUACIOUS.

HE SAID THAT INDIA CONSIDERED HERSELF A "BIG POWER" AND "CERTAINLY" HAD A GREATER CLAIM TO BEING A BIG POWER THAN FRANCE OR CHINA.

HE BASED HIS "CLAIM" ON THE FACT THAT INDIA HAD MADE CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICES IN BOTH WORLD WARS, WAS NOW THE BASE FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN AND HAD ABOUT 2,500,000 UNDER ARMS.

HE SAID THAT INDIA WAS "NOT EXACTLY IN THE SAME CLASS AS THE DOMINIONS BUT IS VERY MUCH APPROACHING THE DOMINION STATUS." INDIA'S STATUS HOWEVER WOULD NOT COME UP FOR DISCUSSION AT

30.24-25005

THE CONFERENCE AS "IT IS ATTER CONCERNING BRITAIN AND INDIA ONLY."

SIR FIROZ STRESSED THE INDIAN DELEGATION IS INTERESTED IN THE MANDATE QUESTION AND WOULD FAVOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A MANDATE COMMISSION "TO FIND OUT WHETHER A MANDATORY STATE IS REALLY HOLDING ITS MANDATE IN TRUST FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BACKWARD PEOPLE AND NOT THEIR EXPLOITATION."

MOST DELEGATES WHO ARRIVED TODAY WILL REMAIN IN MONTREAL A DAY OR TWO BEFORE FLYING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE RT. HON. WILLIAM MABANE, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH MINISTER OF FOOD, ALSO ARRIVED HERE AND WILL PROBABLY FLY WITH THE OTHER BRITISH DELEGATES.

CW7A2P APR 21 1945

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 20-(AP)-- A THREE PER CENT FEDERAL SALES TAX ON LUXURY ARTICLES WENT INTO EFFECT IN MEXICO TODAY. AFFECTED ARE AUTOMOBILES, PIANOS, RADIOS, FINE GLASSWARE AND A LONG LIST OF OTHER ARTICLES.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 20 (AP)-CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER FERNANDEZ AND THE CHILEAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY, A DAY LATE BECAUSE OF BAD FLYING WEATHER.
THE PARTY OF 15 WAS MET AT THE AIRPORT BY THE CHILEAN EMBASSY STAFF AND THE MEXICAN CHIEF OF PROTOCOL WHO HAD BEEN WAITING FOR HOURS.
FERNANDEZ AND SIX OF THE DELEGATION LEAVE TOMORROW FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHERS FOLLOW SUNDAY.
GG1119ACW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE CONSISTING OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ALBERTO LLERAS, MIGUEL LOPEZ PUMAREJO, SILVIO VILLEGAS, ALBERTO GONZALEZFERNANDEZ, ALBERTO OSORIO AND LUIS EDUARDO NIETO ARPETA ARRIVED YESTERDAY BY PLANE.
FOREIGN SECRETARY JULIO ACOSTA AND COSTA RICA, ACCOMPANIED BY FINANCE SECRETARY ALVARO BONILLA, AND CUBAN DELEGATES GIL PEREZ CISNEROS, DR. RAMIO GUERRA, DIRECTIO OR "DIARIO DE LA MARINA," HAVANA NEWSPAPER, AND FRANCISCO AGUIRRE CAME BY PLANE FROM HABANA.
THE PANAMA DELEGATION COMPOSED OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ROBERTO JIMINEZ, GERARDO DIAZ, MAXIMILIANO FABREGA AND JUAN M. MORALES LEFT MEXICO CITY YESTERDAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO BY PLANE.
COSTA RICAN DELEGATES LUIS ANDERSON AND FABIO FOURNIER AND GUATEMALAN DELEGATES MANUEL NORIEGA MORALES, FRANCISCO VILLAGRAN, JULIO BONILLA AND GABRIEL BIGURIA, ALSO LEFT MEXICO CITY BY PLANE YESTERDAY.
XA928ACW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 20 (AP)-THE SUPREME COURT OF MEXICO, IN A TEST CASE, HAS RULED THAT THE WARTIME "LAW OF EMERGENCY" UNDER WHICH PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO CAN GOVERN BY DECREE DOES NOT EXTEND TO RENT REGULATIONS BECAUSE THESE ARE NOT PERTINENT TO NATIONAL DEFENSE.
THE COURT SAID IT WAS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE RENTS, BUT THAT IT WAS AGAINST PUBLIC INTEREST FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO BE ABLE TO COVER ALL THEIR ACTIONS WITH WARTIME AUTHORITY.
GG1219PCW

TORREON, MEXICO, APRIL 20 (AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY EZEQUIEL PADILLA DECLARED HERE TODAY THAT THE U.S.-MEXICO WATER TREATY, RATIFIED WEDNESDAY BY THE U.S. SENATE, "IS A NEW AND REAL TRIUMPH FOR THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY."
PADILLA PASSED THROUGH TORREON EN ROUTE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.
THE MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID HE WAS ALL THE MORE PLEASED THAT NO AMENDMENTS HAD BEEN MADE TO THE TREATY, ONLY EXPLANATIONS ADDED. THESE, HE SAID, WOULD IMPROVE ITS APPLICATION.
PADILLA SAID THE TREATY WAS PERFECTLY FAIR AND WOULD BE OF GREAT BENEFIT TO MEXICO, SINCE IT WOULD GIVE SMALL FARMERS ALONG THE NORTHERN FRONTIER AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.
REFERRING TO FEARS EXPRESSED THAT THE TREATY MIGHT BE HARMFUL TO MEXICO, PADILLA SAID THEY WERE ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED.
GGXA905ACW NM

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 20-(AP)-AVRA WARREN, HEAD OF A SPECIAL U.S. DELEGATION OF DIPLOMATS AND NAVAL AND MILITARY MEN VISITING ARGENTINA, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE MEMBERS HAD FOUND AN OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC DESIRE HERE TO FULFILL THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE.
WARREN EXPRESSED OPTIMISM THAT THE MISSION'S VISIT WOULD RESULT IN MEASURES ADVANTAGEOUS TO BOTH NATIONS. ASKED ABOUT ARGENTINA'S POSSIBLE MATERIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON WAR EFFORT HE SAID HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ALREADY HAD PUT FORTH VOLUNTARY SUGGESTIONS AND AMONG OTHER THINGS HAD MADE POSITIVE COMMITMENTS OF AID TO UNRRA.
WARREN IS LEAVING TOMORROW AND FLYING DIRECTLY TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20-(AP)--EIGHT YUGOSLAV TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED THE PORT OF BAKAR, ABOVE ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF YUGOSLAVIA ABOUT FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF FIUME, A COMMUNIQUE

BROADCAST FROM MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. THE FCC REPORTED THE BROADCAST.

OTTAWA, APRIL 20-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THESE CASUALTIES TODAY:

PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING) -- FLT. LT. DONALD SMITH NELSON; FATHER, P.E.NELSON, 87 MORGAN ST., TONAWANDA, N.Y.

PRESUMED DEAD (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING) -- FLYING OFFICER ROBERT HARRY SMITH; MOTHER, MRS.D.D.SMITH, 406 CHESTNUT ST., OLNEY, ILL.

APR 21 1945

OTTAWA, APRIL 20-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PILOT OFFICER MEDLEY DE LA BROQUERIE YOUNG, WHOSE FATHER, R.W.YOUNG, LIVES AT 45 MERRILL ST., PLYMOUTH, N.H., IS PRESUMED TO HAVE DIED WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING.

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EASTERN FRONT: 7MILES (BY GERMAN REPORT AT HANGELSBERG)
WESTERN FRONT: 45 MILES (FROM TANGERMUENDE)
ITALIAN FRONT: 522 MILES (FROM NEAR PORTO MAGGIORE)
TA1032PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT:
OKINAWA-RYUKYUS--24TH CORPS INFANTRY ADVANCED 1,000 TO 1,400 YARDS ALONG THE SOUTHERN FRONT AGAINST BITTER RESISTANCE. YONABARU TOWN ON EAST COAST DESTROYED. HEAVY ARTILLERY, NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED. IE SHIMA INVADERS COUNTED 736 DEAD JAPANESE. MARINE PATROLS CLEANED UP SMALL POCKETS OF JAPANESE ON NORTHERN OKINAWA.

U.S.NAVY LOST 15 SMALL SHIPS, INCLUDING FIVE DESTROYERS, IN OPERATIONS FROM OKINAWA TO TOKYO MARCH 18 TO APRIL 18, SUPPORTING OKINAWA INVASION. JAPANESE LOSSES SAME PERIOD WERE 2,569 AIRCRAFT, 100 SHIPS SUNK, INCLUDING 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP YAMATO, TWO LIGHT CRUISERS, FIVE DESTROYERS, FIVE DESTROYER ESCORTS AND SCORES OF CARGO AND OTHER VESSELS.

PHILIPPINES--CONQUEST OF CENTRAL AND MOST OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES WAS COMPLETED WITH VIRTUAL DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE GARRISON OF 5,000 ON CEBU THURSDAY. JAPANESE HAVE ONLY TWO REMAINING STRONGPOINTS IN THE PHILIPPINES, BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL ON LUZON, AND DAVAO, ON MINDANAO.

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ARMY AND MARINE CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

7TH ARMY DIVISION NEARED YONABARU AIRFIELD, ON EAST COAST, OKINAWA.

27TH ARMY DIVISION NEARED MACHINATO TOWN ON WESTERN OKINAWA.

96TH ARMY DIVISION SLOWED BY FIERCE RESISTANCE AND RUGGED TERRAIN IN CENTER OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE.

77TH ARMY DIVISION ELEMENTS PREPARED ATTACK ON IEGUSUGU PINNACLE ON IE ISLAND.

PATROLS OF 1ST AND 6TH MARINE DIVISIONS WIPED OUT TRAPPED JAPANESE ON NORTHERN OKINAWA AND MOTOBU PENINSULA.

AMERICAL ARMY DIVISION KILLED 5,000 JAPANESE ON CEBU, SECURED ISLAND.

24TH ARMY DIVISION ADVANCED 16 MILES TOWARD DAVAO ON MINDANAO.

MH/PM744PPW

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THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILIPPINES: COTABATO, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO CAPTURED AS EIGHTH ARMY ELEMENTS DRIVE 22 MILES INLAND. OTHER EIGHTH ARMY UNITS CAPTURE BALABAC ISLAND, 45 MILES NORTH OF BORNEO

RYUKYUS: 10TH ARMY STARTS BIG OFFENSIVE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA; GAINS UP TO 800 YARDS BEHIND BLISTERING NAVAL AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT. 10TH CONTINUES ADVANCE ON IE SHIMA.

- - - DASH - - -

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

38TH DIVISION TAKES CARABAO ISLAND IN MANILA BAY.

AMERICAL DIVISION ROUTS MAIN JAPANESE FORCE ON CEBU ISLAND.

24TH ARMY TAKES COTABATO IN CAMPAIGN ON DAVAO, MINDANAO.

33RD ARMY DIVISION TURNS BACK TANK-LED COUNTERATTACK ON BAGUIO OUTSKIRTS, NORTHERN LUZON.

7TH, 27TH AND 96 ARMY DIVISIONS LAUNCH LARGE OFFENSIVE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

77TH DIVISION MOPS UP ON IE SHIMA.

3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS CLEANS UP NORTHERN END OF OKINAWA.

6TH MARINE DIVISION ELIMINATES RESISTANCE POCKETS ON MOTOBU PENINSULAN OKINAWA.

FJ703ACW

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THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS TEN MILES FROM UTRECHT, NEARING EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN; BRITISH CLOSED IN ON BREMEN FROM THREE SIDES, BATTERED TO OUTSKIRTS OF HARBURG, BIG HAMBURG SUBURB.
12TH ARMY GROUP: THIRD ARMY WHEELED SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH IN ADVANCE TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER; BATTERED TO OUTSKIRTS OF CHEMNITZ; FIRST ARMY MOPPED UP IN HALLE AFTER CAPTURE OF LEIPZIG; NINTH ARMY MASSED AT THE ELBE.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS BATTLED FANATICAL REMNANTS IN NUERNBERG, DROVE WITHIN 70 MILES OF MUNICH; FRENCH THREATENED STUTTGART WITH ENCIRCLEMENT.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: DROVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF UTRECHT; EDGED TOWARD EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN.
BRITISH SECOND: REACHED OUTSKIRTS OF HARBURG, BIG HAMBURG SUBURB; CLOSED IN ON BREMEN FROM THREE SIDES.
U.S. NINTH: MASSED AT ELBE.
U.S. FIRST: MOPPED UP IN HALLE.
U.S. THIRD: DROVE TO OUTSKIRTS OF CHEMNITZ; SWERVED SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH.
U.S. SEVENTH: BATTLED REMNANTS IN NUERNBERG; ADVANCED TO WITHIN 70 MILES OF MUNICH.
FRENCH FIRST: THREATENED STUTTGART WITH ENCIRCLEMENT.
-DASH-
APR 24 1945
U.S. DIVISIONS
THIRD, 42ND, 45TH INFANTRY: BATTLED NAZI REMNANTS IN NUERNBERG.
11TH ARMORED, 26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH.
90TH INFANTRY: ENTERED SELB, 35 MILES WEST OF KARLSBAD.
N852AEW

THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT (FRI)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: BRITISH PUSHED TO OUTSKIRTS OF HAMBURG SUBURB, BROUGHT HAMBURG UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE; CANADIANS 10 MILES FROM UTRECHT IN HOLLAND, DROVE ON EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN.
12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH ARMY MASSED ON ELBE FOR IMMINENT DRIVE ON BERLIN; FIRST ARMY MOPPED UP IN HALLE; THIRD ARMY WHEELED SOUTHEAST FROM BAYREUTH IN ADVANCE TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: SEVENTH ARMY CLOSED OUT LAST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN NUERNBERG; FOUGHT IN NEUMARKT, 21 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEURNBERG; FRENCH DROVE 23 MILES SOUTH TO WITHIN 65 MILES OF AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.
-DASH-
ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: DROVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF UTRECHT IN HOLLAND.
BRITISH SECOND: REACHED OUTSKIRTS OF HARBURG, SUBURB OF HAMBURG; HELD 15 MILES OF ELBE RIVER.
U.S. NINTH: MASSED ON ELBE WEST OF BERLIN.
U.S. FIRST: MOPPED UP IN HALLE.
U.S. THIRD: REACHED OUTSKIRTS OF CHEMNITZ; FOUGHT MILE OR MORE INSIDE CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
U.S. SEVENTH: CAPTURED NUERNBERG AND DROVE WITHIN 70 MILES OF MUNICH.
FRENCH FIRST: PUSHED 23 MILES TOWARD AUSTRIAN FRONTIER. THREATENED TO ENCIRCLE STUTTGART.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
SECOND ARMORED: BUILT UP ELBE BRIDGEHEAD.
THIRD ARMORED: ADVANCED SOUTH OF DESSAU.
THIRD INFANTRY: BATTLED NAZI REMNANTS IN NUERNBERG.
NINTH ARMORED: ADVANCED EAST OF LEIPZIG.
11TH ARMORED: ADVANCED SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH.
12TH AND 14TH ARMORED: HELPED QUELL LAST RESISTANCE IN NUERNBERG.
17TH AIRBORNE: CAPTURED NAZI GENERAL AND STAFF IN RUHR POCKET.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED SOUTHEAST OF BAYREUTH.
42ND INFANTRY: FOUGHT IN NUERNBERG.
45TH INFANTRY: BATTLED LAST NAZIS IN NUERNBERG.
69TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP IN LEIPZIG AREA.
90TH INFANTRY: ENTERED SELB, 35 MILES WEST OF KARLSBAD.
104TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTH OF HALLE IN DESSAU AREA.
HJ711PEW

UNDATED GOEBBELS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' SPEECH TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE LAST NIGHT IN HONOR OF HITLER'S 56TH BIRTHDAY WAS NOT HEARD IN MANY PARTS OF BERLIN BECAUSE OF AN UNEXPECTED CUT IN THE CITY'S ELECTRIC POWER, THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID TODAY.
"THE BERLIN POPULATION, IN ITS AIR RAID SHELTERS DURING THE ALERT SOUNDED THIS MORNING, IS READING THE SPEECH," SAID TRANSOCEAN IN AN OVERSEAS WIRELESS DISPATCH REPORTED BY THE FCC.
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Russians Enter Berlin, Drive for Its Heart, Nazis Man Barricades in Shell-Torn Capital; U. S.-Soviet Link Reported Near Dresden

Heart of City Being Pounded By Siege Guns

LONDON, Sunday, April 22.—(AP) The Germans announced last night that Red Army tanks had burst three to four miles inside the flaming rubble-strewn streets of barricaded Berlin in an overwhelming 16-army assault on the three-quarters encircled Nazi capital—biggest prize of two world wars.

Moscow, whose official reports were running 24 hours behind German announcements, did not immediately confirm the dramatic flash from doomed Berlin. But a Moscow dispatch filed hours before said a Red Army entry into the Nazi citadel was "imminent."

Reds Capture Erkner

The Soviet High command said that veteran Russian forces, who have marched 1,000 miles from the gates of Moscow in one of the greatest military comebacks in history, were "engaged in fighting at Berlin's outskirts" and had captured Erkner on the city's eastern limits and seven other fortress suburbs three to 16 miles from the capital.

Raining war-ending blows on a beaten foe, the Russians by Berlin's account also irreparably split Adolf Hitler's greater Reich into two completely-isolated areas in a development as momentous as the Red Army's entry into the capital.

This left the terror-stricken and shell and bomb-pocked city without any escape routes to the south and presaged an imminent link up in force with American troops. Unconfirmed reports from Paris said American and Soviet patrols already had joined.

Berlin, caught in a swirling battle which the Germans said "never has been surpassed in ferocity," as well as all the Baltic ports and the holdout areas of Denmark and Norway, was completely cut off from the Nazis "national redoubt" in southern Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and northern Italy.

German reports indicated that perhaps 4,000,000 Russian troops and German soldiers and home guards were locked in the death struggle for Berlin, which German broadcasts swore to defend to "its last ruin."

Shells Pound City

The broadcasts said big Soviet siege guns were "hailing" shells into Potzdamer Platz in the heart of Berlin as the capital's surviving three million civilians huddled in cellars or manned street barricades.

Life had moved underground for the siege, Berlin said, and the Nazis admitted that the "death battle" which promised to leave their capital a wasteland of rubble and ashes "is on." Berlin's Volkssturm had been thrown into the struggle and the wounded were pouring into the city from the wrecked suburbs.

From the shell-cratered heart of the city the word came just before midnight that the Russians had penetrated into the capital from the northeast, swarming through the streets of the left-wing populous working class districts of Weissensee and Pankow.

A mass of Russian tanks, artillery and infantry was about three to four miles from the heart of the city around Berlin's famed cathedral.

The Russians apparently swung across the powerful German defense line based on the circular autobahn around the capital on an 11-mile front from the captured suburbs of Bernau and Alt-Landsberg, both three miles from the city limits and 13 miles from its core.

Cut Vital Rail Route

Bernau, whose fall cut Berlin's vital rail and road communications with the embattled Baltic port of Stettin, was seized in a 20-mile Russian advance through blazing suburban forests, to which the Germans had put the torch in vain hope of halting the Soviet onslaught.

In a 28-mile arc from Bernau, Soviet tanks battled through the suburbs of Werneuchen, Strausberg, Buckow Muencheberg and Fuerstenwalde, and reached the city limits at Erkner, astride the super-highway around Berlin. Erkner was taken in a 27-mile Russian surge from Seelow, whose capture was announced Friday.

Meanwhile, the Germans, whose reports have been borne out by Moscow's conservative announcements, admitted that the sprawling city was three-quarters encircled by a huge 70-mile arc of steel thrown around the city in a gigantics pincer operation.

This was effected when the Russians reportedly lunged south of the capital in a spectacular 65-mile overnight sweep that drove to Beelitz, 13 miles southwest of the city's famed Potsdam gate.

One Soviet spearhead, by German admission, had smashed to Treuenbrietzen, 23 miles southwest of Berlin and 32 miles from American forces on the Elbe river near Dessau. The reported advance carried a wall of Russian tanks across Berlin's rail and highway links to Dresden and the south. Those communication routes that remained wound up in American lines.

Only a 40-mile gap separated Red Army claws that reportedly had clamped the huge pincer on the capital.

Moscow put the Russians 35 miles southeast of Beelitz and Treuenbrietzen. In this area, Soviet forces overran Luckau, 33 miles south of outflanked Berlin, in a 34-mile advance through Calau, 16 miles west of the by-passed fortress of Cottbus.

The Germans said that motorized infantry, supported by hundreds of tanks, had pushed north from Luckau another 31 miles and reached Berlin's southeastern suburb of Koenigs-Wusterhausen, site of Berlin's silent long-wave Deutschlandsender radio station. The situation in this area, three miles from Berlin and astride the autobahn ring, was described as "critical."

Nazis Open Flood Gates

Another spearhead of Soviet assault forces, advancing after being caught by a flood of water released from a dynamited hydro-electric power dam, advanced to the area of the big military training center of Wuensdorf, 15 miles south of Berlin, and the Soviet power-drive was pressing toward Zossen—Allied-bombed site of the German High Command headquarters.

Between Berlin and Dresden, the tidal wave of Soviet mechanized power surged across the Brandenburg plains on a 58-mile front from captured Senftenberg south to the outskirts of Koenigsbrueck, only 14 miles north northeast of Dresden.

Hurling back suicidal charges by drunken German troops the Soviet drive was officially within 48 miles of the American armies standing on the Mulde river.

Farther southwest in Austria, Moscow announced that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army was moving across the plateaus on the southern approaches to Prague on a 35-mile front.

Gaining up to seven miles, cavalry of Malinovsky's army charged into the Czechoslovak town of Valcice, linking forces in the Breclav area, and at the southern end of the front captured Ober Gaensendorf, 10 miles north of Vienna. In the center, they slashed within four miles of the key 10-way junction of Laa by winning Fallbach.

While the Russians drove their steel wedge between the Germans in Berlin and those who have fled to the Bavarian redoubt, Moscow announced that Russian heavy bombers had heavily blasted Berlin overnight, adding huge fires to those set by a 1,000-plane RAF Mosquito bomber raid.

Enemy broadcasts admitted that whole areas of the capital were in flames from the relentless aerial and artillery bombardment.

The all-out asault gave the Germans their blackest day of the war and boreboded a devastated wasteland of crumbled stone and steel in the area that once was the proud European capital. The Germans themselves said the titanic battle dwarfed anything yet experienced in this war.

"Food And Water Will Run Out"

Transocean openly admitted a fear that food and water would run out in Berlin. Ceaselessly, propagandists called for a fight to the death, and reported that all available workers were strengthening tank traps and barricades and stringing barbed wire across the bridges of the Londwehr Canal, which runs through the city.

All along the 170-mile front from Stettin south to Dresden, said Commentator Ernest von Hammer, "German alarm units and reserves constantly are being thrown into focal points." He claimed one Russian thrust at Bernau was repulsed by such a unit.

Just A Wall Of Tanks

Said one Moscow dispatch of the great movement westward:

"The familiar operative phrase 'advanced spearheads' cannot be used in this great new offensive because there are no spearheads here—just one tremendous wall of Stalin and Sherman tanks.

"The whole Brandenburg battlefield northeast, east and southeast of Berlin is ablaze with tank fire and a heavy barrage is being laid down by German massed artillery and hundreds of self-propelled weapons and anti-tank weapons.

"The Germans have been hurled back from most of their trenches, but their lines supported by a wealth of light field pieces and machine guns sirung out in an al-

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most continuous line in a great swinging arc around the capital. The heaviest *Wehrmacht* artillery is behind this, and hundreds of self-propelled guns and hundreds of tanks."

Nazis Say Russians Envelop Outskirts Of Reich Capital

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German Broadcasts Place Red Forces in Suburbs at Five Points—Soviets Capture Jueterbog, Southeast of City in Sudden Flanking Move

London, April 21—(AP)—The Germans said today that massive Russian forces were enveloping Berlin through suburbs on the east, north and southwest, and were shelling the Potsdamer Platz in the center of the doomed city.

Soviet forces, by enemy account, had fought their way into Berlin suburbs at five places—Bernau, Strausberg, Fuerstenwalde, Koenigs-Wusterhausen and Zossen.

The Russian drive to Bernau, three miles from the city limits was announced by the German High Command. This action constituted part of the northern envelopment move against Berlin.

In a swift penetration of Nazi defenses below the capital, other Russian forces advanced to positions southwest of the capital, the German Transocean Agency announced. In this sweep the Russians reached the vicinity of Beelitz and Treuenbrietzen, respectively 12 and 22 miles southwest of Berlin's great southwestern suburb of Potsdam.

The German High Command communique announced a 35-mile break-through scored by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army had reached Jueterbog, 27 miles south of Berlin.

To the north the First White Russian Army, making a frontal assault on Berlin, was locked in a bitter battle with Nazi defenders of the capital along the Fuerstenberg-Strausberg-Bernau Line, the German High Command said.

Still farther north other Russian forces were declared to have forced two bridgeheads over the Oder between Schwedt and Stettin, guarding the northern approaches to [illegible].

"Great Russian encircling moves are drawing closer towards the capital," the German Transocean Agency said. "Russian spearheads have reached the northeastern, eastern and southern suburbs of Berlin."

Heavy Tank Fighting

Both Germans and Russian accounts described the fighting along the outskirts of Berlin as a violent tank battle with the Russians making use of planes to disperse German armored formations.

An earlier German broadcast said that 3,000,000 persons still were in fire-blackened Berlin "awaiting the battle."

The announcement of the shelling of the German capital by Russian artillery was made by the German Transocean Agency.

By enemy account these are the five key points of the suburban fighting:

Bernau—Virtually at the northeastern city boundary just outside the ring Autobahn encircling the capital and 14 miles from the heart of the city.

Strausberg—Eight miles east-northeast of the Ring Autobahn.

Fuerstenwalde—12 miles southeast on the Frankfurt railway.

Koenigs-Wusterhausen — Three miles from the southeastern boundary.

Zossen—About 10 miles south on the main railway to Saxony.

Describing the situation in the southeastern suburbs as "most critical," Transocean said:

"The Russians have broken through between Cottbus and Bautzen and enemy spearheads have reached Koenigs - Wusterhausen, where they were halted. Another thrust is being made in the direction of Zossen."

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches said the Nazi defenders of Berlin had fired the forests outside the city in a desperate attempt to halt the Russian tank armies grinding through suburban defense lines.

Emergency Decree

The German radio said a decree had been issued in the doomed capital requiring all men and women unable to reach their customary places of work because of the curtailment of transportation to report immediately and build anti-tank obstacles and dig trenches.

"Barricades are already blocking many streets of the town and are being strengthened and supplemented continuously," the broadcast said.

By German account the Russian assault had carried within seven miles of the city limits.

Other Soviet forces, racing for a linkup with American armies south of the doomed capital, made sensational gains across the Nazi escape corridor between the Spree and Elbe Rivers. They drove to within 18 miles of Dresden, Moscow announced.

Forces of Marshal Gregory R. Zhukov's First White Russian Army smashed strongpoint after strongpoint west of the Oder at the "very gates" of Berlin in perhaps the greatest tank battles of the war.

Peace Riots

Peace riots were reported to have broken out inside the German capital as the rumble of approaching Russian heavy guns was punctuated by incessan blasting from Allied bombers through the night.

The Germans said the Russians were thrusting ahead in Berlin's suburb on a 32-mile arc and had reached Hangelsberg and the Werneuchen area—seven miles east and seven and a half miles northeast of the capital perimeter.

Moscow accounts said Zhukov's troops and those of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army seized at least eight major strongholds along a 100-mile front from Berlin to Dresden and were menacing a dozen other fortified towns in the shattered Nazi defense ring east of the capital.

In their closest official approach to American vanguards, Konev's troops plunged 38 miles west from Rothenburg, through Niesky and Kletschen and reached Kamentz, 18 miles northeast of Dresden.

This advance, threatening to cut the greater Reich in two in swift fashion, already was a grave menace to the last trunk railroad from Berlin to the Nazi's national redoubt in the south.

The Germans said one Konev spearhead was only 54 miles from the American First Army positions on the Mulde River east of Leipzig, and that still another column swung north after smashing across the Spree River and entered Calau, 16 miles west of Cottbus in a flanking drive on Berlin.

Meanwhile, Russian troops in Austria drove to within five miles of Laa, key rail junction on the road to Prague.

In northern Czechoslovakia Soviet forces closed in to within two miles of Opava (Troppau) and seven miles of Moravska-Ostrava.

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Berliners Huddle in Cellars As Red Shells Rock Capital

LONDON, April 21.—(AP) Three million terror-stricken Berliners, fearful of hunger as besieging Russian armies cut them off from the rest of the world, huddled in cellars tonight after being exhorted by Reich Defense Commissioner Goebbels to defend the capital to the death.

A late German broadcast declared forlornly: "The hour is too serious to hide anything now."

As shells from Russian artillery smashed into the bomb-battered city Goebbels in his second speech in three days to Berliners declared: "What you have earned with blood and tears you must defend with all the means at your disposal. What you have earned with sweat and work you must defend as only you can defend it."

Later Nazi propagandist Hans Fritsche said that "during the years of bitter battle for National Socialism we have learned to love Berlin and we will under no circumstances let the enemy take possession of our town."

Fritsche, vaguely suggesting that Hitler himself might be conducting the city's final defense, said:

"The man who at that time fought for Berlin—the man who conquered Berlin—today leads its defense."

Excerpts of Goebbels' speech were broadcast over the German general radio as the Propaganda Minister's talk was given over controlled wire facilities to Berliners, and therefore the actual tenor of his speech and his full remarks are not known.

In his final appeal Goebbels declared "your spirit, your steadfastness and your character will determine the outcome of the battle for the front line town of Berlin."

Suggestions that unrest was sweeping through the people of the city were seen in a Transocean broadcast earlier in the day which said Berliners were openly talking about the possibility of yet declaring Berlin an "open city."

The Transocean broadcast was beamed only for overseas listeners and its full significance was not immediately clear as Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler repeatedly has ordered every man, woman and child in Berlin to defend the city to the end.

"Should Berlin be declared an open town," the Transocean broadcast said, "it would be the first one in Germany in this war, as beginning with Aachen every town has been defended."

For days Nazi propagandists have been repeatedly stressing that fortifications have been built for street by street and house by house fighting in Berlin. Transocean said this morning that men and women unable to reach their places of regular employment must report to local centers for assignments to help build tank obstacles.

Walter Felchner, commentator for Transocean, said most of the population of Berlin was spending the days and nights underground and admitted the people of the city were haunted by the fear of hunger.

"Berliners do not shiver after six years of war," he said. "They expect even stronger bombardments. If Berliners are afraid of anything just now it is hunger."

Felchner said field kitchens were being set up in Berlin and authorities are "already preparing for public mass feeding."

A German broadcast gave this picture of the bomb and shell-battered capital of shrunken Germany:

"One sees people singly hurrying in the streets. We see lightly wounded who ask for an assembling point.

"Russian shells and bombs now are hailing down in the center of the capital. Our wounded are coming in on electric suburban trains from the front. The hour is too serious to hide anything now.

"We see carts and trucks fully laden with the possessions of farmers. We see land girls wrapped up in blankets sitting on top of wagons. We see soldiers on their way to garrisons to which they have been urgently summoned. They quickly say goodbye to their loved ones and we see—we canont deny it—women who with tears in their eyes look down the streets through which these soldiers are passing.

"We see Hitler youth determined to beat back the hated enemy."

Transocean said that when the first Russian shells fell in the Postdamer Platz—Berlin's Times Square—the people were puzzled whether these were bombs dropped by aircraft or antiaircraft fire.

"New ear splitting explosions were then heard and window panes were [illegible]

[illegible] the broadcast related. "The people stopped for a moment stunned with horror, and then, following their experiences of many bombing raids immediately hurried to nearby cellars."

Admitting a serious coal shortage Transocean said drastic decrees barred all Berlin public conveyances to persons except those on extremely urgent business, and the use of electricity and gas for cooking or lighting even during the very short time it is available daily.

U.S. THIRD ARMY SEIZES ASCH IN CZECH ADVANCE

Americans Reported 25 Miles From Red Lines Near Dessau

Paris, April 21—(AP)— U. S. Third Army troops, smashing into Czechoslovakia, captured Asch today in a drive toward the munitions cities of Pilsen and Prague. At the same time Moscow dispatches declared Soviet and American outriders were but 25 miles apart south of Berlin.

The latest word at Supreme Headquarters put the two forces within 40 to 45 miles of a linkup.

Three Allied armies — the French First and the U. S. Seventh and Third—hammered southward toward the Nazis' Bavarian-Austrian redoubt, and fought within 70 miles of Munich and 30 from Lake Constance.

Asch, just inside the old Czech border, fell to Third Army units fighting to cut off the redoubt from Czechoslovak war factories. Asch is 60 miles from Pilsen. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's troops farther south in Grafenworh were 58 miles from Pilsen and 125 from Prague.

Junction Imminent

Red Army front dispatches said Russian and U. S. patrols were as

close as 25 miles south of Berlin, and a junction on the Elbe 75 miles south of the German capital was believed imminent.

The best information at Allied Headquarters was that 40 to 45 miles still separated Russians northeast of Dresden from U. S. First and Third Army forces along the Mulde River east of Leipzig. But it was clear that the two forces now could meet almost at will, perhaps within the next 24 to 48 hours.

Doughboys were 15 to 20 miles from the Elbe opposite the Russian wedge, and the Soviets were reported only 25 miles from the Elbe.

Red Guns Heard

A British correspondent with the U. S. Ninth Army declared the muffled thunder of Russian guns could be heard.

Two Ninth Army divisions opened a flank attack this morning west of Wittenberge, about midway between Berlin and Hamburg, and thrust halfway through the Gartower Forest. The 84th Infantry, in a seven mile gain, cleared Prezelle, 15 miles west of Wittenmerge, on the Elbe, and the Fifth Armored gained up to three miles. Diesdorf and Abbendorf were recaptured, and infiltrated enemy forces were mopped up.

General Eisenhower quickened his drives to crack open the areas where the Germans may make their last great stands—the northern port belt and the southern redoubt.

British armor plunged into the outskirts of Zeven, 20 miles northeast of Bremen, in a drive to encircle the river port, and also cut the main road five miles south of Zeven.

Threat to Hamburg

British troops were a mile from the suburbs of Hamburg, second city of Germany, and now dominated 20 miles of the Elbe southeast of the city.

The Canadian First Army intensified a drive on the naval ports of Emden and Wilhelmshaven against bitter opposition. Polish tanks captured Aschendorf on the railway to Emden, and patrolled into Papenburg, 20 south of Emden.

German deepened flood waters along their Grebbe line in Holland guarding the great cities of Utrecht, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Rotterdam, but Canadians skirting the flood pushed to within a mile north of Amersfoort, 12 miles east of Utrecht. Other Canadian units were within three miles of Delfziil, port on the Ems Estuary opposite Emden.

Third Army units besides seizing Asch entered Arzberg in Germany 10 miles to the south, and Feidenfels 23 miles below Asch, pushing through lightly-defended roadblocks. Erbendorf 26 miles south of Asch was cleared. The Third processed 7,185 prisoners yesterday.

Push Beyond Nuernberg

After Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U. S. Seventh Army captured Nuernberg yesterday, the Seventh, Third and French First Armies wheeled south. In gains of up to 23 miles advance units drove to within 30 miles of Lake Constance, at the western edge of the Nazi Alpine hideout.

In the north the British Second Army was within a mile of Hamburg and with the Canadian First Army had cut off Bremen from three sides.

Far behind the front the French tri-color fluttered from a lighthouse on the tip of captured Pointe de Grave. It signalized the reopening of the long-blockaded French port of Bordeaux.

General Eisenhower conferred yesterday with Field Marshal Montgomery only a few miles from the front, and declared in a order of the day that the German armies in the west "are now tottering on the threshhold of defeat."

The fact that supreme headquarters was able to predict an imminent linkup with the Russians was seen as an indication of the closeness of co-ordination between Eisenhower's command and the Red Army generals smashing from the east.

Official disclosure of the details of this co-ordination was withheld at supreme headquarters in courtesy to the Russians.

The fall of Nuernberg released elements of two armored and three infantry divisions for the southward drive that was cutting off Nazis in the redoubt area from arsenal cities in Czechoslovakia.

The French First Army reached Rottweil, 65 miles from the Austrian border due west of Munich.

Fifty miles to the northeast the industrial and communications center of Stuttgart was all but surrounded as the French troops entered Aich, ten miles to the south. The Seventh Army's Tenth Armored Division in a 25-mile lunge reached a point 12 miles northeast of Aich.

Seventh Army tanks were clashing with German armor in a fierce battle at Neumarket, 21 miles southeast of Nuernberg and 70 miles North of Munich. It was the first stiff resistance by the Nazis at the approaches to their Alpine redoubt.

The U. S. Third Army, on the eastern flank of this southward push, was a mile or so inside Czechoslovakia. In a 16-mile push it had captured Grafenwohr, 58 miles west of Pilsen. Other Third Army forces were attacking on the outskirts of Chemnitz, 33 miles from the German Eastern front base of Dresden.

U. S. First Army troops were besieging Dessau, 52 miles southwest of Berlin, but almost all the activity in this center of the front closest to the German capital was in the nature of a mopup behind the easternmost lines.

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MUNICH AREA BOMBED HARD

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American Planes Also Attack Near Berchtesgaden

DOANE

London, April 21 (AP)—At least 820 American planes attacked in and around the south German "National Redoubt" almost unopposed today, dropping bombs in the area of Munich, Nazi birthplace, and near Berchtesgaden, where Nazism may make its last stand.

More than 300 8th Army Air Force Fortresses escorted by 400 Mustangs and Thunderbolts brought the total of bombs dropped on Munich to 10,500 tons, hammering the already battered railyards there and at near-by Ingolstadt and then bombing and strafing the jet plane base at Landsberg, 30 miles to the west.

9th's First Hit On Austria

The 9th Air Force, striking from advanced bases, made its first raid into Austria with an attack by 120 A-26 Invaders on the railyards at Attnang-Pucheim along the important Salsburg-Linz line and not far from Adolf Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat.

Fighter bombers of the 9th also attacked airfields, destroying at least 34 grounded planes and damaging others. Other fighter bombers pounded motor and rail lines ahead of the armored spearheads of the United States 3d Army.

The *Luftwaffe*, which has lost more than 3,000 planes in the last two weeks, failed to come up. Bomber crewmen said they encountered no German planes and only light flak in the troip to Munich, from which six bombers are missing. All fighters returned.

Munich, which has now become one of the ten most heavily bombed cities in the Reich, is the focal point of the remaining rail system in southern Germany and Ingolstadt, on the Danube 45 miles north, is no one of the main escape routes south from Nuernberg.

BERLIN RAIDED

SIX TIMES BY R. A. F. BOMBERS

JAMESON

Set Record for Single Night — Yanks Back Over Germany

London, April 21—(AP)—R. A. F. Mosquitos set a record for bombing Berlin last night, hitting the besieged Reich capital six times as the climax of a day-long blitz on German railways by more than 3,000 planes.

Three times were the most Berlin ever had been raided in one night before. Last night's attacks, made without loss of a single aircraft, brought to 76 the number of raids on Berlin in the last 58 nights.

More than 600 American Flying Fortresses yesterday slammed 1,600 tons of bombs on seven key outposts in the city's defense perimeter.

Drop Record Load

U. S. Eighth Air Force Headquarters announced its planes had dropped 51,385,550 pounds of high explosives within Berlin's limits in 19 attacks since March 4. 1944.

American bombers were back over Germany today for the ninth successive day.

Probably more than 1,000 of the fast twin-engined Mosquitos participated in the six Berlin raids. Each plane carries a 2,000 pound blockbuster bomb with virtually as big an explosive charge as a German flying bomb.

Reds Bombers Active

While British raiders were hammering the western and central parts of the besieged capital, Russian bombers were mauling defense lines on the eastern outskirts by the light of flares and artillery flashes.

The day's fighter scores also included over 100 freight cars and 400 motor vehicles destroyed or damaged.

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REDS, POLES SIGN FRIENDSHIP PACT

KING

20-Year Treaty Pledges Mutual Assistance, Post-war Collaboration.

LONDON, Sunday, April 22—(AP) Moscow early today confirmed signature of a 20-year treaty "of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war collaboration" by the Soviet Union and the Soviet-sponsored Polish provisional government, a regime which the United States and Britain do not recognize and which has been bidding vainly for a seat at the San Francisco conference.

First announcement was made late last night by the Lublin Polish radio without details. Later the Moscow radio disclosed that Premier Stalin himself had signed the treaty for Russia and Premier and Foreign Minister Edward Osubka-Morawski for the Polish group, whose leaders have been in Moscow since Thursday and who were Stalin's guests at dinner in the Kremlin Saturday night.

Stalin Applies Pressure

Apparently Stalin was throwing his full support behind the Soviet-sponsored regime, although the United States and Britain have taken the position that a reorganization and broadening of the government, as planned at Yalta, must take place before they will drop the Polish government in exile in London and admit the new government to the United Nations fold.

The Moscow announcement said several days of talks with Premie Stalin preceded the signatures.

"The talks, which were held in a atmosphere of sincerity and mut ual understanding," it said. "Con firmed the determination of bot countries to affect, together with the United Nations, the speedies and final routing of Hitlerite Ger many and also strengthen in the postwar period the radical change which has been achieved in the relations between the U. S. S. R. and Poland and the further development of collaboration and the joint struggle of the Soviet and Polish peoples against the German invaders."

The treaty was signed by Premier Stalin for Russia and Osubka-Morawski for the Polish government.

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BALTIC SOON, CHURCHILL

SHORTON

Prime Minister Links Forecast With Plea Not To Celebrate

Bristol, England, April 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill called on Britons today to restrain any celebration of a victory over Germany in favor of "a new leap forward" to bring the war against Japan "to a conclusion altogether free from any doubt."

He disclosed that victory in Germany would be decided by Allied army commanders' notification to their governments that "their task is done," and "I do not think it need be long delayed."

"We will soon be on the Baltic," Churchill predicted in a speech to the people of Bristol, to whom he also repeated the same words he delivered exactly four years ago on a visit after a heavy bombing: "Carry on and all will be well."

Have Japanese To Finish

"We have the Japanese to finish," he said, "and we stand absolutely with our great American ally paying off at the other end of the world debts as heavy as ever were inflicted on us."

Speaking only a few days before the opening of the San Francisco world security conference, the Prime Minister affirmed that "a world security organization which we must build and shall build will be free and open to all the nations of the world," indicating the eventual inclusion of neutral and even enemy countries.

He added, "They must live in peace and justice with one another and there must be always the necessary force to restrain aggression."

Inside such an organization, "from which we hope will come a long and peaceful period, will be the open, avowed and inseparable friendship of the great English-speaking nations of the world," he said.

Speaks In Blitzed Hall

Standing in the great *blitzed* and fire-blackened hall of the University of Bristol, Churchill told his audience "we are coming to the end of the long journey." Speaking of victory in the European war, he went on:

"We may pause for a moment. We may rejoice, but it may only be for the purpose of regathering strength. There may be dangers that people will feel, after this long struggle and this great and undisputed victory over a formidable opponent, that we can relax. I cannot give the word for that."

Earlier Churchill indicated the possibility of either his retirement or defeat in the general elections scheduled after V-E day when speaking of the war against Japan.

Will Back Successor

"I shall have to ask you," he said, "or whoever stands in my place (and whoever it may be I shall support him); we shall have to ask you for a new leap forward, for a new lifting of the soul and body so that this second war shall also be brought to a conclusion altogether free from any doubt."

The 70-year-old Premier was made a "freeman of Bristol" after a trip through thronged streets in an ancient horse-drawn ceremonial coach flanked by outriders.

Then later he presented the degree of doctor of law on behalf of the university to two members of his war Cabinet, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, who may be Labor party's choice to oppose Churchill in Britain's first general election contest in ten years.

Praises Bevin's Aid

After declaring that during the past five difficult years "I had an absolutely united nation behind me and had the support of colleagues as loyal as any Government in Britain has ever had," Churchill added:

"In Mr. Bevin I have found a colleague who has handled the most intricate and difficult problems in maintenance, not only of our armies but of our factories, and who has laid a heavy, but in many cases not an unwelcome, hand upon every human being in the kingdom."

Then the Prime Minister reiterated:

"I never could have gotten through this business if I had not had with me a powerful band of men representative of the nation, bound together by a loyalty which rose far above party politics."

War Crimes Commission Explains Atrocity Stand

London, April 21 (AP)—Lord Wright, War Crimes Commission chairman, said tonight that the commission had no jurisdiction to conduct "actual detective investigations" of German atrocities and that it acted only on reports sent in by national governments.

He added that the commission studied such reports to determine if *prima facie* cases exist so that appropriate authorities can take steps to arrest war criminals.

British Labor Plan Assailed

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Ralph Assheton, chairman of the Conservative party, in an assault on the Labor party's election policy, said today that the opposition's "experiments in state ownership" would produce "general paralysis of trade."

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Churchill Says Britain Must Gird Anew for Japanese War

Declares Nation Stands Squarely With U. S. and That Pacific Conflict Will Be Fought to a Victorious Conclusion.

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Bristol, England, April 21 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the people of Britain today that a "new leap forward—a new lifting of body and soul"—would be required to defeat Japan and bring the Pacific war to a conclusion.

Mr. Churchill said that victory over Germany would be decided by Allied military commanders, who will notify their governments "when their task is done."

"I do not think it need be long delayed," he added.

He emphasized that it would bring pause only for a moment—a moment of rejoicing and for the purpose of regathering strength to carry on the war against Japan.

Here to present University of Bristol honors to two of his war cabinet associates, the Prime Minister declared:

"We have no intention of encouraging any festivities of thanksgiving until we are assured from our military commanders that the task is so far complete that every one may cheer.

"We have the Japanese to finish, and we stand absolutely with our great American ally, paying off at the other end of the world debts as heavy as ever were inflicted on us.

To Ask New Effort.

"I shall have to ask you, or whoever stands in my place—and, whoever it may be, I shall support him—we shall have to ask you for a new leap forward, for a new lifting of the soul and body so that this second war shall also be brought to a conclusion altogether free from any doubt."

The Prime Minister declared that "a world organization which we must build and shall build will be free and open to all the nations of the world."

Speaking only a few days before the opening of the world security conference at San Francisco, he asserted that "nations must live in peace and justice with one another," thus envisaging the ultimate inclusion of even present enemy nations in a world peace organization.

He added significantly: "There must be always the necessary force to restrain aggression."

Mr. Churchill told the university audience that inside the vast structure of the new world organization "from which we hope will come a long and peaceful period, (there) will be open, avowed and inseparable friendship and affection of the great English-speaking nations of the world."

He said that the Allies were approaching a period "when the Germans will be conquered completely and Europe will be entirely liberated from their thrall; when they will be added to those long melancholy and humiliated streams of prisoners that, having done their worst against the world, have no hope but in its mercy."

First Visit in Four Years.

It was just four years ago today that Mr. Churchill last came to this port city. Then he arrived immediately after a heavy bombing, bringing to Bristol's resolute people a single sentence message: "Carry on and all will be well."

Now he came to receive the freedom of the city and to help honor two of his colleagues, the First Lord of the Admiralty, H. V. Alexander, and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, who are to receive degrees of doctor of law from the university.

Concerning the five past years, which saw Britain rise from the fear of invasion to the heights of near-victory in Europe, Mr. Churchill said simply:

"I had an absolutely united nation behind me and had the support of colleagues as loyal as any Government in Britain has ever had."

GOEBBELS URGES BERLIN TO FIGHT

London, April 21 (A. P.).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels called on all the men, women and children of Berlin tonight to defend the besieged capital. In a broadcast, Goebbels, who is also Gauleiter of Berlin, proclaimed:

"During the years of bitter battles for National Socialism we have learned to love Berlin and will under no circumstances let the enemy take possession of our town."

The fear of starvation is gripping fear of starvation is gripping Berliners who already are ducking Russian shells falling into the heart of the Reich capital, Nazi propagandists said today as they exhorted every man, woman and child to fight to the death.

Field kitchens are being set up, and Transocean's correspondent Walter Felchner said "Berlin is already preparing for public mass feeding when the city is encircled and all communications with the outside world cut."

Britain Scents Romance For Princess Elizabeth

London, April 21 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth celebrated her nineteenth birthday quietly today in the country with the King and Queen as Britain buzzed with a disclosure that tall, handsome, 23-year-old Prince Philip of Greece had been a recent guest of the royal family.

With victory in Europe in sight and an attractive heir presumptive of marriageable age, a romance for the girl was expected.

Blond Prince Philip, cousin of King George of Greece and of Princess Elizabeth's aunt, the Duchess of Kent, is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, which he joined as a midshipman at 19. He served on the battleship Valiant in the Battle of Matapan.

The Princess is a subaltern in the Army Territorial Services.

Hitler Hinted as Defender

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Hans Fritsche, German radio commentator, suggesting that Adolf Hitler himself might be conducting the Berlin defense, said: "The man who conquered Berlin today leads its defense."

Excerpts of Goebbels' speech were broadcast as the Propaganda Minister's talk was given over controlled wire facilities to Berliners. The actual tenor of his speech and his full remarks are not known.

In his final appeal Goebbels declared, "Your spirit, your steadfastness and your character will determine the outcome of the battle for the front-line town of Berlin."

NEW INVASION RUMOR

London, April 21—(AP)—The Germans broadcast a Milan dispatch today quoting Italian Fascist leaders as saying that the Trieste-Fiume area of Northeastern Italy was in "grave danger" of being invaded by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

PERMANENT SECURITY SEAT

London, April 21—(AP)—A probable debate over the location of a permanent seat for a new world security league was shaping up today for the San Francisco conference. Switzerland, Luxembourg, Vienna and Washington were under consideration as possible sites.

A return to Switzerland was said to be gaining increased backing despite opposition by Russia and some other countries.

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Bombers Cripple Luetzow, Last Nazi Pocket Battleship

London, April 21—(AP)—R. A. F. bombs have put out of action Germany's last pocket battleship, the Luetzow.

The Russians were reported today to have seized the 26,000 ton Nazi battleship Gneisenau and the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Seydlitz at unidentified Baltic ports.

The Air Ministry said last night that the Luetzow is lying on the bottom in shallow water at Swinemunde on the Baltic Coast.

Stockholm dispatches, meanwhile, said what was left of the German Navy had fled to Copenhagen.

Germany presumably has only the eight inch gun cruiser Prinz Eugen and the light cruiser Nuernberg left as mainstays of her once sizeable fleet.

62 Captured Canadians Freed

London, April 21 (A. P.).—The United States Eighty-seventh Infantry Division freed sixty-two Canadian soldiers captured at Dieppe when it overran the German city of Tambach, a field dispatch to the Times said today.

VICTIM OF NAZIS WAS READING BYRON

Thekla, Germany, April 21 (A. P.).—Among a mass of charred bodies in grotesque postures of agony lay the body of a distinguished looking, middle-aged, bespectacled man. He was one of 324 Polish, Russian Czech, Yugoslav, French and Italian prisoners in the concentration camp here, burned alive by the Nazis just before American troops captured this Leipzig suburb. His body lay halfway through a barbed wire barrier, but his face was serene.

The little man, whom Major Robert Rashid of Berlin, Wis., identified as a Polish scientist, evidently had been studying English. A half-charred book had fallen from his burned coat pocket. It was open at a page upon which appeared a selection from Lord Byron. The best that could be deciphered from the burned page read:

"And guide thy soul to mine even here. . . .

"When thou beholdest them dropping nigh. . . .

"And knowest them gathered by the Rhine. . . .

"And offered from my heart to thine!"

FLYING FORTRESS IN ROCKET TAKE-OFF

A United States Bomber Base in England, April 21 (A. P.).—Aided by rockets, Capt. Richard C. Holub of Gras Valley, Cal., took a Flying Fortress off the ground recently after a run of only 372 feet. The normal taekoff requires 800 or 900 feet. Gen. Carl Spaatz saw the experiment.

Six rockets of the type used by British Royal Navy planes were mounted under each wing. Rocket takeoffs from carriers and from the water have been reported, but this was believed the first time rockets were used for land-based craft.

Champagne Chow Line in Leipzig

With the United States Sixty-ninth Division Attacking Leipzig (A. P.).—Medical corps men had their first champagne chow line of the war in Naumburg. Huge stores of champagne, cognac and food were captured in Nazi supply dumps at the Bismarck Caserne, and a small amount was parceled out to the first units to take the city. As they passed the mess table each medic was asked by a grinning cook standing with a bottle in one hand and a dipper in the other:

"Champagne or coffee."

Believe it or not, a lot of coffee was drunk.

Nuernberg Women Say: 'We're Tired of the War'

Help the Men to Surrender; Vast Food Cache Found

NUERNBERG, Germany, April 20 (Delayed) (AP).—During Nuernberg's dying hours today the women of the city, freed from the discipline of the Gestapo and the S. S. (Elite Guard), surrendered their sons and husbands to the Americans. Some of them were in uniform, some not. The women said rather mechanically, "we're tired of the war."

Units of the 3d Infantry Division, their job of clearing up half of Nuernberg finished, hoisted an American flag in Adolph Hitler Platz in the heart of the old walled city.

What must be one of the biggest stores of meat and food the Allies have captured in Germany was uncovered by Company G, commanded by Lieutenant Pete Dougherty of Newton, Mass.

Dougherty and his men went inside a huge six-story building to drive out six snipers. They discovered that the building, covering about a city block, was a frozen-food concern and all six floors were stacked to the ceilings with sides of beef, pork, barrels of butter, frozen vegetables, fruit juices, ducks, chickens, steaks, eggs and ice cream.

PATROLS LINK-UP IN CENTRAL REICH PARIS RADIO SAYS

REALMEAR

Ninth Army Halts Along Elbe to Wait for Soviet Armies.

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SEVENTH PERILS ULM

French Reach Upper Danube, Doughboys Closing on Munich.

PARIS, Sunday, April 22—(AP) Formal announcement that the Americans and Russians have joined in central Germany was expected today in a matter of hours, and there were indications that the U. S. Ninth army might be the chosen force for the historic meeting with the Red Army at or near Berlin.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher, with the Ninth army at Magdeburg, reported that the great Russian breakthrough—which now has entered Berlin—explained why the Ninth army had been sitting on the Elbe river west of the German capital since April 11.

Yanks Wait for Reds

The Ninth army had, and still has, the power to have marched to Berlin within ten days of its reaching the Elbe, Gallagher noted, and referred to the expected junction of the Ninth and the Russians in the Berlin area.

Simultaneously with Gallagher's dispatch, U. S. 12th Army group headquarters announced cryptically that a reconnaissance plane "in contact with the 83rd division (which is a Ninth army division) reported having sighted what is believed to be Russian armor somewhere east of the Elbe river this afternoon."

The very fact that Army group headquarters saw fit to make such an announcement lent it added sig-

nificance. Reconnaissance planes in contact with frontline divisions do not operate at extreme range ahead of the line.

Paris radio reported the dramatic junction already had been made, and there were reports here that patrols had made preliminary contacts. Supreme headquarters did not confirm these reports, and it was regarded here as certain that the actual formal meeting was still to come—but that it would come within hours, not days.

The two Allies last were reported 32 miles apart east of Leipzig in an area about 75 miles south of Berlin, and it was in that sector around Dresden that the French said they had come together.

However, the Germans said the Russian forces already were three to four miles inside the Berlin city limits on the northeast and had cut around the city to Beelitz, on the southwest, while field reports from the American front put those Russians within 35 miles of the U. S. Ninth Army drawn up on the Elbe river.

The severed Reich was under slashing attack in the north and south.

French First Army tanks in an 18-mile dash reached the upper Danube at a point 10 miles from the Swiss frontier.

Farther east the U. S. Seventh army was only 20 miles from the river as American tanks and troops swung south on a broad front, perilling the Danubian stronghold of Ulm, sentinel city on the route to Munich, in Hitler's redoubt. Ulm is 72 miles west of Munich.

In between these steel spearheads, the French and Americans met southeast of Stuttgart, completing the encirclement of that key communications and industrial city with a population of 459,000.

French troops were two and a half miles west of the city and the Americans last were reported about nine miles away on the northeast.

U. S. Ninth army troops, which kicked off in a new attack west of the Elbe to clear their flanks for the climactic eastward drive, heard over their field radios Russian commanders leading their armies in the grand assault on Berlin. A report from the front said the rumble of Russian guns attacking the capital could be plainly heard.

While the Allies of the west marshalled their forces for the renewed drive to the east, furious blows were rained on the stricken Germans in the north and south.

Drive Into Czechoslovakia

The U. S. Third Army drove a second wedge into Czechoslovakia, capturing the city of Asch. Seeking to split that last Nazi arsenal country from the Alpine retreat, these troops plunged farther south where they were 55 miles west of Pilsen, biggest munitions city in Czechoslovakia.

The French First Army was only eight miles from the headwaters of the Danube and 28 miles from Lake Constance, which guards the redoubt on the west.

The U. S. Seventh army, flushed by its great victory in conquering Hitler's shrine of Nuernberg, rolled southward 18 miles or more and was 25 miles from the Danube stronghold of Ulm, northern doorway to the mountainous retreat.

In the north, Hamburg's suburb of Harburg was under assault by British troops fighting through the outskirts. Bremen was all but cut off.

The Poles to the west seized Papenburg, hinge of the defense line which the Germans had formed to protect their ports of Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and Emden.

The Canadians dug into the Grebbe line defending western Holland's cities of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht and the Hague, passing north of the Dutch fortress of Amersfoort.

In the center of the front, the U. S. First Army stormed with tanks and troops into Dessau, 52 miles southwest of Berlin and 32 miles from the Russian troops cutting southwest of Berlin.

It was revealed that this junction, when it comes, will be the results of well co-ordinated planning between the commanders of the Eastern and Western armies, who arrange carefully beforehand to prevent any confusion.

YANK FLIER KILLED

Lequesnoy, France, April 21—(AP)—An unidentified American aviator lost his life today while avoiding a crash landing in a crowd attending a patriotic ceremony honoring martyrs of French resistance.

Americans Find Women Abandoned in Czech Jail

Nazis Had Left Them There Without Food or Water

ASCH, Czechoslovakia, April 21 (AP).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton's troops swept today into Asch, the first Czech city to fall to American arms, and uncovered another Nazi atrocity story.

Lying almost naked in a vermin-ridden jail, where they had been abandoned without food or water five days ago, were twelve Hungarian Jewish women, survivors of a march across Germany in which hundreds died.

The 3d Army men chased the last German defenders out of this Sudetenland city of 26,000 population at mid-afternoon today.

the naggard, helpless women, half of them too weak to stand, had been moved into comfortable German beds and the Americans were preparing chicken broth for the sufferers, using fowl from a well stocked barnyard. The beds were the first the women had seen and the food the best they had eaten sinc thy were driven from their homes in Hungarian Transylvania May 27, 1944.

Foe Seen Set To Give Up After Fall Of Big Cities

Stockholm, April 21 (AP)—The Free Danish Press Service said today that the Germans in Denmark would probably capitulate after the fall of Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel, although there have been previous strong indications that the Nazis would fight on Danish soil.

"Much indicates that the German soldier has lost his fighting spirit," the agency said, "and the fall of Berlin and Hamburg will surely mean the collapse of his psychological resistance to surrender."

This statement seemed to offer some confirmation to rumors current, especially in southern Sweden, that the Germans, possibly 100,000 strong there, planned to give up Denmark either by evacuation or capitulation within the next two weeks. There has been no confirmation of this from Allied or official Swedish quarters.

AMERICANS KILL GERMAN GENERAL

With the First Army in Germany, April 21 (A. P.).—American tankmen shot a high ranking German general to death yesterday in the Ruhr pocket when he and his men ran from a house and killed an American soldier with a machine pistol.

The Americans were making a routine patrol south of Schmallenberg when eight Germans burst out of the house and fired on them. A tankman opened fire with a machine gun. Besides the American and the German general, two of the general's fleeing men were killed and two others wounded. Three escaped.

U. S. PLANES BOMB SS TROOP COLUMN

Leipzig, April 21 (A. P.).—United States Ninth Tactical Air Force planes yesterday afternoon caught and attacked a Luftwaffe-guarded column of 2,000 SS troops moving west in 150 vehicles, between Luckau and Dahme, which lie between Berlin and Leipzig.

Eleven P-38s bombed and strafed the column for half an hour, while four German planes assigned to guard it fought in the skies with four American covering planes.

One United States plane and one ME-109 were shot down. The Air Force said 140 SS troops were killed on the ground, twenty-three trucks destroyed, twenty-three more damaged, two half-tracks and two horse-drawn vehicles destroyed, and one armored vehicle damaged.

SITDOWN BROUGHT CAPTIVES' RESCUE

Somewhere in Germany, April 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Hundreds of American and British prisoners of war recently held a successful sitdown strike against their German captors long enough for United States First Army troops to overtake and rescue them. The incident was reported today by five young American prisoners who escaped by walking off to a woods when their harassed elderly guards were busy. All five had spent three months in carpentry and debris clearing jobs after their capture last December in Luxembourg and Belgium.

"We heard American artillery guns approaching the city five days ago," Private Marvin A. Bramson of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, said. (The dispatch did not identify the city where the men were held.) The others who escaped with him were Pfc. Langdon Prouty Jr., Littleton, Mass.; Private Eugene E. Schiling, Springfield, Ohio; Pfc. Angelo J. Dovas, Toledo, Ohio, and Private Philip W. Estabrook, Bangor, Me.

Bombs Hit Admiralty Building, Churchill Says

Bristol, April 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed today that German bombs had blasted a "hideous gap" in the British Admiralty building—only a few hundred feet from famed No. 10 Downing street—while he was looking on.

"I have often looked across from No. 10 Downing street to the other side of the parade ground to the Admiralty building to see that building crumbling under fire of the enemy," he said.

He reported the dwelling of the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, also had been "pierced with fragments so that many of the pictures we value saw action and will go down to all generations with little marks in them to tell of the brave days of old."

Churchill did not give the date of the bombing.

47 Starving Americans Freed in German Hospital

Belgian Break-Through Captives Beaten in Rock Quarry

WITH THE UNITED STATES 90TH DIVISION, April 21 (AP).—Freedom arrived just ahead of death from starvation for a number of American soldiers in a German hospital overrun by the 90th Division.

Forty-seven American soldiers, captured in the Belgian breakthrough last December, were liberated yesterday by the 90th. All were suffering from acute malnutrition, overwork and frequent beatings administered by the Germans who had worked them in a rock quarry.

Fifteen of the forty-seven were wasted away to little more than living skeletons. All were crawling with lice and some still bore livid welts and infected sores from the beatings by German civilian and military guards.

The satisfaction of liberation was doubled by the fact that one of the two German soldiers who had been most brutal was captured. The other German was in hiding hereabouts today and the order went out to get him, dead or alive.

The freed Americans said that many of their comrades died of malnutrition, disease and mistreatment while they slaved in the quarry at Burgau. They estimated that out of 308 men originally employed there, only 142 survived.

MODERN U. S. 'INDIANS' OUTWIT GERMAN UNIT

WITH UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY in Germany, April 21 (AP)—Cognac-inspired German Lieut. Gen. Unrein's veteran von Clausewitz Division, which has been rampaging around in the Ninth Army's rear areas fifty miles from the Elbe, was put out of action today when it ran into a mechanized version of American Indian warfare.

What was left of the division came down the road just northeast of Wofenbuttel this morning to find the veteran United Second Armored Division sitting on road blocks and ready. When the shooting was over the Germans were either dead or neatly wraped upon prisoner cages.

The Second Armored Division's reconnaissance screen met the Germans coming south and guided them into a trap set by Combat Command B.

Finding themselves outnumbered the Germans tried to escape through some woods, but the Second Armored Division's tanks raced around the Germans, like Indians riding around the wagon train in the horse opera.

American artillery fire then pounded the Germans and then infantry men went in to dig out the stragglers.

At last reports, General Unrein himself, the division's battle loving commander, was last seen headed up the road with American tanks in hot pursuit.

U. S. WOMAN SET FREE IN LEIPZIG

Tells of Hiding R.A.F. and Yank Flyers in France.

Leipzig, April 21 (A. P.).—The American-born Countess Henry de Mauduit, 45 years old, liberated after spending twenty-two months in six different jails and camps, said today that she had once "had to undress completely" while German guards searched her.

The former Roberta Laurie of Stoughton, Mass., blue-eyed and prematurely gray, she said she was seized by the Gestapo for concealing Allied flyers in a secret double floor of her Brittany chateau. She said she hid in a typhoid ward to escape being marched off by the Nazis from suburban Schoenefeld Barracks with 6,000 other women and political prisoners as the Americans approached Leipzig.

All the women worked twelve hours a day at the dangerous task of loading artillery shells in the great Hasag munitions plant, she also reported.

When first arrested, she said, "they beat me five times in six months while I was wearing nothing but my night clothes."

Women Don't Squeal.

"Don't ever tell me women talk," she said, relating how she had been in the main women's camp north of Berlin with "80,000 women from all over Europe," some of whom were held under water until they drowned during third-degree questioning, "and I don't remember any woman who talked."

Married in Paris seventeen years ago, the Countess said the Gestapo at first fed her on bread and water for thirty-five days at Rennes prison, but she failed to crack. "It's O. K. with me, boys," she said she told them. "I have been trying for years to get thin, but I never had the courage to stick to a diet before."

The Countess told her story to the Military Government in Leipzig to which the soldiers took her. Then she said: "I guess I had better be getting back to my prison now. The other girls will be worrying about me."

She was arrested on June 12, 1943, at her chateau at Bourg Blanc, near the North Breton port of Paimpol, where she had strange problems after the escape of her husband to England in 1941 to join Gen. de Gaulle.

"At one time I had nineteen American and British airmen living between the double floor, and that same evening I was entertaining for dinner the German army engineer in control of the Brittany coastal defenses."

She was concealing five American aviators the day she was arrested. "A hundred Gestapo agents came to my chateau without warning and searched it from basement to attic, and did not find them. Some one must have tipped them off that I was helping shot-down flyers get away, because they arrested me anyway."

The Gestapo's failure to find the five Americans may have been what saved her from the

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death penalty.

When the Americans entered Leipzig the first soldier she saw was Private Eddie Miller of New York city, of the Sixty-ninth Division. "He was a good boy," she laughed. "He gave me this dollar bill as a souvenir because he said no American ever should be without one." She was wearing it in the lapel of her striped prison coat.

MRS. LUCE VISITS NAZI HORROR CAMP

Sees Crematorium at Buchenwald; Talks with Freed Prisoners in Hospital.

WEIMAR, Germany, April 21—(AP) A congressional delegation composed of Representatives Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.), John Kunkel (R-Pa.) and Leonard Hall (R-N.Y.), today visited the Buchenwald concentration camp, and saw the horrors which liberating United States troops found in this German den of death and brutality.

Mrs. Luce spared herself none of the grisly spectacles, and said she hoped the people of the United States would see motion picture records which have been made there.

Visits Crematorium

She visited the basement crematorium where, in a white walled room, bodies had been hanged from iron hooks.

Her prisoner guide told her how the executioners used clubs shaped like potato mashers to kill victims who did not die quickly enough in the noose.

She saw the elevator which carried the bodies upstairs to the furnaces.

Outside the crematorium she saw a wagon stacked high with shriveled bodies.

She did not remain long, saying, "It's just too horrible.

In the barracks she saw prisoners too weak to move from the tiered shelves on which they lay. Six had been forced to lie on the shelves in a space big enough only for three.

Talks to Patients

She talked to many patients in the hospital—once a brothel—getting first hand information about Buchenwald's brutalities.

Scores of American Doughboys

silently had been viewing the concentration camp, which has been cleaned up considerably since its liberation. There were 51,000 dead of Buchenwald's atrocities.

"Only a few years ago some were talking about there being good German people," said Mrs. Luce. "After seeing this, one wonders whether there is good in any German people."

She was visibly affected by the sight of an emaciated 6 1-2 year old boy who had been imprisoned 2 1-2 years—for being out after the curfew in Paris. "No one wants to believe these things, but it is important that people know they're true," she said.

Kunkel said, "no one could visualize these horrors without seeing them. x x x It is incredible that some of the people were able to survive such an ordeal. This is a sight I hope never to see again."

Said Hall: "You have to see Buchenwald to realize fully what debased beasts the Germans are. There is nothing here except brutality; corpses by the wagon loads. It certainly points up the question as to what should be done with Germany after the war."

Informed that news reel cameramen had made a film record of the atrocities found in the camp, Mrs. Luce told newsmen:

"Everyone should see these films and never forget them."

Correspondents told her that one cameraman, Tom Priestley, of Rockaway Beach, L. I., had said he doubted the films would reach public theater screens "because they portray scenes so horrible they would shock the average moviegoer."

She retorted:

"No one wants to believe such things could happen. But they have happened here. We must always remember this could happen to us, too, in 20 years."

German Horrors Seen By Clare Boothe Luce

Weimar, Germany, April 21 (AP). Republican Representatives Clare Boothe Luce (Conn.), John Kunkel (Pa.) and Leonard Hall (N.Y.) viewed the horrors of Buchenwald concentration camp today along with ten members of Britain's Parliament. The visits of the two parties of legislators coincided by accident.

Mrs. Luce saw stacks of bodies of Buchenwald's victims and declared:

"The most important thing to remember is that this could happen to us in twenty years.

"Only a few years ago, some were talking about there being good German people. After seeing this, one wonders whether there is good in any German people."

Boy Held 2½ Years

Among the emaciated internees was a 6½-year-old boy, who had been imprisoned 2½ years.

"He was picked up in Paris because he was out after the curfew," Mrs. Luce said. "No one wants to believe these things, but it is important that people know they're true."

She asked several of the former prisoners what should be done with Germans responsible for the atrocities, and they replied:

"The same as they did to us."

"That's no answer," Mrs. Luce told newsmen, but she did not amplify.

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HALT ON ELBE LAID TO PLAN

Instance Of Co-Ordinated Strategy Of Allies Pointed Out

Magdeburg, Germany, April 21 (AP)—The great Russian breakthrough on the eastern front, with latest reports putting the Red Army 35 miles from the Elbe River, explains why the United States 9th Army has been sitting on the Elbe for more than a week.

It seems obvious that the western front has been coordinated with the eastern front for present operations.

The day after the 9th Army stopped on the Elbe and failed to exploit its bridgehead across the river, the Russians kicked off in their big Berlin drive, which now has all the aspects of avalanche-like power that the Western Allies drive from the Rhine displayed.

Could Have Gone On

The 9th Army had the troops, supplies and powder to go on. It still has them and many military men ha dthought it would have taken no more than ten days to put them into Berlin. However, had the 9th gone on while the Russians kicked off on their drive, the troops would have become so entangled that it would have been difficult to tell who was fighting whom, and there would have been grave danger of an international incident—of Americans clashing with Russians.

The eastern and western fronts are not under one commander, and are not easily controlled as are Allied Army groups such as the British and Americans, who have been working side by side with good liaison.

Plum

When the esatern and western fronts came sclose enough to unite, it was a military necessity for one force to halt along some well-defined line and wait. Only in this way could an incident be avoided.

Apparently the joint chiefs of staff decided that the Elbe River would be the halting line. The Americans reached it first and stopped. Just what caused the Elbe line to be set, or when, was not apparent, but since the American and British armies got well across the Weser River they have probably been fighting in territory which is assigned for Russian occupation after the war.

Both the Americans and British may give up to the Russians some of the territory they now hold.

The capture of Berlin, however, is a rich prestige plum (some words apparently omitted at this point, possibly censored) in a postwar conference.

Ninth Closes on Nazi Raider

German Force Led by Hard-drinking General Strikes at U. S. Columns From Forest.

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With the United States Ninth Army, April 21 (A. P.).—Thirty to fifty miles behind the Ninth Army's Elbe River front, a German general and more than 1,000 troops are waging a spectacular raiding campaign.

Villagers said that the General, identified by official Army reports as Lieut.-Gen. Unrein, sometimes is drunk in his sorties. But he apparently stays sober enough to map out efficient and consistent strategy for his night raids.

His entire staff had surrendered, but Gen. Unrein divided his forces into two combat commands, each charged with harassing American rear areas and supply lines. Last night a ring of Ninth Army guns closed slowly around one group hidden in a dense dark forest. Shells started fires which might drive the Nazis out.

The forays began several days ago when German troops struck southward, piercing the Ninth Army's northern flank, and then being swallowed up in the forests.

Gen. Unrein's infantry units, augmented by about a score of tanks and perhaps 100 self-propelled guns, halftracks, and other armored vehicles hidden in the unpatrolled forests, wait until a small American unit, such as a lightly armed truck convoy, approaches. Then they strike swiftly, usually outnumbering the Americans so greatly that battle is futile. The spoils are carted back to the forest hide-outs.

Gen. Unrein and his men have been meticulously careful in their treatment of prisoners—probably conscious that they will eventually be captured themselves.

Capt. Henry A. Fox of Brooklyn, a medic, was rejoining his outfit in the line after a two-day absence. For a day he dodged sniper zones and circled resistance pockets.

"It's going to be a relief to get back to my outfit," he said. "For the first time I believe it's safer up in the line than thirty miles behind the front."

Army Paper Vetoes G. I. Peace Delegate

Paris, April 21 (A. P.).—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes today vetoed the suggestion of Senator Magnuson (D.-Wash.) that it select a combat soldier to represent the G. I.'s at the World Security Conference in San Francisco.

"The typical G. I. . . . would be a two-headed calf at a world conference for dignified study of a confusing situation," the newspaper said, adding that the soldier would be wined, dined and flattered, but completely bewildered by the complexity of the problems to be examined. America's eight trained delegates are competent to represent soldier opinion as well as the rest of the nation, the paper said, "and that's good enough for us."

German Prison Labor Is Sought by French

PARIS, April 21—(AP) France will seek to obtain from Germany manpower equivalent to what she lost through deportation of forced laborers and prisoners of war—a total of about 3,000,000—Finance Minister Rene Pleven declared tonight in a radio broadcast.

Pleven called it "payment in kind" and said the French government had decided to give French farmers top priority in allocation of German prison labor.

While he is in San Francisco attending the United Nations conference, Pleven said, he intends to emphasize the necessity of alloting more shipping for imports to France, especially meats from South America.

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Buzzbombs Destroyed On Czech Airdromes

Paris, April 21 (AP)—The first flying bombs the Allies have seen in weeks were spotted and destroyed from the air today—in Czechslovakia.

The implications have not been weighed fully at supreme headquarters. It could be merely a matter of tests. But that would indicate some future German plans for using buzzbombs which are now out of range of England.

The bombs destroyed today were sighted on the ground at an airfield at Eber, Czechslovakia, by 8th Air Force pilots.

Allies Plan To Restore Sudetenland To Czechs

Paris, April 21 (AP)—The Americans, who have stabbed two columns into the western Sudetenland end of Czechoslovakia, are proceeding on the same basis as in any country being liberated.

Most of the Czech population of Sudetenland had been moved out and the residents are primarily German, but the Allies intend [illegible] to recognize the original territorial limits of Czechoslovakia in complete repudiation of Hitler's pre-war land grab.

It was pointed out to correspondents here that Czechoslovakia has an Allied-recognized Government and that that Government already is back in Czechoslovakia after Russian liberation of the eastern end of the former republic.

ALLIES ADVANCE 10 MILES IN ITALY

Pursue Nazis Fleeing Across Po Plains After Capturing Bologna.

ROME, April 21—(AP) The U. S. Fifth and British Eighth armies quickly toppled the great fortress city of Bologna today and swept on 10 miles northwest in pursuit of German troops fleeing for their lives across the Po plain.

Gen. Mark W. Clark told his 15th Army group that the fall of this ancient city of 270,000 population—which through the winter's bitter fighting stood as a defiant German symbol of resistance—"represents to us the beginning of final victory in Italy."

Meet Light Resistance

Troops smashing into the city met only light resistance and by tonight the great pursuit of the Germans was well under way. San Giovanni, 10 miles northwest of Bologna, was overrun and Polish troops went on to score gains northeast of the city.

Members of the U. S. 34th and 91st divisions entering Bologna touched off a great victory celebration among tens of thousands of joyful Italians.

At the eastern end of the front the British Eighth army drove three miles beyond Portomaggiore, capturing Marrara, and were reported within eight miles of Ferrara, important communications center just below the Po river and 30 miles northeast of Bologna. These troops were driving to cut off and annihilate segments of the retreating Germans.

West of Bologna enemy resistance was spotty and the Germans were apparently withdrawing has-

tily from this dangerous sector, leaving rearguards to slow the Allied advance.

The general situation was described as fluid, with the Germans using self-propelled weapons and small arms to fight their delaying actions.

Back in the Apennines, Brazilian troops captured the village of Zocca. Italian partisans entered Sestola without meeting enemy resistance. The Germans were still holding the coastal sector and Fifth army troops there were meeting strong opposition.

Far below, the Germans were still offering stiff resistance to bridgeheads over the Idice river and threw in one heavy counter-attack against the bridgehead southwest of Rudrio.

The prize of Bologna, described by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy supreme commander in the Mediterranean, as "the most important northern rail center" of the Germans, was a victory for all Allied arms.

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The Second Polish corps of the Eighth army and veteran American infantry of the 34th and 91st converged on the city from east and west at almost the same hour this morning.

Cut Bologna Highway

Its fall had become inevitable yesterday when the hard-driving U. S. 10th mountain division cut the main highway No. 9 northwest of the city.

Then Polish troops under Maj. Gen. Bousz-Syzska in a brilliant breakthrough of German defenses on the highway pounded into the city from the southeast.

At about the same hour the 34th division under Maj. Gen. Charles Bolte and the 91st under Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay poured into the city from the southwest, driving through the last of the mountain positions.

The Italian Legnano group, commanded by Maj. Gen. Umberto Utili, also had a hand in the final liberation of Bologna.

There was no report as to opposition the Allies encountered as they entered the ancient city of Roman education and culture, but it seemed probable the Germans had pulled out most of their forces and equipment under the cover of darkness.

Waves of armor and infantry now spilled out on the Po plain in pursuit of the enemy. Italian civilians greeting the spearheads said the Germans were without vehicles, heavy weapons or food.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr. was in position to exploit the U. S. Fifth Army's armored power, join with Lt. Gen. Richard L. McCreery's British Eighth army veterans and smash the Germans before they can reach the haven of northern Italy's mountains.

Clark warned his troops that the Germans might "still stand and fight" and the fertile plain, cut by numerous canals and drainage ditches, provides plenty of tank obstacles.

BIG PO VALLEY COMMUNICATION CENTER FALLS

HEINZERLING

Prime Objective in Full Offensive Wrested From Germans

Rome, April 21—(AP)—Bologna, first major objective of the all-out Allied offensive in Northern Italy, fell today to troops of the Fifth and Eighth Armies.

Polish troops of the British Eighth Army under Maj. Gen. Bohusszyska and the U. S. 91st Division commanded by Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay and the 34th Division under Maj. Gen. Charles Botel all entered the historic Italian fortress city on the southern edge of the Po Valley at the foot of the Apennines.

With Bologna captured the major German defense position south of the Po River was eliminated and the Nazi once again moved northward.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander in a message of congratulations to the victorious troops said:

"Let us keep driving forward until the last enemy soldier has been driven from Italy."

Gateway to Po Plain

Gen. Mark W. Clark, Allied ground commander, said his 15th Army group now stands "inside the gateway to the Po Plain posed to destroy the Germans who continue to enslave and exploit Northern Italy."

The fall of the city of 270,000, which had blocked Allied troops for months came quickly after Fifth Army troops had severed the important Bologna-Modena Highway northwest of the city yesterday.

It was disclosed that the U. S. Tenth and 85th Divisions were the units who cut the highway after springing from mountain positions in a lightning seven-mile advance. general withdrawal in the face of

There was no indication of any Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott's sledgehammer blows although considerable enemy movement was reported north and northwest of Bologna.

Caselecchio was entered by hard-fighting South African units who blasted their way along the mountainous terrain approaching that outer fortress of Bologna.

Continuing the momentum of the drive on Bologna from the East, Eigth Army troops cleared Budrio, eight miles distant.

The Nazis have been cleared from most of the high ground defensive positions ringing Bologna on the South. There seemed a good possibility German inner defense lines may be crumbling.

Eighth Army troops fighting northeast of Bologna rolled through heavy shell fire. They entered San Nicolo Ferrarese, key village nine miles southeast of Ferrara.

The British troops which entered Budrio pushed on and forced the Idice River at two places southwest of the town.

Stiff German resistance was broken in this sector. The Nazis were forced to move back from their advanced Idice defenses. Allied troops were within six miles of Bologna in that area.

Brazilian units driving northward on the left flank of the Americans occupied Montalto, 22 miles south of Modena, after driving forward about three miles.

French Envoy Reaches Rome

Rome, April 20 (AP)—Jacques Maritain, the new French Ambassador to the Vatican, arrived in Rome today.

Bombs Damage Church Properties In Tokyo

Vatican City, April 21 (AP)—The Vatican press service reported today that the air bombing of Tokyo and Japanese-occupied areas of China has caused "grave damage" to church properties.

"At Tokyo the school of the Sisters of San Mauro was destroyed and the theological seminary and university of the Jesuit Fathers partially destroyed by fire," the service said, adding that "nearly all religious communities had left the capital."

"At Hong Kong," the report continued, "the monastery of the Sisters of St. Paul was destroyed. Fifty persons were killed, among whom were some Chinese sisters and a French sister."

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NAZI HE KILLED HAD NOTE FOR HIM

Headquarters Fifteenth Army Group in Italy, April 21 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Cameron E. Butte of Astoria, Ore., reported today how he killed a German soldier yesterday and searching him found a letter in the dead Nazi's pocket addressed to Staff Sergt. Cameron E. Butte.

"The letter was from my grandmother," Butte related, "and I learned later from the mail clerk that he gave the letter to a buddy of mine and asked him to deliver it. My buddy is missing in action. That German either killed or captured him and stole the letter as a souvenir."

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Main Streets Reported Shelled

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (AP)—Russian shells are falling in Unter den Linden, the Leipzigerstrasse and around the Brandenburg Gate, the Berlin correspondent for the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today.

He said that Berliners had been "standing for five or six hours in dark shelters in recent nights because there is no electric current."

"Life in Berlin is steadily becoming more strained," he said. "Besides the placard appeals in the subways calling soldiers to duty, there are also notices asking passengers to leave the underground trains immediately because the space is needed to transport the wounded."

Refugee Ship Hits Mine

Malmoe, Sweden, April 21 (AP)—The 17,000-ton liner Pretoria of the German East Africa lines, loaded with refugees and bound for Copenhagen, struck a mine south of Oresund and sank within a few minutes early today, reports from Denmark said. The North German Lloyd ship Potsdam was reported to have reached Copenhagen safely with other refugees.

Soviet Magazine Airs 'Democracy'

Moscow, April 21 (AP)—The magazine *War and the Working Class*, addressing commentators abroad, said today "it would be a completely hopeless business to demand that democracy in all European countries be constructed exactly along British or American lines."

Replying to questions raised abroad about democracy in the liberated countries of Europe, the writer, Alexander Sokolov, said:

"There is no dispute over the fact that there is a difference between the democracy which is fulfilled in the Soviet Union and the democracy which exists in a number of other countries.

"But it also is indisputable that this distinction should not serve as an obstacle in the way of strong and lasting collaboration among the Allies."

British Envoy To Spain Named

Madrid, April 21 (AP)—The Spanish Government agreed today to Victor Mallet as British ambassador to Spain. The post has been vacant since the departure of Lord Templewood, formerly Sir Samuel Hoare, last December 13. Mallet's last diplomatic post was as British minister to Sweden.

Spain Shuts Political Court

MADRID, April 21 (AP)—The liquidation of the Spanish Tribunal of Political Responsibilities and the suppression of pending political trials growing out of the civil war was ordered tonight by Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

AMERICANS STRIDE IN MINDANAO DRIVE

Push to Vital Road Junction 32 Miles From Illana Bay—Win Cagayan Key on Luzon

MANILA, Sunday, April 22 (AP)—American troops made new advances in northern Luzon and on Mindanao, against the last two Japanese strongholds in the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

In a swift, amphibious advance up the Mindanao River on the southernmost major island of the archipelago, Twenty-fourth Division troops pushed to a point thirty-two miles inland from their Illana Bay beachhead. They captured the Fidel Calvo terminus of a road connecting with vital Highway No. 1,

Another column continued to press eastward along the highway farther north, in the drive across Cotabato Peninsula toward Davao Gulf. Other units fanned out north of Illana Bay throughout Lanao Province.

Japanese troops at Davao and other centers were blasted by heavy, medium and dive-bombers.

On Luzon Twenty-fifth Division doughboys, in a bitterly contested advance, secured Kapintala and the adjacent high ground commanding the Cagayan Valley road.

The new advance placed the Twenty-fifth's doughboys two miles from the crest of Balete Pass, toward which they have been fighting for weeks. Other forces were closing in on the pass from the west, along the Villa Verde Trail. They reported a definite weakening in the Japanese resistance.

Supporting bombers and fighters dropped 500 tons of bombs on Japanese positions in the area and strafed troop concentrations.

Philippine based bombers, continuing their south China Sea blockade and daily strikes against Formosa and the Netherland East Indies, sank five Japanese cargo ships and a score of smaller craft.

Guerrillas, including Mohammedan Moros, pursued fleeing Japanese in hills and jungles as General MacArthur announced organized Japanese resistance had been broken everywhere in the Philippines except in northern Luzon and in Mindanao.

An Associated Press correspondent reported in a field dispatch from Mindanao that 7,000 Moros were in a force of four guerrilla divisions commanded by Col. Robert V. Bowler of Bellingham, Wash.

Colonel Bowler, who has been assigned to assist in organizing a regular Philippine Army, said the Japanese particularly feared the Moros. The fierce tribesmen, he added, do not have "any great love" for Americans, "but they are greatly impressed by our power."

U. S. Completes Drive For Central Philippines

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MacArthur Says Death of 5,000 Japs on Cebu Brings Campaign to Virtual Conclusion — Over 6,400,000 Filipinos Freed in Area

Manila, April 21—(AP)—With the death of 5,000 Japanese on Cebu Island, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today the "virtual conclusion" of the Central Philippines campaign.

Liberated in this 33,000 square mile Visayan Islands area are more than 6,400,000 Filipinos.

This leaves the "only remaining enemy organized resistance in Mindanao on the south and Luzon on the north," the communique said.

U. S. Losses Light

"Our losses in this campaign were extraordinarily light, due largely to the enemy's continued inability to diagnose our point of attack and to understand our local tactics of combat," MacArthur declared. . . . He has seemed bewildered and confused and although one of the most tenacious of fighters, has permitted himself to be constantly surprised, divided and destroyed in detail without being able to inflict more than a minor fraction of compensating losses.'

Twenty-fourth Division troops which landed on Mindanao Tuesday widened their beachheads at Malabang and Parang and by Thursday had thrust 16 miles inland along the Cotabato-Davao Road to the town of Mantuangan, north of immense Libungan marsh.

No Serious Opposition

No serious opposition has developed so far although a strong Japanese force is believed entrenched near Davao.

From Malabang, U. S. troops pushed 15 miles northeast to the shores of Lake Lanao, a former Moro stronghold, 700 feet above sea level.

The southern force below Cotabato turned back a light Japanese counterattack and pushed up

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danao River from Lomopog. All actions were supported by 13th Air Force planes.

From Cebu came reports of a dramatic end to the sharp cleanup battle Thursday, with Japanese forces dispersing under the impact of heavy blows on flank and rear by Americal Division troops. Five thousand dead were left on the battlefield and considerable equipment was captured.

In North Luzon, U. S. troops, approaching Baguio from the northwest down Highway 9 reached the village of Calot. Taking considerable high ground from entrenched Nipponese.

In the Central Luzon sector, the 43d Division took hill positions 4,500 yards northeast of Bosoboso against organized resistance.

Three additional members of the Philippine cabinet and a number of other prominent members of the collaborationist government were captured near Baguio.

A prize collaborationist, Jose P. Laurel, who headed the Philippine puppet government, and two other prominent members escaped to Formosa in a plane by night. Previous reports from Baguio refugees said that Laurel had gone to Japan.

Bombers of the Fifth Air Force and the Seventh Fleet continued their punishing raids on Formosa and the China coast, sinking or damaging 11 freighters, a schooner and smaller craft.

Thirteenth Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force walloped East Indies airdromes, oil installations and destroyed two freighters and three coastal vessels.

In a special announcement, MacArthur's headquarters disclosed the hanging, April 19, of Maj. Sakae Narioka, of the Japanese Army, convicted of spying. He penetrated American lines in civilian clothes.

AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZE IE ISLAND, GAIN ON OKINAWA

ERICKSON

Stars and Stripes Raised Over Islet after Bitter Battle.

YANKS USE AIR BASE

Doughboys Carve Out Mi-

nor Advances in Drive Toward Naha.

GUAM, Sunday, April 22 — (AP) American conquest of little Ie island, just off the west coast of Okinawa, was proclaimed by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz today, but the three-division Yank offensive in southern Okinawa was limited to small gains in bitter fighting.

The United States flag was raised yesterday on the summit of Ie's Iegusugu peak after bitter resistance was overcome on the sheer slopes, Nimitz reported the 10-square-mile Ryukyu island, invaded Monday by the 77th (New York Own) division under Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, was "now in our possession."

Airplanes Use Base

Ie was invaded primarily for its four-strip airfield, captured Monday and already in use by U. S. planes. The tough five-day fight cost hundreds of American casualties. Popular correspondent Ernie Pyle was killed there by a Japanese machine-gunner.

Fighting in the three-day-old offensive on southern Okinawa was so severe one section of high ground changed hands several times. Nimitz reported the "bitterest kind of fighting" marked the Seventh Division's battle for Hill 178, near the east coast.

In other sectors the 27th and 96th divisions punched out small gains through the heavily-fortified enemy line defending the capital city of Naha, four miles to the south.

This line now runs jaggedly across Okinawa from a point about 800 yards north of the Machinato airstrip on the west coast to a point about 200 yards north of the Yonabaru airfield on the east.

Naval guns, carrier aircraft and artillery of both the Army and Marines continued to pour thousands of tons of explosives into the deep and solid enemy line, elaborately dug into the rugged terrain well suited to defensive tactics.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine amphibious corps completes conquest of northern Okinawa as they overran the Motobu peninsula on the northwest coast.

A few Japanese aircraft raided the Yontan and Katena airfields on central Okinawa Friday night, causing minor damage.

Two other Okinawa airfields are prime objectives of the big Tenth Army push.

Seventh division doughboys, after a 1400-yard advance down the east coast of the island Friday were 200 yards from Yonabaru field, while on the west coast the 27th division was 800 yards from Machinato strip.

In the center of the line the 96th division encountered hard going. The ground there is the highest along the five-mile long, four-mile deep Japanese pillbox and cave line.

Tokyo radio in a homeland broadcast said the American offensive on Okinawa had been "completely stopped," but another broadcast beamed overseas in English said the fighting was "gaining in intensity."

While American headquarters yesterday said U. S. Naval losses in Okinawa invasion operations totaled 15 vessels sunk from March 18 to April 18, the Japanese radio added a destroyer to the 300-odd "enemy" warcraft Tokyo said had been sunk or damaged.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said the "complete list" of American vessels sunk included five destroyers, a destroyer transport, two minecraft, a gunboat, four landing craft and two ammunition vessels.

Japanese losses around Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands have totaled 100 warships, including the 45,000-ton battleship Yamato, and 2,569 planes, by official American count.

Superfortresses from Marianas bases yesterday hit nine airfields on Kyushu, Japan's southern-most home island 325 miles north of Okinawa, in the third B-29 attack in five days to neutralize airdromes from which Nipponese suicide fliers have struck at Yank Ryukyu operations.

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Japanese defenders of Ie Shima, off Okinawa's west coast, were fighting to the last man against 77th division troops which have cornered the enemy on pinnacled heights at the eastern end of the 10-square mile island.

YANKS ADVANCE IN FIERCE FIGHT FOR OKINAWA

DOPKING

Battle Mounts in Fury—15 U. S. Ships Lost Says Nimitz Report

Guam, April 21—(AP)—The battle of Okinawa, stirred to new fury by an all-out American push against strong, deep Japanese defenses, may become as tough and bloody as Iwo Jima.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique reported Yank gains Friday, the second day of the renewed assault, and at the same time disclosed the sinking of 15 U. S. vessels in the Okinawa and related operations between March 18 and April 18. That period covered preliminary naval and air attacks on Japan as well as land operations.

Desperate counter moves by sea and air cost the Japanese more than 100 ships, including the super-dreadnought Yamato, and 2,569 planes.

Casualty Figures

Previously, Nimitz announced American casualties in the area up to April 18 were 7,895, of whom 1,467 were killed. Naval casualties were more than half of these—4,700, of whom 989 were killed. Counted enemy dead on Okinawa totaled 9,108 through April 13.

Although these figures did not approach the 19,938 Yank casualties and the more than 20,000 counted enemy dead in the 26 days of fighting on Iwo, they covered only 18 days of land operations on Okinawa, 13 days of which were marked by a stalemate on the southern front. Since then the front has flared to white heat.

Reports from the lines reflected graphically the deadliness of the encounter. S/Sgt. Ray Fitzpatrick a Marine combat correspondent from Hartford, Conn., said G Company of the Sixth Leatherneck Division fighting on Motobu Peninsula, where the going was comparatively easy, had 83 of its more than 200 men killed or wounded in taking the Big Nose Ridge.

One platoon of 46 men had 22 casualties, he added.

Hardest Fighting Yet

The battle-hardened 77th Army Division came up against some of the hardest fighting of its career in attacking Mt. Iegusugu, a rocklike fortress on little Ie Island to the west of Okinawa, Associated Press Correspondent Grant MacDonald reported. The enemy had gun positions three stories deep in solid rock.

Also reflecting the intensity of the struggle, Superfortresses from Marianas bases today attacked Kyushu for the third time in five days. A force of between 200 and 300 B-29s bombed nine airfields on Kyushu Island of the Japanese homeland, from which the enemy has been attacking U. S. Forces in the Ryukyus.

Yesterday's advances included a 1,400 yard gain by the Seventh Division of the 24th Army Corps to a point near the airstrip of Yonabaru Town, which was almost flattened by big guns.

Inlet Bridged

Engineers of the 27th Division bridged Machinato Inlet the night before the offensive on the west, enabling a battalion of troops to move across for an attack on Machinato Town, which was taken in the early stages of the big push.

Fighting on high ground in the center of the line, the 96th Division encountered hard going, Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported.

The announced American ship losses included five destroyers, the Halligan, Bush and Pringle of the 2,100-ton class, and the older destroyers Colhoun and M. L. Abele; two ammunition ships, the Hobbs Victory and the Logan Victory; the minecraft Emmons and Skylark, the destroyer-transport Dickerson, and one gunboat and four landing craft, all of which were listed by number.

Nimitz said the 15 constituted all the U. S. ships sunk in the Okinawa campaign to April 18. Previously he said several fleet units were damaged, but did not name them.

PAY

SUPERFORTS POUND KYUSHU AIRFIELDS

DOPKING

GUAM, Sunday, April 22—(AP) One hundred to 150 Superfortresses visually bombed airfields on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, this morning.

Five airfields were the targets. It was the second B-29 raid on Kyushu in as many days, the fourth in six days, and the seventh since March 27, when B-29s began their series of neutralizing attacks on the island's airdromes.

Two hundred to 300 Superforts attacked nine Kyushu airfields yesterday.

Although there is every indication that the airfields have been well neutralized in the previous three raids—the Japanese have sent no aerial attacks in any strength against the U. S. Okinawa force since April 16—the 21st bomber command apparently has decided to take no chances on the enemy making quick repairs to its runways and other installations.

B-29 crews reported encountering no fighter opposition as they made runs on the five airfields. Two fields, Tomitakanaj and Miyazaki on the eastern coast, were attacked for the first time.

Bombings were made from medium altitude, probably 20,000 feet.

Crews returning from yesterday's mission said they had encountered little enemy opposition in their strikes on any of the nine airfields attacked, although about 100 fighters were sighted. Only a few pressed an attack.

All B-29s returned safely from Saturday's raids.

Headquarters did not issue any report on the extent of damage.

Okinawa Offensive Gains

GUAM, April 22 (Sunday) (AP).—Three American infantry divisions made small gains in the "bitterest kind of fighting" in their all-out offensive on southern Okinawa yesterday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in his communique today.

Fighting was so fierce on southern Okinawa that one section of high ground changed hands several times, he said. Americans of the 7th, 27th and 96th Divisions made "small gains through heavily defended areas" in the third day of their push toward the Okinawa capital of Naha, four miles to the south through some of the most elaborate enemy positions yet seen in the Pacific.

The American flag, meantime, was raised on Ie Island off the west coast of Okinawa, marking the end of a six-day campaign.

On Okinawa, a marine combat correspondent reported, a company of the 6th Marine Division, fighting on Motobu Peninsula, where the going was supposed to be comparatively "easy," had eighty-three of its more than 200 men killed or wounded in taking Big Nose Ridge. One platoon of forty-six men had twenty-two casualties, he said.

200 SUPERFORTS HIT JAP HOMELAND

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Guam, April 21 (A. P.).—The Japanese homeland felt the thunder and crash of bombs again today as a fleet of between 200 and 300 Superfortresses blasted nine airfields on Kyushu Island. Enemy planes attacking the American forces in the Ryukyus have been taking off from these fields.

NIGHT

DAY

A Bitter Fight in North

By S/SGT. RAY FITSPATRICK

Marine Combat Correspondent.

WITH THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, Okinawa (Delayed) — Don't talk to marines of G Company about "easy" advances on northern Okinawa.

In a drive that ended when they captured Big Nose Ridge on Motobu peninsula, the company had 83 of its more than 200 men killed or wounded.

DAY

One platoon of forty-six men had twenty-two casualties. One squad of thirteen suffered nine casualties.

When a company unit of the veteran Fourth Regiment left the lines, its remaining members were sought out by their division commander, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., and personally congratulated for their part in taking Motobu.

"We were fighting like blind men and deaf men, too," said First Lieut. Leo Gottsponer, 33, of Morrilton, Ark., acting commander.

"The mountains so echoed with the sound of weapons that they couldn't be traced. We had them at the end, though. They were running and we were piling them up."

GENERAL PRAISES TROOPS

TINDLEY

Okinawa Commander Declares They Deserve More Pay

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Okinawa, April 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George W. Griner laid aside battle maps for a moment today to put in a plug for the front-line infantryman.

"The 50 per cent extra pay for aviators is all right," he remarked, "but if anybody gets it, the infantryman should. The 10 per cent bonus for combat soldiers is a step in the right direction, but it is insufficient."

General Griner, who commands this division, said of the fighting men in the ranks that "their educational level may be below the average—but when you're in there looking down the enemy's guns, college degrees don't count. It is misleading when we report a regiment has suffered 10 per cent casualties, because it's a cinch most of the casualties come from the front-liners; so loss in fighting strength is actually 30 to 40 per cent."

Allies Threaten Burma Oil Area

MARTIN

Calcutta, April 21 (AP)—The Southeast Asia Command an-

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nounced tonight that British and Indian troops now threaten the entire Chauk-Yenang-Yaung oil fields in central Burma and the entire area may be occupied by Allied forces within a few days.

With Chauk and the surrounding area where some 800 wells are located already in British hands, a military blackout covered the operations of the 14th Army striking toward Yenangyaung, 30 miles south. There are about 3,000 wells in the southern region of the rich oil belt, which produces about 300,000,000 gallons annually.

British striking down the Mandalay-Rangoon railway from Meiktila were threatening Pyinmana, 200 miles north of the big port of Rangoon, after advancing more than 70 miles in the last twelve days.

The ground offensive by British and Indian troops throughout central Burma was strongly supported by warplanes of the Eastern Air Command.

NEW DRIVE IN BURMA

Calcutta, April 21 (A. P.).—The British have opened a strong new campaign to drive the Japanese from southern Burma. A seventy-mile thrust south from Meiktila has carried to within 214 miles of the capital seaport of Rangoon, it was announced last night. A Fourteenth Army spearhead lunged down the main Burma railway line to a few miles north of Pyinmana.

The advancing British killed 3,500 Japanese in engagements in Pyawbe, twenty-six miles south of Meiktila; at Yamethin, fourteen miles farther south, and at Tatkon, beyond Yamethin.

CHINESE HURL BACK THREAT TO AIR BASE

Japanese Spearhead Destroyed —Chungking Claims Gains in Other Fierce Battles

CHUNGKING, China, April 21 (AP)—A small Japanese force that had speared to within sixty-five miles of the United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, was destroyed by Chinese troops yesterday, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Northeast of Chungking violent fighting raged near the Shensi border. The High Command claimed that the Japanese stronghold of Hsihsiakow, eighty miles north of Laohokow, had been recaptured in heavy fighting and that Japanese forces that had by-passed the town to the west were being surrounded. More than 300 Japanese were killed in the fighting.

Vigorous fighting was also reported in the suburbs of Shenhsien-Lunghai, Japanese bastion sixty miles from the Shensi border.

Five hundred Japanese troops were killed near Japanese-held Nanyang, formerly a Chinese strong point, in Honan Province. Chinese forces cut the highway running northeast from Nanyang at a number of points.

The High Command said that Chinese forces had reduced three enemy strong points eighteen to twenty-five miles northwest of Paoking and had beaten off several enemy assaults twenty-five miles west of the city.

Fighter planes of the Fourteenth Air Force supported Chinese ground actions in the Paoking, Sinning and Sinhwa areas, west of Hengyang, causing casualties to enemy troops.

A force of B-25 medium bombers of the Chinese-American Wing bombed Loyang and dumped fire bombs on Neisiang, north of Laohokow.

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Chinese Check Hunan Drive

CHUNGKING, April 21 (AP)—Chinese troops, battling large Japanese forces driving across western Hunan Province, have destroyed enemy spearheads within sixty-five miles of the United States 14th Air Force air base at Chihkiang.

A Chinese high command communique said today that heavy fighting was in progress at several points in Hunan to stem the Japanese advance on the air base 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

Earth Tremor Rocks Mexico City Buildings

Mexico City, April 21 (AP)—An earth tremor swayed chandeliers and gently rocked buildings at 12.24 A.M. (Mexican War Time) today.

No damage was reported. The tremor was slightly stronger than most of the frequent tremors which are felt here.

Supply Officer Wins Award

Kunming, China, April 21 (AP)—Col. Burton Vaughan, Washington, D.C., and Little Rock, Ark., was awarded the Legion of Merit today for his services as chief of the procurement section of the services of supply in the old China-Burma-India theater.

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WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

ON WESTERN FRONT.

5th Armored—Gained three miles in the Wittenberg area.

14th Armored—Withdrew from Newmarket, seventy miles from Munich, to allow artillery to pound SS troops which had counter-attacked.

84th Infantry—Gained seven miles; cleared Prezelle, fifteen miles from Wittenberg, on the Elbe.

IN THE PACIFIC.

Americal—Secured Cebu Island, killed 5,000 Japs.

1st Marines—Mopping up northern Okinawa.

6th Marines—Mopping up northern Okinawa.

7th Infantry—Nears Yonabaru airfield, east coast of Okinawa.

27th Infantry—Nears Machinato airstrip, western Okinawa.

96th Infantry—Retarded by rugged terrain in center of southern Okinawa line.

77th Infantry—Make ready for attack on Iegusugu pinnacle, Ie Island.

24th Infantry—Moves ahead sixteen miles toward Davao, Mindanao.

32d Infantry—Digs and burns out Japanese from rough mountain country on northern Luzon.

Gertrude Lawrence On Pacific Tour

Honolulu, April 21 (A. P.).—Gertrude Lawrence, British actress, and her U. S. O. camp shows troupe, today passed through Honolulu en route to forward bases on a tour which will last until midsummer.

She played for Allied troops in Europe beginning D day plus 10, her variety show appearing in France, Belgium and Holland. Her Pacific company includes impersonator John Hoysradt, accordionist Nancy Barnes and dancer Georgie Tapps.

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U.S. Delegates Back Human Rights

Washington, April 21 (AP)—American delegates are going to the United Nations conference in San Francisco determined that human rights shan't be overlooked in the diplomatic maneuvering.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, calls it "justice." He dramatizes his plea for self-determination of people by insisting that political decisions made in the stress of war should be reviewed by the peace organization for which the San Francisco delegates are to write a charter.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and also a Republican, wants a bill of rights for the world. He says a start can be made if the nations agree at least that every man must have a fair trial in peacetime before his life can be taken by the state.

Hull Weight To Be Felt

Representative Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, says he plans to offer within the American delegation some amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, which is to be the basis for San Francisco deliberations. If adopted by the conference, he says, they would provide human rights guarantees.

Venerable Cordell Hull, 73-year-old former Secretary of State, who may or may not be well enough to attend the conference in person, is certain to make his weight felt along the same lines.

Headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, the eight-member group was personally assured by President Roosevelt before his death that it would have a free hand at the conference. President Truman also has left responsibility for American decisions in the delegation's hands.

Three Votes For Russia

American policy on some controversial questions has been settled in advance. As an instance, Mr. Roosevelt promised at Yalta to back a Russian request for three votes in the assembly of the proposed peace-keeping league.

Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, thinks the delegation will be rather closely united on most questions. He looks for controversy to crop up in the age-old division of opinion between small and large nations. But believes it will turn largely on representation allotments on the proposed security council and the general assembly.

Veto May Be Disputed

The agreement of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin to give each of the five permanent members a veto on the use of force may be a subject of dispute at the San Francisco conference. But most of the American delegates have been through international disputes before, and several of them are adept at working out compromises.

Hull, named as senior adviser to the delegation, has been building the trail toward world peace since 1933, when he became Secretary of State after a long career in Congress. This Tennessee Democrat authored the good-neighbor policy in dealings with Latin-American countries and helped put into effect the reciprocal trade agreements he contends are potent instruments for international goodwill.

Among his colleagues on the delegation, Secretary Stettinius is the "Johnnie-come-lately" into international affairs. A career in business, starting in 1924, led him to the chairmanship of the board of United States Steel.

He quit business in 1940 to get into Government on a full-time basis and began his first-hand dealings with other nations as lend-lease administrator from 1941 to 1943. Then, in September, 1943, he was named Under Secretary of State after Sumner Welles resigned, and Secretary, when Hull quit because of ill-health last October. He is a registered Democrat.

Wisdom Of Connally

Senator Connally takes with him to the conference a wisdom about legislative matters acquired in congressional service since 1917. The Administration looks to him to jockey through the Senate the enabling treaty which must be approved if the United States is to join an international peace-keeping league.

Connally's greatest hope is that Vandenberg, the lone wolf of the Senate, will go along t' s time.

Vandenberg's speech indorsing the principle of international collaboration along the lines laid down at Dumbarton Oaks not only heartened the Administration but also attracted world-wide attention.

Brought into prominence as a possible GOP presidential nominee during his seventeen years in public life, Vandenberg is a powerful orator—but he accomplishes most of his aims in behind-the-scenes swaying of opinion among his colleagues.

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R., N.J.), another of the delegates, joined with Vandenberg and other Republicans at their Mackinac Island conference in pledging the party to back co-operative organization with other nations to prevent future aggression.

Ranking GOP member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the 76-year-old clergyman-legislator has fought repeatedly what he regarded as isolationist trends.

Bloom has demonstrated a willingness to give all-out support to the original Administration ideas for a peace organization.

The colorful New Yorker has been a song writer, real estate operator and prize-fight manager. He helped push through the House the "lasting-peace" resolution of the Seventy-eighth Congress, pledging the United States to an active role in postwar international collaboration. That was the same resolution on which Tom Connally carried the ball in the Senate.

Commander Stassen, author of a world organization plan which in effect calls for creation of a super government to police the peace, is an outspoken critic of "isolationism."

Mentioned as a possible Republican nominee for the presidency in 1948, Stassen is looked upon by some legislators as a symbol of the "One World" wing of the GOP.

Believes In Compromise

Of German and Czech parentage, Stassen overcame inexperience, serious illness and lack of funds to become Minnesota's youngest governor within ten years after his graduation from law school.

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College for Women, New York city, the only representative of the distaff side on the conference delegation, is a believe. in the philosophy of compromise at a conference table.

"The agreement at Yalta was a great achievement; it represented compromise and give and take," maintains the 67-year-old educator who styles herself an "Independent Democrat."

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ATROCITY CAMP TOUR PLANNED

Clare Luce Already There —Congressmen Going.

Washington, April 21 (A. P.).—A group of Senators and House members prepared today for a prompt departure for Europe to view German war atrocities at the suggestion of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. A similar inspection by American newspaper editors—also at Gen. Eisenhower's suggestion—is being organized.

The names of those designated to go were not immediately announced. Indications were that at least some of the congressional delegation would be off for the war zone by Monday at the latest. Meanwhile, there was a movement in both branches of Congress for a commission to make a formal report on Nazi atrocities.

Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.) and Representative Overton Brooks (D.-La.) joined in drafting a resolution calling for appointment of a War Atrocities Commission to look into "the Axis annihilations far below the level of animal cruelty." The two lawmakers planned to introduce the resolution Monday.

Chandler and Brooks proposed that the commission include members of both Houses of Congress, private citizens and "at least two wearers of the Purple Heart from the lower echelons of the armed forces."

They proposed that the commission report their findings to the international conference at San Francisco.

Sees Stacks of Bodies.

Weimar, Germany, April 21 (A. P.).—Republican Representatives Clare Boothe Luce (Conn.), John Kunkel (Pa.) and Leonard Hall (N. Y.) viewed the horrors of Buchenwald concentration camp today along with ten members of Britain's Parliament. The visits of the two parties of legislators coincided by accident.

Mrs. Luce saw stacks of bodies of Buchenwald's victims and declared:

"The most important thing to remember is that this could happen to us in twenty years.

"Only a few years ago, some were talking about there being good German people. After seeing this, one wonders whether there is good in any German people."

Among the emaciated internees was a 6½-year-old boy who had been imprisoned two and one-half years. "He was picked up in Paris because he was out after the curfew," Mrs. Luce said. "No one wants to believe these things, but it is important that people know they're true." She asked

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several of the former prisoners what should be done with Germans responsible for the atrocities, and they replied, "The same as they did to us."

"That's no answer," Mrs. Luce told newsmen, but she did not amplify. "No one could visualize these horrors without seeing them. It is hard to believe that such brutality existed anywhere in the world, but it certainly did here. It is incredible that some of the people were able to survive such an awful ordeal. This is a sight I hope never to see again."

After a half-hour tour, Mr. Hall said: "You have to see Buchenwald to realize fully what debased beasts the Germans are. There is nothing here except brutality; corpses by the wagon loads. It certainly points up the question as to what should be done with Germany after the war."

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McKellar Is at Cabinet Meetings; Truman Gives Senate Leader Seat

Breaks Precedent in Move to Compensate for Lack of Vice-Presidential Link

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 21. — President Truman blazed a new path of co-operation between Congress and the White House today with an invitation for Senator Kenneth McKellar, President pro tempore of the Senate, to sit at Cabinet meetings.

The action was believed to be unprecedented. Not since Calvin Coolidge took over the Presidency on the death of Warren G. Harding has the nation been without a Vice-President, and the custom of having the Senate's presiding officer sit in on Cabinet sessions was started by the late President Roosevelt.

Mr. Truman, however, already has demonstrated his determination to perfect and maintain a solid liaison with Capitol Hill, and the invitation he extended to Senator McKellar underscored that aim.

Senator McKellar sat in at his first Cabinet session yesterday, occupying the seat reserved for the Vice-President at the end of the long table.

The honor was perhaps the greatest yet conferred on the solidly built Tennessee Democrat, dean of the Senate by virtue of more than twenty-eight years of continuous service. He is seventy-six years old.

Last January he was elected President pro tempore, succeeding Virginia's ailing Senator Carter Glass, who is eighty-three. When President Roosevelt died and Mr. Truman moved up from the Vice-Presidency to the White House, Senator McKellar became the Senate's regular presiding officer, although his title remained unchanged. By reason of his increased duties, he is entitled to an additional $5,000 a year compensation, bringing his salary to $15,000 annually.

But that is only a start in his official duties. He is chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; acting chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, and an active worker on its subcommittees, and a member of the Senate Committees on Rules, Library and Civil Service. He has an important voice in proceedings of the joint Senate-House Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, better known as the Byrd economy committee for advocacy of its purposes by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia.

In addition Senator McKellar is a frequent and spirited participant in Senate debate.

In his new vantage point at Cabinet meetings Senator McKellar will be in a position to give two-way help to the Truman administration. He will be available for instant consultation on legislative matters, and from his chair as presiding officer he can smooth the way for Administration measures in the Senate.

President Truman kept only three appointments at the White House today, then went to lunch at his temporary residence at the near-by Blair House while painters started redoing his office and the rest of the White House.

The whole White House interior will be redecorated for the Truman family. It will be largely a paint job, taking about ten days or two weeks. Meanwhile, the Trumans will continue to live across the street in Blair House which is used for receiving foreign visitors.

When he left for lunch today, the President left word he would not return to the Executive offices until 8:30 a. m. Monday.

His Sunday plans were not announced. When asked whether the President would attend church, Jonathan Daniels, acting press secretary, said Mr. Truman preferred that his religious activities be not publicized. He is a Baptist.

Compared with his previous daily visitors' lists, today's was the shortest of his nine days in the White House.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. called with Bernard M. Baruch, then Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, and W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to Russia, visited the Executive offices separately.

Mr. Baruch said he reported on some of the observations he had made abroad as a special emissary for the late President Roosevelt; Senator Hatch said his was a "friendly call," and Mr. Harriman, who discussed Russian questions at the White House yesterday, left through a side door today after forty-five minutes in Mr. Truman's office.

Matthew J. Connelly, of Clinton, Mass., was sworn in today as President Truman's appointment secretary.

Stephen T. Early took the oath as special assistant to the President at the same ceremony in the Chief Executive's office. It was announced that Mr. Early will keep the same agreement with Mr. Truman as he had with the late President Roosevelt, remain at the White House until about June 1, when he will leave to enter private business. It was said that Mr. Early would be available for service after that if President Truman wanted him.

Mr. Connelly, a former investigator for Congressional committees, will be one of three of the new President's regular secretariat. The others will be William D. Hassett, who was Mr. Roosevelt's mail secretary, and Charles G. Ross, who will take the oath as press secretary around the middle of May.

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PROBERS OKAY VETERANS' UNIT

Congressmen Fail To Discover Cases Of Mistreatment

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Investigating congressmen said today that nothing had been discovered to substantiate charges that "shocking mistreatment" is being given patients in Veterans' Administration hospitals.

Coincidental with that development, the Veterans of Foreign Wars criticized the policies of the Veterans' Administration in handling insurance claims.

"Generally good conditions prevail," in the veterans' hospitals, a number of congressmen reported on the basis of a personal survey of various institutions throughout the country.

Evidence Not Found

No evidence has been found, they asserted, to support the contentions of Representative Philbin (D., Mass.) and others that "a scandal exists" in the treatment of wounded veterans.

In questioning the Veterans' Administration handling of insurance claims, Casey Jones, national service officer of the VFW, said the Veterans' Administration was afflicted with "red tape" processes, "undue delay" and duplication of effort in handling beneficiaries' claims for dependency pension and national service life insurance of men who die or are killed in the armed forces.

The Veterans' Administration, Jones said in a statement, even had once requested "a mother 81 years of age to secure a statement from the midwife in attendance at her birth" in order to establish proof of her age on an insurance claim.

Each Man "A Committee"

In conducting the congressional investigation of the veterans' hospitals, Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.), of the House Veterans' Committee, authorized each member of the committee to function as a one-man subcommittee in checking the allegations of mistreatment.

Rankin declined to make public the full reports of the various committeemen at this time. Instead they will be asked to make them as witnesses at hearings he expects to start within a few days.

TRUMAN HAS TALK WITH STETTINIUS

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Washington, April 21 (A. P.).—President Truman listed only three formal engagements today for the slimmest calendar since he became President.

Conferring with the President today were Secretary of State Stettinius, Bernard M. Baruch, Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) and W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Moscow.

Baruch told reporters after his visit that he reported to the President on "some of the observations" he had made in Europe where he carried out a special mission for the late President Roosevelt. Asked if he would conduct a similar mission for President Truman, he said he had not been asked to.

Senator Hatch said later that he had not been offered any position and that if he had been he would have declined it "The Senate of the United States is the most important position in government next to the President," he said.

He told reporters he had made just a friendly visit and settled no questions of State because none was discussed.

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Latin America Seeking Larger Role in Council

Will Ask San Francisco to Add 4 Security Board Seats for Its Nations

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Expansion of the proposed World Security Council to give small nations a greater voice on issues of war and peace was demanded today by representatives of Latin-American countries arriving for the United Nations conference which opens Wednesday.

The Latin Americans' conference plans cover three main points:

1. A demand for four more temporary seats on the Security Council, which under the Dumbarton Oaks plan would have five permanent big power seats and six which would change periodically for the other nations. The Latin Americans said they would like to reserve these four for themselves.

2. A prediction that Brazil would seek an additional permanent seat on the council for one of the Latin-American nations.

3. A strongly expressed intention to dovetail the inter-American system into the proposed world organization without weakening the hemisphere arrangement.

The three principal delegates—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov—are not expected here until immediately before the conference opening Wednesday. The Washington meetings on the issues of Polish representation were regarded here as bearing vitally on the success of the San Francisco sessions.

The Russian delegation's entertainment ship for the conference is equipped for high-speed communication with Moscow. This was taken as a hopeful sign for keeping the conference moving on schedule. At Dumbarton Oaks last fall the problem of communications between Washington and Moscow cost weeks of time.

A suggestion that the conference would be comparatively brief, despite problems that could prolong it for months, was heard today at the first informal behind-the-scenes session here.

The suggestion came, significantly, from a small-nation source—big-power delegates having yet to put in an appearance—but gave support to a big-power move to limit this first conference largely to organizational problems.

A consensus has already been openly voiced here that unless the heavyweight sponsoring powers exercise strict control both over the proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan and over the agenda in general, the slowly arriving delegates might be involved here for months. Such control, nevertheless, would necessarily postpone decision on dozens of pending problems.

In Washington the White House said that President Truman's opening broadcast to the gathering would last ten minutes—time for less than 1,000 words—and would be given in the first half-hour of the first session. Others who will speak include Mr. Stettinius, Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco and Governor Earl Warren of California.

The Office of Price Administration assigned a special official to determine whether the city requires a greater food allotment to take care of its estimated 5,000 guests from the forty-six nations. Principal hotel keepers are already complaining that there is not enough food to enable this West Coast metropolis to keep up its reputation as a center of fine eating.

TARIFF RATIFICATION OPPOSED BY CLAYTON

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—William Clayton, assistant Secretary of State, strongly opposed today a suggestion that future trade agreements be ratified by Congress.

Appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of the Administration's bill to extend the reciprocal trade act three years and legalize deep tariff cuts, Mr. Clayton said he would never use a trade agreement for "diplomatic considerations" at the expense of American business men.

Representative Simpson of Pennsylvania asked if the world would regard it an unfriendly act if Congress limited the act's extension to two instead of three years and required Congressional approval of trade agreements.

"I don't put it on a basis of unfriendliness," Mr. Clayton replied: "But it would be looked upon as a reversal of the policy we've been looking forward to of cooperating economically, militarily and politically to remove the causes of war and to prevent war."

"I'm sorry you used the words 'complete reversal,'" Mr. Simpson said. "Because I envision the day when Congress will reclaim its authority over tariff agreements."

Members of the committee questioned Mr. Clayton closely about the use of trade agreements to win political or diplomatic good-will, but he replied he would "not sell out American industry for diplomatic considerations." He added: "My own idea would be that nothing of that kind would be or should be done, but we will con-

sider as to countries we should make agreements with whether they share our beliefs on peace and principles of government."

Civilian Ration Of Tires Likely To Rise by June

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W.P.B. Increases Output Quota 60%; Production for Trucks Also Raised

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Some liberalization of civilian tire rations by June was indicated tonight in a War Production Board action increasing passenger-tire manufacturing goals 60 per cent.

The increase, covering the April-May-June quarter, is accompanied by boosts in the production schedules of tires for trucks and buses, aircraft and tractors. It was made possible, the W.P.B. said, by prospects of improved supplies of carbon black and tire cord.

Office of Price Administration officials said, however, that the improved production rate would not show up in larger tire rations for next month, but probably would be reflected in better supplies for motorists in June.

The May allotment of tires for civilian drivers probably will be close to that of the present month, or around 1,000,000 casings, a steep drop from the March ration of 1,600,000 tires.

The new second-quarter schedule calls for 5,200,000 passenger and motorcycle tires, compared with the earlier program of 3,165,000. Truck and bus-tire production was increased from 5,085,000 tires to 5,775,000; tractor tires from 380,000 to 450,000; airplane tires from 330,000 to 338,000. Production of camelback, the tire recapping material, was set at 90,000,000 pounds compared with the earlier schedule of 72,000,000.

American Diplomats Rush to Work Out Czech Civil Affairs

Washington, April 21 — (AP) — American diplomats rushed today to work out a civil affairs agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia is the first country entered by both Russian and western allied liberating troops. The diplomats are confronted with the new problem of mapping a joint policy with the Red Army and the Czech Government.

Early last year, before D-Day, when the Czechs negotiated a civil affairs agreement with Russia, they offered to conclude similar pacts with the U. S. and Britain. Nothing was done since Washington and London did not think they would play a direct part in liberating Czechoslovakia.

By such agreements the Allies assume responsibility for the direction of civil affairs in areas of active military operations. Similar pacts were concluded with Belgium and the Netherlands before the invasion of Western Europe.

The Czech Government already has moved from London, where it was in exile, to Koscice, in territory liberated by the Soviet Army.

SENATOR GEORGE IS BOOMED FOR TREASURY POST

Washington, April 21—(AP)—A quiet boom was underway today for the appointment of Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga)) as Secretary of the Treasury.

Friends of the senator disclosed they have urged President Truman to choose the Georgian if Henry Morgenthau Jr., leaves the cabinet.

The President's reaction was not known. Nine days ago, when he took the oath as chief executive, he asked all members of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet to stay on indefinitely. Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that a number of changes are in the making.

An intimate personal friend and neighbor of the late President, Morgenthau may decide to step aside after the 7th War Loan and clear the way for Mr. Truman to chose a new fiscal adviser. Such a decision would hardly surprise Capitol Hill Morgenthau, treasury chief for 11 years, apparently never found the correct formula for getting along with Congress. Some of his appearance as the government's chief witness on tax legislation have been stormy.

Intensely loyal to Mr. Roosevelt, Morgenthau irritated members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee last year by his brick-wall insistence on a Roosevelt-sponsored tax bill which the lawmakers considered too heavy for the nation's economy.

12 OF CONGRESS TO TOUR REICH

17 Publishers, Editors Also To See Prison-Camp Atrocities

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Congress and the army today arranged to send a delegation of twelve lawmakers and seventeen publishers and editors to see first-hand evidence of Nazi atrocities.

Gen, Dwight D. Eisenhower, in uring that such a delegation be sent, had said that the conditions prevailing in overrun prison camps are "almost impossible to describe in words."

The twelve congressmen designated today will join three Republican representatives—Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut; John Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, and Leonard W. Hall, of New York—who are already on the scene.

M.P.'s Also Making Tour

A ten-member group from the British Parliament also is undertaking a similar first-hand inspection.

The War Department said it will fly the following men to Germany within a few days:

Senators:

BARKLEY (D., Ky.), majority leader.
GEORGE (D., Ga.).
THOMAS (D., Utah).
BROOKS (R., Ill.).
WHERRY (R., Neb.).
SALTONSTALL (R., Mass.).

Representatives:

EWING THOMASON (D., Texas).
RICHARDS (D., S.C.).
IZAC (D., Cal.).
MOTT (R., Ore.).
SHORT (R., Mo.).
VORYS (R., Ohio).

Newspaper and magazine representatives will be:

JULIUS OCHS ADLER, vice president and general manager, New York Times.
MALCOLM BINGAY, editor, Detroit Free Press.
NORMAN CHANDLER, general manager, Los Angeles Times.
WILLIAM L. CHENERY, publisher, Collier's.
E. Z. DIMITMAN, executive editor, Chicago Sun.
BEN GIBBS, editor, Saturday Evening Post.
STANLEY HIGH, associate editor, Reader's Digest.
BEN McKELWAY, editor, Washington Star.
GLEN NEVILLE, executive editor, New York Daily Mirror.
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS, editor, This Week magazine.
L. K. NICHOLSON, president and editor, New Orleans Times-Picayune.
JOSEPH PULITZER, editor and publisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
GIDEON SEYMOUR, executive editor, Minnpeaolis Star-Journal.
Duke Shoop, Kansas City Star.
BEVERLY SMITH, associate editor, American Magazine.
WALKER STONE, editor, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.
M. E. WALTER, managing editor, Houston Chronicle.

For Representative Richards it will be the second visit to European battlefields since the war started. He was in France and England last fall at the height of the German vengeance-weapon campaign.

Congress Probe Urged

Prior to announcement of the selection of the congressional investigating group, Representative Gossett (D., Texas) said he would offer a resolution for a congressional war-crimes investigating committee to fix responsibility for enemy atrocities. Representative Flood (D., Pa.) reported similar plans.

Senator Brooks, a member of the army's tour group, announced plans to propose the naming of a congressional inquiry committee, but abandoned the idea when he found such a group already was being selected.

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WILSON ASKS EASY GRIEVANCE METHOD

GOP Adviser Cites Fault Of Old League Procedure

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Every encouragement should be given in the plan adopted at the San Francisco United Nations conference for the raising of grievances no matter what their origin, Hugh R. Wilson, a former diplomat, said today.

Newly appointed chief of the foreign affairs section of Republican National Committee, Wilson was for ten years American Minister to Switzerland.

"In Their Earlier Stages"

"Disputes are far easier to settle in their earlier stages," he said in a broadcast speech.

"The great states, the small states, should hav eaccess to the organization (to be se tup at San Francisco) for the statement of grievances and for an endeavor on the part of member states to bring about conciliation."

League Difficulty Cited

A principal difficulty of the old League of Nations, he said, was that too often it took up disputes only after they had become aggravated and disputants had taken irrevocable positions.

He expressed belief that the American peple now are far more realistic, more understanding and more resolute in their determination to co-operatein an international undertaking for the maintenance of peae cthan they were in the days of the league.

Armed Forces Taught How to Fight Fascism

Paper Reportedly Sent by War Department Is Put in Congressional Record

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, has inserted in the Congressional Record a paper he described as a "War Department warning" and a "United States expose of native Fascism."

"Right now our native Fascists are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French and anti-United Nations propaganda," said the document.

Titled "Note for This Week's Discussion," the paper said: "It is important for our future and that of the world that as many of us as possible understand the causes and practices of Fascism, in order to combat it."

After an extended discourse on Fascism in Europe, the document said in part:

"Fascists in America may differ slightly from Fascists in other countries, but there are a number of attitudes and practices that they have in common. Following are three: Every person who has one of them is not necessarily a Fascist. But he is in a mental state that lends itself to he acceptance of Fascist aims.

"1. Pitting of religious, racial and economic groups against one another in order to break down national unity is a device of the 'divide and conquer' technique used by Hitler to gain power in Germany and in other countries.

"2. Fascism cannot tolerate such religious and ethical concepts as the 'brotherhood of man.' Fascists deny the need for international co-operation. These ideas contradict the Fascist theory of the 'master race.' . . . International co-operation, as expressed in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, runs counter to the Fascist program of war and world dominion. Right now our native Fascists are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French and anti-United Nations propaganda.

"3. It is accurate to call a member of a Communist party a 'Communit.' For short, he is often called a 'Red.' Indiscriminate pinning of the label 'Red' on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native as well as foreign Fascists."

Molotov Is Expected In Washington For Weekend Pre-Parley Conference

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Washington, April 21—(AP)—Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov was expected to arrive today for a Big Three foreign ministers conference preliminary to the United Nations meeting opening in San Francisco Wednesday.

Toughest and gravest question on the long list of problems to be discussed by Molotov, Secretary of State Stettinius and British Foreign Secretary Eden is Allied policy on Poland.

There was some hope that the Russians would back down on their twice-presented demand that the present Provisional Government in Warsaw be invited to San Francisco. American diplomats were prepared to stand firm in their refusal to admit the Warsaw group, until it is reorganized along the lines laid down at Yalta.

To Discuss Polish Situation

British-Russian-American talks on establishment of a new Polish Government stalemated in Moscow several weeks ago and will be carried here over the weekend. Although there still is no indication of what can be expected.

Diplomats also were awaiting Molotov's arrival for release of a three-power warning to Germans on atrocities which Allied troops have found mounting in horror as the Nazis slide down to defeat.

Prime Minister Churchill announced in Commons yesterday that he had drafted a declaration on German crimes with Marshal Stalin and President Truman, which would be published after the meeting of foreign ministers here.

Churchill made clear that the declaration would pin the blame for German barbarism on the fanatics who torture, starve and kill with their own hands as well as on the higher-ups who order such crimes.

The Big Three talks are expected to last about three days, as each of the foreign ministers will hurry to San Francisco for the opening of the conference Wednesday. The conversations probably will continue there.

It is expected that the foreign ministers of China and France will be brought into the parley at various times. It was agreed at Yalta that both of those countries would be invited to join in drafting plans for a system of international trusteeships, second to the Polish issue on the Big Three's agenda.

There also are detailed plans to be approved for San Francisco, such as voting rules in the conference and its own organization.

It seems likely that Stettinius, Eden and Molotov will seek agreement on the timing and manner in which Russia will introduce its bid for seats for the White Russian and Ukrainian Soviet Republics in the assembly of the peace agency.

The U. S. and Britain promised to support the Russian request at Yalta. Although there was hope that Moscow could be persuaded to drop this proposal at San Francisco, there is no indication as yet that the Kremlin has changed its mind.

The U. S. delegation also has agreed on changes in the Dumbarton Oaks formula which would enable the assembly of the new organization to propose but not enforce treaty revisions.

This and other suggestions, such as Senator Vanderberg's (R.-Mich.) for inclusion of a statement of the principles of justice, will be taken up with the other sponsoring nations in Washington before the foreign ministers move west.

The State Department expects to hear from Eden, Molotov and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong any changes those Governments want to offer, before they are brought up in San Francisco.

SENATE AWAITS TRUMAN ACTION ON LILIENTHAL

Washington, April 21—(AP)—The Senate is getting ready to gauge the trend of President Truman's political thinking by what he does about

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the reappointment of TVA Chairman David Lilienthal.

Lilienthal's term expires soon and Mr. Truman then will be on the hottest of personal and political spots.

If the President renominates Lilienthal he will please the Senate's so-called left wingers. They will feel that he is safely started on the "little left of center" course which Mr. Truman mapped in his campaign for the Vice-Presidency.

May Lose Support

But if he renominates Lilienthal, the President probably will lose the support of Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), the president pro-tempore and acting chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee.

He also would disappoint some of the conservative Southern Wing of Democrats who hope he recalls the support they gave him at the Democratic National Convention last year when the CIO was trying desperately to renominate Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Truman personally is involved in the Lilienthal matter as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee he voted consistently with McKellar, Lilienthal's arch foe, on measures restricting the TVA Board's authority.

Beyond that, McKellar told a reporter that President Roosevelt had assured him before Mr. Roosevelt died that Lilienthal would not be renamed.

Mr. Truman's appointment of John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker and old friend, to be Federal Loan Administrator was received in the Senate as without political significance in the battle between the divergent Democratic elements.

Although the choice of Snyder was applauded by Jesse Jones, whom President Roosevelt ousted as Commerce Secretary in favor of Wallace, Senate Left Wingers dismissed it as a reward to a tried and trusted friend.

"We'll wait and see what he does about Lilienthal," one of them told a reporter, adding: "That will be the test."

Awarded Navy Cross

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John T. Walker, Marine Corps, has been awarded the Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism" as commanding officer of the 22d Marines, reinforced, during the assault against Eniwetok in February, 1944, the Navy announced.

Eden Calls Views Uniform

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Reports on Conference With Stettinius—Believed to Have Discussed Poland.

Washington, April 21 (A. P.).—British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden today declared "we are in complete agreement on all points" after a conference with Secretary of State Stettinius.

The two presumably discussed the attitude they will take on the ticklish Polish problem at their meeting with Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, who was expected to arrive here tonight or tomorrow.

"We had very useful discussions on a number of subjects," Mr. Eden told reporters as he emerged from an hour and a quarter session with Mr. Stettinius. He would not elaborate.

Molotov's delay in reaching Washington has left very little time for the Big Three to settle the broad range of problems facing them and both Eden and Stettinius appeared to be growing impatient.

Eden was asked if he knew when Molotov would get here and he said he did not. Then a reporter asked him when he would leave for San Francisco.

"Those two things are connected," he replied.

Another part of the hurried international discussions taking place here was carried on at the White House, where W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, spent three quarters of an hour talking with President Truman.

24 P.C. Cut Ordered In Tanker Construction

Washington, April 21 (AP)—The Maritime Commission today ordered a 24 per cent cut in tanker construction.

Acting at the direction of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the commission canceled contracts for 30 of 126 ships which had been scheduled in January.

The commission said it expects no cancellation of existing contracts for cargo vessels. It added that production of all types of merchant ships will amount to about 12,000,000 deadweight tons this year, as planned.

18 NATIONS UNINVITED TO THE WORLD PARLEY

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Eighteen nations have not been invited to send representatives to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Some or all of them might be admitted to a world peace league.

These nations are:

The Neutrals—Sweden, Switzerland, Eire, Spain, Portugal, Afghanistan.

The Enemy—Germany and Japan.

Enemy Satellites — Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungaria, Finland.

Those with vague diplomatic status—Denmark, Poland, Iceland, Italy, Argentina and Thailand.

Navy Rule To Prevent Brothers On Same Ship

Washington, April 21 (AP)—The Navy turned thumbs down today on any more "brother teams" aboard ships of the fleet.

Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the Bureau of Personnel, has issued orders to discontinue assignment of brothers, including twins, to the same vessel, even though requested by their families or the men themselves, since assignment together "may result in the loss of two or more members of the family."

At the same time, officials disclosed that a joint Army-Navy announcement is in preparation modifying present policy on duty assignment of surviving members of a family.

Heretofore the policy has been to assign a sole surviving son to non-hazardous duty aboard or to return him to the United States. In hardship cases, the sole survivor may be discharged

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Nacy May Be Hannegan's Aid

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Richard Nacy, Jefferson City, Mo., banker, is in line for appointment to a key post in the Democratic National Committee, it was learned today. It was said that he probably will be named a paid executive assistant to chairman Robert E. Hannegan, who also is a Missourian. Mr. Nacy conferred yesterday with President Harry S. Truman.

Farm Bureau Chief Backs Bretton Woods

Washington, April 21—(AP)—The Bretton Woods international monetary agreements were endorsed today by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

At the same time, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau declared that adoption of the Bretton Woods program would "provide the necessary setting for a large expansion in our foreign trade."

O'Neal told the House Banking Committee considering the Bretton Woods agreement that the proposed bank for reconstruction aid and the international fund for stabilization of currency "are a necessary part of international cooperation . . . and domestic economy."

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OPA ACTS ON PARLEY FOOD

Increased Quotas Are in View for San Francisco

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—San Francisco restaurants may receive increased food quotas to take care of delegates to the United Nations Conference.

Chairman Anderson of the House Food Investigating Committe said today that the Office of Price Administration had appointed a special rationing official to look into the situation. The committee, he stated, received the information at a hearing yesterday and he had passed along the word to J. D. Sullivan of the Hotel Employers Association of San Francisco.

RED CROSS FUND SWELLS

WASHINGTON, April 21 — (AP) The Red Cross 1945 war fund has reached $219,075,000, Chairman Basil O'Connor announced today. The original goal was $200,000,000.

MEAT-CEILING END FAVORED

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Taft Sees Rationing And New Supply Holding Prices

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) expressed belief today that the best way to get more meat and end black markets would be to remove price ceilings all down the line while retaining rationing.

But the Ohioan made clear in an interview that he had no intention of formally advocating legislation to that effect.

"As a practical matter, you could not get it done," he said.

Asked if taking off retail ceilings would not result in a sharp rise in consumer prices, Taft said he thought not if rationing were retained.

Senator Taft's Argument

Lack of red points, he argued, would prevent consumers with money from bidding up the price while elimination of controls from the cattle range and hog lots to the consumer would increase supplies.

The alternative approach to the problem, Taft said, is additional subsidies. The OPA is reported to have taken the subsidy approach in a revision of its meat price and subsidy program which is expected to be announced within a few days, if it receives approval from William H. Davis, stabilization director.

The OPA has worked out the program under heavy pressure from the meat industry and under a "squeeze" from the Senate Banking and Agricultural committees.

Two Escaped Nazis Captured

GARY, Ind., April 21 (AP).—Gary police have seized two escaped German prisoners of war who had fled from Camp Wainwright No. 135, Alberta, Ont., a month ago, Police Captain Peter Billick reported. The men identified themselves as Lieutenant Klaus Conrad, twenty-seven years old, of Hamburg, a Luftwaffe pilot who was shot down over England April 10, 1941, and Lieutenant Heinz Muche, twenty-nine, of the Afrika Corps, who was captured at Hell's Fire Pass in Tunisia January 17, 1943. Both carried forged Canadian draft cards and detailed hand-drawn maps of the United States.

Library Is Proposed As Pyle Memorial

Dana, Ind., April 21 (AP)—The Dana Lions Club today announced it was sponsoring the construction of an Ernie Pyle memorial library in honor of the doughboys' favorite war correspondent who was killed on Ie Jima last Tuesday.

Don Bussing, chairman of the memorial organization, said there had been numerous inquiries, locally and nationally, about a memorial to Pyle in Dana, his home town, and the club decided on the library, to be built with funds from public subscriptions.

William Pyle, father of the correspondent, has been made honorary president of the memorial committee, and Ernie's beloved Aunt Mary, Mrs. Mary Bales, was named honorary director.

$1,267,000 Earmarked For Paralysis Research

Chicago, April 21 (AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis appropriated $1,267,000 for scholarships, teaching fellowships and development of the field of physical therapy, Miss Dorothy Wrights, personal physical therapist to the late President Roosevelt, said today.

Miss Wright said in a statement there is a current shortage of 5,000 physical therapists "and no one knows how much greater the need will be after the war." The foundation's fund was established to meet the shortage of therapists, she added.

GETS SON'S MEDAL

Fort George G. Meade, Md., April 21 (A. P.)John Sadowski, of 450 State street, Perth Amboy, father of Sergt. Joseph J. Sadowski, who lost his life trying to rescue a trapped comrade in a flaming tank, received for his son today the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Major-Gen. Francis B. Mallon, post commander, made the presentation before the sergeant's mother and five brothers and two sisters.

The citation, read by Lieut.-Col. Donald R. Patterson, fort executive, was signed by the late President Roosevelt in what Col. Patterson called "one of the President's last official acts."

War Prisoners To Dorchester

Cambridge, Md., April 21—Representative Dudley C. Roe has announced that some 700 German war prisoners have been assigned to Dorchester county to assist in canning work this summer and to help farmers during their rush season. The prisoners, he said, were to be located at two camps, 300 at Hurlock and 400 at Cambridge.

Captive Nazis Put On Bread, Water

Rupert, Idaho, April 21 (AP)—Bread-and-water diet and outdoor sleeping quarters were in order today for approximately half the more than 500 Germans held at the prisoner-of-war camp here.

Army authorities said the disciplinary action was ordered when 258 privates refused to work in southern Idaho pea fields alongside noncommissioned officers.

Later 35 others were added because of a "sullen" attitude and their lack of interest in going to work.

The action was announced at Fort Douglas, Utah, by Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Mullins, public relations officer of the 9th Service Command, who said the order would be effective until the situation was corrected.

The men are required to sleep in an open field within the prison camp inclosure, without cots and with only one blanket apiece, Mullins said. They are given all the water they want but "not too much bread."

Nation's Highest Honor Awarded To Georgian

San Antonio, Texas, April 21 (AP). Sergt. Hulon B. Whittington, infantryman, of Ellavilla, Ga., was presented the nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, today at Brooke General Hospital, where he is a patient.

Presentation was made by Maj. Gen. J. P. Lucas, commanding the 4th Army. Sergeant Whittington's father, Henry B. Whittington, of Natchitoches, Ala., was present.

The citation, signed by President Roosevelt, was for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" on the night of July 29, 1944, near Grimesnil, France, where the sergeant during an enemy armored attack reorganized the defense of his platoon when its leaders were lost.

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Brief San Francisco Meeting Suggested By Small Nation

San Francisco, April 21 (AP) — A suggestion that the world security conference would be comparatively brief in duration, despite prickly problems that could prolong it for months, was heard today inside the first informal behind-the-scenes session here.

The suggestion came, significantly, from a small-nation source—big-power delegates having yet to put in an appearance—but gave support to a big-power move to limit this first big conference largely to organization problems.

Smuts Early Arrival

A consensus already has been openly voiced here that unless the heavyweight sponsoring powers exercised strict control both over the proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan and the agenda in general, the slowly arriving delegates might be involved here for months.

Such control, nevertheless, would necessarily postpone decision on dozens of pending problems.

Considerable importance was attached, meanwhile, to the fact that Jan Christiaan Smuts, South African Prime Minister and champion of big-nation responsibility for future world security, was the first of the highly influential delegates to set up shop here.

Smuts arrived expressing high hope that the sessions opening next Wednesday would provide the world with its big chance for permanent peace. He said he had "very, very good expectations."

Backs Voting Procedure

Although he did not enlarge significantly upon his statement, the South African field marshal and political chief is known to feel that the voting procedure outlined at Yalta was at least a realistic decision.

Although the plan whereby a major nation could veto action against itself has drawn fire from several smaller nations, Smuts has argued that the future security of the world must rest almost entirely with and on the good intentions of the few big powers.

All delegates here, including Smuts, looked to Washington for the all-important decision on whether the four sponsoring powers could present a solid front at the opening of the conference itself on the thorny questions of representation for Poland and on voting procedure.

Unanimity At Outset

Given unanimity at the outset, the consensus among observers seemed to be that the big powers could keep a firm grip on the fate of the amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan which will be offered here.

Some will come from the sponsoring powers themselves, but so long as they can present surface harmony and settle their fights in private, hope of a reasonably brief and peaceful conference seemed within reach.

Glenn L. Martin To Get Honorary Degree In Ohio

Cleveland, April 21 (AP)—Honorary degrees will be awarded to four men for outstanding contributions to science at commencement exercises of Case School of Applied Science tomorrow.

An honorary doctor of engineering degree will be conferred upon Glenn L. Martin, pioneer plane builder and president of the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore.

Others to be honored are Otto D. Donnell, president of the Ohio Oil Company; Clyde Williams, director of Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. John T. Tate, chief of the research division of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Dr. Tate will address the Case graduating class.

JAPAN'S OFFICIALS IN WIDE SHAKE-UP

125 Jobs Involved in Changes Made to Increase Regional Power in Case of Invasion

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP) —Another Government shake-up in invasion-jittery Japan was reported today by Tokyo radio which said a reshuffle of regional officials was the largest of its kind since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the changes ordered by Home Minister Genki Abe were intended to increase the power of local administrative authorities in the event of an American invasion of the homeland.

Domei News Agency said the reorganization moves had extended to Korea. Government departments there were reduced, thus "freeing more than 400 capable persons" for "front-line Government positions."

Domei also reported the appointment of Vice Admiral Gisaburo Yamaguchi, former commander of the Port Arthur naval station, to command the Korean naval station, succeeding Vice Admiral Keijun Oka. Oka was assigned to the naval general staff.

Terming the homeland shake-up a "bold step but an effective one," Tokyo domestic broadcast said it was a "manifestation of the determination of Abe"—apparently to strengthen Japan's home defenses.

The reshuffle affected 125 key jobs.

Elected Broadcasting Chairman

Hachiro Ohashi, president of the Japanese Domei Agency and a member of the House of Peers, was elected today to the post of chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Domei said.

The Domei wireless dispatch was reported by the Federal Communications Commission. Ohashi will succeed Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, former chairman of the broadcasting corporation, who is now a Minister of State and the president of the board of information in the new Cabinet of Premier Kantaro Suzuki.

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LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-A [illegible] PROBABLE DEBATE OVER THE LOCATION OF A PERMANENT SEAT FOR A NEW [illegible] WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE WAS SHAPING UP TODAY FOR THE [illegible] SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, WITH SWITZERLAND, [illegible] LUXEMBOURG, VIENNA AND [illegible] WASHINGTON [illegible] UNDER CONSIDERATION AS POSSIBLE SITES.

A RETURN TO SWITZERLAND WAS SAID TO BE GAINING INCREASED BACKING DESPITE [illegible] OPPOSITION [illegible] BY RUSSIA AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES, PARTLY BECAUSE OF SWISS NEUTRALITY AND PARTLY BECAUSE THAT SETTING MIGHT CARRY THE [illegible] STIGMA OF THE OLD LEAGUE'S FAILURE.

TO OFFSET THESE OBJECTIONS, SUPPORTERS OF THIS SITE HAVE [illegible] FROM SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE [illegible] BEEN CONSIDERING PURCHASE BY THE LEAGUE OF A TRIANGULAR [illegible] PIECE OF LAND IMMEDIATELY SOUTHWEST OF GENEVA EMBRACING SOME FRENCH SOIL.

-APR SINGLETONS FIRST 1445 330A

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LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)- LLOYD [illegible] OF MONTEREY, CALIF., FORMER GOLF PROFESSIONAL U.S. NOW IN THE ARMY, IS IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL IN THE LONDON AREA SUFFERING FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A HIGHWAY ACCIDENT. HIS INJURIES WERE REPORTED NOT SERIOUS.

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DISCOVERED APR 22 1945

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES HAVE [illegible] MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF NAZI WAR MATERIAL STORED IN BARNS, CHURCHES AND FARM HOUSES IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS OF GERMANY SOUTH AND WEST OF BREMEN, A WAR OFFICE OFFICIAL [illegible] JUST BACK FROM THE FRONT SAID T DAY.

THE GERMANS MOVED THE MATERIAL INTO THE COUNTRY FOR SAFEKEEPING AFTER THE ALLIES BEGAN BOMBING THE NORTHERN [illegible] PORTS, HE

LOOT SO FAR UNCOVERED INCLUDES 20 TONS OF [illegible] MUST GAR, LARGE QUANTITIES OF [illegible] SUBMARINE AND E-BOAT PARTS, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, GUN BARRELS, ARTILLERY, MACHINEGUNS, AMMUNITION, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

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THE ALLIES INVADED NORMANDY--IS GERMANY HOLDING A STRONG AIR FORCE IN RESERVE?

GERMANY WAS NOT EXACTLY HOLDING SUCH A F[illegible]RCE IN RESERVE BUT THE OVERWHELMING ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY, PLUS THE SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE, MADE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE A FAIRLY IMPOTENT ASSET AT THE MOST CRUCIAL STAGE OF THE WAR. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE NEVER WAS A TIME UNTIL THE PRESENT WHEN GERMANY HAD FEWER THAN 4,000 PLANES SUITABLE FOR COMBAT.

HIGH CASUALTIES AMONG GERMAN PILOTS AND THE COUNTRY'S INABILITY TO SPARE GASOLINE FOR THE PROPER TRAINING OF NEW ONES LED TO THE DOWNFALL OF THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION.

MORE THAN 100 OF GERMANY'S BEST AIRFIELDS HAVE BEEN OVERRUN BY ALLIED ARMIES. MOST OF THE REMAINING BASES, FROM WHICH SMALL NUMBERS OF PLANES NOW ARE BEING FLOWN, ARE JUST POCKETS OF RESISTANCE ORGANIZED BY A HANDFUL OF FANATICAL PILOTS HANGING ON UNTIL WHAT GASOLINE THEY HAVE IS EXHAUSTED.

THE CAPTURED DIARY OF ONE FIGHTER PILOT REVEALED THAT THERE HAVE BEEN ALMOST DAILY ROWS BETWEEN OFFICERS BECAUSE OF ALL SORTS OF CONFLICTING ORDERS. BUT NONE OF THESE ORDERS CAME FROM THE AIR COMMAND.

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APR 22 1945

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, IN AN OVERSEAS BROADCAST, [illegible]ECULATED TODAY UPON THE POSSIBILITY OF DECLARING BERLIN AN OPEN CITY. THERE WAS NO INDICATION THE ALLIES WOULD ACCEPT THIS STATUS FOR THE CAPITAL, EVEN IF THE GERMANS OFFICIALLY SOUGHT IT THROUGH AN INTERMEDIARY.

"SHOULD BERLIN BE DECLARED AN OPEN TOWN, IT WOULD BE THE FIRST ONE IN GERMANY IN THIS WAR, AS BEGINNING WITH AACHEN EVERY TOWN HAS BEEN DEFENDED," THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID.

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LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-LLOYD MANGRUM, OF MONTEREY, CALIF., FORMER GOLF PROFESSIONAL NOW IN THE U.S. ARMY, IS IN A [illegible]ILITARY HOSPITAL IN THE LONDON AREA SUFFERING FROM INJURIES RECEIVED [illegible] IN A HIGHWAY ACCIDENT. HIS INJURIES WERE REPORTED NOT SERIOUS.

JJ825AEW

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-AS AN ORGANIZED FORCE THE ONCE DREADED GERMAN AIR FORCE IS DEAD.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES ALLIED AIR OFFICERS HAVE GATHERED EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE NO LONGER IS REALLY DIRECTED BY ANYONE.

WHAT DISJOINTED LIFE IT HAD LEFT WAS KNOCKED OUT DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF INCESSANT ALLIED ATTACKS ON OVER-CROWDED AIRFIELDS ALL OVER WHAT IS LEFT OF THE REICH.

DURING THIS BRIEF PERIOD ALLIED PILOTS HUNTED DOWN AND DESTROYED AN AMAZING TOTAL OF 3,200 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHILE BEING ENGAGED IN BUT ONE AIR BATTLE. A MAJORITY OF THE NAZI PLANES WERE SMASHED ON THE GROUND BY U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AT A COST OF LESS THAN 100 OF THEIR OWN PLANES.

THE CHARRED SHELLS OF THESE 3,200 PLANES FURNISH A MUTE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF MANY MILITARY MEN SINCE BEFORE

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE FEAR OF STARVATION IS GRIPPING BERLINERS WHO ALREADY ARE DUCKING RUSSIAN SHELLS FALLING INTO THE HEART OF THE REICH CAPITAL, NAZI PROPAGANDISTS SAID TODAY AS THEY EXHORTED EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

FIELD KITCHENS ARE BEING SET UP, AND TRANSOCEAN'S CORRESPONDENT WALTER FELCHNER SAID "BERLIN IS ALREADY PREPARING FOR PUBLIC MASS FEEING WHEN THE CITY IS ENCIRCLED AND ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD CUT."

FELCHNER TOLD OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN SHELLS TO LAND IN POTSDAMER PLATZ--THE TIMES SQUARE OF BERLIN.

"THEY LANDED AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON," HE SAID. "THE HORROR-STRICKEN PEOPLE STOPPED AND THEN, HAVING LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCES DURING AIR RAIDS, THEY DASHED TO THE NEAREST SHELTERS.

"THE NEXT HITS WERE OFF AND LIFE BECAME NORMAL AGAIN. GROUPS OF PEOPLE GATHERED IN THE STREETS AND EAGERLY DISCUSSED THE DANGERS OF ARTILLERY FIRE. AT THE PRESENT THE OPINION PREVAILS THAT SHELLS ARE BETTER THAN BOMBS."

VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE POPULATION IS SPENDING MOST OF THE TIME UNDERGROUND, HE REVEALED, EXPLAINING THAT "EVERYBODY HOPES TO BE PRETTY SAFE IN THE CELLARS."

WHILE BOASTING THAT "BERLINERS DO NOT SHIVER AFTER SIX YEARS OF WAR THEY EXPECT EVEN STRONGER BOMBARDMENTS," FELCHNER SAID "IF THE

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BERLINERS ARE AFRAID OF ANYTHING JUST NOW IT IS HUNGER."
ALL NAZI NEWSPAPERS CARRIED THE SAME CRY: "BERLINERS, THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE TRAINED ON YOU. THE DECISIVE HOUR HAS STRUCK. THE BATTLE IS RAGING AT OUR GATES. MEN AND WOMEN KEEP YOUR NERVES."
N1158AEW

ADD LONDON TRADE"

THE HEAD OF THE PARTY WHICH IS DOMINANT IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, LAUNCHING THE ATTACK A DAY AFTER THE LABOR PARTY OUTLINED ITS AIMS FOR THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION IN TEN YEARS, DECLARED THAT "IT WOULD BE A SAD DAY FOR ALL THE HOPES OF WORLD PEACE IF THESE DREAMY DOCTRINATE PACIFISTS WERE EVER ELECTED TO FORM THE GOVERNMENT."

THE LABOR PARTY'S ANNOUNCED PROGRAM CALLS FOR SOCIALIZATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, OF INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND OF HEAVY METAL INDUSTRIES.

"ONLY A SYSTEM OF FREE ENTERPRISE," ASSHETON ASSERTED, "CAN RETRIEVE FULL EMPLOYMENT. THAT SYSTEM HAS BEEN SORELY TRIED BY WARTIME RESTRICTIONS AND CONTROLS. WE MUST SEE TO IT THAT IT IS ALLOWED TO BREATHE."

N951AEW

LONDON APRIL 21-(AP)-THE DAILY HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY ON THE ELBE RIVER DECLARED TODAY "I CAN HEAR THE MUFFLED THUNDER OF RUSSIAN GUNS." THE ELBE RIVER FRONT CURVES TO WITHIN 45 MILES OF BERLIN.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN PMS BUDGET WESTERN FRONT)

KK432AEW

• (150) ATROCITIES

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LONDON APRIL 21-(AP)-FIRST HAND REPORTS TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE DELEGATIONS ON THE HORROR OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS APPEARED IN PROSPECT TODAY.

GEN. EISENHOWER ISSUED AN INVITATION LAST NIGHT FOR 12 CONGRESSMEN TO VISIT THE SCENES. A BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION SET OUT FROM LONDON YESTERDAY.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS CONTENDED THAT A JOINT REPORT TO THE CONFERENCE WOULD PROVIDE A POWERFUL ARGUMENT FOR A STRONG PEACE.

GEN. EISENHOWER ALSO ASKED THAT 12 AMERICAN EDITORS COME TO EUROPE FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION OF THE CAMPS.

THE DAILY MIRROR REPORTED THAT THROUGHOUT BRITAIN MOVIE GOERS, UNABLE TO LOOK AT PICTURES OF THE CAMPS, HAD WALKED OUT OF THEATERS. "IN MANY PLACES THERE WERE SOLDIERS TO TELL THEM TO GO BACK AND FACE IT," THE PAPER STATED.

"IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO BREAK THE NAMBY-PAMBY ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANS" THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED ONE SOLDIER AS SAYING.

KK558AEW

THE MOSCOW RADIO'S ACCOUNT GAVE THESE AS THE MAIN ARTICLES OF THE TREATY SIGNED SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE KREMLIN: ADD LONDON GOVT.

1. RUSSIA AND POLAND WILL CONTINUE JOINTLY WITH ALL THE UNITED NATIONS THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY UNTIL FINAL VICTORY. IN THIS STRUGGLE THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES UNDERTAKE TO RENDER EACH OTHER MILITARY AND OTHER ASSISTANCE WITH ALL MEANS AT THEIR DISPOSAL.

2. THE TWO PARTIES WILL STRENGTHEN FRIENDLY COLLABORATION AND WILL OBSERVE THE PRINCIPLES OF MUTUAL RESPECT FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY AND OF NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF EACH OTHER.

3. THE TWO PARTIES AT THE END OF THE WAR WILL ADOPT MEASURES TO REMOVE ANY THREAT OF A REPETITION OF AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF GERMAN OR ANY OTHER STATE WHICH WOULD UNITE WITH GERMANY, DIRECTLY OR OTHERWISE. FOR THIS PURPOSE THEY WILL PARTICIPATE IN A SPIRIT OF THE MOST SINCERE COLLABORATION IN ALL INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENSURING THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE NATION. THE APPLICATION OF THE PRESENT TREATY WILL BE IN HARMONY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN THE ADOPTION OF WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED.

4. IF EITHER PARTY AFTER THE WAR FINDS HERSELF INVOLVED IN HOSTILITIES WITH A GERMANY RESUMING HER AGGRESSIVE POLICY, OR WITH SOME STATE UNITING WITH GERMANY DIRECTLY OR OTHERWISE IN SUCH A WAR, THE OTHER PARTY WILL IMMEDIATELY RENDER TO THE PARTY INVOLVED MILITARY AND OTHER ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT BY ALL THE MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL.

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5. THE CONTRACTING PARTIES UNDERTAKE NOT TO CONCLUDE WITHOUT MUTUAL CONSENT AN ARMISTICE OR PEACE TREATY EITHER WITH THE HITLERITE GOVERNMENT OR WITH ANY OTHER AUTHORITY IN GERMANY WHICH INFRINGES OR HAS INFRINGED THE INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR SECURITY OF EITHER PARTY.

6. EACH OF THE TWO PARTIES UNDERTAKES NOT TO CONCLUDE AN ALLIANCE AND NOT TO TAKE PART IN ANY COALITION DIRECTED AGAINST THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY.

7-. AFTER THE WAR THE TWO PARTIES WILL CONTINUE TO COLLABORATE IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE AIM OF FURTHERING DEVELOPMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND WILL HELP EACH OTHER IN THE RESTORATION OF THEIR ECONOMY.

8. THE PRESENT TREATY COMES INTO FORCE IMMEDIATELY AND IS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION WITHIN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. THE EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS SHALL BE EFFECTED IN WARSAW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

9. THE TREATY SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR TWENTY YEARS. IF AT THE END OF THIS TWENTY-YEAR PERIOD ONE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES DOES NOT DECLARE ONE YEAR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM ITS DESIRE TO DENOUNCE THE TREATY, IT SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AND SIMILARLY EACH TIME UNTIL ONE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, ONE YEAR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE CURRENT FIVE-YEAR TERM, GIVES NOTICE IN WRITING OF ITS INTENTION TO DISCONTINUE ITS OPERATION.

"THE TALKS X X X SIXTH GRAPH SECOND LEAD.

DY1203AEW

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KQRPL

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-CAPT JOHN GODFREY, PROVIDENCE, R.I., AIR ACE WHO DESTROYED 36 GERMAN PLANES BEFORE HE WAS SHOT DOWN LAST AUGUST, SAID TODAY THAT THE NAZIS FORCED HUNDREDS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRMEN ON A 80-MILE "HORROR MARCH" THROUGH SNOW AND SUB-ZERO WEATHER.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD PILOT WAS LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT NUERNBERG APRIL 17. HE IS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 18 NAZI PLANES IN COMBAT AND DESTROYING 18 MORE ON THE GROUND. HIS DECORATIONS INCLUDE THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH CLUSTERS, AIR MEDAL WITH CLUSTERS AND PURPLE HEART.

GODFREY SAID HE HIMSELF MISSED THE WORST PART OF THE MARCH THROUGH ONE OF HIS TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE BUT ADDED: "I HEARD THAT SOME PRISONERS KILLED THEMSELVES TO END THEIR SUFFERING."

THE MARCH WAS FROM A CAMP AT AAGAN, 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRESLAU, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD TO EVACUATE IN FACE OF A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

DY934PEW

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a canadian reception center in southern england, april 21-(ap)-- sgt. b. g. hamilton of nashville, tenn., captured in the dieppe raid of 1942 when he was serving in the canadian army, was among liberated prisoners arriving here today. wounded in the raid, he now has recovered fully.

#

CHURCHILL

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, APRIL 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TODAY THAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY WOULD BE DECIDED BY ALLIED MILITARY COMMANDERS, WHO WILL NOTIFY THEIR GOVERNMENTS "WHEN THEIR TASK IS DONE."

"I DO NOT THINK IT NEED BE LONG DELAYED," HE ADDED.

HE EMPHASIZED IT WOULD BRING PAUSE ONLY FOR A MOMENT--A MOMENT OF REJOICING AND FOR "THE PURPOSE OF REGATHERING STRENGTH" TO CARRY ON THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

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N940AEW

BY JAMES M.LONG (500)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 21-(A

IT WAS CLEAR TONIGHT FROM THE CAREFULLY PLOTTED MOVES OF THE ARMIES AS THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS MOVED TOWARD THEIR HISTORIC MEETING IN THE HEART OF GERMANY THAT ALREADY THERE IS THE CLOSEST COORDINATION OF COMMAND.

GEN.EISENHOWER REPEATEDLY HAS EMPHASIZED THAT SUCH COORDINATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

CORRESPONDENTS HERE WERE GIVEN NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION, HOWEVER, AS TO WHAT THE INTER-ALLIED COMMAND CORRELATION WILL BE IN DEALING WITH THE GERMAN FORCES SPLIT INTO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FRONTS. DETAILS WERE WITHHELD OUT OF COURTESY TO THE RUSSIANS.

TODAY IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE ELBE RIVER HAD BEEN CHOSEN AS THE LINE FOR THE LINKUP OF THE TWO GREAT ALLIED GROUPS OF ARMIES, SINCE IT IS A SUFFICIENTLY PROMINENT NATURAL BARRIER TO PREVENT ANY ACCIDENTAL OVERSHOOTING OF POSITION AND UNINTENTIONAL INTERMESHING OF THE TWO DRIVES.

GEN.EISENHOWER IS CONDUCTING HIS CAMPAIGN ON A STRICTLY MILITARY PLANE AND HIS LIAISON WITH THE RUSSIANS IS LIMITED TO MILITARY MATTERS, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HERE.

ALL POLITICAL ASPECTS OF INTER-ALLIED COORDINATION ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE BIG THREE GOVERNMENTS.

SMITH MADE HIS COMMENT AS REPORTS WERE CURRENT THAT THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WESTERN ALLIES AND MOSCOW AS TO WHAT PARTS OF THE REICH EACH SHALL OCCUPY HAS AFFECTED MILITARY OPERATIONS AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMERICAN ARMIES STOPPING ON THE LINE OF THE ELBE.

(THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY HAS BEEN DRAWN UP ALONG A WIDE EXPANSE OF THE ELBE'S WEST BANK FOR MORE THAN A WEEK AND HAS HELD A BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE RIVER IN THE BARBY REGION, SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN. ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD IN THE MAGDEBURG REGION WAS GIVEN UP.)

IT SEEMED CLEAR TODAY THAT THE RACE OF THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ACROSS THE THURINGIAN PLAIN HAD CLOSED UP TOWARD THE LINKUP LINE PERHAPS EVEN FASTER THAN ANTICIPATED AND THAT THE TWO ARMIES PAUSED ON THE MULDE TO MOVE FORWARD SLOWLY AS THE RED ARMY UNCORKED ITS NEW OFFENSIVE AND CAME RACING UP FROM SOUTH OF COTTBUS.

ON THE MULDE, A WESTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE ELBE, THE AMERICANS WERE 15 TO 20 MILES FROM THE ELBE. THE APPARENT LINKUP LINE.

IN THE STEADILY NARROWING NECK BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ADVANCES IT WAS EVIDENT EARLY TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD NOTHING LEFT CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING THE WEIGHT OF THE ALLIED ATTACK.

IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE LINKUP COULD BE MADE AT WILL AND THAT THE ALLIES FROM THE EAST AND WEST WERE CLOSING UP CAREFULLY, LESS BECAUSE OF GERMAN RESISTANCE THAN BECAUSE OF CAREFUL PLANS DESIGNED TO AVOID CONFUSION IN THE MESHING OF FORCES.

IT CAN BE REVEALED THAT THERE HAS BEEN WELL COORDINATED PLANNING BETWEEN EISENHOWER AND THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS FOR THE HOOKUP, WITH ITS TIME AND PLACES FIXED.

THE FACT THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WAS ABLE TO PREDICT THE IMMINENT LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS, EVEN THOUGH THE EASTERNMOST OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES HAD HARDLY MOVED IN SEVERAL DAYS, WAS INDICATION OF THE CLOSENESS OF COORDINATION BETWEEN EISENHOWER'S COMMAND AND THE CHIEFS OF THE RED ARMIES.

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RQ347PEW

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, April 21 (ap)---It was clear tonight from the carefully plotted moves of the armies as the Americans and Russians moved toward their historic meeting in the heart of Germany that already there is the closest coordination of command.

Gen. Eisenhower repeatedly has emphasized that such coordination has been established.

Correspondents here were given n o specific information however, as to what the inter-allied command

correlation will be in dealing with the Germans forces split APR 22 1945
into northern and southern fronts. Details were withheld out
of courtesy to the Russians.

Today it was indicated that the Elbe river had been chosen as the line for the link up of the two great allied groups of armies, since it is a sufficiently prominent natural barrier to prevent any accidental overshooting of position and unintentional intermeshing of the two drives.

Gen. Eisenhower is conducting his campaign on a strictly military plane and his liaison with the Russians is limited to military matters, his chief of staff, lt. gen. Walter Bedell Smith, told correspondents here.

All political aspects of inter-allied coordination are in the hands of the big three governments. APR 22 1945

Smith made this comment as reports were current that the agreement between the western allies and Moscow as to what parts of the reich each shall occupy has affected military operations and is responsible for the american armies stopping on the [illegible] line of the elbe.

(The American Ninth Army has been drawn up along a wide expanse of the Elbe's west bank for more than a week and has held a bridgehead east of the river in the Barby region, southwest of Berlin. Another bridgehead in the Magdeburg region was given up.)

It seemed clear today that the race of the American first and third armies across the thuringian plain had closed up toward the linkup line perhaps even faster than anticipated and that the two armies paused on the mulde to move forward slowly as the red army uncorked its new offensive and came racing up from south of cottbus.

On the mulde, a western tributary of the elbe, the americans were 15 to 20 miles from the elbe, the apparent linkup line.

In the steadily narrowing neck between the Russian and American advances it was evident early today that the Russians had nothing left capable of withstanding the weight of the Allied attack. APR 22 1945

It was apparent that the linkup could be made at will and that the allies from the east and west were closing up carefully less because of german resistance than because of confusion in the meshing of forces. careful plans designed to avoid overshooting and meshing of the allies at the juncture.

It can be revealed that there has been well coordinated planning between Eisenhower and the Russian commanders for the [illegible] with its time and places fixed.

The fact that supreme headquarters was able to predict the imminent linkup with the russians, even though the easternmost of the american armies had hardly moved in several days, was indication of the closeness of coordination between eisenhower's command and the chiefs of the red armies. APR 22 1945

Official disclosure of details of this coordination, however, still is withheld here in courtesy to the russians.

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30.24-25025

PARIS, APRIL 21-(AP)-GEN. HENRI FERNAND DENTZ, 63-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH TROOPS WHO RESISTED BRITISH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA IN 1941, HAS BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR TREASON.

WILLIAM C. BULLITT, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE AND NOW IN THE FRENCH ARMY AS A MILITARY GOVERNOR AT BADEN BADEN, SAID IN A MESSAGE THAT HE RECEIVED THE SUMMONS LATE, BUT WAS LEAVING FOR PARIS TO TESTIFY FOR DENTZ. THE COURT ASKED DENTZ WHETHER HE WANTED A POSTPONEMENT, BUT THE GENERAL DECLINED WITH "THANKS TO COMMANDER BULLITT."

MK745AEW

APR 22 1945

PARIS, APRIL 21-(AP)-LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, GEN. EISENHOWER'S CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID TODAY HE HELD NO HOPE FOR AN IMMEDIATE END TO THE WAR IN EUROPE AND ADDED THAT THERE MAY BE BITTER FIGHTING AND HEAVY CASUALTIES TO COME.

ADDRESSING WAR CORRESPONDENTS AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, SMITH SAID GENERAL EISENHOWER WOULD TRY TO GET THE WAR OVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT HAD NO INTENTION OF THROWING AWAY THE LIVES ENTRUSTED TO HIM AND WOULD FIGHT AS ECONOMICALLY AS HE COULD.

WITH THE GERMANS STILL RESISTING AND APPARENTLY DETERMINED TO STAND TO THE END IN A NATIONAL REDOUBT, ROOTING THEM OUT MAY TAKE CONSIDERABLE TIME, SMITH ADDED.

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OKE AS AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE MOVING TOWARD A JUNCTION, BUT HE MADE IT CLEAR THIS DID NOT MEAN THE END OF THE BATTLE OF EUROPE AND REITERATED EISENHOWER'S VIEW THAT THERE WOULD BE NO FORMAL SURRENDER OF GERMANY.

SMITH HAS SERVED AS EISENHOWER'S CHIEF OF STAFF BOTH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ON THE CONTINENT. HE SAID THAT OF ALL THE BIG CAMPAIGNS IN HISTORY THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN CAME CLOSEST TO FOLLOWING THE ORIGINAL PATTERN LAID OUT BY THE COMMANDER WHO PLANNED IT. IN ONLY ONE INSTANCE DID IT DEVIATE FROM THE PLANNED ATTACK AND THAT WAS BECAUSE THE GERMANS MADE A LESS DETERMINED DEFENSE OF COLOGNE AND THE PLAIN BEFORE IT THAN EISENHOWER HAD ANTICIPATED.

N1129AEW

PARIS, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE AMERICANS, WHO HAVE STABBED TWO COLUMNS INTO THE WESTERN SUDETENLAND END OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ARE PROCEEDING ON THE SAME BASIS AS IN ANY COUNTRY BEING LIBERATED.

MOST OF THE CZECH POPULATION OF SUDETENLAND HAD BEEN MOVED OUT AND THE RESIDENTS ARE PRIMARILY GERMAN, BUT THE ALLIES INTEND TO RECOGNIZE THE ORIGINAL TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN COMPLETE REPUDIATION OF HITLER'S PRE-WAR LAND GRAB.

IT WAS POINTED OUT TO CORRESPONDENTS HERE THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS AN ALLIED RECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT AND THAT THAT GOVERNMENT ALREADY IS BACK IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFTER RUSSIAN LIBERATION OF THE EASTERN END OF THE FORMER REPUBLIC.

RQ546PEW

LYON, FRANCE, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT HENRI ROBATEL, SWEDISH CONSUL AT LYON, HAD BEEN ARRESTED, THE CHARGE AGAINST HIM WAS NOT STATED.

FLC-MORI'S 2015-935PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

THEKLA, GERMANY, APRIL 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CHARRED BODIES OF 220 POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO WERE SPRAYED WITH FLAMING ACETONE AND BURNED AND SHOT TO DEATH JUST BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED THIS LEIPZIG SUBURB STILL WERE SPRAWLED TODAY IN POSTURES OF AGONY.

SOME LAY IN THE RUINS OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP BARRACKS. OTHERS WERE CAUGHT ON THE SHARP SPIKES OF BARBED WIRE ENCLOSING THE CAMP.

OF 324 POLISH, RUSSIAN, CZECH, YUGOSLAV, FRENCH AND ITALIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE CAMP ONLY ABOUT 80 SURVIVED. A CZECH BARBER WHO MANAGED TO SHORT CIRCUIT THE ELECTRICALLY CHARGED BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURE LED THEM TO SAFETY.

THIS ATROCITY TOOK PLACE IN PLANT NO.3 OF THE ERLA WORKS, WHICH MADE MESSERSCHMITT AIRPLANE PARTS. THE CAMP, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FACTORY BUILDINGS, WAS A DIVISION OF THE NOTORIOUS BUCHENWALD "MURDER FACTORY" NEAR WEIMAR.

FROM HERE THE GERMANS WERE MARCHING PRISONERS BY THE HUNDREDS TO POINTS FARTHER EAST UNTIL LAST SATURDAY. WHEN GUARDS LEARNED THE U.S.NINTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD SWUNG AROUND EAST OF LEIPZIG THEY DECIDED TO DESTROY THE LAST 324 LEFT ON THEIR HANDS.

"ALL WERE SCHEDULED TO BE KILLED THAT NIGHT--TUESDAY," SAID THE CZECH BARBER, CARL TYKAL. "BUT FOR SOME REASON THE GUARDS DECIDED TO WAIT UNTIL THE NEXT DAY. DURING THE NIGHT 30 MEN MANAGED TO CLIMB OVER THE FENCE. MOST OF THEM HID IN HOLES AND CORNERS OF THE FACTORY.

"TO GET THEM OUT OF HIDING THE GUARDS WENT AROUND THE NEXT DAY, CARRYING BIG STEAMING CANS OF POTATO SOUP AND SHOUTING THAT ALL WHO CAME OUT WOULD BE FED. MOST OF THOSE HIDING WERE SO HUNGRY THEY FELL FOR THIS TRAP.

"THERE WERE ALMOST 300 MEN IN THE BARRACKS. THE GUARDS SAW THAT SOUP WAS SERVED TO ALL AND THEN WHILE THEY WERE EATING QUICKLY HUNG BLANKETS UP OUTSIDE THE WINDOWS. OTHER SS MEN RAN INTO TWO DOORS, THREW CANS OF INFLAMMABLE ACETONE OVER THE PRISONERS, AND THEN SET THE BUILDING ON FIRE.

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"IT WENT UP LIKE A TINDER BOX. I COULD HEAR MY FRIENDS SCREAMING AND PRAYING AS THE FLAMES SEARED THEM AND THEY TRIED TO RUN THROUGH THE DOORS AND CLIMB THROUGH THE WINDOWS.

"THE SS GUARDS AND ONE GESTAPO MAN WERE READY. THEY FIRED INTO BOTH DOORS AND EVERY WINDOW."

I WALKED OVER TO THE RUINS OF THIS 40 BY 150 FOOT BUILDING AND SAW THE CHARRED SKELETONS, MORE THAN 25 AT EACH DOOR. THEY HAD BURNED INTO A MINGLED MASS OF BONES. ONE SKELETON HEAD LIFTED ABOVE THE OTHERS AND ITS BLIND EYEPITS STARED SIGHTLESSLY UNDER THE WARM SPRING SUN.

TWO MILES AWAY YOUNG GERMAN MOTHERS WERE TRUNDLING BABIES PEACEFULLY ALONG AMERICAN PATROLLED STREETS.

THE BARBER CONTINUED:

"SO MANY PRISONERS MANAGED TO RUN OUT OF THE BUILDING WITH THEIR CLOTHES FLAMING THAT THE GUARDS BEGAN TO THROW IN HAND GRENADES. SOME PRISONERS MANAGED TO CRAWL OUT ON HANDS AND KNEES AND BURNED TO DEATH BLINDLY ON ROLLS OF WIRE."

I WALKED OVER AND FOUND FOUR CRISPED, BURNED BODIES RESTING ON SHARP SPIKES WHICH HAD NO POWER TO HURT FLAME-BLINDED MEN ROASTED TO DEATH.

ONE MAN HAD BITTEN HIS FINGER IN HALF IN HIS AGONY. ANOTHER, WHOSE SUFFERINGS WERE ERASED BY A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD, HAD STUFFED THE END OF A BURNING CLOTH INTO HIS MOUTH.

BLOOD FROM HIS HEAD WOUND HAD RUN DOWN AND PUT OUT THE FLAMES.

KK555AEW

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BY HOWARD COWAN

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT HAPPENED ON THE ROAD TO NUERNBERG, AND YOU HAD BETTER HEAR IT JUST THE WAY TECH. SGT. M.G.SIMONTON OF COLUMBUS, GA., TOLD IT TO ME.

"THEY LEFT ME AND 12 OTHER GUYS TO GUARD 150 PRISONERS," HE SAID. "WE HAD 'EM IN A BARN. WE WERE SUPPOSED TO GET RID OF THEM AND THEN CATCH UP WITH OUR OUTFIT. THAT WAS TWO DAYS AGO. WE JUST GOT HERE.

"AN ARTILLERY OUTFIT THAT WAS IN A LITTLE TOWN WITH US PULLED OUT AND LEFT US ALL BY OURSELVES ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK THAT NIGHT. BY THEN WE HAD 182 KRAUTS. THEY JUST KEPT COMING IN.

"ABOUT 1:30 IN THE MORNING A CIVILIAN WOMAN CAME RUNNING AND SAID SOME HEINIES WERE MARCHING INTO TOWN--MORE THAN A HUNDRED.

"WE WENT TO MEET THEM--FIGURED IT WAS JUST SOME MORE KRAUTS WANTING TO SURRENDER.

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"THEY ALL HAD MACHINE GUNS AND BURP GUNS.

"THERE WAS ONLY 13 OF US AND THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 200 OF THEM--AND WE WERE SCARED.

"WELL, WE GOT UP NERVE AND ASKED THE HEINIES IF THEY WERE READY TO SURRENDER. THEY SAID 'NO'; THEY HAD COME TO RELEASE OUR PRISONERS.

"WE TOLD 'EM THEY COULDN'T DO THAT. WE SAID WE HAD A HUNDRED MEN AND TANKS IN A DRAW; THAT THEY WERE SURROUNDED.

"THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER WE WERE BLUFFING OR NOT.THE KRAUT CAPTAIN SAID HE DIDN'T THINK WE HAD ANY TANKS IN FIVE MILES, WHICH WE DIDN'T, AND SAID HE DOUBTED IF WE HAD HALF THAT MANY MEN.

"'I WANT TO SPEAK TO THE HIGHEST RANKING OFFICER IN THE PRISONER OF WAR CAGE,' HE SAID, AND WANTED AN HOUR'S TIME BEFORE HE DECIDED WHETHER TO SURRENDER.

"WELL, THE CAPTAIN WENT TO THE PRISONER OF WAR CAGE AND TALKED TO A TANK CAPTAIN, AND DAMNED IF THE PRISONER DIDN'T TELL THIS KRAUT TO GO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS; THAT THEY WERE GETTING GOOD TREATMENT AND DIDN'T WANT TO BE LIBERATED.

"THE CAPTAIN CAME OUT. ALL HE DID WAS STICK OUT HIS HAND AND SAY 'YOU DON'T SHOOT AND WE DON'T SHOOT.'

"WELL, WHO WERE WE TO BARGAIN? THEY TURNED AROUND AND WENT ONE WAY, AND I TORE DOWN THE ROAD THE OTHER WAY, AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING TILL I GOT BACK TO THE DIVISION.

"ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK NEXT MORNING WE FINALLY PUT OUR PRISONERS IN TRUCKS AND MOVED INTO NUERNBERG."

G.I.'S WHO SHARED THE EXPERIENCE WERE: PFC'S BERNARD WILKOMM, CASSVILLE, WIS.; THOMAS MCCAULEY, WEST ORANGE, N.J.; EDWARD KNUTOWICZ, HONEOYE, N.Y.; JOSEPH CLARK, 101 GLADSTONE ST., PHILADELPHIA; WILLIAM DUSCHAK, ROUTE 60, ALLENTOWN, PA.; JOHN JAROSZ, 116 TASSAGONNA AVE., PITTSBURGH.

SGTS. EDWARD WILLIAMS, 263 MILLER ST., NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.; PAUL DONOVAN, 228 EAST ELM ST., CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.; ADAM BAGDON, PLYMOUTH ST., NORTH MIDDLETON, MASS., AND CORP. FRANK ZIMMERMAN, FLORA, ILL.

LT. IRVIN BLOCK, 2443 EDGEHILL ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMMANDED THEIR COMPANY.

KA1127PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN (540)

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, APRIL 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DURING NUERNBERG'S DYING HOURS TODAY THE WOMEN OF THE CITY, FREED FROM THE DISCIPLINE OF THE GESTAPO AND THE SS (ELITE GUARD), SURRENDERED THEIR SONS AND HUSBANDS TO THE AMERICANS.

SONE MEN WERE IN UNIF

, SOME NOT. THE WOMEN SAID RATHER MECHANICALLY, "WE'RE TIRED OF THE WAR."

UNITS OF THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, THEIR JOB OF CLEARING UP HALF OF NUERNBERG FINISHED, HOISTED AN AMERICAN FLAG IN ADOLF HITLER PLATZ IN THE HEART OF THE OLD WALLED CITY.

ACROSS THE PEGNITZ RIVER THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION STILL WAS MOPPING UP THE LAST FEW GERMAN SNIPERS.

DURING THE BRIEF FLAG RAISING CEREMONY, MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.O'DANIEL, THIRD DIVISION COMMANDER, SAID HIS MEN HAD SMASHED 50 HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND CAPTURED 4,000 PRISONERS DURING THE FIGHTING HERE

THE FIGHTING NORTH OF THE RIVER TERMINATED AFTER THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JACK DUNCAN OF 620 CROSS STREET, WOODLAND, CALIF., AND THE 30TH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY LT COL.JAMES OSGAARD OF 214 NINTH ST., NW, MINTO, N.D., LINKED UP IN ADOLF HITLER PLATZ.

THE 45TH DIVISION'S 157TH REGIMENT STILL HAD A SCRAP IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE OLD WALLED CITY.

WHAT MUST BE ONE OF THE BIGGEST STORES OF MEAT AND FOOD THE ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED IN GERMANY WAS UNCOVERED BY COMPANY G, COMMANDED BY LT. PETE DOUGHERTY OF TWO BARNES ROAD, NEWTON, MASS.

DOUGHERTY AND HIS MEN WENT INSIDE A HUGE SIX STORY BUILDING TO DRIVE OUT SIX NSIPERS. THEY DISCOVERED THAT THE BUILDING, COVERING ABOUT A SQUARE CITY BLOCK, WAS A FROZEN FOOD CONCERN AND ALL SIX FLOORS WERE STACKED TO THE CEILINGS WITH SIDES OF BEEF, PORK, BARRELS OF BUTTER, FROZEN VEGETABLES, FRUIT JUICES, DUCKS, CHICKENS, STEAKS, EGGS AND ICE CREAM.

THE PACKAGES WERE LABELED IN GERMAN, AND THE INFANTRYMEN HAD A SORT OF POT LUCK AFFAIR. ONE INFANTRYMAN CARRIED AN ARMLOAD OF PACKAGES SIX BLOCKS ONLY TO FIND THAT THE CONTENTS CONSISTED OF FROZEN SLICED CUCUMBERS INSTEAD OF THE STRAWBERRIES HE HAD EXPECTED TO GET.

HOPING TO PICK UP SOME LUGERS FOR HIS BOYS CHAPLAIN D.D.DILLON (RANK NOT GIVEN) WHO FORMERLY WAS A PASTOR IN A METHODIST CHURCH IN ELIZABETH, PA., FOLLOWED A LIBERATED RUSSIAN INTO AN AIR RAID SHELTER OCCUPIED BY 57 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND THREE OFFICERS. THE GERMANS HAD NOT MADE UP THEIR MINDS YET ABOUT SURRENDERING.

DILLON, WHOSE FAMILY LIVES AT 1605 CULVER ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y., WENT BACK UP THE STEPS AND RAN FOR LT.L.A.BURKHOLDER OF 2732 FIFTH AVE., SACRAMENTO, CALIF. BURKHOLDER WENT TO EH ENTRANCE AND FILLED THE CORRIDOR WITH RICHOCHETING LEAD. THE GERMANS SURRENDERED TO A MAN AND DILLON GET SOME LUGERS.

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B103

PFC. EUGENE ANDREOLI OF 1850 BALTIMORE ST., NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., WORKED HIS WAY THROUGH SNIPERS DOWN TO THE NUERNBERG POSTAL BUILDING. HE IS WITH A COMMUNICATIONS OUTFIT AND HIS JOB WAS TO SECURE THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

HE DECIDED TO TRY OUT A PISTOL HE HAD FOUND ON A BIG PICTURE OF HITLER IN ONE OF THE SWANKY OFFICES ON THE SECOND FLOOR. A FEW MOMENTS AFTER HE FIRED THE SHOT 140 GERMAN SOLDIERS HIDING IN THE BASEMENT WALKED INTO THE STREET WITH THEIR HANDS UP.

"WE'RE NOT COMBAT TROOPS," ANDREOLI SAID, "AND I WAS ASTONISHED. I RAN AND GOT THE MAJOR (JOHN J.WETZEL OF DECATUR, ILL.) AND WE COUNTE THEM AND TOOK THEM AWAY."

FD248PEW

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30-24- 25027

WITH 90TH DIVISION--FIRST ADD BALL'S STARVATION (A44) X X X
142 SURVIVED.

MEDICOS SAID SOME WERE IN SO ADVANCED A STAGE OF STARVATION THAT THEY COULD NOT HAVE SURVIVED MUCH LONGER. ONE MAN DIED AT FUSCHMUEHL WHERE THE AMERICANS STAYED FOR FIVE DAYS AFTER THEY WERE ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS.

WHILE THE PRISONERS WORKED 12 HOURS A DAY IN THE QUARRY, THEY WERE GIVEN TWO HELPINGS OF THIN SOUP DAILY PLUS ONE LOAF OF BREAD FOR FIVE MEN. ON THE MARCH THEY WERE GIVEN ONE LOAF FOR 10 ME, AND NOTHING ELSE.

THE MEN SAID THAT WHEN BECAUSE OF HUNGER THEY WERE UNABLE TO WORK AS FAST AS THE GERMANS DEMANDED THEY WERE BEATEN WITH SHOVELS, CLUBBED WITH RIFLE BUTTS AND THEN KICKED WHEN THEY WERE DOWN.

ONE DAY A GROUP OF JEWISH PRISONERS, TOO WEAK TO GO INTO THE QUARRY, WERE PRODDED OUT OF THEIR BARRACKS BY GERMANS WITH BAYONETS.

TANK-RIDING TROOPS OF THE 357TH INFANTRY UNDER LT. FRED MCGUIRE AND CAPT. RALPH MERRICK OF AKRON, OHIO, LIBERATED THE PRISONERS LATE FRIDAY. WHEN WORD OF THEIR CONDITION REACHED REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, LT. COL.GILBERT STRICKLER OF NEW GLARUS, WIS., GAVE PRIORITY TO AMBULANCES TO GO INTO TO FUSCHMUEHL, WHICH WAS THEN IN THE FRONT LINES, TO BRING THEM OUT.

UPON ARRIVING BACK AT THE AID STATION EARLY THIS MORNING, A NUMBER OF LITTER CASES WERE TOO WEAK FROM HUNGER AND EXCITEMENT TO TALK. OTHERS WERE ONLY HALF-CONSCIOUS.

"I SEE ONLY RAINBOWS IN THOSE LIGHTS," ONE DELIRIOUS 19-YEAR-OLD SAID AS HE WAS BROUGHT INTO THE CLEARING ROOM.

MEDICS PASSED AROUND COFFEE AND CIGARETS TO THOSE ABLE TO WALK AND USED TUBES TO FEED THOSE UNABLE TO MOVE FROM THE LITTERS.

A CAPTURED GERMAN GUARD SAT IN A CORNER LOOKING AT THE MEN. HE WAS PERSPIRING FREELY. HE HAD A BANDAGE AROUND HIS HEAD AND HIS NOSE HAD BEEN BLOODIED. SOMEBODY SAID HE HAD A BOIL ON HIS HEAD.

THE LIBERATED DOUGHBOYS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE HALL OF FAVE PVT. SAMUEL FAHRER OF 299 EAST EIGHTH ST., NEW YORK CITY. HE HAD TURNED DOWN A CHANCE TO ESCAPE BECAUSE HE WANTED TO STAY AND LOOK AFTER HIS COMRADES.

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THEY SAID FAHRER WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING MANY MEN ALIVE. HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO WORK IN THE ROCK QUARRY BY THE GERMANS WHO ACCUSED HIM OF "INSOLENCE" WHEN HE ASKED THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO USE A RED CROSS PARCEL WHICH HAD BELONGED TO A DEAD AMERICAN TO FEED THOSE WHO WERE STILL LIVING. THE GERMANS KEPT THE PARCEL.

FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF LIBERATED MEN:

PFC JAMES L.WATKINS, 7612 LOCKWOOD ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.; PFC JOSEPH GUIGNO OF WALTHAM, MASS.; PFC DANIEL STECKLER OF 1609 PARK PL., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC ROY D.MOSER OF DORCHESTER, MASS.; PVT. WILLIAM MINTO OF 6417 SOUTH SANGAMON, CHICAGO, ILL.; PFC HARVEY YENSEL OF 3332 ROBSON ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; PVT. DANIEL MULHERIN OF 314 EAST MARKET ST., WILKES BARRE, PA.; PFC LEO J.MILLER OF ELLENBURG DEPOT, N.Y.; PFC SEYMOUR KOHN OF (NO STREET ADDRESS) NEW ORK CIS; P

DEPOT, N.Y.; PFC SEYMOUR KOHN OF (NO STREET ADDRESS) NEW YORK CITY; PVT. CHARLES E. TURNER OF RFD 102 MOUNT CARMEL, CONN.; PVT. WILLIAM C.MILLER OF (NO STREET ADDRESS) NEW YORK CITY; PVT. LAUREN F.ABEEL (CQ) OF ATLANTA, N.Y.

PVT. WALTER M.WOZLIAK OF 863 MARQUETTE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; PVT. THOMAS J.QUINN OF GLASSPORT, PA.; PVT. JACOB LINSTRA OF 3444 WEST 116TH PL., CHICAGO, ILL.; PVT. PAUL D.CAPPS OF HERRIN, ILL.; PVT. WINFIELD ROSENBERG OF (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE) PENNSYLVANIA; PVT. ALVIN C.DOVE OF PIEDMONT, S.C.; PVT. CHESTER SNIEGOCKI OF 318 SIXTH ST.,BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC STEVE STOKOL OF 360 SOUTH FOURTH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PVT. CHARLES H.BRUE OF RICHFORD, VIT.; AND PFC NORMAN D.FELLMAN OF 925 HERRINGTON AVE., NORFOLK, VA.

TA851PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 21-(AP)-PVT.JAMES EHMAN OF 39 N.JONES ST., AMBOY, ILL., WAS AMONG AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED BY SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS FROM STALAGLUFT 3.

JS1PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, APRIL 21-(AP)-AMONG THE WAR PRISONERS RELEASED FROM STALAG LUFT III APRIL 17 WAS SGT.JOHN ECKEL, WHITEHOUSE, OHIO, 179TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, CAPTURED FEB.29 IN ALSACE.

JJ845AEW

WEIMAR-SECOND ADD BUCHENWALD XXX AMPLIFY. APR 22 1945

KUNKEL DECLARED:

"NO ONE COULD VISUALIZE THESE HORRORS WITHOUT SEEING THEM. IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH BRUTALITY EXISTED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD, BUT IT CERTAINLY DID HERE. IT IS INCREDIBLE THAT SOME OF THE PEOPLE WERE ABLE TO SURVIVE SUCH AN AWFUL ORDEAL. THIS IS A SIGHT I HOPE NEVER TO SEE AGAIN."

AFTER A HALF-HOUR TOUR, HALL SAID:

"YOU HAVE TO SEE BUCHENWALD TO REALIZE FULLY WHAT DEBASED BEASTS THE GERMANS ARE. THERE IS NOTHING HERE EXCEPT BRUTALITY; CORPSES BY THE WAGON LOADS. IT CERTAINLY POINTS UP THE QUESTION AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH GERMANY AFTER THE WAR."

THE BRITISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE LORD STANHOPE, LORD ADDISON, LT.-COL.EDWARD THOMAS WICKHAM, MRS.MAVIS CONSTANCE TATE, COMDR. SIR ARCHIBALD SOUTHBY, HENRY GRAHAM WHITE, SIR HARRY MORRIS-JONES, THOMAS DRIBERG, SAMUEL SIDNEY SILVERMAN, AND NESS EDWARDS.

THE BRITONS SAID THEY COULD NOT BE QUOTED BECAUSE THEY WERE REPORTING BACK TO A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, BUT THE CONSENSUS SEEMED TO BE THAT CONDITIONS AT BUCHENWALD WERE EVEN WORSE THAN THEY HAD IMAGINED.

MJ226PEW

SOMEHEE IN GERMANY-1ST ADD PRISONERS SIT DOWN STRIKE(BY BOYLE)
XXX BANGOR, MAINE.

"THEY LINED UP ABOUT 1,500 PRISONERS LAST SATURDAY AND STARTED TO MARCH US AWAY," BRAMSON SAID. "THERE WERE 200 AMERICANS, SEVERAL HUNDRED BRITISH AND THE REST POLES, FRENCH AND RUSSIANS.

"WE ONLY HAD ABOUT FIVE GUARDS TO EVERY 80 SOLDIERS, AND THEY WERE OLD MEN.

"AFTER MARCHING ALL DAY WE TEAMED UP LATE IN THE AFTERNOON WITH THE BRITISH AND REFUSED TO WALK A STEP FARTHER. WE JUST SAT DOWN AND TOLD THE GUARDS THAT WE WERE TIRED AND WANTED TO SLEEP.

"THEY WERE ABLE TO KEEP THE POLES AND RUSSIANS MARCHING AND THE REST OF THE COLUMN WENT ON WHILE OUR GUARDS TRIED TO ARGUE US INTO BEING GOOD BOYS.

"BUT WE STUCK WHERE WE WERE OVERNIGHT HOPING AMERICAN COLUMNS WOULD OVERTAKE US.

"THE GUARDS WERE AFRAID TO SHOOT US BECAUSE THEY KNEW THEY MIGHT BE PRISONERS THEMSELVES SOON."

AFTER ESCAPING ONCE THE FIVE SOLDIERS WERE CAUGHT AND PUT INTO A A SMALL VILLAGE JAIL.

"BUT THE JAILOR LET US OUT AND TOLD US TO WAIT AT AN INTERSECTION FOR OTHER GUARDS TO PICK US UP," PROUTY SAID. "CIVILIANS

SLIPPED US SOME FOOD. WE WAITED UNTIL THE JAILOR HAD BEEN GONE A WHILE AND THEN RAN INTO THE WOODS."

THE SOLDIERS SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF TRANSPORTATION TIEUPS FOOD SHORTAGES BECAME SERIOUS TO GERMAN CIVILIANS AS WELL AS TO WAR PRISONERS.

"GERMAN WORKMEN REALLY BECAME REBELLIOUS WHEN THEY WERE CUT DOWN TO THREE LOAVES OF BREAD A WEEK," SAID DOVAS.

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"THEY TOOK US TO AUSCHWITZ (OSWEICIM) CONCENTRATION CAMP IN SILESIA WHERE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS WERE PUT TO DEATH IN GAS CHAMBERS. UPON OUR ARRIVAL AT AUSCHWITZ FAMILIES WERE SEPARATED. THE OLDER PEOPLE AND CHILDREN WERE CONDEMNED TO THE GAS CHAMBERS. ONLY THE HEALTHY IN BODY WERE SPARED."

AT MENTION OF THE GAS CHAMBER, ANOTHER WOMAN BROKE OUT INTO UNCONTROLLED WAILING.

"MY NINE CHILDREN," SHE MOANED. "THEY TOOK THEM AWAY AT AUSCHWITZ XXX THE GAS CHAMBER XXX."

"AT AUSCHWITZ THEY KEPT US FOR FOUR MONTHS," THE FIRST NARRATOR WENT ON. "WHILE WE WERE THERE THEY PUT TO DEATH ABOUT 8,000 OUT OF EVERY 10,000 BROUGHT IN.

"FROM AUSCHWITZ WE WERE TAKEN TO NEUFUHWERK IN SILESIA AND PUT TO DIGGING ANTITANK DITCHES. ON JAN. 20 OF THIS YEAR THEY STARTED MARCHING 1,000 OF US--ALL HUNGARIAN JEWISH WOMEN--ACROSS GERMANY TO HOF--SOME 400 MILES. WE HAD ONLY WOODEN SHOES AND WHEN THEY WORE OUT WE WRAPPED RAGS AROUND OUR FEET OR WALKED BAREFOOTED IN THE SNOW.

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A31

"THEY GAVE US ONLY CRUMBS OF BREAD. FOR FOUR DAYS THERE WAS NOTHING.

"SS GUARDS WALKED ALONG BEHIND AND SHOT THOSE WHO COLLAPSED AS THEY LAY IN THE SNOW. FOR THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF OUR MARCH IT WAS NOT SO BAD. OLDER SS (ELITE GUARD) COMMANDERS REPLACED THE YOUNGER ONES.

"WHEN WE REACHED HOF THERE WERE ONLY 600 OF US. FROM HOF THEY MARCH US TOWARD ASCH. WE COLLAPSED ON THE WAY HERE AND OLD SS GUARDS WHO SHOWED SOME SIGNS OF HUMANITY LOOKED THE OTHER WAY WHEN WE DROPPED AND DID NOT SHOOT US. CIVILIANS FOUND US AND TURNED US OVER TO POLICE WHO PUT US IN THE ASCH JAIL. WE WERE KEPT THERE UNTIL YOU AMERICANS CAME."

THE AMERICANS FOUND ONLY A FEW CZECHS IN ASH. WHEN THE GERMANS GERMANICIZED THE SUDETENLAND THEY DID A THOROUGH JOB. THOSE WHO DIDN'T BECOME GERMAN NATIONALS WERE PACKED OFF.

A SMALL FORCE LEFT BY THE GERMANS MADE ONLY A HALF-HEARTED STAND AGAINST THE THIRD ARMY TROOPS UNDER LT.COL.CHARLES H.REED, RICHMOND, VA.

BUT EVERYBODY IN ASCH WAS WELL ARMED. WITHIN A SHORT TIME AFTER THE ORDER WAS ISSUED FOR ARMS TO BE TURNED IN, A HUGE STACK OF WEAPONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM LUGERS TO BLUNDERBUSSES HAD BEEN GATHERED IN BY LT.EDWARD DUNN, MIDDLEBORO, MASS., AND HIS CREW INCLUDING CPL.WAYSON WAGNER, PARIS, KY.; PVT.PAUL HAMRICK, WEBSTER SPRINGS, VA.; AND PFC ALBERT KAROWSKI, 7294 DIVERSEY ST., CHICAGO.

WHILE DUNN WAS ROUNDING UP THE ARMS, LT.GEORGE BRADBURY, MINNEAPOLIS, KAS., SET UP A MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

SW559PEW

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GLADKENBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 21-(AP)-A HORSE IS SUCH A RARITY IN MODERN WARFARE THAT IT WILL EVEN ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF A THREE-STAR GENERAL.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, STOPPED MILITARY MATTERS WHILE ON A TOUR OF THE HARZ FOREST AREA WHEN HE HEARD THAT THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION HAD CAPTURED TWO HORSE-DRAWN TRAINS OF THE GERMAN 116TH PANZER DIVISION. THE GENERAL INSISTED ON LOOKING OVER ONE OF THE ENEMY OUTFITS WHICH A GERMAN LIEUTENANT OBLIGINGLY LINED UP FOR HIS INSPECTION.

THE WAGONS LOOKED LIKE A GYPSY CARAVAN, SHOWING TO WHAT A LOW STATE THE GERMAN ARMY HAD FALLEN. LINED UP IN ONE ROW WERE 140 HORSES, SOME IN A PRETTY BAD STATE, BUT STILL HORSES.

ACCOMPANYING GEN.SIMPSON WAS MAJ.GEN.RAYMOND S.MCCLAIN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, COMMANDER OF THE 19TH CORPS.

DY1047PEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

NUERNBERG, APRIL 21-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WADE H.HAISLIP, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 15TH CORPS, TODAY IN THE PRESENCE OF OTHER HIGH-RANKING AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS TOOK THE SALUTE OF THE CONQUERORS OF NUERNBERG--AT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SPOT WHERE YEAR AFTER YEAR DURING THE HEYDAY OF HITLER'S POWER I SAW DER FUEHRER REVIEW AND MARCH PAST HIS BROWN-AND BLACK-UNIFORMED HORDES DURING THE ANNUAL SEPTEMBER NAZI CONVENTION.

BUT THIS TIME IT WAS THE STRS AND STRIPES THAT WENT UP AND FLUTTERED

BUT THIS TIME IT WAS THE STARS AND STRIPES THAT WENT UP AND FLUTTERED IN THE BREEZE, AND NOT THE THIRD REICH'S SYMBOL OF SLAVERY, THE SWASTIKA AND THIS TIME, IN DEEP EMOTION I SALUTED OUR NATIONAL FLAG--AND HENCE DIDN'T INCUR THOSE LOOKS OF DISGUST WHICH USED TO ACCOMPANY THE REFUSAL OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE GRANDSTAND TO RAISE THEIR RIGHT HAND NAZIFASHION.

AFTER THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS HOISTED TO THE TOP IT WAS LOWERED TO HALF-STAFF IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE AMERICAN SOLDIER DEAD.

STANDING WITH HAISLIP WERE NUMEROUS HIGH AMERICAN OFFICERS, INCLUDING GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY, MAJ.GEN.JOHN W.O'DANIEL, MAJ.GEN.HARRY J.COLLINS AND MAJ. GEN. ROBERT T.FREDERICK.

THERE WAS NO FLAMBOYANT ORATORY AS THE REGIMENTS OF THE 15TH CORPS STOOD AT ATTENTION ON THE GIGANTIC HITLER PLATZ, SURROUNDED BY THE RUBBLE OF SUCH CELEBRATED STRUCTURES AS OUR LADY'S CHURCH.

HERE, HAISLIP SPOKE AS A SIMPLE SOLDIER TO OTHER SOLDIERS:

"HERE WE STAND TODAY, AMID THE TUMBLED RUINS OF NUERNBERG, AMID THE RUINS OF A CITY WHICH GAVE ITS NAMES TO INFAMOUS LAWS THAT VIOLATED EVERY CONCEPT OF HUMAN DECENCY. HERE HITLER REIGNED, STRUTTED AND SHOUTED AT MULTITUDES OF ADORING GERMANS WHO USED TO GATHER IN PROPAGANDA FILLED STUPEFACTION. IN THIS CITY FASCISM FLOURISHED. WE HAVE CONQUERED THAT CITY, HAVE DESTROYED IT X X X

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A133

"FROM HERE WE ARE GOING ON TO VICTORY. WE MUST GIVE THE ENEMY NO REST WHATEVER. WE MUST PROVE TO HIM COMPLETELY AND CONCLUSIVELY THAT HIS WAY OF LIFE IS NOT WHAT THE CIVILIZED WORLD WANTS. THIS, WE SHALL DO."

NOTHING BETTER ILLUSTRATES HITLER'S LACK OF LOVE FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE OF THEIR ONE-TIME CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS THAN HIS FAILURE TO DECLARE NUERNBERG AN OPEN CITY. INSTEAD, HE ORDERED STREET TO STREET FIGHTING

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30.24-25029

WITHIN ITS ANCIENT WALLS.
AS A RESULT THE NUERNBERG THAT TOURISTS AND ART-LOVERS KNEW IS NO MORE. IT IS NOW A GHASTLY HEAP OF RUBBLE AND DUST. AS A TOURIST CENTER NUERNBERG IS FINISHED.
THE INSIDES OF THE THREE MOST FAMOUS CHURCHES--ST.LORENZ, LIEBFRAUEN (OUR LADY'S) AND ST.SEBALDUS--ARE BURNED OUT. THE EXTERIOR WALLS ONLY PARTLY STAND.
DY1128PEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE IMPENDING MEETING OF AMERICA

AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE HEART OF GERMANY FIRED THE IMAGINATION TODA

OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND A VERSIFIER PUBLISHED A POEM IN IZVESTI

SAYING BOTH ARMIES WERE LOOKING FORWARD "JOYFULLY" TO THE EVENT.

THE EXPECTED JUNCTION WAS A MAJOR TOPIC OF CONVERSATION

THROUGHOUT MOSCOW.

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-RPS APL GILMORES 00855 528A

BY ROBERT EUNSON (300)
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY, APRIL 21-(AP)-A GERMAN "WILLOW RUN" DESIGNED TO BUILD LOW-COST CIVILIAN AUTOMOBILES BUT CONVERTED TO MAKE GERMAN JEEPS, V-1 BOMBS AND OTHER WEAPONS, WAS HEADED BY A TECHNICAL EXPERT WHO ONCE LIVED IN AMERICA AND SAID HE WORKED 20 YEARS FOR HENRY FORD.
EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS PUT THE V-1, AIRPLANE REPAIR, AND AMPHIBIOUS JEEP DEPARTMENTS OF THE BIG PLANT OUT OF BUSINESS LAST JUNE, AND CUT PRODUCTION OF THE JEEPS (VOLKSWAGON) 80 PER CENT. THIS REDUCED PRODUCTION WAS MAINTAINED UNTIL THE U.S. NINTH ARMY OVERRAN THE FACTORY ON ITS SMASH TO THE ELBE RIVER.
A SADLY BEATEN HERR MAYER STOOD TODAY AMID THE RUSTING RUINS OF THE PLANT HE SAID WAS COPIED FROM THE FORD PLANTS IN MICHIGAN, AND TOLD HOW THE PLAN FOR A CAR FOR EVERY LABORER HAD BEEN OUTLINED TO HIM WHEN HE CAME HERE "FOR MY HEALTH" FROM DETROIT IN 1937.
GERMAN LABORERS PUT UP THE MONEY TO CONSTRUCT THE FACTORY IN 1938 UNDER THE PLAN OF DR.ROBERT LEY, ITS HEAD. EVERY WORKER HAD TO BELONG TO A UNION TAXING ITS MEMBERS ON AN INSTALLMENT PLAN PROPOSITION FOR BUYING THE CARS.
THEORETICALLY, WHEN THE WORKER HAD 900 MARKS IN THE FUND HE WOULD GET A NEW AUTOMOBILE, BUT ONLY 500 OF THE CARS EVER WERE PRODUCED AND THESE WERE GIVEN AWAY BY LEY.
THE MILE-LONG PLANT AT FALLERSLEBEN HAD AN ASSEMBLY LINE IDENTICAL TO THAT IN ANY SMALL FORD ASSEMBLY PLANT. THE GERMAN MODEL COULD TURN OUT A CAR EVERY TWO MINUTES, AND MAYER'S ULTIMATE SCHEME CALLED FOR FOUR LINES.
MAYER'S PLANT, INCLUDING 2,000 SLAVE LABORERS, HIT A PRODUCTION PEAK IN MAY, 1944, OF 1,800 GERMAN-TYPE JEEPS, 1,000 AMPHIBIOUS JEEPS, 1,200 V-ONES, 100,000 MINES AND THE REPAIR OF 30 JUNKERS 88S A MONTH.
A GERMAN JEEP IS NOT SO HOT. EVEN MAYER ADMITTED THIS.
"YOUR JEEP HAS 70 TO 80 HORSEPOWER WHILE OURS HAS 26," HE SAID. "OUR VEHICLE HAS ONLY A TWO-WHEEL DRIVE AND YOURS HAS FOUR."
THE GERMAN JEEP HAS AN AIR-COOLED ENGINE AND A SLANTING HOOD. ITS CONVERTIBLE TOP AND SPEED GIVE MAYER'S PRODUCT A VERY CONTINENTAL APPEARANCE, BUT ACTUALLY THE BODY IS FLIMSY AND THE MACHINE DOES NOT STAND UP UNDER PUNISHMENT.
DY915PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER (250)
HARTZ FOREST, GERMANY, APRIL 21-(AP)-THIS IS A NAZI-ENCHANTED FOREST WHERE RUMORS GROW ON EVERY TREE AND WEREWOLVES HIDE IN EVERY BUSH.
TODAY'S BEST RUMOR IS OF THE PHANTON TRAIN SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEEN TO ENTER THE FOREST FROM BLANKENBURG TWO WEEKS AGO, AND NEVER EMERGED.
ONLY ONE THING IS SURE, ALL THE WITNESSES AGREE. TWO WEEKS AGO A TRAIN BEARING TWO LUXURY COACHES AND PROTECTED BY FLAK CARS ROLLED THROUGH BLANKENBURG FROM THE NORTH, PRESUMABLY FROM BERLIN.
IT HAD A TOP PRIORITY AND ITS OWN TRAIN CREW. IT HEADED TOWARD ELBINGERODE THAT WAS THE LAST SEEN OF IT, EXCEPT FOR REPORTS THAT IT UNLOADED IN A NARROW GORGE IN THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS WHERE NAZI CHIEFTAINS ARE SAID TO HAVE DEFENSE CAVES PREPARED.
AT THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, IT

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T AIN CARRIED JOSEPH PAUL GOEBBELS, GERMAN MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA, HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN. HIS WIFE AND THE CHILDREN WERE KNOWN TO BE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.
IN BLANKENBURG IT WAS THOUGHT MAYBE HITLER WAS ON THE TRAIN.
AT COMBAT HEADQUARTERS, RUMOR HAD FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING AND MUNITIONS PRODUCTION CHIEF ALBERT SPEER ABOARD THE TRAIN.
ANYWAY, THERE WAS A TRAIN AND IT WENT INTO THE FOREST.
IF THE TRAIN IS STILL THERE, IT SHOULD BE FOUND SOON. THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION SWEEPING THE FOREST AFTER TAKING BLANKENBURG YESTERDAY HAS CLEANED UP EVERYTHING BUT A TRIANGLE OF SIX OR SEVEN SQUARE MILES BETWEEN BLANKENBURG AND ELBINGERODE.
ONE SOLID, KNOWN FACT IS THAT THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN SPENDING A LONG TIM BUILDING LARGE CAVES, PROBABLY CLEVERLY HIDDEN, TO BE USED AS CENTERS FOR THE WEREWOLVES.
THE FOREST ALREADY HAS YIELDED ONE GERMAN CORPS COMMANDER AND A PARACHUTE DIVISION COMMANDER.
DY951PEW

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XXDMAGDEBERG/1 CONFERENCE

GERMANY IS BEING CUT INTO UNCOORDINATED SLICES LIKE PIECES OF SAUSAGE.

WITH WHOLE ARMY GROUPS CUT OFF BY THESE MOVES, MASS SURRENDER OF GERMAN TROOPS IS CONSIDERED LIKELY. ONCE GERMAN COMMANDERS ARE PLACED IN A HOPELESS POSITION WHERE THEY CAN SURRENDER "WITH HONOR," THEY HAVE SHOWN LITTLE INCLINATION IN THE PAST TO CONTINUE A FIGHT.

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EXCEPT AS REGARDS THE FANATICAL SS.ELITE GUARD TROOPS, THE SITUATION IS EXACTLY THE SAME AS WHEN THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES CUT OFF THE RUHR POCKET, WHICH EVENTUALLY DISGORGED MORE THAN 317,000 PRISONERS WITHOUT ANY GREAT STRUGGLE.

JUST HOW MANY GERMAN TROOPS WILL BE CUT OFF IN THE VARIOUS POCKETS, SUCH AS THE RUSSIAN JUNCTION WITH THE NINTH ARMY NORTH OF BERLIN AND THE OTHER POCKET SOUTH OF THIS JUNCTION DOWN TO THE U.S. THIRD ARMY COLUMNS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IS NOT KNOWN, OF COURSE, BUT IT PROBABLY WILL RUN WELL OVER ONE MILLION.

HOW LONG THIS FIGHT WILL GO ON DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON LOCAL GERMAN COMMANDERS AND THE NUMBERS OF SS.TROOPS LEFT IN THE TWO AREAS. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE LAKE DEFENSES OF BERLIN, THE TERRAIN OFFERS LITTLE ADVANTAGE TO DEFENSE.

THERE IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE ANY VAST NUMBER OF SS.TROOPS ON EITHER THE EASTERN OR WESTERN FRONTS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA NORTHWARD. MOST OF THEM ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PULLED SOUTHWARD IN RECENT WEEKS FOR A PLANNED SUICIDE STAND IN HITLER'S LAST REDOUBT AREA IN THE MOUNTAINS BORDERING SWITZERLAND AND RUNNING INTO AUSTRIA.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY NOW IS FIGHTING ITS WAY INTO THE REDOUBT AREA, STRIKING BEFORE HITLER AND HIS FANATICS CAN GET TOO WELL SET. THE REDOUBT, HOWEVER, IS A MOUNTAIN FORTRESS THAT NULLIFIES USE OF ALLIED ARMORED SUPERIORITY AND, TO SOME EXTENT, AIR SUPERIORITY, AND IS A FORMIDABLE MILITARY OBSTACLE.

THE ASSAULT ON THE AREA MIGHT WELL RUN INTO MONTHS, AND COULD BE A SLOW INFANTRY JOB. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE GERMANS NOW IN ITALY WILL WITHDRAW INTO THE AUSTRIAN TYROL AND AID THE DEFENSE.

IN ALL, PROBABLY THERE WILL BE 200,000 TO 300,000 NAZI FANATICS AVAILABLE IN WELL-EQUIPPED, SELF-SUFFICIENT UNDERGROUND DEFENSES.

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FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES THE GERMAN NATION WILL HAVE BEEN DEFEATED BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN LINK-UP, BUT IF GEN.EISENHOWER ADHERES TO HIS LATEST STATEMENT, THERE WILL BE NO "V-E DAY" UNTIL THE REDOUBT IS CLEAN UP.

THIS POLICY IS BEING FOLLOWED APPARENTLY TO GUARD AGAINST ANY CIVILIAN LET-UP IN BRITAIN OR AMERICA, WITH POSSIBLE RESULTING DISAPPOINTMENT IF THE REDOUBT FIGHTING SHOULD DRAG ON WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES.

ANOTHER SCHOOL OF THOUGHT--APPARENTLY IN THE MINORITY--FEELS THAT DECLARATION OF VICTORY AND AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PERSONS RESISTING AFTER THAT DAY WILL BE TREATED AS BRIGANDS MIGHT INFLUENCE MANY OF THE GERMAN REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS TO SURRENDER MORE QUICKLY.

DY737PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON (200)

GARDELEGEN, GERMANY, APRIL 21-(AP)-MAYOR KARL LEPA IS A PROSPEROUS LOOKING LITTLE MAN WHO WAS STRICTLY THE BIGGEST BIG SHOT IN THIS HOT BED CITY OF FANATICAL NAZI MOVEMENTS WHERE 1,100 POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE BURNED TO DEATH A WEEK AGO LAST NIGHT.

BUT TODAY LEPA WAS JUST ANOTHER GRAVEDIGGER CHARGED WITH THE MOST GRISLY JOB IN THE ENTIRE SICKENING BUSINESS OF DISPOSING OF THE BODIES OF THOSE VICTIMS. HIS WELL SHINED SHOES WERE SMEARED WITH MUCK FROM THE BOTTOM OF A COMMUNITY DITCH GRAVE WHERE SOME OF THE BODIES HAD BEEN HURRIEDLY HIDDEN BEFORE AMERICAN INFANTRY ENTERED THE TOWN.

HIS HANDS WERE COVERED WITH BLOOD, CHARRED FLESH AND SCORCHED CLOTHING. HIS STAFF OF SEVEN MEN FOUND THEMSELVES IN THE SAME PLIGHT AND THIS IS WHY.

WHEN 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDERS HEARD THE STORY OF THE ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE ATROCITY--THE MASS MURDER IN THE GARDELEGEN BARN--THEY RULED THAT THE FRENCH, POLISH, RUSSIAN, HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN VICTIMS WOULD BE BURIED IN INDIVIDUAL GRAVES AND THAT THOSE GRAVES WOULD BECOME A WELL TENDED MEMORIAL CEMETERY.

THEY SAID ONE GARDELEGEN MAN SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO EACH GRAVE. HE MUST DIG IT AND PROVIDE A DECENT SHROUD FOR THE BODY IN HIS CARE. OTHER TOWNSPEOPLE MUST BUILD CROSSES. THEN EACH MAN MUST CARE FOR THE GRAVE IN THE YEARS TO COME.

DY643PEW

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BY EDWARD D.BALL (170)

WITH THE U.S. 90TH DIVISION, APRIL 21-(AP)-FREEDOM ARRIVED JUST AHEAD OF DEATH FROM STARVATION FOR A NUMBER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL OVERRUN BY THE 90TH DIVISION.

FORTY-SEVEN AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS, CAPTURED IN THE BELGIAN BREAKTHROUGH LAST DECEMBER, WERE LIBERATED YESTERDAY BY THE 90TH. ALL OF THEM WERE SUFFERING FROM ACUTE MALNUTRITION, OVERWORK AND FREQUENT BEATINGS ADMINISTERED BY THE GERMANS WHO HAD WORKED THEM IN A ROCK QUARRY.

FIFTEEN OF THE 47 WERE WASTED AWAY TO LITTLE MORE THAN LIVING SKELETONS. ALL OF THE MEN WERE CRAWLING WITH LICE; SOME STILL BORE LIVID WELTS AND INFECTED SORES FROM THE BEATING BY GERMAN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY GUARDS.

THE SATISFACTION OF LIBERATION WAS DOUBLED BY THE FACT THAT ONE OF THE TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN MOST BRUTAL WAS CAPTURED. THE OTHER GERMAN WAS IN HIDING HEREABOUTS TODAY AND THE ORDER WENT OUT TO GET HIM--DEAD OR ALIVE.

THE FREED AMERICANS SAID THAT MANY OF THEIR COMRADES DIED OF MALNUTRITION, DISEASE AND MISTREATMENT WHILE THEY SLAVED IN THE QUARRY AT BURGAU. THEY ESTIMATED THAT OUT OF 308 MEN ORIGINALLY EMPLOYED THERE, ONLY 142 SURVIVED.

DY645PEW

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BY SID FEDER (360)

BOLOGNA, ITALY, APRIL 21-(AP)-THIS ANCIENT GATEWAY TO THE PO VALLEY FELL TODAY BEFORE A TRIUMPHANT SURGE OF ALLIED TROOPS, TOUCHING OFF ONE OF THE GREATEST LIBERATION CELEBRATIONS OF THE ENTIRE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

ALLIED FORCES TOOK QUICK ADVANTAGE OF THEIR VICTORY AND TONIGHT WERE CHEWING UP THE FLEEING REMNANTS OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES. THE GERMANS MADE ONE ATTEMPT TO STAND OFF THE ALLIES--AT SAN GIOVANNI, SOME EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF BOLOGNA--BUT THE TOWN WAS FINALLY SEIZED.

AT LEAST TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE DESTROYED IN THE ALLIED SMASH DURING THE LAST SIX DAYS. ONE DIVISION WAS REPUTED TO BE A PICKED UNIT OF MOUNTAIN TROOPS.

HUNDREDS OF GERMANS CAME STREAMING IN TODAY TO SURRENDER.

A LONE AMERICAN TANK, WITH TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS RIDING ON TOPG CHASED THE LAST GERMAN SELF-PROPELLED GUN FROM THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE CITY AND OPENED THE WAY FOR THE ENTRANCE OF VICTORIOUS AMERICAN, POLISH AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

THE TWO OFFICERS WERE LT.COL.BRUNO MARCHI OF FORT DODGE, IOWA, 34TH DIVISION BATTALION COMMANDER, AND MAJOR CORYTON WOODBURY OF ROSWELL,

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N.M.

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CAPT.GAYLE STOCKDALE OF ENTERPRISE, ORE., COMMANDED THE TANK CREW WHICH INCLUDED CPL.JOHN KLONDIKE OF ALBANY, N.Y., AND A COUPLE OF PENNSYLVANIANS, SGT.JACK REDDING AND PFC BLICKLEY. (HOMETOWNS UNAVAILABLE).

THE RING OF GERMAN DEFENSES AROUND BOLOGNA COLLAPSED AFTER A SIX-DAY SIEGE BY TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES, ALTHOUGH TWO AMERICAN DIVISIONS, A POLISH CORPS AND ITALIAN BRIGADES WERE OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH THE CITY'S LIBERATION.

THE TROOPS ENTERED AT DAWN, AND FROM THAT TIME UNTIL CURFEW HALTED FESTIVITIES AT DUSK THERE WERE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JOYFUL ITALIANS LINING EVERY STREET AND MASSED IN SOLID BANKS ALONG THE WIDE STRETCHES OF THE VIA RIZZOLI. IN CATHEDRAL SQUARE IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DRIVE A JEEP THROUGH THE THRONGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. NONE PAID ANY ATTENTION TO THE SPATTERS OF BLOOD ON THE TOWN HALL WALL WHERE THE GERMANS METED OUT REPRISALS DURING THE MONTHS OF OCCUPATION.

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MARCHI'S BATTALION, STRETCHED OUT BEHIND HIS LEADING TANK, MADE A FIVE MILE MARCH BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 6A.M. TO HIT THE TOWN AFTER ATTACKING ORDERS WERE ISSUED AT 10:30P.M. LAST NIGHT.

BOLOGNA WAS REACHED ON THE 34TH DIVISION'S 550TH DAY OF COMBAT IN THIS WAR.

MARCHI'S TANK SLIPPED DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF THE CITY WITHOUT MEETING ANY OPPOSITION, ROUNDING UP A FEW NON-FIGHTING NAZIS AS IT WENT ALONG. AS THE TANK TURNED A CORNER AND HEADED INTO CATHEDRAL SQUARE, THE AMERICANS HEARD A SUDDEN BURST OF FIRE. THE SHOOTING TURNED OUT TO BE LOCAL PATRIOTS EXECUTING THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE FASCIST POLICE AGAINST THE SAME REPRISAL WALL THE GERMANS HAD USED.

WOODBURY SAID THE FIRST THING THE ITALIANS SAID WAS: "IS IT TRUE BERLIN HAS FALLEN? ARE YOU AN AMERICAN? GIVE ME A CIGARETTE."

THE CITIZENS TOSSED TULIPS AND LILIES INTO MILITARY VEHICLES AS THEY PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS. THERE WERE CHEERS, APPLAUSE AND A LOT OF "VINO BIANCHO."

MOST OF THE CITY WAS UNDAMAGED, ALTHOUGH THE SOUTHERN FRINGES HAD BEEN POUNDED TO BITS BY RECENT ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENT.

THE MAIN HIGHWAYS LEADING INTO TOWN WERE STREWN FOR SEVERAL MILES WITH WRECKED VEHICLES AND DEAD HORSES. THE GERMANS BLEW UP THE CENTRAL ELECTRICAL PLANT AND THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, BUT AN AUXILIARY PLANT PROVIDED LIGHT TONIGHT. THE GAS AND WATER WORKS WERE UNTOUCHED.

THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WAS ALREADY FUNCTIONING AS THE CITY GOVERNMENT WHEN THE ALLIED TROOPS ARRIVED AND HAD ELECTED A MAYOR.

SCATTERED REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN GARRISON WERE PICKED UP TODAY IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY AND THERE WAS THE USUAL SEARCH FOR MINES WHICH THE GERMANS PLANTED THROUGHOUT THE TOWN, AS IS THEIR UNPLEASANT HABIT.

CIVILIAN REFUGEES LINED THE ROADS, RETURNING TO WHATEVER IS LEFT OF THEIR HOMES, PACKING ALL THEIR BELONGINGS ON THEIR BACKS.

DY955PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

(WX)..U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, APRIL 10 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A WAVE OF HIS HAND AS HE STEPPED UNHURT FROM HIS P.38 LIGHTNING FIGHTER PLANE IN A MEADOW WAS THE LAST FELLOW PILOTS SAW OF FIRST LT.WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, JR., OF MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TAYLOR WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AFTER AN ESCORT AND STRAFING MISSION TO MUNICH, GERMANY.

ON ROUTE BACK TO THEIR BASE IN ITALY, OTHER FLYERS IN THE FORMATION SAW TAYLOR'S PLANE WHICH WAS DISABLED, LOSING ALTITUDE.

FINALLY TAYLOR LANDED IN A MARSHY FIELD, STEPPED OUT AND WAVED TO THE OTHERS TO SHOW HE HAD ESCAPED INJURY.

AB112PEW

BY GEORGE PALMER

15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, APRIL 21-(AP)-ENEMY FORCES WERE BEING DRIVEN BACK BY WAVES OF ARMOR AND INFANTRY RACING OVER THE FLAT FARM LANDS OF THE PO VALLEY TODAY AS ALLIED SOLDIERS STREAMED INTO BOLOGNA.

ITALIAN CIVILIANS GREETING FIFTH ARMY SPEARHEADS SAID THE GERMANS WERE WITHOUT VEHICLES, HEAVY WEAPONS AND FOOD. ONE ITALIAN WAR VETERAN SAID:

"THEY HAVE NO TANKS. THEY WALK. THEY BEG FOOD. THEY HAVE ONLY A FEW HORSES LEFT. FOR WEEKS THEY HAVE HAD NO GASOLINE. THEY CANNOT STOP ALL THIS"--AND HE POINTED TOWARD THE STREAMS OF ALLIED VEHICLES POURING INTO THE VALLEY.

AFTER LONG MONTHS OF BATTLING IN THE RUGGED ITALIAN MOUNTAINS THE INFANTRYMEN WHO MOVED OUT INTO THE FLAT COOUNTRY AROUND BOLOGNA HAD VARIED REACTIONS.

ONE SAID, "I DON'T RECKON I KNOW MUCH ABOUT FIGHTING ON A FLAT LAND." ANOTHER SAID, "NO MORE RIDGES, BROTHER." A THIRD DECLARED, "MY GOD! PAVED ROADS."

PVT.ROBERT WHITLOCK, A RIFLE COMPANY AID MAN FROM BALTIMORE SAID: "SO THAT'S THE PO VALLEY. TO HELL WITH IT. I WANT TO SEE BALTIMORE."

"IT MAKES ME SICK AT MY STOMACH TO SEE THE DAMN VALLEY," SAID PFC. RUSSEL MCGUIRE OF MOBILE, ALA. "ALL THOSE GOOD BOYS WHO ARE GONE JUST BECAUSE OF IT."

"I'M JUST TIRED, THAT'S ALL," SAID CAPT.RAYMOND BEU OF ELGIN, ILL. COMMANDER OF COMPANY G, 85TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

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STOCKHOLM, SUNDAY, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU [illegible] TODAY THAT BERLIN RESIDENTS WERE FLEEING WESTWARD "BY TENS OF THOUSANDS" IN AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE THE HEAVY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE SWEEPING THE CITY FROM THE EAST.

TRANSPORT MEANS ARE LIMITED AND THE ELEVATED RAILWAY STATIONS ARE JAMMED, THE AGENCY SAID.

"WHEN A TRAIN ARRIVED THERE WAS PANIC," IT RELATED. "BERLINERS FOUGHT WITH ONE ANOTHER IN ORDER TO BOARD THE CARS HEADED WEST. IN SUBURBAN STATIONS EYEWITNESS REPORTS SEEM ALMOST TOO TERRIBLE. IT IS ENOUGH TO SAY THAT PEOPLE TOOK NO REGARD EVEN FOR SERIOUSLY-WOUNDED SOLDIERS. SOME EVEN WERE THROWN OUT OF CARS BY THE PANIC-STRICKEN."

ANOTHER STB DISPATCH QUOTED PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS AS INFORMING BERLIN RESIDENTS THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY WOULD REMAIN IN THE CITY, WHICH HE SAID THE HIGH COMMAND HAD DECIDED TO DEFEND TO THE LAST.

ONE GERMAN WAR REPORTER FOR STB BROUGHT HOME THE PROXIMITY OF THE FIGHTING TO BERLIN RESIDENTS BY SAYING: "I TOOK THE ELEVATED RAILWAY TO THE FRONT."

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Editors Note: Olle Ollen, as Berlin correspondent for the Stockholms Morgontidningen, watched the disintegration of the Nazi reich from its capital until last week, when he returned to Stockholm.

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By Olle Ollen

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STOCKHOLM, April 21 (ap)---Berlin lay sunk in a deathly dreamless sleep when I drove carefully out through the ## iron gates before my half-burned house. I drove past the dark ned goddess of victory on the Grosser Stern. There were many large and poorly filled bomb craters on the east-west hi hway out of berlin.

I rode through barricades of street cars filled with bricks and anchored to iron beams thrust in the sandy ground. Near Adolf Hitler Plats

I ASKED A POLICEMAN THE WAY TO HAMBURG. HE OBVIOUSLY WAS A HOME GUARD

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RESERVE, BECAUSE HE HAD NO IDEA OF THE PROPER DIRECTION.

I DROVE MY ## MY AUTOMOBILE THROUGH APPALLING SCENES OF DEVASTATIO

IN GERMANY. THE DESTRUCTION IN HAMBURG WAS DREADFUL. IN SOME SECTIONS

THE CITY THERE WAS NOT A LIVING SOUL--THE HOUSES HAD BEEN FLATTENED INTO

A MATTING OF SHATTERED AND PULVERIZED BRICK AND OTHER MATERIALS A YARD T

DEAR HORSES, SHEEP AND CATTLE LITTERED SOME OF THE BOMB-CRATERED

ROADS WHICH THE ALLIED AIR FORCED HAD BOMBED.

AS I LEFT BERLIN I DIDN'T MEET A SINGLE MILITARY CAR ON THE ROAD

THROUGH PERLEBURG, LUDWIGSLUST AND BOIZENBURG. NEUMEERZMEER NEAR GEESTHACHT

BIG SQUADS OF WORKERS WERE FILLING IN THE BOMB CRATERS ON THE ROADS.

FROM HAMBURG THROUGH LUEBECK, NEUMUENSTER AND FLENSBURG ## I MET REFUGEE

CARAVANS FROM EAST PRUSSIA AND POMERANIA, INCLUDING A COLUMN OF COVERED

WAGONS WHICH HAD BEEN ON THE MOVE FROM WAR FOR TWO MONTHS--AND STILL DID

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NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO.

THE REFUGEES SAID THOSE STILL POSSESSING HORSES AND WAGONS WERE

BEING DIRECTED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN, WHILE

THOSE WITHOUT POSSESSIONS WERE SENT######## INTO DENMARK.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN, DAZED AND STARING VACANTLY AS THOUGH IN A

TRANCE, SAT QUIETLY IN## THE WAGONS DRAWN BY HORSES STARVED AND READY

TO COLLAPSE AMONG THE DEAD AND STINKING ANIMALS LITTERING THE ROADS.

I PASSED LONG COLUMNS OF CAMOUFLAGED TRUCKS DRAWING TRAILERS##

LOADED WITH V-2 88MM ROCKET BOMBS BEING MOVED TO DENMARK, AND/THAT INFORMED PERSONS SAID

ULTIMATELY THESE REMAINING STORES OF V WEAPONS WOULD BE USED FROM

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30.24-25033

NORTHERN JUTLAND AND BORNHOLM BASES.

AS I SAT AT A LUNCH TABLE
IN THE SOUTH JUTLAND TOWN OF AABENRAA A HUGE MAN ENTERED, AN UNUSUALLY LARGE DOBERMAN PINSCHER AT HIS HEELS AND ACCOMPANIED BY A MONOCLED GERMAN. LOUDLY, SO ALL MMMM IN THE RESTAURANT COULD HEAR, HE ORDERED TWO STEAKS.

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A DANE AT MY TABLE WHISPERED:

"THAT WAS OUR DICTATOR, MMMM FRITZ CLAUSEN (FORMER NAZI LEADER IN DENMARK). WHAT DOES HE DO? ABSOLUTELY NOTHING. BUT HE NEEDS A GERMAN ESCORT."

IN SOUTH JUTLAND THE GERMANS ABEMMMM WERE PREPARING TO DEFEND THE DANISH FORTRESS LINE HADERSLEV-RIBE. IT WAS FORTIFIED WITH TANK BLOCKS SIMILAR TO THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, AND ITS AIRFIELDS HAD BEEN PUT IN ORDER. THE GERMAN COMMANDER HAD ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN STRONGLY-GUARDED GRAM CASTLE.

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THE DANES, WITH A CHARMING IMPUDENCE AND SMILES, HAVE BEEN MAKING LIFE MISERABLE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

NOT A DAY OR NIGHT PASSES WITHOUT SOME DARING COUP TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR THE NAZIS, MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM A RAILWAY LINE IS BLOWN UP, THE TELEPHONES LINES CUT, HOSTAGES MYSTERIOUSLY FREED--ALWAYS SOMETHING.

THE DANES WORK FEVERISHLY ON THESE COUPS, FERVENTLY AND FEVERISHLY LONGING FOR OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LAST SETTLEMENT WITH THE SS TROOPS, THE GESTAPO AND OTHER GERMANS THEY CALL KNAVES.

THEIR FREEDOM MOVEMENT HAS WIND IN ITS SAILS. IN ONE CITY THE PATRIOT TOLD ME 200,000 DANES ARE ARMED, READY TO STRIKE WHEN THEY MMMM MAY. THEY BELIEVE CONFIDENTLY ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES WILL LAND IN DENMARK THE MOMENT THE GROUND FORCES BREAK THROUGH THE DANISH BOTTLENECK FROM GERMANY.

THERE IS STRONG REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT CIVIL WAR WILL BREAK OUT AMONG THE GERMANS THEMSELVES WHEN THAT TIME ARRIVES. LARGE GROUPS OF THEM WILL WANT TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS WHEN CENTRAL GERMANY COLLAPSES, AND THEY PROBABLY WILL COME IN CONFLICT WITH THOSE WHO WANT TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

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EVEN NOW IN COPENHAGEN THE NIGHTS ARE MARKED WITH STREET FIGHTING AND GUERILLA FIGHTING IN THE PARKS. THE GERMANS NEVER SPARE AMMUNITION WHEN THIS HAPPENS--OR AT OTHER TIMES--AND BEHAVE MMMMMMMM INSOLENTLY.

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THERE IS MORE A FEELING OF BEING "AT THE FRONT" IN COPENHAGEN THA
WAS
THERE WE IN BERLIN WHEN I LEFT, EXCEPT, OF COURSE, DURING THE AIR RAIDS
ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

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COPENHAGEN HAS SOME 200,000 GERMAN REFUGEES, LIVING AS PARASITES.
THE DANES REFUSED TO ISSUE RATION CARDS TO THEM, BUT THE WEHRMACHT
REQUISITIONED FOOD FOR THEM, MAKING FOOD SHORTAGES MORE ACUTE.

DENMARK IS ACUTELY INTERESTED IN THE V-BOMB SHIPMENTS. THEY BE
IT IS LIKELY THE GERMANS MAY USE THEM AGAINST THE BALTIC HARBORS, COPE
POSSIBLY
AND/EVEN SWEDEN.

--GWK. 600PEW APRA STURDEVANTS 1530. FIRST THRU TENTH

BY EDDY GILMORE (250)

MOSCOW, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE PUBLICATION "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS" TODAY EXPRESSED ANXIETY OVER CHINA'S POLITICAL FUTURE, SAYING "ONE THING IS OBVIOUS--WITHOUT CARRYING OUT AN IMMEDIATE DEMOCRATIZATION OF HER POLITICAL LIFE AND CREATING NATIONAL UNITY, CHINA WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OCCUPY THE PLACE IN THE DEMOCRACY OF NATIONS TO WHICH SHE IS ENTITLED."

IN A LENGTHY DISCUSSION ENTITLED "WHITHER GOES CHINA," VIKTOR AVARIN, THE WRITER, HAD THESE CRITICISMS TO MAKE:

1. "MANY KOUMINTANG GENERALS HAVE GONE OVER TO THE IMPERIALISTIC JAPANESE. OUT OF A HALF MILLION KOUMINTANG ARMY WHICH WAS IN THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE AT THE FIRST OF THE WAR, BY 1944 ALMOST NOTHING WAS LEFT."
2. "INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM CHINA REVEALING THAT GENERALS IN CUTOFF TERRITORY ALREADY HAD COMMENCED WORKING FOR THE JAPANESE."
3. HE CONTENDED THE ARMY OF FORMER WAR MINISTER HO IN TSIN CONTAINS MANY UNITS WHICH ARE "A DEAD WEIGHT ON THE NECK OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE," HAS COSTALY AND UNNECESSARY BUREAUS, AND THAT "IT IS VERY POSSIBLE" MANY DEAD MEN'S NAMES ARE CARRIED AS MEMBERS OF THE ARMY SO THE GENERALS CAN DRAW THEIR PAY AND FOOD AND EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCES.

"REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BROAD MASSES OF THE PEOPLE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS STILL SUFFER PERSECUTION," HE WROTE. "IN DISTRICTS WHERE POWER IS IN THE HANDS OF THE KOUMINTANG, ANTI-JAPANESE DEMOCRATIC FIGHTERS ARE JAILED. ONLY ONE PARTY IS LEGAL--THE KOUMINTANG. ONLY THE KOUMINTANG PRESS CAN WRITE WHAT IT WANTS AND AT PRESENT, WHEN ALL HUMANITY CURSES THE GERMAN FASCIST PUTCHERS WE COME ACROSS SUCH LINES IN THE CHUNGKING PAPER AS "WE ADMIRE THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND GERMAN SOLDIERS FOR THEIR VALOR ON THE BATTLEFIELD.'"

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST SEVERE ATTACKS MADE HERE ON THE KOUMINTANG IN MANY YEARS.

DY242PEW

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MADRID--FIRST ADD TRIBUNAL LIQUIDATED. (A76) X X X FRANCISCO FRANCO. A DECREE APPROVED APRIL 13 AT A CABINET MEETING AND RELEASED TONIGHT REPEATED THE GOVERNMENT'S PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE PRINCIPAL WORK OF THE TRIBUNAL HAD ENDED. IT SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO DENUNCIATIONS OF POLITICAL CRIMES BEFORE THE COURT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

THE DECREE, SIGNED BY FRANCO, MADE NO MENTION OF THE COURT FOR SUPPRESSION OF FREEMASONRY AND COMMUNISM WHICH, PRESUMABLY, WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION.

THE TRIBUNAL OF POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITIES WAS ESTABLISHED BY A 1939 LAW AND REFORMED IN 1942. THE TRIBUNAL FOR SUPPRESSION OF FREEMASONRY AND COMMUNISM WAS SET UP MARCH 1, 1940.

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THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONDEMNED BY THE POLITICAL COURT NEVER WAS ANNOUNCED BUT WAS BELIEVED CONSIDERABLE.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER TONIGHT'S DECREE WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY ANY LIGHTENING OF THE SENTENCES OR AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS ALREADY SERVING TERMS.

DY121 04PEW

IN THE WAY OF STRONG AND LASTING COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIES.

AT THE SAME TIME ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE MAGAZINE ENTITLED "THE CATHOLIC HEIRS OF HITLER" LASHED OUT AT A REPORTED SUGGESTION OF THE CATHOLIC HERALD IN ENGLAND THAT A CENTRAL EUROPEAN OR DANUBIAN FEDERATION BE FORMED OR THAT THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY BE RESTORED. "CATHOLIC REACTIONARIES HORRIFIED WITH THE IDEA OF A PEOPLE'S CENTRAL EUROPE WILL BE ABLE FREELY TO DECIDE THEIR FATE," SAID THE ARTICLE. "THEIR CRAFTY PLANS WILL NOT BE REALIZED. THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL EUROPE WILL NEVER ACCEPT A HAPSBURG MONARCHY OR ITS DOUBLE, A DANUBIAN FEDERATION."

DY651PEW

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ADD GUAM XX FIELDS

JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY WAS LIMITED TO ONLY ONE ATTACK IN THE PAST TWO DAYS, OCCURRING WHEN THREE LOW-FLYING, TWO ENGINED BOMBERS MADE A FUTILE ATTACK ON A SMALL SHIP. TWO OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED A DESTROYER WAS SUNK NEAR THE KERAMA ISLANDS, WEST OF OKINAWA, TODAY. DOMEI ALSO SAID 200 CARRIER PLANES OF THE AMERICAN AIRXORCE ATTACKED AN ISLAND NORTH OF OKINAWA.

BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS CONTINUED TO BLAST ENEMY POSITIONS, WHILE LAND BASED AND CARRIER PLANES LAUNCHED BOMB, ROCKET AND STRAFLING ATTACKS. MAJ. GEORGE AXTELL OF LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF., SAID THE ROCKETS AND BOMBS WERE "VERY EFFECTIVE" THROUGHOUT THE TARGET AREA. MARINE CORSAIRS SWOOPED DOWN ON MOTOBU PENINSULA AND SET SIX FIRES AMONG ENEMY POSITIONS NEAR I-TOMAN.

PREVIOUSLY NIMITZ, ETC., FOURTH GRAF PREVIOUS, AND ELIMINATING 9TH AND 10TH GRAFS "ALSO REFLECTING X X X "BY BIG GUNS."

WW549APW NM

WITH OKINAWA (280

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH VICE ADM. MITSCHER'S CARRIER TASK FORCE, APRIL 17-(DELAYED) (AP)-JAPAN IS GAMBLING ITS AIR STRENGTH IN FUTILE EFFORTS TO DELAY THE AMERICAN CONQUEST OF OKINAWA AND DESTROY VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S POWERFUL CARRIER TASK FORCE.

PLANES AND SHIPS' ACKACK GUNS OF THIS TASK FORCE HAVE DESTROYED 1,684 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE LAST 31 DAYS-MORE THAN NIPPON'S INDUSTRY IS CREDITED WITH PRODUCING IN A SIMILAR PERIOD.

(FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID APRIL 21 THE JAPANESE LOST 2,569 PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR IN JAPAN-

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30.24-25035

RYUKYU ISLANDS OPERATING FROM MARCH 18 TO APRIL 18. THIS INCLUDES KILLS BY MITSCHER'S FLIERS, MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS, AMPHIBIOUS FORCE SHIPS' GUNS AND OKINAWA-BASED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS.)

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE PLANES DESTROYED, IS THE LOSS OF ENEMY PILOTS IN 1,035 PLANES SHOT OUT OF THE AIR. MANY NIPPONESE PLANES DOWNED RECENTLY WERE FLOWN BY PILOTS WITH OBVIOUSLY ONLY RUDIMENTARY TRAINING.

ENEMY BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND TORPEDO PLANES, SOME ON SUICIDE MISSIONS, WERE SENT FLAMING INTO THE SEA, CRASHING ONTO ISLANDS OR CAUGHT HELPLESS ON THE GROUND IN RAIDS ON JAPANESE AIRFIELDS SINCE MARCH 18.

CARRIER FIGHTERS, RANGING FAR FRTM THE TASK FORCE TO INTERCEPT DESPERATE ENEMY AIR ATTACK, IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS ACCOUNTED FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE HUGE TOTAL. THEY WERE CREDITED WITH ALL BUT ABOUT A DOZEN OF 217 ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

OTHERS WERE KNOCKED OUT OF THE AIR BY SHIPS' GUNS WHEN THEY SOUGHT TO ATTACK THE FLEET OPERATING OFF OKINAWA. SOME OBVIOUSLY FLEW WITH SUICIDAL INTENT, PARTICULARLY ONE WHICH DIVED FOR A SHIP FROM A HIGH ALTITUDE. HOLDING A TRUE COURSE DESPITE THE FLAMES FLYING FROM ITS TAIL, THE PLANE SPED CLOSE TO THE VESSEL BEFORE IT WAS FORCED INTO THE SEA BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

THAT PLANE FLAMED IN THE WATER AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. THE SIZE OF THE FIRE INDICATED THE BOMBER CARRIED A LARGE LOAD OF INCENDIARY MATERIALS.

THE MONTH'S TOTAL OF JAPANESE PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR BY MITSCHER'S CARRIER FORCE FLIERS INCLUDED 649 DEFINITELY DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN CRIPPLING RAIDS ON AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERN-MOST JAPANESE HOME ISLAND, WHERE MUCH OF THE ENEMY'S PILOT TRAINING ACTIVITIES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CENTERED.

MH810PPW NM

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(160)

OKINAWA,APRIL 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ERNIE PYLE, IN HIS QUIET UNOBTRUSIVE MANNER, HELPED PACIFIC WAR CORRESPONDENTS WIN A BIG CONCESSION--PERMISSION TO USE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COMBAT SHIPS' PERSONNEL IN NEWS STORIES.

WHILE CORRESPONDENTS WERE GATHERED AT AN ADVANCED NAVAL BASE EARLY IN FEBRUARY AWAITING DEPARTURE OF PACIFIC VLEET UNITS FOR A CARRIER STRIKE AGAINST TOKYO IN CONNECTION WITH THE IWO JIMA INVASION, PYLE DISCOVERED THAT CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS PROHIBITED NAMING NAVAL PERSONNEL WHO ARE MEMBERS OF SHIPS' COMPANIES BECAUSE IT MIGHT IDENTIFY VESSELS NOT ANNOUNCED AS IN THAT THEATER.

PYLE POLITELY POINTED OUT--AS MANY CORRESPONDENTS HAD DONE MANY TIMES BEFORE--THAT THE ENLISTED'S MEN'S NAMES WERE NEWS. HE SAID SUCH A BAN VIRTUALLY WOULD PROHIBIT WRITING ABOUT LIFE ABOARD SHIP AND WOULD MAKE IT ALMOST WORTHLESS FOR HIM TO GO ON THE OPERATION.

THE RESTRICTION WAS REMOVED SUBSEQUENTLY. CORRESPONDENTS NOW MAY MENTION SHIP'S PERSONNEL BY NAME.

JW315PCW NM

APR 22 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, MINDANAO, APRIL 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CHRISTIAN-HATING MOROS WHO BITTERLY FOUGHT AMERICANS IN 1900, ARE NOW ASSISTING YANKS BATTLING THE JAPANESE, AGAINST WHOM THE MOROS HAVE DECLARED WAR.

COL.ROBERT V. BOWLER, A GUERRILLA LEADER, REPORTED THIS DEVELOPMENT AS "NOT DUE TO ANY GREAT LOVE OF THE MOROS FOR THE AMERICANS, BUT THEY ARE GREATLY IMPRESSED BY OUR POWER."

THE JAPANESE SHOWED FEAR OF MORO TRIBESMEN AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR, BOWLER RELATED. AS A RESULT, JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AFFECTED VERY FEW MOROS.

EFFORTS ALSO WERE MADE BY THE JAPANESE TO EXPLOIT THE MOHAMMEDAN RELIGION.

BOWLER HEARD AT HIS GUERRILLA HEADQUARTERS THE MOROS, WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES A SEPARATE NATION, HAD DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN.

FOUR GERRILLA DIVISIONS WERE COMMANDED BY BOWLER ON WESTERN MINDANAO, INCLUDING ONE WHICH CONTAINED 7,000 MOROS. THIS, HOWEVER, DID NOT CHANGE THE TIME-HONORED PICTURE ON MINDANAO, AND ONE GUERRILLA DUTY WAS TO PROTECT CHRISTIAN FILIPINOS FROM OCCASIONAL MORO ATTACKS FROM WITHOUT THE RANKS.

JAPANESE VENTURED INTO MORO TERRITORY--MAINLY AROUND LAKE LANAO AND FARTHER SOUTHWARD IN COTABATO PROVINCE--ONLY WITH WELL-ARMED EXPEDITIONS.

"MANY FILIPINOS WERE KILLED FOR PROTECTING ME AND THE JAPANESE EVENTUALLY BURNED EVERY HOUSE IN WHICH I LIVED. I OWE THE FILIPINOS A DEBT I NEVER CAN REPAY," SAID BOWLER, WHO CAME TO MINDANAO EARLY IN 1942. ALTHOUGH HE HASN'T SEEN HIS WIFE, LILLIAN, AND THEIR SEVEN-YEAR-OLD SON, STUART, FOR NEARLY FOUR YEARS, BOWLER SAID HE PLANS TO REMAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES AS LONG AS HIS SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED.

GUERRILLAS UNDER BOWLER CLEARED LANAO PROVINCE, THUS PROTECTING THE LEFT FLANK OF THE CURRENT AMERICAN DRIVE ON MINDANAO, AND CONTROL MANY SECTIONS IN OTHER WESTERN PROVINCES.

BOWLER WAS TWICE WOUNDED AND WEATHERED MANY ILLNESSES BUT NOW SHOWS NO ILL EFFECTS. AFTER CAPITULATION OF AMERICAN TROOPS EARLY IN THE WAR, HE EVADED CAPTURE WITH MAJ. WILLIAM L.F. MCLAUGHLIN OF KEYSPORT, PENNA., WHO WAS THEN A CORPORAL IN THE 31ST INFANTRY. LATER THEY JOINED THE GUERRILLAS, WITH WHOM MCLAUGHLIN IS NOW SERVING. BOWLER IS ASSIGNED TO ASSIST IN ORGANIZING A PHILIPPINE ARMY ON THIS ISLAND.

JP351APW NM

APR 22 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, OKINAWA,APRIL 20-(DELAYED) (AP)-FIGHTING WITH ONLY SLIGHT ADVANCES BUT MAKING DEFINITE LOCAL TACTICAL GAINS, UNITS OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION HAVE WON STRATEGIC POSITIONS ON HILL 178.

THE HILL OVERLOOKS A JAPANESE-HELD RIDGE COMMANDING THE EAST COAST FLATLANDS ON THIS DIVISION'S SECTOR IN THE BITTER BATTLE THE YANKS ARE WAGING TO CONQUER SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

IN TAKING THE SMALL CRAG THE BATTALION HAD TO SEAL OFF 27 CAVES CONTAINING JAPANESE. AT LEAST 25 PILLBOXES WERE NEUTRALIZED.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY IS COMPARATIVELY QUIET ALONG THIS SECTOR, BUT THE ENEMY'S LIGHTER WEAPONS ARE ACTIVE WITH MORTAR FIRE SHOWERING THE ENTIRE FRONT. ONE YANK COMPANY SUSTAINED MORE THAN 20 CASUALTIES LAST NIGHT, EVEN THOUGH THE MEN WERE DUG IN.

AMPHIBIAN TANKS FURNISHED TERRIFIC HOWITZER FIRE SUPPORT TO THE SEVENTH DIVISION IN YESTERDAY'S PUSHOFF.

CAPT.LAWRENCE HOCKADAY, ST.LOUIS,MO., AMTANK OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID THE GUNNERS "THREW EVERYTHING BUT THE GUN TUBES" AT THE JAPANESE.

COMMANDERS OF THE HOWITZER AMTANK COMPANIES INCLUDE CAPTAINS BOOTH THOMAS, CLEVELAND,OHIO; JOHN A.DEAN, COLUMBUS,OHIO, AND LT.ARTHUR J.DROEGE, CHICAGO.

THE BATTALION SAW ACTION ON PALAU AND MADE THE SPECTACULAR VOYAGE AROUND SOUTHERN LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, WHEN THE AMERICANS HIT

THE JAPANESE FROM THE REAR.
THE UNIT IS COMMANDED BY LT.COL.O.K.KANE (NO ADDRESS) AND MANY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN IT ARE FORMER HORSE CAVALRYMEN AND LAND TANKMEN. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJ.JOHN T.COLLIER, MEMPHIS, TENN., AND CHICAGO, HAS BEEN WITH THE UNIT SINCE IT WAS PART OF THE SECOND U.S.CAVALRY.

DUZPCHNM

IE SHIMA,RYUKYU ISLANDS,APRIL 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-ONLY THE POOR WERE LEFT ON OKINAWA. ELDERLY CIVILIAN INTERNEES REPORTED TODAY THAT BEFORE THE AMERICAN INVASION JAPANESE EVACUATED ALL CIVILIANS WITH ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY TRAVEL FARES TO JAPAN.
GG821ACW NM

APR 22 1945

BY ROBBIN COONS
OKINAWA,RYUKYU ISLANDS,APRIL 21 (AP)-A JAPANESE 20 MM GUN FIRED AT AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY SPOTTER PLANE AND MISSED. AND AS A RESULT 13 JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WERE BLOWN UP.
THE JAPANESE SHELL WAS INTENDED FOR MARINE 2ND LT.DONALD PREWITT, 23, OF (1910 SUDBURY ROAD) WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HIS PIPER CUB. PREWITT CALLED ON AN AMERICAN BATTERY TO KNOCK OUT THE GUN.
THE FIRST AMERICAN SALVO STRIPPED OFF CAMOUFLAGE COVERING A WHOLE NEST OF ENEMY GUNS. PREWITT CALLED THE SHOTS UNTIL THE AMERICAN BATTERY HAD DESTROYED SEVEN ANTIAIRCRAFT AND SIX DUAL PURPOSE GUNS.
THE STORY WAS TOLD TODAY BY BRIG.GEN.JOSEF P.SHEETZ, COMMANDING 24TH ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY, TO ILLUSTRATE THE PRECISION OF AMERICAN FIRE SUPPORTING THE INFANTRY ADVANCE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
ANOTHER AMERICAN GUN HIT A BULLSEYE. IT DROPPED A SHELL DIRECTLY INTO THE MOUTH OF A JAPANESE CAVE, EXPLODING A BIG GUN HIDDEN INSIDE. THAT, SAID SHEETZ, IS THE WAY AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN ARE ATTACKING ENEMY BATTERIES, BLOWING THEM OUT WITH PRECISION FIRE.
"IT WILL TAKE TIME, BUT WE WILL DO IT," SAID SHEETZ. "IT'S A CASE OF PINPOINT SHOOTING AND WE CAN DO IT."
GG1102ACW

OKINAWA,RYUKYU ISLANDS,APRIL 21 (AP)-BRIG.GEN.JOSEF P. SHEETZ, ARTILLERY COMMANDER FOR THE 24TH ARMY CORPS, TODAY LAUDED LT.J.J.HAYE OF (14 C AVE.) DEDHAM, MASS., FOR LANDING HIS PIPERCUB AFTER AN ANTIAIRCRAFT SHELL SHOT OFF HALF OF THE RIGHT WING OF HIS PLANE. WITH HAYE AS OBSERVER WAS LT.J.R.NUMARPE OF (1 WOODLAND ROAD) NEW HARTFORD, N.Y.
GG1104ACW

APR 22 1945

IE SHIMA,APRIL 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.ROBERT J.MEYER, 77TH DIVISION ARTILLERY OFFICER, THINKS THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE OF JAPANESE MATERIALS MAY BE BEGINNING TO REALLY HURT.
MEYERS, OF (1151 E.61ST) CHICAGO, HAS FOUND JAPANESE MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE AMMUNITION IN WHICH BOTH THE CLIPS AND THE CARTRIDGE CASES WERE MADE OF BLACK LAQUERED STEEL INSTEAD OF THE USUAL BRASS.
GG750ACW NM

ADD CUNNINGHAM XTHEATER

VAUGHAN NOW HAS CHARGE OF ALL ARMY PURCHASING OPERATIONS IN CHINA. T/4 HERBERT B.CHESLEY, SIGNALS CORPS, OF 4144 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO, ILL., ALSO WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS "SUPERIOR WORK UNDER EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AS A MESSAGE CENTER CHIEF."
FD341PEW

APR 22 1945

BY JAMES LINDSLEY
U.S.27TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, APRIL 20(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S DOG PLATOON RETURNED TODAY FROM ITS FIRST COMBAT AND IT DID A PRETTY GOOD JOB, SAID T/SGT. RICHARD M.WATSON, LAKEMONT, PA., WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE ANIMALS.
THERE ARE 26 DOGS IN THE PLATOON AND ONE OF THEM GOT CREDIT FOR SCENTING OUT TWO JAPANESE MORTAR POSITIONS, WHICH WERE THEN REDUCED BY THE TROOPS.
"I DON'T KNOW IF THEY ACTUALLY SPOTTED THE POSITIONS OR NOT," WATSON SAID. "SOME OF THE SOLDIERS LIKE THE DOGS AWFULLY WELL AND ARE APT TO GIVE THEM TOO MUCH CREDIT."
THESE DOGS ARE NOT PRIMARILY SCOUT ANIMALS. THE SECURITY OF THE TROOPS IS THEIR CHIEF MISSION. MEN ON OUTPOSTS TAKE THE DOGS ALONG AND THEY FREEZE ON POINT WHEN SOMETHING APPROACHES.
"SOME SOLDIERS CLAIM THE DOGS CAN TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A JAP CORPORAL AND A SERGEANT," SAID WATSON. "OTHERS CLAIM THEY CAN'T SPOT A GIRAFFE IN A HERD OF SHEEP. PERSONALLY I THINK THE TRUTH LIES SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THESE TWO EXTREMES.
"A LOT DEPENDS ON THE DOG'S INTELLIGENCE. I BELIEVE SOME CAN TELL A JAP FROM AN AMERICAN BY SCENT. BUT THE MAIN THING IS, THEY ALL CAN TELL WHEN SOMEONE IS APPROACHING, AND THE SOLDIER SHOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE THE IDENTIFICATION."
THE 27TH DIVISION DOGS SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES ON THEIR FIRST DAY OF COMBAT. WATSON SAID HE THOUGHT THERE WAS LITTLE DANGER OF THE AR BACK FEROCIOUS ANIMALS TO THEIR OWNERS. DOGS DISMI

DAY OF COMBAT. WATSON SAID HE THOUGHT THERE WAS LITTLE DANGER OF THE ARMY TURNING BACK FEROCIOUS ANIMALS TO THEIR OWNERS. DOGS DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE ARE SUBJECTED TO A FOUR TO SIX-WEEKS DETRAINING PROCESS WITH THE VIEW OF MAKING THEM FIT TO LIVE WITH AGAIN.
RA736PCW

(380) NA PX NY

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(EDITORS NOTE: IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, DELAYED BY CENSORSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS UNTIL THE OPERATION WAS UNDER WAY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY DISCLOSES HOW ONE PHASE OF THE ALL OUT OFFENSIVE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA WAS LAUNCHED.)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
WITH 27TH DIVISION AT THE FRONT, OKINAWA, APRIL 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THROUGH EDDYING SHELL SMOKE, A SOLDIER WITH A FULL PACK, HIS RIFLE AT READY, LEFT THE SHELTER OF A STONE HUT, DASHED ACROSS A 50-YARD OPEN SPACE AND CLAMBERED ONTO A 20-INCH PIPELINE SPANNING MACHINATO INLATE.
AS HE REACHED THE OTHER END AND THREW HIMSELF INTO COVERING TREES, A SECOND SOLDIER FOLLOWED. THEY WERE MEMBERS OF A COMPANY OF INFANTRY WHICH, AFTER NINE DAYS OF LULL IN THE OKINAWA FIGHTING, HAD BEEN GIVEN A MISSION. THEY HOPED TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR A CONCERTED PUSH SOUTHWARD.
THE INLET, FLOODED AT HIGH TIDE AND AN UNSTABLE MASS OF MUD AT LOW, BARRED THE WAY SOUTHWARD FOR ELEMENTS ON THE RIGHT FLANK (THE WESTERN COAST, NORTH OF NAHA CITY.)
A BRIDGE AND RAILROAD TRESTLE HAD BEEN BLOWN BY THE ENEMY, SO THE NARROW PIPELINE WAS THE ONLY WAY FOR THE COMPANY TO CROSS.
I WATCHED THE CROSSING FROM UCHITOMARI RIDGE, ABOUT 250 YARDS FROM THE JAPANESE LINES. THE COMPANY'S FIRST JOB WAS TO CROSS THE INLET AND SECURE THE RIDGE TO THE SOUTHWARD FROM WHICH THE ENEMY WAS WATCHING AMERICAN MOVEMENTS. THEN IT WAS TO MOVE WEST AND TAKE THE VILLAGE OF MACHINATO, AN OBSERVATION POINT FOR JAPANESE CONTAINING MORTAR EMPLACEMENTS FROM WHICH THEY HAD BEEN HARASSING

30.24-25037

YANKS.
LT. FREDERICK FOTHENBERG, WASHINGTON, PA., PLATOON LEADER, WAS THE FIRST MAN ACROSS THE PIPELINE. THEN CAME LT. CLARENCE STOECKLEY, FORT WAYNE, IND., COMMANDING THE MISSION.
IN HALF AN HOUR WE WATCHED ABOUT 50 MEN CROSS THE PIPELINE. THEN COVERING SMOKE FROM U.S. BATTERIES WAS BLOWN THICKLY ACROSS THE AREA BY A LATE AFTERNOON BREEZE AND WE COULD SEE NO MORE.
WHILE WE WATCHED, NOT ONE MAN WAS KNOCKED FROM THE SPAN. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER THE JAPANESE WERE FIRING ON THEM, AS THUNDER OF AMERICAN GUNS WOULD HAVE MADE ENEMY MORTARS AND ARTILLERY INDISTINGUISHABLE. EXPERTS SAID PERHAPS THE JAPANESE WERE TAKEN COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE AS THE ENTIRE AREA WAS UNDER FULL VIEW OF THE ENEMY FROM HIGH POINTS TO THE SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
THE OPERATION ALSO WAS WATCHED FROM A RIDGE BY THE BATTALION COMMANDER, LT. COL. ALMERIN (CORRECT) C. O'HARA, HUDSON, N.Y., INSURANCE BROKER, AND BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM B. BRADFORD, NEW YORK CITY, ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER.
XZ602ACW

APR 22 1945

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BY RUSSELL BRINES
MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, APRIL 21-(AP)-JAPAN'S INVADING TROOPS NEVER DID DEFEAT THE AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS DEFENDING THIS SECOND LARGEST ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES.
THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY CTL. ROBERT V.BOWLER OF BELLINGHAM, WASH., NOW A GUERRILLA LEADER.
FOR FOUR MONTHS IN 1941 AND 1942, HE REPORTED, THE DEFENDERS OF THE BIG ISLAND FOUGHT THE JAPANESE TO A STANDSTILL. THEY SURRENDERED FINALLY, UNDER THE TERMS IMPOSED BY THE JAPANESE ON LT. GEN. JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT AT CORREGIDOR, ONLY TO SAVE LIVES OF AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS IN JAPANESE HANDS.
THE JAPANESE LANDED IN FORCE AT DAVAO, PRESENT GOAL OF AN AMERICAN DRIVE IN SOUTHEASTERN MINDANAO, DEC. 20, 1941, AND HEADED SOUTHWARD ALONG THE COASTAL HIGHWAY OF DAVAO GULF. THEY TURNED INLAND BUT WERE STOPPED SHORT AFTER ADVANCING SIX MILES ON JUNGLE-HEMMED HIGHWAY NO.1.
BOWLER, THEN A MAJOR, WAS ONE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS LEADING THE 121ST AND 123RD FILIPINO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.
THESE UNITS AND OTHERS HELD BACK THE SUPERIOR JAPANESE FORCE UNTIL APRIL 24, 1942, WHEN THE NIPPONESE THREATENED THEIR REAR BY LANDING AT COTABATO.
"AFTER THE JAPANESE LANDED AT COTABATO," SAID BOWLER, "WE PULLED NORTHWARD TOWARD CAGAYAN. AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER, WE STILL HAD ABOUT FOUR DIVISIONS IN GOOD FIGHTING CONDITION."
BOWLER SAID THAT JAPANESE LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA, TO WHOM WAINWRIGHT WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER AT CORREGIDOR, THREATENED TO SLAUGHTER THE HELPLESS CORREGIDOR GARRISON AND FILIPINO CIVILIANS UNLESS SURRENDER TERMS COVERED ALL THE PHILIPPINES.
"I SAW HEADQUARTERS DISPATCHES," BOWLER SAID, "WHICH LIMITED WAINWRIGHT'S AUTHORITY TO BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR AND GAVE SEPARATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VISAYANS AND MINDANAO TO MAJ.WILLIAM F.SHARP. HOMMA MADE GOOD HIS PLEDGE BY BEGINNING THE SLAUGHTER OF FILIPINOS. SHARP DECIDED TO CAPITULATE IN ORDER TO AVOID FURTHER BLOODSHED AND THAT'S WHY WE QUIT WHEN WE WERE STILL ABLE TO FIGHT."
BOWLER, WHO BECAME A GUERRILLA LEADER AFTER THE SURRENDER, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZE THE NEW PHILIPPINE ARMY.
GG3PCW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 21-(AP)-CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ LEFT HERE BY PLANE TODAY FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WITH FIVE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION. THE REMAINING NINE MEMBERS WILL LEAVE TOMORROW OR MONDAY.
FERNANDEZ SAID "THE CHILEAN ATTITUDE WILL BE THE SAME AS EXPRESSED AT THE CHAPULTEPEC CONFERENCE." HE ADDED THAT "FOR THE FIRST TIME A CHILEAN DELEGATION INCLUDES A COMMUNIST, SENATOR CARLOS CONTRERAS."
HE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE ACT OF THE CHILEAN PARLIAMENT IN PROPOSING THE NAME "ROOFEVELT" FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY, A PROPOSAL WHICH HE SAID HE HAD SUBMITTED TO FOREIGN MINISTERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.CHILE ALREADY HAS APPLIED THE NAME.
WITH FERNANDEZ WENT JOSE MAZA, GERMAN VERGARA, JULIO ESCUDERO, MARIO RODRIGUEZ AND GUILLERMO DE PEDREGAL.
DV505PCW

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, APRIL 21--THE GERMAN RADIO, AS QUOTED BY BBC, SAID TODAY "IT IS ONLY NATURAL THAT MANY BERLINERS SHOULD BE ASKING WHETHER BERLIN MAY YET BE DECLARED AN OPEN CITY." THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD ACCEPT SUCH A UNILATERAL DECLARATION EVEN IN THE EVENT IT WAS MADE. CBS REPORTED THE BBC BROADCAST.
N1043AEW

APR 22 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 21-(AP)-WHILE AN ARMY BAND BLARED AND FRIENDS AND RELATIVES CROWDED FORWARD WITH MOIST EYES, 140 PERSONS REPATRIATED FROM PHILIPPINES PRISON CAMPS DISEMBARKED FROM AN ARMY TRANSPORT VESSEL TODAY.
A FEW LITTER CASES LEFT THE SHIP FIRST AND THE HUBBUB OF WELCOMING VOICES DIED TO A MURMUR WHILE THEY PASSED TO WAITING AMBULANCES.
THE LIBERATED PRISONERS WERE ODDLY CLOTHED--MANY WOMEN WEARING ARMY WOMEN'S COATS AND WAC HATS.
FOR THE MOST PART THE FREED PRISONERS LOOKED WELL, THOUGH MOST TOLD OF GAINING MUCH WEIGHT SINCE THEIR LIBERATION FROM THE SANTO TOMAS CAMP.
"I JUST CAN'T BELIEVE IT'S REALLY TRUE," SAID MRS.ALLEN B. CUTTING OF KINGSTON, PA., WHO LAST SAW THIS COUNTRY SIX YEARS AGO. SHE ARRIVED WITH HER HUSBAND AND INFANT SON, BORN JUST BEFORE MANILA FELL.
WAC LT.JEANNE RAILING, ALSO OF KINGSTON, A FRIEND OF MRS. CUTTING, WENT WITH OTHER WAC OFFICERS BY TUG TO MEET THE SHIP ON ITS WAY IN.
RA545PCW APR 22 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 21-(AP)-NEARLY 200 COMBAT CASUALTIES FROM IWO JIMA AND THE PHILIPPINES LEFT MARE ISLAND NAVY HOSPITAL TODAY FOR THE NAVY HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, WHERE THEY WILL RECEIVE FURTHER TREATMENT NEARER THEIR HOMES.
MOST OF THE MEN WERE ABLE TO WALK, THOUGH ALL OF THEM HAD HAD AMPUTATIONS. THEIR HOMES ALL ARE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
CAPT.A.G.CHURCHILL, 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER, LEFT WITH THE MEN, TOGETHER WITH 26 HOSPITAL CORPSMEN, FOUR NAVY NURSES, AND TWO RED CROSS WORKERS.
(EDS: LIST OF NAMES AVAILABLE HERE, PLEASE ADVISE SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU IF WANT ANY YOUR REGION OVERHEADED)
RA547PCW NM

PHILIPPINES (300)

APR 22 1945

BY JACKSON S. ELLIOTT

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF A NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES MAY BE DELAYED INDEFINITELY BY AN APPARENT INABILITY TO RECONCILE STATE, WAR AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DIFFERENCES.

AN OFFICIAL WHO IS IN POSITION TO KNOW BUT WHO DOESN'T WANT TO BE QUOTED BY NAME SAID THIS ISTHE PICTURE:

1. INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES WANTS A HIGH COMMISSIONER SENT TO THE ISLANDS TO STUDY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND MAKE REPORTS ON WHICH TRADE PREFERENCES FOR THE COMMONWEALTH WOULD BE BASED.

2. THE STATE DEPARTMENT WANTS ASSURANCE THAT ONE OF ITS MEN WILL BE NAMED HIGH COMMISSIONER AND BECOME AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT MANILA WHEN THE PHILIPPINES ATTAIN INDEPENDENCE.

E. THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT FAVOR THE NAMING OF A HIGH COMMISSIONER, A VIEW REPORTEDLY HELD BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. THE OPINION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY MANY OFFICIALS HERE THAT MACARTHUR WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TO A POSTWAR OFFER OF AMBASSADOR TO THE ISLANDS HE IS NOW LIBERATING FROM THE JAPANESE.

MEANWHILE, PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA SAID IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY THAT HE WILL CONFER WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN SOON. HE SAID IT "IS TOO EARLY TO TELL" WHAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ATTITUDE WILL BE ON THE TRADE ASPECTS OF THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION. HE ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED IT WOULD FOLLOW THE LINE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXPRESSED HOPE THATTHE UNITED STATES WOULD GIVE THE COMMONWEALTH ALL POSSIBLE AID.

OSMENA SAID ONE OF THE BIG UNSETTLED QUESTIONS IS WHETHER THE GREAT PHILIPPINE SUGAR INDUSTRY--ALMOST DESTROYED BY THE JAPANESE--WILL BE REBUILT. THE INDUSTRY'S FUTURE APPARENTLY DEPENDS UPON THE EXTENT OF U.S. AID IN THE FORM OF TRADE CONCESSIONS. SOME BUSINESS INTERESTS, OSMENA SAID, HAVE EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT IF ONLY SHORT TERM AID IS TO BE GIVEN THE ISLANDS, IT WOULD NOT BE PRACTICAL TO INVEST HEAVILY IN PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE IS EXPECTED TO BE SHARP OPPOSITION BY U.S. SUGAR INTERESTS TO ANY EXTENDED TRADE FAVORS FOR THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE ISLANDS, OSMENA DISCLOSED, WILL ASK THAT THERE BE NO REDUCTION IN THE PREWAR QUOTAS ON SUGAR EXPORTED FROM THE ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES--850,000 LONG TONS ANNUALLY.

SU719AEW

APR 22 1945

NEW YORK, APRIL 21-(AP)-1ST LT.BERNARD C.DUFFY, OWNER OF THE NEW YORK CITY RESTAURANT WHICH GAVE ITS NAME TO THE RADIO PROGRAM, "DUFFY'S TAVERN," HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED HIS WIDOW, MRS.WILHELMINA DUFFY, THAT DUFFY, AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER WITH THE ARMY AIR FORCES, WAS KILLED JAN. 3 WHEN AN AMPHIBIOUS TRUCK HE WAS RIDING DURING A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVERTURNED IN THE RAPIDS OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER IN BURMA.

HE WAS A NATIVE OF NEW YORK CITY AND HELD THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

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APR 22 1945

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RUSSIANS WIN SIXTH OF BERLIN, 16 SUBURBS; FRENCH AND U. S. UNITS MOVE ON 'REDOUBT'; MOLOTOFF, EDEN AND STETTINIUS CONFER

APR 23 1945

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18 INNER DISTRICTS AND 3 OUTER SUBURBS TAKEN; NAZIS LOSE 8,000 DEAD

3,000,000 Packed In Underground Shelters; Tanks And Infantry In City's Center; 23,000 Are Made Prisoners

WHEELER APR 23 1945

London, *Monday,* April 23 (AP)—Red Army shock troops were reported fighting in the heart of Berlin today against fanatical Nazis who lost at least 8,000 dead Sunday in a desolating block-by-block defense of the German capital.

Twenty-one of the city's districts, comprising one sixth of its area, already were in Russian hands, the Soviet communiqué said Sunday night and an early morning Moscow official bulletin said the fighting was "raging day and night without dying down a single moment."

Russians were back in Berlin for the first time since they occupied the city in 1760 during the Seven Years' War.

Civilians Packed Underground

The Germans themselves said, through the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau which they control, that Russian tanks and infantry reached the center of Berlin Sunday, and related a frank tale of the horror of 3,000,000 civilians packed so closely in underground shelters that they could not sit down and dared not go outside even momentarily while the tremendous and destructive battle raged over their heads.

NIGHT

The Soviet communiqué, more conservative than the German accounts, said, nevertheless, that eighteen of Berlin's inner districts and three outer suburbs had been taken and that fighting now was in progress in the area of the Berlin belt railway after the crushing of suburban resistance centered around streetcar stations.

Berlin Radio Is Silent

The Berlin radio was silent, and the huddling millions in the shelters followed the course of the battle from wall maps. These showed, the Germans themselves said, that by Sunday morning the Russians were within a mile of the famous intersection of Unter den Linden and the Friedrichstrasse.

As whole acres of the once-proud center of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich were churned into a smoldering tangle of wreckage, Russian troops, by Moscow's account, were within 34 miles of a juncture with American troops. But reports from Allied headquarters indicated 20 miles or less separated the western and eastern Allies.

23,000 Germans Captured

Begrimed, dust-laden, Russian fighters, who have fought their way from Moscow and Stalingrad, swarmed through Berlin's streets as 23,000 Nazi soldiers gave up one of history's greatest struggles and were roped into Red Army prisoner cages during five days.

By Moscow's account since the great offensive began a week ago more than 945 Nazi tanks have been destroyed or captured and 780 of the *Luftwaffe's* last planes have been shot down or seized.

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Smashing forward under a hail of fire from the heaviest concentration of artillery employed in this war, the Soviet wall of steel swept into Berlin's northern and eastern districts on a twisting 30-mile front from the northwestern district of Glienicke to Wilhelmshagen and Friedrichshagen on the east, Moscow revealed.

Reds Push Beyond Potsdam

While the Soviets pushed as much as 7 miles inside the city by Moscow's official reports, a dispatch from the blazing capital to the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said the escape gap to the west had been narrowed to 9 miles.

There was no confirmation from the Soviet high command or from Berlin's radio transmitters, but the dispatch said Russians had swept beyond the southwestern suburb of Potsdam and that "it is not impossible that the capital will be entirely encircled within the next 24 hours.

The center of the three quarters encircled capital was outflanked by the capture of Iluebars, Blankenfelde and Rosenthal, taken in a 7-mile sweep into the city in a 12-mile advance from Bernau, Moscow revealed.

Big Machine-Gun Fight

At Rosenthal, Premier Stalin's tankmen were 5½ miles north of the burning city center. The STB's Berlin correspondent, Edward Sandberg, relaying this dispatch through Copenhagen, said Russian tank-riding tommygunners had pushed down through the city to its built-up center.

In an effort to bring about capture of the city for the second time in the history of Russian arms, Russians were said to have lunged down through debris-littered Reinickendorf and Wedding, two populous workers' districts, to Stettiner station.

A machine-gun battle was reported raging in the depot area at sunrise yesterday and the report, if true, meant the Russians were only two blocks from Orianenburg, Tor, one of the ancient gates of the old city, and were a mile from Unter Den Linden.

Wave Of Tanks Used

The Soviet communiqué said that the Red Army shock troops, lunging 4 miles inside the city limits in a 10-mile surge on the north, captured industrial, left-wing Weissensee, 4 miles from the center of the city.

Other Moscow reports said that from Weissensee a wave of tanks was sweeping down Greitswalder Strasse, sweeping before it German armored units, self-propelled guns and anti-tank battalions. They were moving toward Alexander Platz, the reports said.

From captured Hohenschoenhausen and near-by Marzahn in northeastern Berlin, other assault groups were battling along Landsberger Chaussee and were within 3 miles of Schlesischer rail depot by Moscow's account.

Fight For Industrial Area

On the east, the Russians plunged into Biesdorf and, according to the German high command, were fighting forward into the great industrial district of Lichtenberg, 4 miles from the center of the capital. Other troops poured into the city near captured Erkner, avoided Gross Mueggel See and took Friedrichhagen in a sweep through Schoenicke .

Meanwhile, south of Berlin, Red Army tanks pounded across the heavily wooded plains of Brandenburg along a 104-mile front, gaining up to 21 miles in their greatest advance that carried them into the strategic rail and road center of Elsterwalde, 27 miles northwest of the outflanked Saxon capital of Dresden.

Allied and Berlin reports indicated all escape routes from Berlin to the Nazis' Bavarian redoubt had been securely severed.

Northeast of Dresden, Red Army

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men advanced 10 miles and captured Bischofswerda, 16 miles from the city threatened by a powerful 43-mile Soviet arc of steel.

Resistance Fanatical

Below Berlin, other heard-hitting spearheads captured Luebbenau, 35 miles southeast, and Dahme, 35 miles south. There still was no confirmation from the Soviet high command of German reports that the Russians had swept 31 miles beyond to Beelitz on Berlin's southwestern approaches.

Neither did the Russians confirm German high command statements that fighting was raging for Koenigswusterhausen, 3 miles southeast of Berlin. The STB agency in Stockholm reported that the Russians had swept into Berlin from the south and had reached Neukoelln and were approaching Templehof airdrome.

Moscow reports told of fanatical resistance in the strets of Berlin and the Soviet communiqués said fighting raged night and day without a letup as the Germans threw all manner of forces and weapons into the historic struggle. Not since 1806 has Berlin been entered. At that time, Napoleon swept in from the west. In 1760 Russian Cossacks sacked Berlin after driving out the forces of Frederick the Great.

Reds Gain New Vienna

Meanwhile, north of Vienna, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army drove to within 3 miles south of the important rail center of Laa by capturing Altenmarkt, and swept 5 miles northeast of the transit hub in a lunge to Wildenduernbach. Malinovsky's troops were advancing on a 28-mile front.

In northern Yugoslavia, large, organized forces of Marshal Tito's Army of liberation continued their drive westward in the valley between the Drava and Sava rivers. Gaining 18 miles, they hammered to within 75 miles east of the Croatian capital of Zagreb, and captured t o important rail towns of Brod and Pozega.

AMERICAN ARMY HURDLES DANUBE IN 30-MILE DASH

BERLIN AIR

French Troops Reach Shores of Lake Constance in Southern Reich.

CAPTURE STUTTGART

Roar of American, Soviet Guns Blends on Front Before Berlin

APR 23 1945

PARIS, Monday, April 23—(AP) The thunder of U. S. and Russian guns 15 to 20 miles apart blended into a single victorious roar on the Berlin front Sunday as south-bound Allied armies hurdled the Danube and reached Lake Constance, 37 miles from Hitler's last stand in the Alps.

Besides reaching the big lake that forms the western bulwark of Hitler's redoubt, the French seized Stuttgart—most important industrial city of south Germany with a population of 456,000 and sealed off thousands of Germans in the Black Forest by ramming to the Swiss frontier.

Seize Danube Bridge

Tanks of the U. S. Seventh army in a 30-mile dash seized a bridge and sped across the Danube less than 10 miles from a superhighway leading 50 miles east to Munich, birthplace of Hitler's Nazi movement.

The U. S. Third army on the east drove 11 miles on southeast in its envelopment of Czechoslovakia within about 185 miles of the Russians fighting up through Austria.

While these trip-hammer blows fell in the south, the world awaited the electrifying news that the Allies of the east and west had met in the heart of Germany.

A field dispatch from the U. S. First army front, where patrols pushing across the Mulde river east of Leipzig ran into resistance, said the Russians in that area were 25 miles from the American lines. (BBC, heard by NBC, put the distance at less than 10 miles on the basis of reports from its field correspondents.)

Yanks Hear Red Leaders

As on the U. S. Ninth army front before Berlin, the Americans could hear Red army commanders issuing instructions via field radios.

An American pilot back from reconnaissance in an artillery spotter 15 miles east of the First army lines said he saw German villages ablaze from Red army artillery and Russian columns were spotted.

Correspondents on the Ninth army front were hurriedly assembled and told that news of the junction would come in the form of a "United Nations" announcement, probably simultaneously from Washington, London and Moscow—one more indication that the historic hour was near.

For the first time it was disclosed that Allied air forces had a definite bomb line stretching an undisclosed distance in front of the Russian armies to prevent any chance of accidental bombing.

Adolf Hitler himself indirectly admitted that his armies of the west now stood beaten and incapable of more than guerrilla warfare.

Hitler's great redoubt in the Alps of Bavaria and Austria was in the direct peril as three Allied armies pounded on south.

French First Army troops in a 15-mile dash reached Stockach and Ludwigshafen, on the shores of Lake Constance 12 miles northwest of the famous restort of Constance, where the families of many high Nazis were reported holed up from the gathering Allied storm.

(Radio Atlantik said the Germans had declared Constance an open city—the first time this had been done anywhere in the war-torn Reich.)

There the French were 37 miles from the frontier of Austria at the western end of Hitler's redoubt.

French Reach Swiss Frontier

The French reached the Swiss frontier 20 miles west of Lake Constance, turning the Black Forest — where once the enemy hoped to hold out against the Allies—into a 1,000-square mile trap of death for units of the German 19th army.

Forty miles northwest of these positions, other French forces from the Rhine began hammering against the west side of the pocket and pushed into Freiburg, population 91,000 and chief marketing center of the Black Forest.

The U. S. Seventh army broke across the Danube by seizing a bridge intact at Dillingen, only 53 miles northwest of the Nazi party's birthplace of Munich and itself a citadel within the redoubt.

Other French troops pounding southward farther east were only 45 miles from the eastern end of Lake Constance, the beginning of the redoubt itself, after driving into Sigmaringen, where the Vichy government set up business after the fall of France.

A Swiss dispatch said panic swept through Germans holed up around Lake Constance in their supposedly impregnable retreat as the French pounded nearer.

The French also captured a considerable part of Stuttgart, capital of Wuerttemberg province with a pre-war population of 459,000 and the most important industrial city of southern Germany.

(The French press agency said both Stuttgart and Sigmaringen were captured, the Federal Communications commission reported.)

MOLOTOV CONFERS WITH STETTINIUS AND BRITISH CHIEF

Eden at Parley That Follows Call by Soviet Envoy on Truman.

ARRIVES BY AIR

Agreement on Polish Issue Sought Before San Francisco Conference Opens.

APR 23 1945

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) Urgent conferences of the Big Three foreign ministers started at the State department tonight, less than four hours after the arrival of Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov by air from Moscow. Molotov made a call on President Truman just after 8:30 p.m. (EWT). Then, with Secretary of State Stettinius who had accompanied him to see the Chief Executive at the Blair House, he moved across the street to the State department. There the two were met by Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary.

NIGHT

While a call on the Chief Executive was required protocol and a Sunday night visit not unprecedented, the Sunday formalities and the speed of the program just after a long and tiring trip emphasized the urgency of the Soviet official's business.

Enroute To Conference

Molotov is enroute to the San Francisco United Nations conference opening Wednesday and there are pressing Russian-British-American problems to be settled before then, particularly on Poland.

The Truman-Molotov meeting was arranged as a next-door neighbor affair. Molotov was assigned quarters in the adjoining Blair-Lee House. The two residences, across the street from the State department, are maintained for visiting government dignitaries.

Secretary of State Stettinius was called on to make the introduction, accompanying Molotov on the short walk to see Mr. Truman. Molotov visited the United States in 1942, but during most of his stay he was incognito, and the State department had no record that he had met Mr. Truman, then a senator.

The speedy arrangement of the meeting with Mr. Truman underscored the importance of pending Big Three conferences preliminary to the United Nations meeting.

After meeting the Russian party at the airport, Stettinius rode with Molotov to the Blair-Lee House. He emerged a few minutes later and went next door, presumably to talk to the President.

In addition to Stettinius and other American officials, the welcoming party at the airport included Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko and Mrs. Gromyko, with ranking members of the Embassy staff, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British ambassador to Moscow.

Sir Archibald and W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador to Russia who also was in the greeting party, flew here ahead of Molotov for the Big Three conferences.

Others in the American group were James Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State assigned to European affairs; Charles Bohlen, State department Eastern European specialist; and officials of the department's Russian desk.

Military ceremonies customary in greeting a foreign guest of Molotov's rank were omitted on account of the period of mourning proclaimed for the death of President Roosevelt.

There was only a brief session of handshaking after Molotov stepped from the giant C-54 plane.

Then Molotov walked with Stettinius to a waiting limousine and they drove quickly to the Blair-Lee House.

Molotov's arrival climaxed a week of mounting diplomatic tension over the Polish issue, heightened by the approaching end of the war in Europe and announcement of a 20-year friendship treaty between Russia and the Moscow-sponsored Warsaw regime which Britain and the United States have declined to accept without dilution.

Russia has twice requested that the Warsaw provisional government be represented at San Francisco. Britain and this country have turned the demand down, insisting that only a broader Polish government, including elements outside Poland, could fulfill the plans for Poland which the Big Three agreed upon at Yalta.

Eden conferred for more than an hour yesterday with Stettinius and said they had reached complete agreement on all points discussed.

Polish Issue Foremost

As the Polish issue is the most immediate one in the way of Big Three accord, it was asserted that it entered into this two-way discussion which had been planned to include Molotov had he arrived in time.

The Warsaw-Moscow treaty was considered to have emphasized Russian determination to have nothing to do with the Polish government-in-exile in London which is still recognized by both Britain and America.

Opinions in Washington ranged from the pessimistic view that the seeming impasse was extremely serious, to the more optimistic speculation that Soviet Russia, bent on insuring her own security first, had merely accumulated another bargaining point by concluding the pact with Warsaw.

Nazis Throwing Everything Into Berlin Battle

APR 23 1945

'Halt Reds at Any Price' Is Order, With Artillery, Tanks, Planes in Action

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP).—Front dispatches from Berlin told of fanatical German resistance today in the stree. leading to the heart of the German capital, with the Nazis throwing in all kinds of forces. These included soldiers and officers who had returned to Berlin from the fighting on the eastern front.

"The foe has concentrated an enormous amount of artillery," the newspaper "Izvestia" reported. "He has brought up tanks and aviation and selected defense units armed with tank-destroying weapons."

The Russians said they had intercepted an order issued by the Germans which said, "Halt them at any price!"

The vanguard of the troops storming Berlin was made up of veterans of the defense of Moscow and Stalingrad and the liberators of Warsaw, "Izvestia" said.

Another dispatch said there was so much air activity it appeared that the skies were more crowded than the blazing environs.

The newspaper "Pravda" told of Russians capturing Germans who passed last night in trucks and trolleys in Berlin suburbs and streets leading to the center of the city.

The front dispatches said that the big Red Army guns had "On to Berlin" painted on their long barrels. "Shells made in Moscow and the Urals are now exploding in the streets of the German capital," said one dispatch, adding that "Fire on Berlin" is the most common command on a continuous front around the city.

[A London dispatch said that thousands upon thousands of Soviet troops were reported to be pouring across the Spree River into the country leading to the Elbe. These columns of begrimed, dust-laden fighters halted temporarily at the river for a joyous ceremony, the dispatch said. They dipped their hands in the waters of the Spree, washed their dust-caked faces and shouted: "The war is coming to an end!"

[One correspondent told of the burning of a house bearing Adolf Hitler's picture and a Russian fighting man exclaiming: "Shrivel and burn—burn, dog, burn."]

Effectiveness of the Red Army shelling was disclosed in a message from the city found in a captured German gun position. "They are blasting us hellishly," the message said.

The newspaper, "Red Star," reported Berlin being entered from the south by cavalry tanks and infantry.

There was heavy fighting around the Autobahn (express highway), which circles Berlin, but it had been pierced at several places. "Red Star" dispatches said the Germans had converted numerous giant anti-aircraft guns into anti-tank weapons along the Autobahn and were firing point-blank at tanks. The heaviest fire of this type was in the northeast and east suburbs.

HITLER ADMITS DEFEAT OF REICH

DAY

Official Order Captured by British Calls for Guerrilla Warfare.

APR 23 1945

30.24-25041

WITH BRITISH 2ND Army, April 22—(AP) Adolf Hitler has admitted in an official order that the German army has been shattered by the Allied armies in the West and that German legions have been reduced to guerrilla warfare.

The order, captured by British forces below Hildesheim, said Allied superiority on the Western Front had ended the possibility of major military operations by the Germans and left only guerrilla methods "shown and taught to us by the Russians in the years 1942-44."

Hitler ordered his commanders not to attack Allied strongpoints, but "against weak spots, flanks, rear, lines of communication, if possible in his administrative areas."

"The situation on the Western front is unfavorable to us because of the enemy's superiority in manpower, material and ammunition. Despite this, or rather because of it, we have to keep our energy up to key pitch.

"Only attacks against the enemy's flank and rear, with the disruption and cutting of his lines of communication, can guarantee success. Success in battle consists of constant attacks on the enemy's rear in conjunction with partisan warfare. The main point in these attacks is to force the enemy with cunning and guile into positions in which his troops are spread out all over the country and in the greatest strength in those areas where he cannot afford it.

"Our own attacks have therefore not to be directed against the enemy's strongpoints but against his weak spots—the flanks, the rear and the lines of communication—if possible in his administrative areas. Infiltration of our own attacking troops through the enemy lines is therefore of supreme importance.

Cites Russian Pattern

"We have to adopt the same method which was shown and taught us by the Russians in the years 1942-44. Our men have to infiltrate through the lines by ones or in small groups supplied with sufficient ammunition, petrol and other materials, and must attack only if they reach the rear areas where they can achieve complete surprise against the most sensitive points.

"This order will naturally be applied to any major operation.

"This order will be transmitted immediately to all troops of the army in the West."

Goebbels Reported in Flight After Pledging Stand in Berlin

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, April 22—(AP) Dispatches from Stockholm, quoting the German-controlled Swedish Telegraph bureau, said today that Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels had fled Berlin to Mecklenburg after promising its panic-stricken residents to stay in the burning capital and appealing to men, women and children to mount its defenses.

Communications between Berlin and Stockholm were broken just after this report was received, the dispatch said.

Rumors, some fantastic, fed on an atmosphere of panic in the German capital.

One of these rumors, the German-controlled STB said, spread word of "capitulation negotiations." But this, like the report concerning Goebbels, could not be checked, the agency added.

It was clear, the Berlin dispatch was quoted, that "the great part of the Berlin population" was not going to follow the authorities' appeal and take up arms," and the civil population was said to be "mostly remaining passive."

A report from Switzerland said that Nazi party leaders, Gestapo men and collaborationists of all nationalities who had swarmed recently into the Lake Constance area from Berlin were fleeing there now, plodding eastward as French tanks thundered toward the Swiss border.

Panic swept the German border area around Lake Constance, said a Swiss frontier dispatch. This dispatch said Allied planes and French forces had cut off almost the last escape routes for Nazis trying to get away. Lake Constance is the western border of the "national redoubt" area into which Nazi troops were streaming for a death stand.

One Swiss report said that the wives of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Reichminister Hermann Goering and Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop were among those reported in flight.

The Swiss army moved into position along the frontier as a vast stream of refugees streamed toward the border in hope of safety in a neutral country.

Inside burning Berlin, a new commander may have taken over for the last-ditch Nazi stand. A DNB wireless dispatch directed outside Germany mentioned a "Lt. Gen. Heymann" as the commander of Nazi troops in the capital. This would indicate that Lt. Gen. Bruno Ritter Von Hauenschild no longer was in command.

"Led by its gauleiter, Reichminister Goebbels," the DNB dispatch said, "the Berlin population has joined its fanatical will to fight with that of our troops commanded by Lt. Gen. Heymann."

Germany's propaganda voice faltered to a whisper. Her radio network, which kept going under aerial siege, was heard infrequently. The morning war roundup usually transmitted on every network was heard today only on the south German station and even it was devoid of military news. Instead it was devoted to a tirade against Prime Minister Churchill, and the late President Roosevelt.

Transocean wave station at Zeesen, eight miles southeast of Berlin, in an area presumably now overrun by the Russians, has been silent since 10:45 p.m. Saturday.

The great long-wave Deutschlandsender which once reached all Europe has been silent for three days. It had been situated six miles southeast of Berlin, but there have been reports it had been moved many times to escape Allied bombings.

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BREMEN, KIEL BOMB TARGETS

British Raid Ports As Yank Flyers Pace Patton Drive

London, April 22 (AP)—Heavy Lancaster bombers of the RAF bombed Bremen tonight, striking Germany's second largest port less than 24 hours after RAF Mosquitos hammered Kiel.

The British planes pounded Bremen after fighter-bombers of the United States 9th Air Force slashed German rail lines and highways along the path of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army drive into Czechoslovakia.

Keys To Defense Area

Both Bremen and Kiel are keys to Germany's northern defense area which is now virtually cut off from the rest of the Reich by the impending linkup of the American and Russian armies south of Berlin.

Bremen, which the Lancasters attacked with an escort of Mustangs, has direct rail communications to Hamburg, Germany's greatest port, and to Berlin.

The Kiel naval base—turned by recent Allied air raids into a graveyard for German warships—was hit last night by Mosquito bombers which had been deprived of their favorite target, Berlin, by the invasion of the Red Army.

Announcement that a bombing line had been drawn in front of the Russian lines to prevent the accidental bombing of Soviet troops apparently signaled the end of the RAF's almost nightly raids on Berlin.

Heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force were grounded by bad weather for their first day of idleness since April 2.

Besides Kiel, the RAF last night hit two ships on the Nazis northern supply routes and shot down nine out of eighteen German torpedo planes apparently on the way to attack British shipping. Several German airfields were raked and mines were sown in enemy waters. Two RAF planes were lost.

A final roundup of yesterday's activities showed that at least 61 German planes were destroyed, including 46 which the 9th caught on the ground.

Yesterday's toll raised the unofficial count to at least 3,238 German planes lost in the last two weeks. Allied losses for the same period have been about 100 planes.

Mussolini's Villa In Milan Bombed

London, April 22 (AP)—BBC quoted a French telegraph service dispatch from the Italian frontier today saying Mussolini's villa in Milan had been attacked with bombs by "members of the Italian resistance."

Two bombs placed in rooms usually occupied by the former duce exploded in his absence, killing two bodyguards, it said. Mussolini was said to have gone to Lake Como.

World War I Plane Shot Down By Yanks

London, April 22 (AP)—The *Luftwaffe* is apparently not only scraping the bottom of the barrel, it seems to be scratching around in the museum.

United States 9th Air Force fighter bombers today shot down a German byplane of World War I type.

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Food Forms Foil British

LONDON, April 22 (AP).—The Grocers National Council today scheduled a meeting Wednesday to decide if grocers should fill out a new Ministry food form which Secretary Alban Curtis declared would require five hours' work and was issued only because the Ministry "received an increase in paper supplies."

Parliament Group Tells Horror Of Buchenwald

London, April 22 (AP)—Members of the Parliament committee returned today from Buchenwald and agreed that "there has been no exaggeration" of the horrors at the German concentration camp.

"It beggars description," said Sir Henry Morris-Jones.

"Every bit as bad as we heard," wa sthe comment of Earl Stanhipe.

Ness Edwards said the camp was a "most cadistic, cruel and hellish thing."

The delegation of eight members of Parliament and two peers will report to the Seaker of the House and a written account of what they saw is expected to be published as a White Paper. Further requests that other parliamentary delegations be allowed to visit the camp are expected.

Swiss-German Border Is Closed Off by Bern

Action Will Bar Flight by High Nazi Officials

LONDON, April 22 (AP).—The Swiss radio announced tonight that the Swiss-German frontier had been closed and traffic similarly halted between Switzerland and Lichtenstein, on the eastern border of Switzerland. The broadcast quoted an announcement by the Swiss Federal Council.

The Swiss offered no official explanation for the action, but the development caused speculation at London that it was aimed at preventing a flight by high Nazi officials or their families across the frontier to neutral Switzerland under their own names or with assumed identities.

Plans F.D.R. Memorial

London, April 22 (AP)—The English-Speaking Union plans a number of traveling scholarships as a memorial to the late President Roosevelt.

ALLIES, 'TOO, HAVE SEEN'

Nazi Murders Enlighten West on Russia's Temper, Moscow Says

LONDON, Monday, April 23 (AP)—Murder camps found in Germany will help the Western Allies to understand Russia's demand for trial of Fascist war criminals, the Moscow radio, quoting the Soviet newspaper Pravda, said today.

"Allied troops are moving through Germany today," said the Russian broadcast. "They see not only smooth German landscapes and clean little town houses. They also see concentration camps.

"The British press with just indignation writes of the atrocities committed by the Hitlerites in concentration camps in Buchenwald. What is Buchenwald? It is Maidanek, but in miniature.

"These are the same gallows, the same twisted and mutilated persons, the same furnaces in which the unhappy victims of the Fascist hangmen were burned. We have long since exposed the true faith of our enemy. Our allies had not seen what we had seen.

"Now that they too have seen, now that they share what we know, they will understand us better, will understand why we so steadfastly demand trial of the Fascist hangmen on whose conscience are millions of tortured Soviet people.

"Fascism is not compatible with human dignity. The world must be freed from fascism. German soil, too, must be cleared of it."

Link-Up of Yanks, Russian Will Not End European War

PARIS, April 22—(AP). The junction of the American and Russian armies in the heart of Germany will not mean the end of the war in Europe but on the contrary there may be much more bitter fighting and heavy casualties, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff, told war correspondents at Supreme headquarters yesterday.

Gen. Smith said that as great as the victory on the Western front has been it would be disastrous to the war effort to represent the junction as the final defeat of the Germans. They are still resisting fanatically and retiring into their so-called national redoubt where they will have to be exterminated—and this, he said, will take time and cost lives.

Will Not Sacrifice Lives

The American officer said General Eisenhower would clean the Hitlerites up as soon as he can but that he had no intention of throwing away the lives of his men needlessly.

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Smith outlined the entire European campaign and said that of all the famous campaigns in history it came the closest to following the original pattern laid out by the commander who planned it. With but one small exception—failure of the Germans to put up as strong a defense of the plain before Cologne—the battle for Germany, Smith said, was carried out exactly as General Eisenhower originally planned it.

Gen. Smith said Eisenhower was conducting the campaign on a strictly military plane and his liaison with the Russians is limited to military matters. All political aspects are being handled by the leaders of the Allied governments.

The chief of staff made this remark as reports were widespread that an agreement between the Western Allies and Moscow as to what parts of Germany each will occupy was affecting military operations and was responsible for the stopping of the Americans on the Elbe river line.

Two of Eisenhower's decisions during the course of the Allied campaign in Germany were vital, Smith said.

The Supreme Commander, he said, decided to occupy all the western bank of the Rhine between Wesel and Coblenz before fully exploiting the First Army's Remagen bridgehead. His other decision was to send Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army south across the Moselle instead of directly across the Rhine.

Both times, Smith said, the Germans miscalculated Eisenhower's strategy.

"The Remagen bridge didn't last long," he said. But while it lasted it was worth its weight in gold."

Eisenhower's directive, his deputy said, was to strike into the heart of Germany, and he added that "Germany has two hearts—one, Berlin, and two, the Ruhr."

Strangles Ruhr First

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Eisenhower decided to strangle the Ruhr first, with a double envelopment, and then march toward Berlin.

"It is the ideal of every military commander to execute a double envelopment of this kind," Smith said. "Nobody ever expected to do it. And now it has been done."

NO. 1 ANTI-JEW ESCAPES YANKS

Julius Streicher Flees Nuernberg To Fortress Area

Nuernberg, Germany, April 22 (AP)—Julius Streicher, the Nazis' No. 1 anti-Semite, publisher of the anti-Jewish *Der Stuermer* and until about 1938 the official Nazi leader of Franconia, fled from Nuernberg a day of two before the Americans moved in. Streicher presumably fled to the Berchtesgaden area, military government officials said.

His successor, Karl Holz, committed suicide after first shooting and killing Nuernberg's Mayor, Willi Liebl.

Lieut. Martin Van Brauman, Amarillo, Texas, the Allied Military Government's safety and public relations officer of Nuernberg, gave me this information.

Successor Kills Mayor

"Various sources we contacted all agreed Streicher scrammed, and that Holz shot Liebl and then himself," Van Braumen said. "Holz and Liebl were in a tunnel running from the City Hall to the castle. Just what happened between the two is not clear, but probably they indulged in recriminations.

"It's possible Liebl counseled surrender of the city. At any rate, Holz evidently killed Liebl, then committed suicide."

Streicher always regarded Nuernberg as having been personally won by himself for Nazism. While other Nazi regional bosses merely called themselves *gauleiter* or mayor of the region, Streicher assumed the title of *Frankenführer* or leader of Franconians, the North Bavarians.

He strutted about the town dressed in high boots and brown uniform, whip in hand, bulletlike bald head bare.

His debaucheries and thefts of winter relief funds became such a scandal that even Hitler could not defend and keep this early follower of his who every year carried the bloodstained Nazi flag of the 1923 beer cellar *putsch* in the annual Munich memorial parade. He was always directly ahead of Hitler on these occasions.

So Hitler paid him off by presenting him with a beautiful farm outside Nuernberg. He permitted his name to continue on the masthead of *Der Stuermer* as its publisher.

Streicher employed a slightly patronizing air toward Hitler, which irritated the Führer, especially when foreigners were around. In 1935 when Hitler invited a group of foreign correspondents to Nuernberg for lunch during a party rally, Streicher stood beside him as he looked at the heiling, ecstatic crowds below.

Streicher placed his hand condescendingly on Hitler's shoulder, saying, "Mein Führer, remember how you thought it was hopeless to try to win Nuernbergers over to Nazism? Buf we did it, all the same, didn't we?"

Hitler, visibly nettled, walked away.

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GERMAN NAVY BASE ON NORTH SEA WON

Admiral, Staff and 500 Women Sailors Seized—Complete Circus Also Is Captured

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY in Germany, April 22 (AP)—The German North Sea naval district headquarters of Buxtehude was surrendered to the British Eleventh Armored Division today by the commandant admiral.

Besides the admiral, Siegfried Engel, and his staff and the elaborate buildings and barracks at the base, the division also took about 500 German women naval personnel—dressed in bell-bottom trousers and navy blue coats—plus as many or more enemy ratings.

The enemy "Wrens" or "Waves" [illegible] variety, as well as something of a problem, to the already-varied prisoner catch of the Eleventh Armored Division.

In the last few days the division has taken two confessed "werewolves": a German colonel who arrived behind a group of liberated British prisoners, and Major von Cramm, said to be the brother of the tennis star, Baron Gottfried von Cramm. Major von Cramm, formerly a Luftwaffe pilot but grounded and put in command of a miscellaneous battle group below Harburg, surrendered promptly.

Eastward, Eleventh Armored forces also have been picking up a curious assortment. Their latest prisoners included a circus in working order—except for two bears that had been wounded. Two elephants were unhurt.

The Eleventh also welcomed back to British lines a staff sergeant of the Second North African Division who had been captured at Tobruk. He had been detailed by the Germans to handle welfare, including Red Cross parcels, for British prisoners and had a truck in which to move about. Two days ago he left Berlin, drove to Hamburg, and crossed the Elbe, running into British lines.

The staff sergeant was unable to supply even an inkling as to the whereabouts of the top Nazis, but he did say the bomb damage to Berlin was "illusory" and that the Germans had rebuilt a large part of the city inside the ruins—wreckage that is now camouflaged for emergency reconstruction underneath.

Prisoners and civilians are bringing in the usual crop of rumors. One that could not be confirmed now was that the Nazi party leader at Hamburg named Kaufman had been shot on the personal orders of Heinrich Himmler because he had told the Gestapo chieftain that he was unable to be responsible for the behavior of the population in event of an attack by the British. Hamburg has been the center of what anti-Nazi sentiment there was in Germany.

Ahead of the British lies a prison camp north of Zeven and word received from a French colonel, senior officer among the prisoners, said that conditions were bad, with many prisoners sick and the problem complicated by the assignment recently of 8,000 political captives to the camp.

At the same time negotiations were completed for the safe conduct through the lines for 400 British prisoners of the Germans caught in an enemy pocket under attack north of Bilsen.

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FIVE YANKS WIN CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

NUERNBERG, Germany, April 22 (AP) The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded today to five heroes of the Third division by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the U. S. Seventh army.

It was the third ceremony of its kind in as many days, and probably the first in which five men received the nation's highest decoration. It took place in the debris-ringed Adolf Hitler platz.

The men honored were Lt. Col. Keith L. Ware, Glendale, Calif.; Tech. Sgt. Russell Dunham, Wood River, Ill.; Lt. John J. Tominic, Lincoln, Neb.; Sgt. Lucian Adams, Port Arthur, Tex.; Pfc. Wilbur N. Ross, Strunk, Ky.

Dunham captured three German machine guns and a mortar, killed nine Germans, wounded two and took two prisoners, although he himself was wounded in the back by a sniper, in action near Colmar late in December. He was captured on Jan. 23, but shot his way out with a small pistol he had concealed and three days later made his way back to his outfit across rugged, snow-covered terrain.

Ware, commander of the 15th regiment, led a charge up Hill 216 near Sigolsheim in the Colmar fighting. Two hundred SS troops entrenched there were holding up an advance. Ware said, "I'm going up the hill. Who's going with me?" Ten men followed him.

Only Ware and Capt. Merlin O. Stokes, of Deep River, Iowa, reached the top. The Colonel killed five of the enemy, and captured more than 40 more. The rest fled. He was wounded in the hand.

Tominic was decorated for heroism near Vesoul, France, last Oct. 21. His platoon was attacking ahead of tanks and he was walking down a road leading one Sherman tank.

A German anti-tank gun scored a direct hit on the tank and the crew abandoned it. Tominic noticed the vehicle still moving and crawled on to man a machine gun and spray enemy positions. A second anti-tank shot then struck, passing through Tominic's shoulder. He dropped off and the driverless tank lumbered into the middle of enemy positions and exploded.

Tominic took 30 prisoners, and a few minutes later went into Vesoul and captured 30 more. Then he had his wound tended.

Adams destroyed several German machine-pistol positions and seized an American .50-caliber machinegun which the enemy was using against the Third division in the Vosges west of St. Die last October. His bravery broke up the German counter-attack.

Ross killed 58 Germans and wounded 10 last Nov. 30. He was alone with a machine gun in a fox hole in front of riflemen.

The Kentuckian was credited with holding off nine consecutive counter-attacks by Germany infantry.

His outfit had lost 55 out of 80 men. But he clung to his position even after he had run out of ammunition. He encouraged the riflemen with the shout, "they'll send up more."

The Germans' last assault carried to within four yaards of his position and the enemy tossed hand grenades at him. More ammunition arrived, however, and he and eight remaining riflemen dispersed the Germans.

He refused to leave after his harrowing experience, staying in the lines 24 hours on guard duty.

Drinking Bout Kills Freed Men

LEIPZIG, April 22 (AP).—Twenty-six liberated Russian or Polish workers died and 150 others were taken to hospitals in critical condition after a drinking celebration in the Leipzig railway yards. They broke into an unguarded box car and drained many bottles of an unidentified liquid which American authorities believe was denatured alcohol.

Rumors Flood Ninth Army

EAST OF THE ELBE RIVER in Germany, April 22 (AP)—The western front has gone Russian wacky, seeing Marshal Stalin's troops around every bend, hearing strange voices on the air and developing rumors twenty to the minute.

The meeting of the Russian and American armies depends on the Russians, because the American armies are staying where they are for the moment at least.

Sitting in the front lines of their bridgehead over the Elbe, American GI's could hear Russian tankmen shouting to one another over Army radio jeeps. Each unit had a Russian translator hurriedly combed from the ranks or nearby Russian prisoner of war camps.

Several attempts were made by the Eighty-third Infantry Division to get in touch with these Russian forces by radio to ascertain their positions. One of these efforts resulted in a false alarm that the Russians were in Eighty-third territory. One of two regiments had Russian officers, released from prisoner of war camps, calling Red Army units from field sets. One heard the other and each thought he had made contact with the Russian Army and so reported. There was considerable excitement at headquarters until it was discovered they had been talking to one another.

Eight Congressmen Inspect Prison Camp At Buchenwald

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By DON WHITEHEAD

Buchenwald Prison, Germany, April 22 (AP)—Eight American congressmen walked among the horrors of Buchenwald prison today and got eyewitness proof of a Nazi world in which human life was not worth that of an animal.

They came at the personal invitation of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who wanted them to see for themselves this village where decency was torn aside and men died like beasts in one of Germany's worst butcher shops.

"Barbarism At Its Worst"

"This is barbarism at its worst," said Representative Gordon Canfield (R., N.J.), "and it is a bad commentary on civilization. General Eisenhower has presented proof of the atrocities. This bears out everything he or anyone else has said."

With Canfield were Representatives Carter Manasco (D., Ala.), Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), Earl Wilson (R., Ind), Albert Rains (D., Ala.), Eugene Worley (D., Texas), Marion T. Bennet (R., Mo.) and Francis E Walter (D., Pa.).

They were in England on various missions when they received the invitation from Eisenhower to make a special trip to Buchenwald.

"This is the most horrible thing that anyone could conceive," said Manasco.

Bodies Stacked Like Cordwood

Jackson said: "We had atrocity stories from the last war which were not verified, but now we have seen them with our own eyes and they are the most sordid I have ever imagined."

That is the reaction of everyone who goes through this camp of horrors—a camp where emanciated bodies still are stacked like cordwood, where bodies were shoved into furnaces and burned, where men were hung on spikes like sides of beef until they died, and where thin, emaciated children look at you from great lifeless eyes because they remembered nothing but prison life.

The Americans liberated 21,000 prisoners in Buchenwald eleven days ago and conditions have improved considerably since then, but there is no way to erase this tragedy as long as the shambles of humanity who were the prisoners wander about the place waiting until somebody takes them home.

Visited By Hundreds Daily

Hundreds of Americans, British—and German civilians from the near-by town of Weimar—visit the camp daily to see the living dead and be convinced that the report of Nazi atrocities is not just propaganda.

Behind one building was the most gruesome sight I have ever seen—bodies piled up on each other like logs ready for mass burial. They were pitifully thin and wasted, with the skin tight over bones and purple faces contorted into expressions of suffering. They simply starved to death.

Beside this stack of 40 bodies was a truck with some 60 naked dead. Their bodies with names and prison numbers tattooed on the arms were like something out of a nightmare.

Bones In Crematory Ashes

In the courtyard near by was a pile of ashes and bits of bone—the remains of the dead burned in the twelve-furnace crematory. In the furnace grates lay blackened portions of skulls, and in one was a body which the fire had not entirely consumed.

Below the furnaces was a room from which the prisoners said none of their number ever emerged alive. Along the walls were hooks like those in a butcher shop. Bodies—and the prisoners said some that still had life—were hung there until the furnaces were

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ready.

Yet somehow the dead were not as pitiful as those hulks of men and boys walking about the place. There was death in their eyes, but they still moved and talked—Zombies created by the Nazis.

Whenever a vehicle stopped these people crowded around it, staring with vacant eyes.

800 Children In Barracks

In one barracks which had housed Nazi SS troops, the American camp commandant, Major L. C. Schmuhl, of Michigan City, Ind., had put 800 children, most of whom had been evacuated from the dread Oswiecim camp in Poland by the Germans.

The youngest of them was a boy who had spent four of his eight years as a prisoner of the Nazis. He remembers nothing but prison life. He has no recollection of his father or mother or any life except that within Buchenwald.

There was another 9-year-old who had been a prisoner for three years. He has the face of a 16-year-old. One of the boys was bald and gray; his eyes were those of an old man.

None Know About Families

Most of them are Polish Jews who were brought to Buchenwald to work. None of them knew what had become of their families. Some had a faint remembrance of their mothers and fathers.

For months their daily diet had been a piece of bread, a small bit of margarine and a liter (about 34 ounces) of thin soup.

Their arms were thin and emaciated and there was the look of starvation in all their faces.

But now they are getting milk, bread, soup, butter, jam, honey, sugar, eggs, chocolate, peas—food captured from the German Army and now being used to feed Buchenwald's thousands.

Effect Hard To Predict

"It's hard to say how the treatment will affect these boys," said Col. Williams E. Williams, of Austin, Texas, who is directing the medical care of the prisoners.

"Perhaps the worst part is they have just lost that part of their childhood which plays such an important part in a normal being.

"Just think of your own childhood and know that they have been deprived of that."

The Americans are caring for some 5,000 patients suffering from typhoid, typhus, dysentery, tuberculosis and malnutrition.

Attended By 15 Doctors

"Most of the illness can be traced to malnutrition," said Williams, who has fifteen doctors treating the patients. "These people simply were being starved to death. When they worked they did not get enough food to produce the energy to stay alive."

The biggest job of the American authorities is feeding and sanitation. Of the 5,000 ill, Williams estimated that 90 per cent can be saved by proper diet, blood transfusions, glucose and saline injections. Since January 1 an estimated 15,000 prisoners died in Buchenwald, principally from starvation.

When the Americans took over the camp the death rate was about 100 per day, but now it has dropped to less than 30 a day.

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BROOKLYNITE IN LEIPZIG

Civilian Jailed by Germans Set Free by Former Neighbor

LEIPZIG, Germany, April 22 (AP)—When American troops of the Sixty-ninth Division rolled into Leipzig, Giovanni Rovere of 1668 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., a civilian jailed by the Germans, shouldered his way through Russian prisoners crowded at a window and shouted, "Any guys from Brooklyn?"

Sgt. Eric Weil, a former Brooklynite whose home is in Westwood, N. J., shouted back that he was from Brooklyn.

"Well, for Pete's sake," Rovere yelled, "get me out of here."

Conditions in the jail became tense as the Russian prisoners started a riot. Rovere's heart sank when a Nazi captain appeared at the door and called for the fellow who spoke English. Then Rovere noticed that there was a pistol in the German's back—and that the pistol was held by Sergeant Weil.

French Boy Scouts Hold Celebration

Paris, April 22 (AP)—About 35,000 Boy Scouts from Paris and vicinity held their first St. George's Day celebration today since the Germans banned the organization five years ago.

For more than two hours the parade was reviewed by Lady Baden-Powell, widow of the founder of the movement. With her were representatives of scouts from Poland, Denmark, Greece and Belgium.

The United States was not represented officially, but hundreds of GI's who had been scouts before joining the Army mingled with the crowds.

STARVED YANK SOLDIERS LIBERATED FROM NAZIS

WITH THE U. S. 90TH DIVISION, April 22—(AP) Freedom arrived just ahead of death from starvation for a number of American soldiers in a German hospital overrun by the 90th division.

Forty-seven American Doughboys, captured in the Belgian breakthrough last December, were liberated yesterday by the 90th. All of them were suffering from acute malnutrition, overwork and frequent beatings administered by the Germans who had worked them in a rock quarry.

Fifteen of the 47 were wasted away to little more than living skeletons. All of the men were crawling with lice; some still bore livid welts and infected sores from the beating by German civilian and military guards.

Body May Be U. S. Organist's

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—Police disclosed today that a body believed to be that of Lawrence Whipp, American organist and choirmaster of the American (Episcopal) Cathedral of the Holy Trinity here, had been recovered on Friday from the Seine River. Mr. Whipp, an organist in Denver, Col., before he came here twenty-three years ago, had been missing since Feb. 2. He was interned by the Germans after the United States had entered the war.

Snowstorms Hit West Front

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—American doughboys of the Third, Seventh and Ninth Armies — widely separated in eastern, northern and southwestern Germany — ran into the same sort of spring weather today: snowstorms.

VON PAPEN PERMITTED HIMSELF BE CAPTURED

PARIS, April 22—(AP) Franz Von Papen let himself be captured in the Ruhr pocket, not because the Nazis had entrusted him with a peace mission, but because he thought the Allies might send him on a peace mission to the Nazis.

This conclusion has been reached by Allied officers, including Russians, who questioned the wily diplomat, it was learned tonight.

Von Papen's services have been declined and he is still under guard in a house in Rheims.

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Rescued Prisoner Surprises Paris With Attire And Arms

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Paris, April 22 (AP)—Even the almost shock-proof Parisians gaped as 21-year-old George Wilson, Easton, Pa., stepped out of a train bringing liberated prisoners from Germany today.

He wore a thick gray fur coat, a bright blue shirt and a brighter yellow tie. Six German swords hung from his arm, clashing and clanging with every step. A heavy German pistol was stuck in his belt beside a metal badge marked "Stalag 2A," the number of a prison camp near Zwickau.

Caught In Nazi Breakthrough

"Are you a prisoner?" an astonished observer asked him in French.

"Nope," answered Wilson in Pennsylvania American. "But I was."

He was caught in the German breakthrough last December and spent the next four months at Zwickau, rebuilding German railroads and progressively starving, until a week ago when the American tanks approached. The Germans fled.

The erstwhile prisoners "took over the town," Wilson said.

"First we unlocked the barracks, freeing about 150 Frenchwomen. They asked us for shoes, so we scoured the town and got shoes. The rest of us wanted food and schnapps. We got that too."

Garb Almost Cost Rescue

The fur coat and snappy haberdashery which Wilson also collected almost kept him in Germany, he said.

"We saw an American transport plane land in a near-by airfield and ran toward it. I guess we did look a little strange. One of the boys was wearing a nice shiny top hat. Anyway, they pulled their guns and wouldn't let us come near until they heard our voices."

With Wilson was Jack W. Marlar, Los Angeles, Cal., who was shot down over Germany last week and had only four days of captivity. Marlar said 500 Germans tried to surrender to him as the Americans approached.

BRITISH 2 MILES FROM FERRARA

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American 5th Army Closing Upon Modena

NORTHERD

Howard M. Norton says Yanks heading for Milan feel homestretch parade is here.... *Page 3*

Rome, April 22 (AP)—Allied armor in headlong pursuit of badly disorganized Nazi forces fleeing toward the Po River from Bologna today were within 2 miles of Ferrara and closing in on Modena.

Ferrera, important objective of the British 8th Army, is 30 miles northeast of Bologna, while Modena is 22 miles northwest of that fallen Nazi bastion on the edge of the Po Valley.

A partial news blackout was imposed on the progress of the Allied forces, with the names of towns overrun in the chase being withheld temporarily.

Secchia Bridges Seized

The 5th Army, driving toward Modena, important highway town, reported "fairly strong enemy rearguard resistance."

American and South African troops were reported to have seized two bridges acros the Secchia River intact. The Secchia flows about a mile west of Modena northward into the Po, indicating Allied troops possibly were planning to outflank the city.

Earlier the same units were reported to have crossed the Panaro River in several places. Northwest of Bologna the Panaro flows roughly parallel to and within 3 to 5 miles east of Secchia. Then it swings eastward and flows into the Po about 12 miles northwest of Ferrara.

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Castelfranco Captured

Associated Press War Correspondent Maurice Moron, who rode over the wide battle area in a bomber piloted by Capt. William Dotson of San Antonio, Texas, reported the roads were choked with fleeing German troops and vehicles.

The only town specifically mentioned as having fallen to troops under Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott was Castelfranco, 7 miles southeast of Modena.

With the 8th Army only 2 miles from Ferrara the Allies were only 5 miles from the Po River.

Ferry Sites Attacked

Another 8th Army force moved on to the banks of the Po di Volano River, at Sabbioncello, 10 miles due east of Ferrara, and at Finale di Reno, 3 miles southeast of Sabbioncello.

Allied air headquarters said the full force of the Allied Tactical Air Forces had been "turned loose on German forces retreating across the Po Valley, with devastating results."

Thirteen pontoon bridges and ferry sites along the Po were attacked in addition to day-long assaults on enemy transport.

Many Prisoners Taken

Airmen reported long columns of German transport and marching troops jamming the roads leading northward as the Nazi command strove frantically to get battered remnants of their armies back behind the Po River.

Great numbers of prisoners were taken as the British 8th and Allied 5th armies ground up fleeing Nazis in what Gen. Mark W. Clark, Allied ground commander, termed "beginning of the final victory in Italy."

Many hundreds of Allied warplanes bombed and strafed the retreating Germans throughout yesterday, last night and today, taking a terrific toll of men and matériel. Preliminary reports showed at least 425 enemy vehicles destroyed or damaged by United States 12th Air Force Thunderbolts yesterday alone. At least another hundred were wrecked early today. B-25's struck at Po River pontoon bridges, and concentrations of vehicles waiting to cross.

Nazi Casualties Heavy

Other 8th Army units cracked the enemy's defense line behind the Idice River, and captured Mezzolara and Granarolo Dell Emilia, respectively, 12 and 6 miles northeast of Bologna.

The mounting toll by Allied air forces supported the general hope in Italy that a substantial portion of the German forces would be destroyed south of the Po. These losses may doom in advance whatever hopes the Germans might have for a prolonged stand on the other side of the Po.

No Luftwaffe Protection

Headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force quoted a German prisoner as saying aerial attacks were causing extremely heavy casualties among the Nazis and that the commanding general of an infantry division had been wounded and many of his staff killed or wounded when Allied planes bombed his command post near the 8th Army front.

An officer at 15th Army Group headquarters said if the enemy attempted to make a stand at the Po the Germans would be exposed to merciless attacks by Allied planes with no protection at all from a defeated *Luftwaffe*.

When the spring offensive began, the Germans had sixteen divisions in the front lines. But during the last fortnight practically all their reserves have been committed. Air assault had left no main rail lines intact in northern Italy and no Po River bridges still standing.

At least two German divisions, including a picked unit of mountain fighters, were reported destroyed in the fighting prior to the fall of Bologna, which shattered the German's major defense line along the southern edge of the Po plain at the foot of the Apennines.

Students Demonstrate For Trieste "Italianity"

Rome, April 22 (AP)—A government communiqué said today that several thousand students paraded at Palerno yesterday in a demonstration for the "Italianity" of Trieste.

The crowd also stormed the headquarters of the Sicilian Separatist Movement, hoisting Italian flags, the communiqué reported.

Italian Spies Hanged

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 22 (AP).—Five civilians who were spies for the Germans during the occupation of Bologna were hanged today by Italian patriots from the crossbeam over the front door of the city's bomb-wrecked major hospital.

The spies were executed while military and civilian government officials attacked the problem of getting the refugee-swollen city running as close to normal as possible and as the local Committee of National Liberation underground assured military government officials that such reprisals would be curbed.

Bologna's new government formally took office today, with Giuseppe Dozza, a Communist elected by the Committee of National Liberation yesterday, ushered in as Mayor.

POLISH-SOVIET ACCORD SOLID

Stalin Hails Moscow-Warsaw 20-Year Friendship Pact

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Moscow, April 22 (AP)—Signature of a twenty-year treaty of friendship, mutual aid and postwar collaboration by the Soviet Union with the Warsaw Polish Provisional Government marks the binding of three Slav governments to Moscow in a solid accord.

After signing the pact last night in the Kremlin, Marshal Stalin hailed it as of "great historical significance" and declared, "now it is possible to say with assurance that German aggression has been checked from the east."

The treaty gives the rapidly expanding Polish Provisional Government new prestige.

Stay Bond Helped

[The Polish Warsaw Government is not recognized by Britain and the United States, which nations denied a Soviet request for representation of that regime at the San Francisco world security conference opening Wednesday Negotiations are in progress in Washington seeking to establish a broader united Polish Government along lines set forth in the Yalta agreement among the three big powers.]

The newest of the Soviet pacts, signed for the Poles by Prime Minister Eduard Osubka Morawski, does not differ in any major respect from the treaties which Russia signed earlier with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Both these countries, like Russia, have recognized the provisional Government as the government of Poland, a fact which strengthens the bond between the four Slav governments.

Stalin Makes Long Talk

Stalin gave an indication of the importance he attached to the treaty by a lengthy speech overflowing with praise. He called it "a guaranty of the independence of a new democratic Poland."

It meant, he said, "a liquidation of the old destructive political play (by Poland) between Germany and the Soviet Union and replaces it with a policy of alliance and friendship between Poland, her eastern neighbor."

He added:

"Now it is possible to say with assurance that German aggression is checked from the east. Undoubtedly this barrier on the east will be supplemented by a barrier from the west, that is by an alliance of our countries with our allies on the west. Then it may boldly be stated that German aggression will be restrained and will not be easily loosed.

Treaty To Run 20 Years

"For this reason," Stalin concluded, "I do not doubt that our allies in the west will hail this treaty."

The treaty runs for twenty years and is automatically renewed for five-year periods indefinitely after that unless officially denounced by one party a year before a date of expiration.

The preamble states as its first aims, "to wage war jointly against the German invaders to complete and final victory" and "to consolidate the basic change in the history of Soviet-Polish relations into the friendly allied co-operation which has been formed between the U.S.S.R. and Poland in the course of the joint war against German imperialism.

Main Points In Treaty

Among the points in the treaty are:

1. "Continue the struggle against Germany in common with the United Nations until final victory."

2. "Maintenance and strengthening in wartime and after the war of a firm and permanent friendship" between Russia and Poland.

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3. Postwar use by both parties of "all measures at their disposal for elimination of the threat of repeated aggression on the part of Germany," including participation "in all international activities directed toward the insurance of peace and security."

"The high contracting parties declare that the present treaty will be implemented in conformity with international principles in the acceptance of which they have participated."

4. "Should one of the high contracting parties be drawn in the postwar period into military operations against Germany in the event of Germany's renewing her aggressive policy, or against any state acting in concert with Germany, directly or in any other way, the other high contracting party will immediately render . . . military and other assistance and support with all the means at its disposal."

5. "Not to conclude without mutual agreement an armistice or peace treaty" with Germany "encroaching or likely to encroach on the independent territorial integrity and security of each."

6. "Not to conclude any alliance or to participate in a coalition directed against the other high contracting party."

7. Postwar mutual action "in a spirit of friendship further to strengthen and develop the economic and cultural ties between both countries" and to aid in economic reconstruction.

Presumably in connection with the last point, the official Government newspaper *Izvestia* disclosed yesterday that "the Soviet state has sent the Warsaw population 600,000 tons of provisions, several thousand automobiles and other goods. It has accepted full participation in rebuilding the Polish capital by taking upon itself one half of the necessary expenses."

Truman "Disperses" Hopes Of Hitlerites

Moscow, April 22 (AP)—*Pravda's* international commentator today declared President Truman "has dispersed the useless hopes of the Hitlerite brigands" that the death of President Roosevelt would bring some change in the policies of the United States.

The commentator applauded Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, of the United States 3d Army, for forcing local German populations to view the scenes in freed German prison camps.

Leningrad Battery Shells Berlin

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP) — The honor of firing the first Russian shell into Berlin went to Maj. Leonid Garkun's Leningrad Battery, which for two years helped to stand off the German siege of Russia's second city, it was revealed tonight. The battery had been one of the Red Army's crack artillery units in the battles of Stalingrad, Moscow, Voronezh and Warsaw.

Link Near in Dresden Area

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP)—Russian and American patrols apparently were but fifteen or twenty miles apart in the Dresden-Leipzig area today.

Fighting in Copenhagen

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (UP).—Reliable underground reports reaching Stockholm via Malmoe said tonight that Hungarian and German troops clashed at several places in Copenhagen this morning. Similar fighting was reported in other Danish cities.

Berlin Telephones Disrupted

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 22 (AP)—Telephone and telegraph communication between Sweden and Germany was virtually broken off at 6:50 A. M. today. Berlin was isolated, but state calls and telegrams still reached Hamburg.

Hitler's Paper Plant Reported Destroyed

Stockholm, April 22 (AP) — The building housing Adolf Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter* was burned to the ground Friday night, the German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau reported from Berlin today. The agency said carelessness by workers using a welding machine was blamed.

The plant was located in the Berlin newspaper quarter around the Zimmerstrasse.

Sweden Loses Contact With Envoy in Berlin

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 22—The Swedish Foreign Office announced today it had lost contact with its Minister in Berlin, Arvid G. Richert.

The Swedish Legation's first secretary and attaché were expected to remain in Berlin to await the Allied occupation, but the Foreign Office declared "the situation in Germany is now so liquid it is impossible to tell where the officials are."

The Swedish Consulate General in Hamburg is being closed.

5 Danes Die Battling Nazis In Copenhagen

Stockholm, *Monday*, April 23 (AP). Five Danes were killed, ten were wounded and a "considerable" number of Germans became casualties in a skirmish in Copenhagen early Sunday when Danish patriots tried to take a cannon out of a German barracks, Swedish dispatches from Malmo said today.

Several detachments of Austrians housed in the barracks were said to have mutinied and supported the Danes.

Commander Quits Hamburg

Malmo, Sweden, April 22 (AP)—Field Marshal Ernst Busch, commander in chief in northern Germany, has moved his headquarters from threatened Hamburg to the little town of Ploen, 20 miles southeast of Kiel, a reliable informant who arrived here from Luebeck said today.

B-29'S STRIKE KYUSHU AGAIN

DOHERTY

Americans Hit There Fourth Time In Five Days

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Guam, *Monday*, April 23 (AP)—Striking for the fourth time in five days at vital airfields in southern Japan, United States Superfortresses hit Kyushu Island yesterday Tokyo reported fighter-plane sweeps over Nippon's main Honshu Island.

The B-29 attack, made by possibly 150 planes, was directed at five Kyushu airfields less than 24 hours after a force of around 300 Superfortresses had hit nine of the island's airdromes.

Japs Claim "Light" Damage

A 20th Air Force communiqué at Washington said the latest B-29 mission hit new targets, "important airfields" at Miyazaki and Tomitaka, on the southernmost of the home islands. All planes returned safely after encountering slight fighter opposition and moderate antiaircraft fire.

Tokyo said about 40 American fighter planes from Iwo Jima bases bombed and strafed the Tokai area, which includes the oft-bombed industrial city of Nagoya, on Honshu northeast of Kyushu. There was no American confirmation.

The Japanese broadcasts also told of the Kyushu attack, saying "about 100" B-29's with about 30 carrier fighters had hit the island's airfields in a three-hour attack.

All B-29's Return Safely

Tokyo said all raids resulted in only "light" damage to military installations, but a section of a city bordering one Kyushu field was burned.

Seventy of the Superfortresses carried out the attacks on air installations in southern Kyushu on the Osumi and Satuma peninsulas, while 30 hit the Oita sector on the northeast coast of the island, Tokyo said.

The Saturday Kyushu raid was declared successful by Superfortress crewmen. All the B-29's returned safely. About 100 Japanese fighters were sighted, but only a few pressed an attack, the flyers said.

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Doughboys Kill 11,738, Seize 27 Japs In Bitter Fighting on Southern Okinawa

ERICKSON

Desperate Defenders Hold Americans to Slight Gains, Nimitz Says.

GUAM, Monday, April 23—(AP) Doughboys of the 24th Army corps have killed 11,738 Japanese and captured 27 on southern Okinawa alone, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today. This excludes Japanese killed by the Marines on northern Okinawa.

In an action-packed communique, Nimitz also reported:

Desperate Japanese defenders held the 27th, 77th and 96th Infantry division to no gains through Sunday as heavy artillery, naval and air bombardment continued all along the southern front.

Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps occupied Taka island east of Okinawa and seized half of Sesoko island, one mile west of Motobu peninsula, yesterday.

Carrier aircraft swept the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, Saturday and Sunday, and Amami and other northern Ryukyus islands Wednesday through Friday, destroying 26 Japanese planes and heavily damaging Amami airfield installations.

Army Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima heavily raided Suzuka airfield, 32 miles southwest of Nagoya on Honshu island, Sunday. They destroyed 26 Japanese planes and damaged 21; exploded a 6,000 to 8,000 ton ship in Ise bay south of Nagoya, sank two small oilers and one small tanker, and damaged one small coastal vessel.

Yanks on Iwo, secured March 16, killed 60 Japanese and captured 61 in a 24-hour period ending at 6 p. m., Friday. This increased Japanese casualties on Iwo from the American invasion on Feb. 19 through Friday to 23,049 killed and 850 captured.

Nimitz corrected his Saturday communique to eliminate LST (Landing Ship, Tank) No. 477 from the list of those sunk by enemy action in the far western Pacific between March 18 and April 18. This reduced the total U. S. losses for that period to 14.

Nimitz's report that Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th corps troops have killed 11,738 Japanese since their Okinawa landings April 1 indicates that many more than 15,000 of the enemy have been killed in Ryukyus amphibious operations. This figure did not include Japanese killed on any of the nine Kerama islands or Ie Shima, all captured by the 77th Army division, or any of the enemy slain by the 1st and 6th Marine divisions as they captured Motobu peninsula and the northern half of Okinawa.

Earlier, Nimitz said 736 Nipponese were killed in the first two days of fighting on Ie Shima, which was captured Friday.

American casualties in the Okinawa land fighting, through Wednesday, were 3,195, of whom 478 were killed, 2,457 wounded and 260 missing. These included all land units.

Hodge's corps—the 27th, 77th and 96th infantry divisions — carried their all-out offensive against the Japanese's fortified positions on southern Okinawa through the fourth day but were unable to force any substantial changes in the front. They were supported by field artillery, naval bombardment and aerial bombing, rocketing and strafing.

The Mustang attack on the Suzuka naval air base made by fighter pilots of Brig. Gen. Ernest (Mickey) Moore's 7th Army fighter command was their second fighter sweep on Honshu in three days. They attacked the big Atsugi air base near Tokyo Friday.

The carrier sweep against Amami was designed to re-neutralize airfields from which the Japanese could attack the American Okinawa forces and to intercept warplanes winging south from Japan proper as replacements.

The enemy's Sunday afternoon attack on the U. S. Okinawa forces was his first in any strength since April 16. In the past week, B-29s, Mustangs and carrier planes heavily attacked airfields from the northern Ryukyus to Kyushu and Tokyo from which aerial strikes might have been launched.

The American flag flew from the top of Iegusugu peak on Ie island, signalizing the end of a short but stiff fight for that 10-square-mile chunk of the Ryukyus just off Okinawa's west-central coast.

Ie was invaded Monday by Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th (Statue of Liberty) division, primarily for its four-strip airfield, which has been put in use by American planes. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday that Ie was "now in our possession." There still was mopping up to finish.

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2 PUPPET RULERS SEIZED ON LUZON

Collaborationists Captured by Yanks in Sweep Toward Baguio.

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MANILA, Monday, April 23—(AP) Two additional cabinet members and accused collaborationists of the fallen Japanese dominated Philippine puppet government have been captured near Baguio, besieged Commonwealth Summer capital on northern Luzon.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communique today the cabinet members were Claro M. Recto, minister of foreign affairs, and Rafael Alunan, minister of agriculture and commerce.

Four Captured Last Week

Four members of the cabinet were captured last week as Yanks of the 33rd division closed in on Baguio. They were Jose Yulo, chief justice of the Supreme court; Antonio De Las Alas, minister of finance; Teofilo Sison, minister of the interior, and Quentin Paredes, minister of justice.

All are to be confined for the duration as a matter of military security and then turned over to the government of the Philippines for trial.

On Mindanao island, meantime, the 24th division continued its drive eastward toward Davao along the highway and the valley of the big Mindanao river, while bombers swept enemy concentrations and lines of communication.

Heavy bombers sank or damaged an 8,000-ton transport and four other vessels off Formosa and wrecked a 7,000-ton freighter-transport at Saigon, French Indo-China.

Rail installations in Indo-China were heavily pounded.

Bombers of all categories dropped 130 tons of bombs on northern Borneo at the cost of one plane lost to anti-aircraft fire. Targets included airdromes, oil producing areas and barracks.

MacArthur announced that Australian ground forces had killed an additional 1,214 Japanese troops on Bougainville, New Guinea and New Britain islands.

Close On Davao

In the lightly-opposed drive toward Davao, the Yanks captured Fort Pikit, 40-odd miles inland on the main trans-island highway, Saturday. This gave them control of a junction where a new feeder highway from the rich Cotabato valley of the south joins the main Davao road.

The Davao city limits were 42 miles away. The Japanese are expected to make a bitter stand at Davao. Some 50,000 Nipponese troops are estimated on the island, second largest of the Philippines.

On Central Luzon the 112nd regiment of the 32nd division counted its 1,000th dead Japanese in current cave fighting in the Santa Maria valley northeast of Manila. The Japanese were strongly dug in and fighting was slow.

The 32nd division, which also is fighting around Balete pass in the Caraballo mountains in the north, marked its third year overseas yesterday with another day of slow battling against Japanese holed up in caves.

The 25th division, meantime, wrested high ground south of Balete pass from the enemy in the most important recent development of the two-day drive to rid northern Luzon of Japanese.

Fifth Airforce fighters dropped 270 tons of explosives in support of these actions and that at Baguio, where a ridge at the northwestern outskirts was captured.

One British Ship Hit By Jap Suicide Plane

Aboard a British Pacific Fleet Carrier, Western Pacific, April 18 (AP)—*Delayed*—The British Pacific fleet task force came under attack by Japanese suicide planes early in its operations.

In three attempts to dive into the ships, the Nipponese planes hit one but missed two others almost by inches. In recent strikes, however, only a few Japanese bombers have managed to get by the British combat air patrol.

SAVED BY WASHING FACE

Colonel on Mindanao Merely Grazed by Sniper's Shot

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION on Mindanao, April 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Col. William J. Verbeck, commander of an infantry regiment, was the first American wounded on central Mindanao. He probably saved his life by washing his face.

Verbeck received his fourth wound of the war yesterday when a sniper fired at him in front of a regimental command post. The officer was bending over to wash his face. The bullet merely grazed his back, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. If he had been erect it might have been a different story. Colonel Verbeck, whose wife lives at 68 Montague Street, Brooklyn, was back at work today.

FLAG PUT ON IE PEAK BY 6 SHARPSHOOTERS

IE ISLAND, Ryukyus, April 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Six sharp-shooting infantrymen today fought their way foot by foot and cave by cave to the highest peak of Iegusugu pinnacle to raise the American flag and officially end organized resistance on this tiny island after six days of bitter fighting.

While troops of three infantry regiments of the Seventy-seventh (Statue of Liberty) Division completely encircled the base of the 557-foot pinnacle, the six began snaking their way toward the peak early this morning.

Old Glory was held in the hands of S/Sgt. Paul E. Szypka of Buffalo, N. Y.; Pfc. William McDonnell of Irvington, N. J., and Sgt. Vernon Fuquay of Greenville, Miss., of Company A.

As the hand-held banner waved for all to see, the other three men, Capt. Steven K. Smith, Hudson, N. Y.; Pfc. Josph M. Cotter of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Pfc. Joseph Giepr of Yonkers, N. Y., searched for a crevice to anchor the flag pole. They were unable to find a suitable hole in the solid rock. So when the three men were too tired to hold the flag longer, they brought it down and left a couple of men on guard while the others went back to get tools to dig a hole.

Later Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, commander of the division, was able to announce that Ie Island was secured and that the flag was waving from the pinnacle fortress.

Japanese Losses High In Drive On Chihkiang

Chungking, April 22 (AP)—Chinese forces counterattacking on the right flank of the Japanese driving toward the United States 14th Air Force base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, drove the enemy back and inflicted several hundred casualties, the high command said tonight.

The enemy's left flank also was pressed back near the Hunan-Kwangsi border in a 3-mile advance by other Chinese forces, the communiqué added.

Warplanes of the 14th Air Force aided the ground offensive, striking at Japanese troops and tank concentrations and inflicting heavy casualties and damage, an American communiqué said.

Hurley In Chungking After Trip To Washington

Chungking, April 22 (AP)—United States Ambassador Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley returned today after visiting Washington, London and Moscow, and was greeted at the airport by embassy staff members and Chinese officials headed by Gen. Chen Cheng, War Minister.

He may see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek within a few days. Hurley is expected to continue his efforts to settle differences between the Government and Chinese Communists.

It was widely believed that Hurley during his Moscow visit had discussed the Chinese Communist question, as well as Russia's policy toward Japan.

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Japanese Resistance Stiffens In Shan Hills

Calcutta, April 22 (AP)—Japanese resistance has stiffened in the Shan Hills and the enemy has brought up artillery on the road running east from Thazi in central Burma in attempts to stop the British advance, a southeast Asia communiqué said tonight.

British 14th Army troops have overcome resistance on Mount Popa, 30 miles south-southeast of Pakokku.

INDIA SEEKS PART IN AUTO INDUSTRY

NEW DELHI, India, April 22.—(AP) The Indian government announced today a policy of "taking over" development of major industries, such as automobile manufacture and steel production, if private capital is not available for that purpose.

The statement, by the government's planning and development department, came on the heels of an announcement that large American automobile concerns such as Chrysler and Studebaker were planning to establish plants in India. Ford and General Motors already have assembly plants in Bombay.

It was understood that the government planned to have a definite hand in the control of such industries through "representation on the board of management."

The government stated that after a period of consultation with provincial governments, it would be prepared to ask for necessary legislation to proceed with the plan.

It was pointed out that ordnance factories, public utilities and railways were already largely state-owned.

"Apart from these," the statement added, "basic industries of national importance such as aircraft, automobiles, and tractors, chemicals, iron and steel, prime movers, machine tools and electrical machinery industries may be nationalized."

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PORTUGAL DENOUNCES PACT

MADRID, April 22—(AP) Portugal has denounced its 1940 air agreement with Germany, it was learned here tonight, halting authorized German traffic with the Iberian peninsula.

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE CRES, CAPTURE HARBOR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Yugoslav radio reported last night that Yugoslav forces have captured "one of the main harbors in the Adriatic town of Susak" and "liberated" the Adriatic islands of Cres (Cherso) and Losinj (Lusin). The Federal Communications commission reported the broadcast.

The islands were described as Italian-occupied.

YANK IN PRISON CAMP TO GET MEDAL OF HONOR

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) There'll be a congressional medal of honor waiting for Staff Sergeant Thomas E. McCall once he gets out of a Nazi prison camp.

The 29-year-old Veedersburg, Ind. infantryman, the War department said today, won the decoration during an attack on German positions along the Rapido river in Italy, Jan. 22, 1944.

The last man in his section left alive and unwounded, he was last seen advancing on an enemy machinegun nest with his own machinegun blazing from his hip. By that time, he had knocked out two Nazi machine guns and killed or routed their crews.

Later, word was received that he had been taken prisoner and is now in Germany. The medal will be presented to his father, Richard D. McCall of R.F.D. 3, Veedersburg.

ASK FOOD FOR LIBERATED

Groups in Appeal to Truman Want Promises Fulfilled

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—An appeal to President Truman to "fulfill our promises of food to relieve hunger in liberated countries" was made today by representatives of a large group of national organizations.

A letter signed by officials of women's, labor, farmers', religious, welfare, educational and veterans' groups expressed "deep distress" at reports that "UNRRA has been unable to secure the foods it has sought to buy to supplement starvation diets abroad." The letter added:

"Though individuals among us may have been inconvenienced by difficulties in finding the foods we prefer, all know that we are well fed, while the children of our Allies are stunted by prolonged malnutrition."

FULTON MISSING ON CAPITAL SCENE

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) The question, "where's Fulton?" echoed around the Capital today.

Hugh Alfred Fulton, 36-year old lawyer, hasn't been seen about President Truman's offices since early last week.

His absence aroused speculation since he formerly was one of Mr. Truman's close advisors.

He was chief counsel for the Senate War Investigating committee under Mr. Truman's chairmanship and helped with the drafting of the latter's vice presidential campaign speeches last Fall.

Congressional circles had mentioned him as a possible nominee for attorney general but recently, highly-placed friends of the President have thrown the coldest water they could find on such speculation.

Fulton visited the President a week ago Friday at his old Connecticut avenue apartment before Mr. Truman drove to the White House for his first full day in the chief executive offices.

He saw the President briefly again the following Monday. While he told reporters he saw the draft of the President's speech to Congress at noon that day and thought it was excellent, he said he did not participate in its drafting.

There have been increasing indications that Mr. Truman has decided to keep his executive family clear of unofficial advisors except where he may assign them to do specific tasks under his personal direction.

Whether Fulton might be so utilized was yet to be seen.

Fulton, a New York and Washington lawyer, was reported to have returned to his New York offices last week for a few days of private work.

Meanwhile one of Mr. Truman's admirers, George Allen, a former Mississippian and protege of the late Senator Pat Harrison of that state, has been seen around the White House frequently.

The big, jovial, Allen, a companion of Mr. Truman on his vice-presidential campaign tour, is not working in any official capacity. He has told friends that he simply has been available to do "spade work" if and when the President wants his services.

CUT IN RED TAPE IS DEMANDED IN VETERANS GROUP

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) Red tape slashing in the Veterans administration was demanded today by both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

But in criticizing the VA, the VFW said it took note of the fact that the agency is having difficulty in securing adequate trained personnel.

Hits Veterans Administration

The Legion, reviewing the operation of the G. I. Bill of Rights which it sponsored, said the Vet-

erans administration has been ultra conservative in making loans to veterans for homes, farms or business.

"Many loan applications have been smothered in red tape," it said in a statement.

Calling for speedier handling of claims for the payment of dependency pensions and the service insurance of men killed or dying in the armed forces, Jean A. Brunner, national commander of the VFW, also asserted in a statement:

"With red tape binding the Veterans administration's creaking claims machinery, unnecessary and inexcusable financial hardship is being forced on the dependents of men who could not wait to die in the service of their country."

Brunner said the VFW would press for action by the VA on these two suggestions:

1—Adjucation of all claims for dependency pensions and national service life insurance by one adjucation unit, instead of the present over-lapping system of two units.

2—Acceptance of the affidavit of the beneficiary in establishing the beneficiary's age, instead of requiring birth certificates or other difficult-to-obtain evidence.

Seeks Changes in G.I. Bill

The Legion's complaint about the Veterans administration policy in handling loans to veterans was but one point it raised in proposing changes in the G.I. Bill of Rights, which provides for helping educate returned war veterans, or helping them otherwise get established.

Col. John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director for the Legion, said complaints against the "operation" of the G.I. Bill include:

The present age limitation—which presumes a veteran's education to have been interfered with by the war if he is 25 or under—bars many men from enjoying educational advantages.

Under present regulations as prepared by the Veterans administration, full tuition is not paid for men taking short intensive courses.

The subsistence allowance to veterans going to school, $50 a month to a single man; $75 a month to a man with dependents, may be inadequate in the light of present living costs.

The Legion's national legislative committee is now drawing up a series of proposed amendments to the G.I. Bill for submission to Congress.

TRUCE IS SOUGHT ON TARIFF FIGHT, BRETTON WOODS

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WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) Postponement of the congressional battles now raging over Bretton Woods and tariff-cutting proposals is urged by Senator Brewster (R-Me.), lest "strong feelings" endanger the work of the San Francisco United Nations conference.

A Democrat, Senator Pepper of Florida, vigorously opposes such a truce, saying: "I believe that favorable action on the Bretton Woods proposal would give great impetus to the San Francisco conference."

They spoke in an NBC broadcast last night.

FDR Backed Proposals

The late President Roosevelt, in messages to Congress, declared the tariff proposal and the Bretton Woods plan for a world bank to aid reconstruction and development, and a United Nations fund to stabilize international currencies, are inseparable from political and military planning for peace. President Truman has endorsed his predecessor's stand.

"It would be tragic indeed if strong feeling aroused in the discussion of banks, or exchange, or aviation, or tariffs, or other subsidiary issues should endanger the approval of the agreements reached at San Francisco regarding a world security organization," said Brewster.

There is considerable doubt on Capitol Hill that the administration will have its way on either the tariff or Bretton Woods proposals.

It is conceded the division is close in the House Banking committee, now considering the Bretton Woods documents, with Republicans battling the proposal of an independent stabilization fund.

Republicans on the House Ways and Means committee have aligned themselves against the Administration's effort to obtain new authority to cut tariff rates.

Henry A. Wallace, Commerce secretary, will appear before the committee tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the International Policy committee of the National Planning association issued a statement endorsing the Bretton Woods proposals as "a necessary means" for the reestablishment of non-discriminatory trade throughout the world.

The group, headed by Stacy May of the McGraw-Hill Publishing company and comprising agriculture, business and labor representatives, supported the agreement's plan ofr a currency stabilization fund entirely separate from the world bank.

Should the proposals fail to be accepted by the United States, the committee said, this country "probably would have to match the state management of other groups."

Robert H. Patchin, vice president of W. R. Grace and company, a member of the committee, dissented from the group's approval of the separate currency stabilization fund, but favored the World Bank idea.

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M'KELLAR TO SIT IN WITH CABINET

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) President Truman blazed a new path of cooperation between Congress and the White House today with an invitation for Kenneth D. McKellar, president pro tempore of the Senate, to sit at cabinet meetings.

The action was believed to be unprecedented. Not since Calvin Coolidge took over the presidency on the death of Warren G. Harding has the nation been without a vice president, and the custom of having the Senate's presiding officer sit in on cabinet sessions was started by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Truman, however, already has demonstrated his determination to perfect and maintain a solid liaison with Capitol Hill, and the invitation he extended McKellar underscored that aim.

More Meat Is Predicted Under New Federal Policy

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Program Boosts Subsidies but Leaves Retail Ceilings Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) The government today announced a sweeping revision of the meat price and distribution structure designed to give housewives more meat and eliminate packers' financial losses.

The new program, stemming from vigorous complaints to Congress against the present setup, is expected to increase slaughterers' gross revenue by upwards of $34,000,000 a year. This comes from $15,000,000 in increased subsidies, $12,000,000 in cancellation of scheduled reductions, a $7,000,000 increase in Army beef ceilings and an expected pork subsidy boost.

It permits no increase in retail ceilings.

The annual meat subsidy bill heretofore has run about $560,000,000.

The 10-point program was worked out jointly by the OPA, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the War Food Administration and the War department. It provides for:

1. Control of the amount of slaughter by non-Federally inspected packers, with a view to diverting more meat to Federally inspected packing houses. The purpose of this step is to move more meat across state lines, away from producing centers, and thereby achieve more equitable nationwide distribution.

2. A limit on the amount of livestock farmers may slaughter to sell. This is to increase the supply of meat moving in regular commercial channels.

Drive On Black Market

3. A "rigorous" drive against the black market, which Congress has been told is a major cause of inequitable distribution. OPA is immediately assigning 500 additional investigators for the enforcement of meat regulations. This will treble the staff.

4. A special subsidy, payable in addition to all others, "to assure that no individual slaughterer who operated profitably in peacetime" will be forced out of business under wartime conditions.

This provision is effective May 1, but the subsidy will be paid at the end of the packer's fiscal year.

5. Encouragement for feeding cattle to greater weights. This is in the form of cancellation of a scheduled reduction of 50 cents a hundred pounds in the overriding ceiling, price range and subsidy on choice grade cattle. This cut would have gone into effect July 2.

6. Immediate increases aggregating $7,000,000 annually in ceiling prices for Army beef, also, a sliding scale increase in the general subsidy for choice, good and commercial grades of beef, with a maximum increase of 25 cents a hundred pounds when cattle are selling at the top of the price range. This, the agencies said, is to keep slaughter on a profitable basis and minimize seasonable losses. This increase is effective May 1 or 5, packer's option.

To Study Pork Costs

7. Completion of a study of pork and pork product cost data to determine whether subsidy or ceiling increases are necessary. Any allowed will be retroactive to April 1.

8. Intensification by the Army of its present program of encouraging non-Federally inspected packing houses to take Federal inspection. The goal is to obtain 10 per cent of Army requirements in this way and thus free more meat for civilians from plants already Federally inspected.

9. A request to slaughterers to distribute their meat fairly among those dependent on them in the past. If this fails, an allocation order to achieve that end will be put into effect.

10. Preparation of a program for the protection of livestock ceilings should the higher subsidies "be used not to believe the 'squeeze' but to bid up to prices of live animals still further." If severe pressure on ceilings develops and threatens to break down the ceiling system, live animals will be allocated to Federally-inspected plants.

"This program will remove the last vestige of excuse for either the sale or purchase of meat at over-ceiling prices or without ration points," said Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis in a statement. "This having been done, the full force of the government will be brought to bear to wipe out black market operations."

Davis added, however, that the meat shortages stem directly from the war and that the new program "will not solve the problem in the sense of giving everybody all the meat he wants."

In Chicago officials of the American Meat Institute said:

"It will take a little time to determine just what effect the new regulations will have. It is gratifying to have the OPA recognize there is need for the changes the meat industry has been urging, and that prices required an adjustment."

Non-federally inspected packers, whose kill is about 46 per cent of the total, will be given slaughter quotas for each 1945 accounting period. These will be equal to a percentage of the livestock slaughtered by them in the corresponding 1944 accounting period, and for which they surrendered the required ration stamps.

Davis said that this provision "will strike a heavy blow at the black market," since it excludes, in the computation of quotas, meat sales for which no ration points were given up.

Farmers to Register

The farm slaughter restrictions limit sales of dressed meat in any quarter of 1944. All farmers engaged in such business will be required to register at local ration boards. The ruling applies to all those who in 1944 sold not more than 6,000 pounds of farm-slaughtered meat.

Rules requiring the surrender of ration points for meat sold from farms will be strictly enforced, the agencies said.

In connection with the new black market drive, OPA said its program of criminal prosecution will be intensified, along with greater use of treble damage suits, injunctions and suspension orders, revocation of slaughtering permits and the withholding of subsidies.

The 500 additional investigators for the meat enforcement program will be transferred from other departments of OPA, the agency said.

The special new subsidy to insure against packers being forced out of business results from sharp criticism at congressional hearings that the agency's price policies were forcing slaughterers to close their doors.

To qualify for this extra relief a packer will be required to show that he operated profitably in 1938-41, or during whatever part of the period he was in business. The amount paid at the end of the packer's fiscal year will be whatever is necessary to make his total revenue from consolidated operations equal to total operation costs.

"With this assurance that a slaughterer can operate legitimately at ceiling prices without danger of losses, an applicant will be in a favorable position to obtain such bank loans as a necessary for month-to-month operation of his business," the announcement said.

Subject to termination on 10 days' notice, the special subsidy will continue in effect only as long as large Army set-asides and other emergency quota restrictions continue.

Army Ceiling Raised

The increase in packers' Army beef ceilings is 25 cents a hundred pounds for carcass beef of choice, good and commercial grades. It is 35 cents a hundred pounds for frozen boneless beef.

The general increase in the beef subsidy establishes these new rates when cattle are selling at the top of the stabilization range, which is the $1.50 spread between floor and ceiling within which packers must stay to qualify for a full subsidy:

Choice grade, $2.75 a hundred pounds; good, $2.70; and commercial $1.65. Utility and cutter and canner grade subsidies remain at $1 for each.

These payments will be decreased by two cents for each three-cent decline in cost toward the bottom of the stabilization range. Since the range is $1.50, the maximum possible reduction, on purchases within limits of the range, is $1 a hundred pounds.

The new program leaves in effect a maximum additional payment of 50 cents a hundred pounds for all grades, which went into effect April 1.

"The result of the new action," the announcement stated, "will be to provide extra subsidy for slaughterers when cattle prices are at or near the ceiling, and to reduce the payments more quickly when prices fall away from the maximum."

Senator Hart Urges U.S. Keep Control Over Pacific Islands

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP) Senator Hart (R-Conn.) today advocated American retention of the Marshall, Caroline and Marianas islands "to insure peace in the Pacific."

The former admiral in command of the Pacific fleet asserted in a speech broadcast by NBC that Pacific islands in general "are—and probably always will be—economic liabilities to any nation which carries responsibility for them. The only economic value will lie in facilitating sea but air communications across the Pacific."

In the case of the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas, he said:

"Japan, of course, must be evicted from those and some other Pacific islands where for years they have

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broken faith with the world and exploited the natives. Their departure will leave a vacuum which someone must fill for the welfare of what will remain of the poor natives—if for no other reason."

"I don't think their future is necessarily something which should be settled at San Francisco, say, next month," he declared.

"That future will be a proper subject for the action of the international organization which is to come out of the conference which begins this week. Quite possibly the problem will not be solved until the peace conference that will be held after Japan is crushed. However, it is time to be thinking it over."

The white-haired seaman-lawmaker said the three groups of islands could come closest to self-maintenance if integrated under one government.

"The march of history, our record and standing before the world in treatment of the people of the Philippines, Guam, etc., and our prospective responsibilities for security of the Pacific, all point to the United States as the nation to take over those islands from which our forces will have evicted the Japanese."

Hart noted that a lot of words are flying around these days—"sovereignty," "mandate," "trusteeship," "accountability."

Sovereignty, he said, "still happens to be a word of definite meaning," but he expressed the opinion that "mandate" has come to have such an indefinite meaning that perhaps the whole international situation would become clearer if the word were tossed out of the dictionary.

Whatever "trusteeship" means, he said, "need not concern us because our record in the Philippines clearly proves that we have been a true and proper trustee over dependent people of other races—in the best and most inclusive meaning of the word."

As for "accountability," the Senator said, "I think that being the kind of people we are, we need have little concern about being held to account for the welfare of those islanders by anyone with a conscience more strict than our own."

President Truman Worships With Wounded At Walter Reed

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Washington, April 22 (AP)—President Truman worshiped with the war wounded at Walter Reed Army Hospital today in an interdenominational church service.

Afterward he and his family visited 84-year-old John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, under whom the President served as an artillery officer in the first World War.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Mary Margaret, and Mrs. Truman's secretary, Miss Rethel Odum, made an unostentious departure from the Blair House en route to the chapel at the army hospital, several miles away. Only two Secret Service men accompanied them, and the presidential car stopped at all traffic lights.

In the gray-stone, ivy-covered chapel of the hospital the President joined with soldiers, officers and WACS in prayer and singing of the hymns.

When the hour-long services were concluded, the Trumans stopped by the quarters of General Pershing for a five-minute visit.

Later they dropped into a ward of wounded officers and another of enlisted men to shake their hands and wish them speedy recovery.

Shakes Hands With Patients

Few people were in the chapel when the President took a front pew quietly.

He followed the service closely, singing the processional hymn "Stand Up, Stand Up For Jesus" in a strong voice and following the chaplain, Feltham S. James, in the Lord's Prayer and the reading of the Apostles' Creed.

As Truman started out of the chapel he turned to shake hands with all of the wounded, including those in wheel chairs. He congratulated the chaplain on his sermon before proceeding to General Pershing's quarters.

Sweden To Return 30 German Refugees

New York, April 22 (AP)—Thirty German civilian refugees will be returned to their homeland by way of Denmark, the Swedish radio said today in a dispatch heard by the FCC.

They all protested, the dispatch said, that they got to Sweden "by mistake."

Yugoslavians Report Adriatic Harbor Taken

New York, April 22—The Yugo that Yugoslav forces have captured "one of the main harbors in the Adriatic town of Susak" and "liberated" the Adriatic islands of Cres (Cherso) and Losinj (Lusin).

The islands were described as Italian-occupied.

Earlier today, a Yugoslav communiqué had reported the capture of "enemy strongpoints" on the outskirts of Fiume and Susak.

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Werewolf Broadcast Talks Of Endless War

New York, April 22 (AP)—A broadcast by the German werewolf organization, reported tonight by the Federal Communications Commission, declared the German people would "not lay down their arms, even if we have to fight at the North Pole," and threatened to make this an "endless war."

"We shall fight in southern Germany," the broadcast was quoted. "We shall make a stand in the Protectorate, (Czechoslovakia), we shall contest the enemy in the central German area and in the Bohemian Forest. We shall inflict enormous losses on him in the greater Berlin area, and in the north German area.

"From the Baltic to Stettin we shall not yield any ground without fighting and we shall defend ourselves in our fortresses of Denmark and Norway and resist the enemy until he realizes there will be no end to such a war."

2 YANKS WIN AWARDS FOR LITERARY WORKS

NEW YORK, April 22—(AP) Two Army sergeants, Josiah E. Greene, of Washington, Conn., and Spencer Logan, of North Plainfield, N. J., won the ficton and nonfiction prizes of $2,500 in the MacMillan awards for the armed forces, it was announced today by MacMillan, publisher.

Greene, native of Duluth, Minn., graduate of Brown university and formerly on the Providence Journal, won the fiction prize with a novel, "Not In Our Stars." The author, who has been overseas, is now at Lowry Field, Colorado.

Logan, until recently a mess sergeant at Camp Lee, Virginia but now overseas, got the award for a manuscript tentatively entitled: "Democracy Needs The Negro."

Both men are 34 and married. Their books are scheduled for publication this Fall in this country, Canada and England. The $2,500 cash prizes are in addition to royalties.

U.S. Indians Off For Frisco Parley

Niagara Falls, N.Y., April 22 (AP). A delegation of Indians has left for San Francisco to present at the United Nations conference a plea for recognition of the six nations' independence, basing their case upon treaties no longer recognized by the United States and Canada.

Chief Clinton Rickard of the Tuscarora tribe said tonight the delegates carried copies of the treaties, including the Treaty of Ghent, signed by the United States, Great Britain and the six nations, which guaranteed the Indians the status of an independent nation.

The six nations maintain these treaties should still be operative. They have been declared "null and void," however, Chief Rickard said, by the United States and Canada, which passed laws in 1924 bringing the Indians under laws of the land.

Cruiser Galveston Launched At Cramp's

Philadelphia, April 22 (AP)—The light cruiser Galveston, second to bear the name of the Texas city, was launched today at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company.

Mrs. Clark W. Thompson, wife of Col. C. W. Thompson, USMCR, and daughter of W. L. Moody, Jr., president of the News Publishing Company, Galveston, was sponsor.

Two Earthquakes Recorded

ST. LOUIS, April 22 (AP).—Two earthquakes centered probably in Lower California were reported today by the Rev. James B. MacElwane, of the St. Louis University Seismograph Station. The first shock, described as "fairly strong," started at 12:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon (C. W. T.) and lasted two hours. It was sixty miles deep and 1,585 miles southwest of St. Louis. The second shock of about the same duration and in the same general direction was 1,495 miles from St. Louis and was described as "moderate." It began recording at 4:50 a. m. today (C. W. T.).

New Canaan Lieutenant Awarded Postwar Guggenheim Fellowship

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP) The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation announced today the awards of fellowships valued at $230,000 to 96 persons, 41 of whom are in military service or war work.

The fellowship for those in service or civilian war agencies will be held for them for use after their discharge, the foundation said.

Winners include four combat soldiers with the Fifth army in Italy, whose awards were based on work done between tours of duty.

They are Lt. Edward A. Reep of Monterey, Calif., infantry volunteer with the First Armored division; Lt. Rudolph Von Ripper of New Canaan, Conn., winner of the Silver Star with Oak Leaf clusters and Purple Heart, with the 34th Infantry division; T-4 Frank D. Duncan, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y., who is with the 36th division, and T-Sgt. Mitchell Siporin of Chicago, who has served with the 3rd Infantry division.

Twenty-three year old Lukas Foss, composer and pianist for the Boston Symphony orchestra, won an award for work in musical composition. He is the youngest composer ever granted a Guggenheim fellowship. Besides the Boston, he has played with the New York Philharmonic and other major orchestras.

Landon Discusses Frisco Problems

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Topeka, April 22 (AP)—Alf M. Landon told an audience tonight that President Truman was faced with the immediate task of "constructing a foreign policy out of mysteries, secrets and chaos."

The 1936 Republican presidential candidate, discussing the imminent San Francisco conference of United Nations, said it would be Truman's job to bridge the "widening gap in our unity on postwar proposals caused by the ever-growing protests—'Why weren't we told this?'"

Landon's speech, sponsored by the First Methodist Church Committee for World Peace, likened Truman to an embattled general who must make decisions in the battlefield, "encouraged by the hopes and prayers of his fellow citizens—inspired by the spirit of his exalted office."

"The President's untimely death," Landon said, "which has plunged civilization into sorrow, undoubtedly gives the American delegation at San Francisco a freer hand to decide America's policies on highly important and still undecided questions.

"Undoubtedly the weight, the prestige and the influence, especially of the delegates that are members of the Congress, are enhanced," Landon told his audience at the church.

Dutch May Seek Land

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP)—With one-fourth of the Netherlands flooded by the Germans, the Dutch Government may seek territorial compensation from Germany by requesting the United Nations to annex West Frisia and a strip along the eastern frontier of the Netherlands for thousands of farmers whose lands have been destroyed.

This was indicated tonight in ofifcial Dutch quarters concerned with the problem of rebuilding Holland's rich agricultural lands which will be unproductive for years as a result of the flooding. The Dutch Government already has notified her allies that she reserves the right to seek territorial compensation from Germany.

SMUTS PROPOSES A SUPER-TREATY

Asks That Delegates Draft A 'True Confession Of Faith'

San Francisco, April 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa, last surviving elder statesman of the Versailles conference, declared today that delegates to the San Francisco world meeting must draft more than a treaty—"we must write a true confession of faith."

"Our race has reached the limit of human endurance," he told the Associated Press. "If we fail here the world may be psychologically shocked beyond repair."

Put Forward As Key Figure

Just before Smuts spoke it was disclosed authoritatively he had been put forward as a key figure in a strategic plan intended both to strengthen the projected world security treaty and smooth the path of the conference opening Wednesday.

Under it the cold language setting up the Dumbarton Oaks security machinery would be prefaced by a statement of principles intended to stand for all time as a moving human document.

Simultaneously, the drafting committee would be able to give hearing without final decision to the dozens of human rights controversies already pressing in upon the San Francisco conference.

As For Broad Principles

Thus, broad principles could be laid down which could serve as a guide for future settlement of such matters as the Arab-Jewish problem, as well as questions of race discrimination, backward countries, world labor standards and other prickly matters. The conference itself could be left with the setting up of new world machinery as its sole task.

Field Marshal Smuts, wearing South African battledress unrelieved by insigne of rank, spoke eloquently about this in the quiet of his hotel room.

"We have made great sacrifices in this war and the last," he said. "They have given us a cause, a faith. Surely we have things of the spirit. And now we should state all these things.

"Hitler and Mussolini, the gangsters, flooded the world with their evil beliefs. Now it the time for us to sit down and write of why we fought them and what we have been fighting for."

Anti-Semitism Rise Worries Netherlands

Conference Delegate Blames German Propaganda

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP).—Dutch officials today expressed concern over the increasing trend toward anti-Semitism in Holland, which they attributed completely to German propaganda.

A. A. Pelt, one of the Netherlands assistant delegates to the world security conference, said that for the first time in the history of Holland the people had become race-conscious. He arrived here from Holland where, as chief of the Netherlands Information Service, he had been attached to the Dutch Army for six months.

He said that of 180,000 Jews in Holland when the Germans occupied the country, fewer than 10,000 remain. The others have been either deported or killed by the Germans.

'Poland' Watchword At Frisco; Delegates Eye Big-3 Accord

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San Francisco, April 22 (AP)—The United Nations entered one of the most fateful weeks of the war today with victory in Europe almost at hand, but victory in San Francisco by no means guaranteed.

Every new arrival for the historic conference opening here Wednesday, including members of the United States delegation, predicted success in creating a world-security league.

Yet each one was looking over his shoulder at Washington, looking almost desperately, for a sign of Big Three agreement on Polish and other troublesome issues.

"Poland" The Watchword

What Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, are able to do about these things in the next two preconference days is expected to fix the limits of real conference accomplishment by showing exactly how far the United States, Britain and Russia can co-operate—and where they split.

"Poland" has become a sort of watchword for arriving delegates.

There is a widely held convention that it would be dangerous to let the issue get by the Big Three and reach the conference floor.

The impact of the whole conflict on the conference has already been considerable, and authorities here were brought up sharply by Marshal Stalin's action in rushing through a Soviet alliance with the Warsaw Government on the eve of scheduled foreign-minister talks in Washington.

Smuts Heads Preamble Task

Developing plans for the conference kept pace with arrivals:

1. Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, of South Africa, is slated for top spot in the big conference commission which will be set up, it was learned, to draft a sort of "Atlantic Charter preamble" to the treaty creating the proposed world organization. This is to be a statement of high aims and purposes of the organization toward all mankind, a promise that—as Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) demanded—it will function justly for all nations.

2. It was conclusive that Argentina would not be represented at the opening of the conference but might get in before it ended. This became evident following a conference last night between Latin American Ambassadors Nelson and Rockefeller and Assistant Secretary of State, soon after they arrived together by plane from Washington. They adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude on the whole Argentine question.

3. First-arriving United States delegates declined to go beyond expressing more than general hopes for success of the parley. The delegation has agreed to act as a unit on all issues and its members have agreed to make all statements on policy only through the delegation.

4. First members of the delegation to get in were Senator Vandenberg and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, last night. Today Commander Harold Stassen, in civilian dress and on leave from the Navy, arrived. Later in the day came two more, Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Eaton (R., N.J.), the ranking minority member of that committee.

5. John Foster Dulles, international lawyer and adviser to the United States delegation, told an Oakland meeting, one of a nation-wide series, to consider and pray for the San Francisco conference—that only an elemental start can be made on peace organization now because the world is still in a primitive state as a society of nations.

Dr. E. Van Kleffens, Dutch Foreign Minister, and head of his country's delegation to the conference, arrived by plane last night. To reporters at the airport he expressed the view that the conference here would be a "business proposition" of dealing with realities..

Dutch officials expressed concern over the increasing trend toward anti-Semitism in Holland, which they attributed completely to German propaganda.

Blamed On Germans

A. A. Pelt, one of the Netherland's assistant delegates to the conference, said that for the first time in Low Country history the people had become race conscious.

"I was surprised to find that people who before the war mixed with the Jews and were friendly with them have now turned against them," he said.

"It is noticeable everywhere. Dutch people who feel this way can give no explanation."

Ulies Take Bougainville Cape

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP).—Australian troops have captured Cape Karawop, in the southern sector of Bougainville Island, in the Solomons, and, pushing inland, have seized a Japanese high-powered wireless transmitting station, the Melbourne radio said today in a broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

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MONDAY, APRIL 23—

LONDON, [redacted]—(AP)—MURDER CAMPS FOUND BY THE ALLIED [redacted] ARMIES WILL HELP THE WESTERN ALLIES UNDERSTAND RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR TRIAL OF FASCIST WAR CRIMINALS, THE MOSCOW [redacted] RADIO, QUOTING THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, SAID [redacted] TODAY.

"ALLIED TROOPS ARE MOVING THROUGH GERMANY TODAY," SAID THE BROADCAST. "THEY SEE NOT ONLY SMOOTH GERMAN LANDSCAPES AND CLEAN LITTLE TOWN HOUSES. THEY ALSO SEE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

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"THE BRITISH PRESS WITH JUST INDIGNATION WRITES OF THE ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE HITLERITES IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, IN BUCHENWALD. WHAT IS BUCHENWALD? IT IS MAIDANEK, BUT IN MINIATURE.

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"THESE ARE THE SAME GALLOWS, THE SAME TWISTED AND MUTILATED PERSONS, THE SAME FURNACES IN WHICH THE UNHAPPY VICTIMS OF THE FASCIST HANGMEN WERE BURNT. WE HAVE LONG SINCE EXPOSED THE TRUE FAITH OF OUR ENEMY. OUR ALLIES HAD NOT SEEN WHAT WE HAD SEEN.

"NOW THAT THEY TOO HAVE SEEN, NOW THAT THEY SHARE WHAT WE KNOW, THEY WILL UNDERSTAND US BETTER, WILL UNDERSTAND WHY WE SO STEADFASTLY DEMAND TRIAL OF THE FASCIST HANGMEN ON WHOSE CONSCIENCE ARE MILLIONS OF TORTURED SOVIET PEOPLE.

"FASCISM IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH HUMAN DIGNITY. THE

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30-24-25049

WORLD MUST BE FREED FROM FASCISM. GERMAN SOIL,TOO,MUST BE CLEARED OF IT."

ELC-WHEELERS 0145--808PEW

LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH WHO'S WHO FOR 1945 JUST OFF THE PRESS DEVOTED 31 LINES TO A BIOGRAPHY OF ADOLF HITLER AND EVEN LISTED THE FUEHRER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER IN BERLIN--11-6191.

THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIOGRAPHY TOOK UP 33 LINES; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S 68 AND MARSHAL STALIN'S 45.

WM324PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 23-(AP)-ABOUT 3,000 LIBERATED BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR ARE BEING BROUGHT HOME DAILY FROM GERMANY IN OBSOLETE STIRLING BOMBERS, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY.

TA1149PEW

LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-WHAT IS LEFT OF GERMANY'S RADIO NETWORK FALTERED BADLY TODAY AS LAND FORCES CLOSED IN ON BERLIN. THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, PROVIDING NAZI NEWS FOR OVERSEAS, HAS BEEN SILENT SINCE EARLY MORNING, AND THE OFFICIAL DNB AGENCY BROADCASTS TO EUROPE AND THE GERMAN HOMELAND HAS BEEN EXTREMELY SPOTTY, OFTEN FADING OUT.

THE MORNING WAR ROUNDUP USUALLY TRANSMITTED ON EVERY NETWORK WAS HEARD TODAY ONLY ON THE SOUTH GERMAN STATION AND CARRIED NO MILITARY NEWS.

WM937AEW

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LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE BRUSSELS RADIO REPORTED FURIOUS STREET BATTLES RAGING IN BERLIN TODAY WITH SOVIET TANKS DRIVING IRRESISTABLY TOWARD THE CITY'S HEART. THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION WAS NOT STATED.

A SWISS REPORT SAID NAZI LEADERS, GESTAPO MEN AND COLLABORATIONISTS OF ALL NATIONALITIES WERE FLEEING EASTWARD FROM THE LAKE CONSTANCE AREA AS FRENCH TANKS THUNDERED TOWARD THE SWISS BORDER.

LAKE CONSTANCE IS ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE "NATIONAL REDOUBT" INTO WHICH NAZI TROOPS WERE STREAMING FOR A DEATH STAND.

THE REPORT SAID THE WIFE OF GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER AND REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WERE AMONG PROMINENT PERSONS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT.

THE SWISS ARMY WAS SAID TO HAVE MOVED INTO POSITIONS ALONG THE FRONTIER AS A VAST STREAM OF REFUGEES FROM CENTRAL GERMANY STREAMED TOWARDS THAT NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

WM944AEW

SALISBURY, ENGLAND, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE VERY REV.H.C.ROBINS, DEAN OF SALISBURY, DECLARED TODAY IN A SERMON THAT HITLER YOUTH GROUPS SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO BRITAIN FOR RE-ORIENTATION SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE.

SPEAKING AT A ST.GEORGE'S DAY SERVICE FOR BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES, THE DEAN SAID:

"BOYS AND GIRLS IN GERMANY ARE DESPERATE, MISERABLE AND FULL OF FALSE IDEAS. THE PROBLEM IN FRONT OF CIVILIZATION IS TO CONVERT THE HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENT.

"I BELIEVE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE AT THE RIGHT TIME TO SEND PARTIES OF GUIDES AND SCOUTS TO GERMANY AND HAVE PARTIES OF HITLER YOUTH HERE TO SHOW THEM HOW MUCH BETTER SCOUTING AND GUIDING ARE THAN NONSENSICAL FOLLOWING OF A FALSE LEADER."

FD1016PEW

A FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY

PARIS, APRIL 22-(AP)-STARVING PRISONERS IN

A FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED TODAY THAT STARVING PRISONERS IN

BERGEN AND BELSEN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS RESORTED TO CANNIBALISM IN THE

LAST WEEKS BEFORE ALLIED ARMIES ARRIVED, A FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENT

REPORTED TODAY, SAYING HE HAD SEEN UNMISTAKEABLE EVIDENCE.

"CASES OF CANNIBALISM TOOK PLACE IN THIS CAMP,"

CLAUDE ROY SAID IN A DISPATCH. "I HAVE SEEN NUDE CORPSES OF TYPHUS

VICTIMS WHEREFROM STRIPS OF FLESH WERE CUT BY PRISONERS TO EAT."

THE GERMANS "FINISHED OFF" SOME SERIOUSLY ILL, ROY

SAID, BY INJECTING ORDINARY AUTOMOBILE GASOLINE INTO THEIR VEINS WITH

HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.

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MORINS APRA 01230 JGS-827A

ADD PARIS XX "DONE."

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SMITH SAID THAT AFTER THE JUNCTION OF THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES CUTTING OFF THE RUHR AND TRAPPING OVER 300,000 GERMANS, 21 DIVISIONS IN ALL, THE ALLIES DID NOT WAIT TO CLEAN UP THE VAST POCKET BUT SHOT FORWARD TO THEIR NEXT OBJECTIVE WHICH WAS THE ELBE RIVER AND WHICH THEY HAVE OBTAINED.

TURNING FROM THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN GEN. SMITH SAID THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER HAD DECREED THAT ALL VICTIMS OF GERMAN BESTIALITY IN PRISON CAMPS WOULD BE GIVEN A DECENT BURIAL IN MARKED GRAVES WITH SERVICES HELD IN THEIR MEMORY.

GERMAN CIVILIANS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR STATION IN LIFE, SMITH CONTINUED, HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE TASK OF INTERRING THE BODIES.

EISENHOWER HAS INSTRUCTED HIS COMMANDERS TO IMPRESS CIVILIANS OF THE NEAREST COMMUNITY FOR THE WORK OF SORTING OUT THE BODIES FROM FURNACES AND CHARNAL HEAPS AND BURYING THEM PROPERLY EACH IN ITS GRAVE.

GERMANS ASSIGNED TO THE WORK, SMITH STATED, WILL NOT BE FED BY THE ARMY AND MUST BRING THEIR OWN FOOD WITH THEM.

UX141PEW

ADD PARIS XX CROWDS

SGT. ROBERT E. KAHLER, OF YAKIMA, WASH., A SCOUT FOR MANY YEARS, SAID "I'D GIVE MY RIGHT ARM TO BE OUT THERE MARCHING" AS HE VIEWED THE YOUNGSTERS.

LT. GLENN BOCK, SEALY, TEX., SCOUTMASTER OF TROOP 308, HOUSTON, TEX., UNTIL HE ENTERED THE ARMY SAID THE REVIVAL OF THE FRENCH SCOUTS AFTER FIVE YEARS "PROVES THERE IS SOMETHING IN SCOUTING THAT CAN'T BE KILLED."

"THIS IS THE FUTURE OF FRANCE COMING FORWARD," DECLARED LT. ROBERT TERRY, 1435 RIDGE AVE., EVANSTON, ILL., A FORMER SCOUT.

AR404PEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD (570)

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ON THE MULDE RIVER, APRIL 22-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE RUSSIANS BEGAN THEIR OFFENSIVE, THEIR TROOPS WERE CLOSE ENOUGH TODAY FOR U.S.FIRST ARMY SOLDIERS TO TUNE IN ON OPERATIONAL FIELD RADIOS AND HEAR THEM ISSUE BATTLE ORDERS.

(A DISPATCH SATURDAY FROM THE U.S.NINTH ARMY FRONT SAID THAT THE AMERICANS THERE COULD HEAR THE RUSSIAN FIELD RADIOS PLAINLY.)

AIR AND GROUND PATROLS HAVE BEEN ALERTED FOR THE INITIAL CONTACT. COMMANDERS HAVE BEGUN TO LAY DOWN RULES OF PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AS RED ARMY TROOPS DRAW NEAR, AND THEY ARE NOT MORE THAN 25 MILES AWAY SINCE THEIR COLUMNS WERE SIGHTED BY AIR RECONNAISSANCE EAST OF THE ELBE RIVER.

LT.COL.PHILIP H.POPE, WASHINGTON, D.C., FLEW IN A CUB PLANE FROM THE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MULDE RIVER IN THE AREA OF MITTWEIDA, 32 MILES WEST OF DRESDEN, AND OBSERVED IN THE DISTANCE GERMAN VILLAGES SET AFLAME BY RED ARMY ARTILLERY.

PICKING UP RUSSIAN RADIO COMMANDS AND SEEING THE RESULTS OF RED ARMY ARTILLERY WERE THE FIRST BITS OF EVIDENCE THAT THE JUNCTION OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' ARMY AND THE RUSSIANS IS DRAWING NEAR AND IS POSSIBLE ANY DAY.

JUST WHERE THIS JUNCTION WILL TAKE PLACE IS STRICTLY UP TO THE RUSSIANS AND IT WILL BE WITHOUT POMP OR CEREMONY. SOMEWHERE ALONG THE FRONT A GI WILL MEET HIS RUSSIAN COUNTERPART AND THAT WILL BE THE LINKING UP OF ARMIES.

HOWEVER, ONE UNIT AT THE FRONT IS TAKING NO CHANCES AND TROOPS ALREADY HAVE RECEIVED THIS ORDER FROM THEIR COMMANDER:

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"OUR VEHICLES MUST BE PARTICULARLY CAREFUL THAT THEY BE MARKED WITH PROPER PANELS. I ORDERED YESTERDAY ANOTHER IDENTIFICATION AND THAT IS AN AMERICAN FLAG. IT WILL BE CARRIED BY ANY LEADING ELEMENTS.

"I WILL ANNOUNCE RULES. I DO NOT KNOW THAT ANY OF YOU WILL BE INVOLVED IN ANY MEETING, BUT THE FIRST TROOPS TO MEET THE SOVIETS WILL OF COURSE PASS THE INFORMATION BACK AND THE COMMANDER WILL GUIDE SOVIET TROOPS AS TO OUR OWN MAIN LINE.

"THE SAME THING APPLIES TO ANY POINT ON THE DIVISION FRONT. THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER WILL BE TOLD EXACTLY WHERE OUR TROOPS ARE AND WILL BE ASKED NOT TO MOVE ANY TROOPS WEST OF THAT LINE UNLESS IT IS DECIDED BY THE ARMY COMMANDERS CONCERNED. HE WILL BE INVITED TO SEE THE CORPS COMMANDER IN REGARD TO FURTHER MOVTMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

"THESE THINGS ARE COMING OUT AS A MEMORANDUM AND WILL REACH YOU THIS MORNING. THE PROBABILITY THAT GERMANS IN OUR IMMEDIATE FRONT DO NOT KNOW THE PROXIMITY OF THE RUSSIANS IS GREAT. WE MAY EXPECT QUITE A NUMBER OF GERMANS TO COME THROUGH OUR FRONT LINES, POSSIBLY FIGHTING, BUT MORE PROBABLY SURRENDERING.

"THEY WILL PROBABLY TRY TO COME SLIPPING INTO OUR LINES FROM THE NORTH. WE MAY GET A GOOD MANY GERMANS OUO OF THE CHEMNITZ AREA (WEST OF DRESDEN). OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN WARNED OF A PROBABLE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS COMING INTO OUR LINES. ALL OF THIS RUMOR MAY BE TRUE AND WE MAY MEET THEM TODAY."

CONSTANT CUB PLANE PATROL IS BEING KEPT IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN LINES, WATCHING FOR THE APPROACH OF THE RUSSIANS SO THERE WILL BE NO INCIDENTS OR TRAGIC ERROR AND EACH WILL KNOW EXACTLY THE POSITION OF THE OTHER.

THE LINKUP COULD COME EAST OF MITTWEIDA, WHERE THE DOUGHBOYS ARE LISTENING TO THE RUSSIAN RADIOS, OR IT COULD BE ACHIEVED FARTHER NORTH IF THE RED ARMY DRIVES ACROSS THE ELBE FROM POINTS WHERE THEIR COLUMNS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BY AIR RECONNAISSANCE.

THE FIRST AMERICAN WHO REPORTED HEARING THE RUSSIANS TALKING OVER THE RADIO WAS LT.COL.WILLIAM J.GIVEN, JACKSON, TENN., DIVISION SIGNAL OFFICER.

HE KNEW HE WAS LISTENING TO THE RUSSIANS BUT COULDN'T UNDERSTAND THE WORDS UNTIL HE GOT AN INTERPRETER, PVT.ANDREW DAMAN, 759 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO.

DAMAN HEARD THEM TALKING IN CODE WITH SUCH WORDS AS "SHEEP," "VULTURE," AND "DAISY."

THEN THE RUSSIAN, WHO APPARENTLY WAS A TANK COMMANDER, BROKE INTO THE CLEAR AND ORDERED A MACHINEGUN TO GET INTO ACTION FAST. LATER AN ORDER CAME IN CLEAR FOR THREE GUNS TO FIRE ON AN UNNAMED TARGET.

FD847PEW

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EAST OF THE ELBE, GERMANY--FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S RUSSIANS (TOP AYE).

X X X A[redacted]ONES. ONE ANOTHER

"TO HELL WITH THEM. THEY ARE NOT GOING TO GET THROUGH HERE, EITHER CIVILIANS OR SOLDIERS. THEY GOT ALL THAT'S COMING TO THEM," DECLARED S/SGT. BENNETT E. HILLECKSON, 940 EAST MIFFLIN ST., MADISON, WIS., VOICING THE SENTIMENTS OF THE DOUGHBOYS HERE.

HILLECKSON IS A MEMBER OF A SPECIAL TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY LT. COL. GRANVILLE A. SHARPE, FORMER DAVIDSON COLLEGE QUARTERBACK FROM BURLINGTON, N.C. AT 24, THE TWICE-WOUNDED SHARPE IS THE YOUNG-

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30-24-25051

EST BATTALION COMMANDER IN THE 83RD DIVISION.
THE TASK FORCE WILL WAIT UNTIL A MEETING POINT CAN BE FIXED WITH THE RUSSIANS, THEN GO OUT TO IT -- THAT IS, IF THE RED ARMIES COME ANYWHERE NEAR THIS BRIDGEHEAD, WHICH APPEARS LIKELY.
LT. SAM MAGILL, ASHTABULA, OHIO, RECONNAISSANCE LEADER WHO NEGOTIATED THE SURRENDER OF 20,000 GERMANS IN FRANCE LAST YEAR, WILL LEAD THE ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE TASK FORCE. EACH UNIT HAS ITS OWN RUSSIAN INTERPRETERS AND THE RANKS HAVE BEEN COMBED FOR AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO CAN SPEAK AT LEAST SOME RUSSIAN.
THOMAS MASON, WAYNESBORO, PA., WHO PICKED UP SOME RUSSIAN WORKING IN A FOUNDRY, WILL SERVE AS SHARPE'S INTERPRETER.
OTHERS INCLUDED IN THE TASK FORCE ARE LTS. WILLIAM KEETON, PALMETTO FLA.; IRA BOYER, 8 WEST CRYSTAL LAKE AVE., WESTMONT, N.J., BEN ZEMAL, 4917 NORTH AVERS ST., CHICAGO; WILLIAM S. LARKIN, 603 EAST VIRGINIA AVE., TAMPA, FLA.; AND MARVIN HUGHEST, AJO, ARIZ.
WHAT ARE THE DOUGHBOYS GOING TO TELL THE RUSSIANS WHEN THEY MEET?
AS USUAL, A BROOKLYN YOUTH, PFC ROBERT COHEN, 4501 SEVENTEENTH AVE., HAD THE ANSWER.
IT WAS: "LET'S GO HOME NOW."
AR507PEW

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BY KENNETH L.DIXON
WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE IMPENDING JUNCTION BETWEEN RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, AND BRITISH FORCES CAN NOT BE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED ON THIS FRONT WHEN IT OCCURS.
CORRESPONDENTS HERE WERE TOLD TODAY THAT NEWS OF THE JUNCTION WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE WORLD IN THE FORM OF "A UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCEMENT."
MORE SPECIFICALLY, THEY WERE TOLD THE ANNOUNCEMENT MAY EMANATE FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND RUSSIA, PRESUMABLY SIMULTANEOUSLY AS SOON AS THE MEETING IS OFFICIALLY VERIFIED.
CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD, HOWEVER, THAT "REASONABLE SPECULATION" CONCERNING THE JUNCTION WOULD BE PERMITTED FROM THIS FRONT.
HOW FAR THIS WOULD PERMIT THEM TO GO REMAINED DOUBTFUL. PRESUMABLY IT WOULD EMBARGO EYEWITNESS STORIES OF THE JUNCTION UNTIL AFTER THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THE REGULATION OTHER THAN THE ASSUMED IMPORTANCE OF THE HISTORIC EVENT. NEITHER WAS THERE ANY EXPLANATION FOR ITS TIMING.
HOWEVER, IT CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE THUNDER OF RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN GUNS WAS PRACTICALLY BLENDING ON THIS FRONT, AND WHEN EVERY DOUGHBOY OUTPOST HAD BEEN ALERTED ON RUSSIAN GREETING PHRASES.
AND THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE ORDER WAS TRANSMITTED TO FRONT LINE PRESS CAMPS INCREASED INDICATIONS THAT THE JUNCTION PERHAPS WAS ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS AWAY.
WM1224PEW

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TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 22-(AP)-FIELD MARSHA MONTGOMERY'S TANKS AND INFANTRY STEADILY INCREASED THE THREAT TO NEARLY ENCIRCLED BREMEN TODAY AGAINST STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS -- FIRST ADD BREMEN (BY ROBERT C. WILSON) X X X RESISTANCE.
DETERMINED RESISTANCE ALSO WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE DRIVE ON THE BIG PORT OF HAMBURG.
BREMEN WAS MENACED BY A THRUST FROM THE NORTHEAST BY AN ARMORED DIVISION SPREAD OVER A 15-MILE FRONT.
ARMORED UNITS DROVE INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROTENBURG, 21 MILES NORTHEAST OF BREMEN, AFTER BEATING OFF AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK TO THE NORTHWEST. THE ALLIED TROOPS ALSO HAMMERED AT BREMEN APPROACHES 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.
TO THE SOUTH, THE 52ND LOWLAND DIVISION ADVANCED TWO MILES INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VILLAGE OF ACHIN, EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF BREMEN.
SOUTHEAST OF HAMBURG, BRITISH TROOPS CONTROLLED THE ELBE RIVER FOR MORE THAN 30 MILES AND WERE MOPPING UP GERMAN STRONGPOINTS, INCLUDING BLECKEDE, ON A BEND OF THE RIVER 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HAMBURG.

BY ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

LEIPZIG, APRIL 22--(AP)--WOMEN SLAVE LABORERS HELD BY THE GERMANS AT THE GREAT HASAG MUNITIONS PLANT AT LEIPZIG WERE TERRIFIED WHEN A UNIFORMED MAN RODE UP TO THE FACTORY ON A MOTOCYCLE AND BLURTED OUT AN EMPHATIC-SOUNDING SENTENCE.

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BUT TO ONE OF THE WOMEN, MME. HENRI MAUDUIT, THE FORMER ROBERTA LAURI OF STOUGHTON AND BOSTON, MASS., THE WORDS GROWLED BY THE SOLDIER WERE "THE SWEETEST WORDS I EVER HEARD."

THE WORDS, UTTERED BY PVT. EDDY MILLER OF (STREET ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) NEW YORK CITY, WERE:

"THIS IS THE WORST GODDAM BIKE IN THE WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY."

MME. MAUDUIT, 45, A POLITICAL PRISONER OF THE NAZIS SINCE JUNE 12, 1943, WHEN SHE WAS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF AIDING ALLIED

FLIERS ESCAPE, SAID SHE WORKED SEVERAL MONTHS INSPECTING GERMAN SHELLS AND PANZERFAUST -- BAZOOKA -- WEAPONS.

"THE SUSPICION WAS WELL-FOUNDED," SHE SAID, "BUT THEY WERE NEVER ABLE TO PROVE ANYTHING."

AS THE AMERICANS APPROACHED BY LEIPZIG, THERE WERE 6,043 WOMEN PRISONERS OF MANY NATIONALITIES. MME. MAUDUIT WAS THE ONLY AMERICAN. HER HUSBAND FIGHTS WITH GEN. DEGAULLE'S FORCES.

OF THIS NUMBER ONLY ABOUT 200 WERE LEFT WHEN THE AMERICANS ARRIVED. THE OTHERS WERE [redacted] MARCHED BY SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS TOWARD DRESDEN. THE FEW WHO ESCAPED FROM THE MARCH BROUGHT BACK THE STORY THAT IT WAS A VERITABLE DEATH MARCH, WITH THOSE UNABLE TO STAND THE LONG MARCH BEING SHOT BY THE ROADSIDE. THE REPORTS HAVE N O T YET BEEN OFFICIALLY VERIFIED.

THE 200 WOMEN WHO REMAINED AT THE FACTORY PRISON POURED OUT BLOOD-CHILLING ACCOUNTS OF THE TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS AT THE FACTORY. ONE [redacted] SPANISH [redacted] WOMAN WAS STILL BLEEDING FROM INTERNAL INJURIES [redacted] RECEIVED WHEN THE GERMANS BEAT HER.

MME. MAUDUIT SAID THAT SHE HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR THE DRESDEN MARCH BUT THAT IN THE CONFUSION SHE ESCAPED BY HIDING UNDER SOME BLANKETS IN THE DIPTHERIA WARD OF THE FACTORY'S MISERABLE HOSPITAL.

SHE SAID THAT THE WOMEN WHO WERE LEFT BEHIND WATCHED WHILE MEN PRISONERS AT THE FACTORY WERE EXTERMINATED WHEN THE GERMANS SET FIRE TO THEIR BARRACKS. A HALF DOZEN MEN, THEIR CLOTHES AFIRE, ESCAPED FROM THE BURNING BUILDING AND RACED ACROSS A FIELD TO THE WOMEN'S SECTION. THE ELECTRIFIED FENCE FAILED TO STOP THE MEN. THE NAZI GUARDS SCATTERED AND THE WOMEN MANAGED TO OPEN THE GATES AND SAVE THE FLEEING MEN.

MME. MAUDUIT SAID THAT THE GERMAN WAR MATERIAL SHE HAD INSPECTED DURING [redacted] RECENT MONTHS HAD DETERIORATED.

ONE OF HER MAIN JOBS WAS DELETING TWO F[redacted] PARAGRAPHS FROM THE SHEET OF INSTRUCTIONS WHICH WENT OUT WITH EACH GERMAN BAZOOKA. THE ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN INCORRECT AND

HAD CAUSED THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF NUMEROUS GERMANS, SHE SAID.

SHE SAID THAT [redacted] AFTER THE AMERICANS ARRIVED SEVERAL SOLDIERS CAME IN THE FACTORY PRISON AND ATE WITH THE WOMEN.

"THEY DRIFTED IN, OPENED THEIR RATIONS AND ATE WITH US AT THIS TABLE," SHE SAID. "AND WE COOKED OUR LAST POTATOES, BUT WE DIDN'T TELL THEM THEY WERE OUR LAST.

"ONE BLOND AMERICAN MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION ON OUR DEVOUT POLISH GIRLS BY SAYING A PRAYER. THE AMERICANS ARE TOPS AROUND HERE."

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STEINKOPFS 1110Q THRU FIETH 0739P

ROME, APRIL 22-(AP)-AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY FORCES HAVE DRIVEN 20 MILES NORTHWEST FROM THE CAPTURED PO VALLEY CITY OF BOLOGNA, WITH THE NAZIS FLEEING IN DISORDER, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.
MK554AEW

ROME--FIRST ADD FIFTH ARMY X X X REPORTED TODAY.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION SMASHED FORWARD AT THE SIDE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN LIGHTNING-LIKE THRUSTS THROUGH ENEMY REARGUARDS.
BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY UNITS PUSHED WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF FERRARA AFTER CAPTURING MONTE SANTO.
MK508AEW

ADD BOLOGNA XX MINOR

THE CITY ITSELF HAS SWOLLEN TO A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 600,000--ALMOST TWICE THE NORMAL FIGURE--BY THE VAST INFLUX OF REFUGEES IN RECENT MONTHS. ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS FACING MILITARY AND CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WAS FEEDING THIS MULTITUDE.
MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WERE ENOUGH OF MOST STAPLES TO CARE FOR THE NEEDY.
MEAANTIME, THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES WERE PURSUING AND HACKING UP THE FLEEING GERMAN FORCES AND MADE A FEW CONTACTS TODAY AS THEY HAMMERED AT THE GATEWAYS OF MODENA IN THE WEST AND FERRARA IN THE EAST. THERE WAS SMALL REAR GUARD RESISTANCE AT THE ENTRANCE TO MODENA, AND BAZOOKAS AND SELF-PROPELLED WEAPONS HELD UP THE ALLIED ADVANCE AS TANKS APPROACHED THE CITY.
FD1036PEW

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30-24-25053

MOSCOW, APRIL 22-(AP)-RED ARMY UNITS FIGHTING THROUGH THE BERLIN SUBURBS HAVE SIGHTED THE MAIN STREETS OF THE CAPITAL, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID TODAY.
MK635AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD MAIN STREETS SIGHTED X X X SAID TODAY.
THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA'S WAR CORRESPONDENT COL. NIKOLAI BAKANOV REPORTED THE RED ARMY SURGE.
WORD SPREAD RAPIDLY OVER MOSCOW, WHERE THOUSANDS OF SUNDAY HOLIDAY STROLLERS STOOD IN LONG LINES BEFORE NEWSPAPER KIOSKS.
THE MIDNIGHT SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE BATTLING IN THE SUBURBS, AND THE DISPATCH FROM IZVESTIA WAS THE FIRST NEWS TO CONFIRM GERMAN REPORTS THAT RED ARMY TROOPS WERE FAR INSIDE THE FLAMING GERMAN CAPITAL.
MK636AEW NM

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MOSCOW--SECOND ADD BERLIN STREETS X X X CAPITAL.
FRONT DISPATCHES TOLD OF FANATICAL GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS LEADING TO THE HEART OF THE CITY, WITH THE NAZIS THROWING IN ALL KINDS OF FORCES. THESE INCLUDED SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WHO HAD RETURNED TO BERLIN FROM THE FIGHTING ON THE EASTERN FRONT.
"THE FOE HAS CONCENTRATED AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF ARTILLERY," IZVESTIA REPORTED. "HE HAS BROUGHT UP TANKS AND AVIATION, AND SELECTED DEFENSE UNITS ARMED WITH TANK DESTROYING WEAPONS."
THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD INTERCEPTED AN ORDER ISSUED BY THE GERMANS WHICH SAID "HALT THEM AT ANY PRICE."
MK645AEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 22-(AP)-A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES APPEARED IMMINENT TODAY SOMEWHERE NORTH OF DRESDEN AND EAST OF LEIPZIG IN THE WOODED REGION OF THE ELBE RIVER.
BERLIN, THE GREATEST PRIZE IN THE BIGGEST WAR IN HISTORY, LAY WITHIN THE GRASP OF THE RED ARMY FIGHTING ITS WAY THROUGH FLAMING, CANNON-BLASTED SUBURBS TOWARD THE HEART AND HOME OF HITLER'S THIRD REICH.
W501AEW

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22-(AP)-- REPORTS CIRCULATED IN BERLIN LAST NIGHT THAT REICHSMINISTER GOEBBELS HAD LEFT THE CAPITAL SATURDAY, AFTER AND FLED NORTH INTO MECKLENBURG DESPITE A BROADCAST PROMISE TO STAY, THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDIANVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU REPORTED FROM BERLIN. APR 23 1945

THE DISPATCH WAS SENT BEFORE STOCKHOLM-BERLIN COMMUNICATIONS

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WERE BROKEN.

DNB GOEBBELS ON SATURDAY APPEALED TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO DEFEND BERLIN. THE AGENCY SAID THE R GOEBBELS REPORT AND OTHER RUMORS ABOUT SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS COULD NOT BE CHECKED.

THE STB CORRESPONDENT SAID "THE ATMOSPHERE IN BERLIN IS FRIGHTFULLY ALARMING AND IN SEVERAL PLACES THERE IS PURE PANIC, WHILE ONE FANTASTIC RUMOR FOLLOWED ANOTHER."

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IT DECLARED IT NOW WAS CLEAR THAT "THE GREAT PART OF THE BERLI POPULATION~~N~~ IS NOT FOLLOWING TO FOLLOW APPEALS TO TAKE UP ARMS. THE "CIVIL POPULATION MOSTLY IS REMAINING PASSIVE," IT ADDED.

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ALB/ THRU 21545 SHANKE 113PEW

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22-(AP)-BERLIN AIR RAID SHELTERS ARE SO CROWDED THAT MANY PERSONS HAVE STOOD IN THEM FOR MORE THAN 30 HOURS, WITH NO OPPORTUNITY TO SIT DOWN AND AFRAID TO GO OUTSIDE EVEN FOR FOOD AND WATER, THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU SAID TONIGHT.

FD1013PEW

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 22-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE [illegible]HTING IN THE CENTER OF BERLIN, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF T[illegible] GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU SAID TODAY.

FD529PEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD BERLIN X X X TODAY.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT A MACHINEGUN BATTLE WAS BEING FOUGHT AT THE STETTINER RAILWAY STATION WHICH IS IN THE WEDDING WORKERS' DISTRICT.

THE RUSSIANS ARE APPROACHING TEMPELHOF, THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED, AND BERLIN IS ENCIRCLED EXCEPT FOR A NINE MILE GAP IN THE SPANDAU DIRECTION TO THE NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

FD532PEW

MADRID, APRIL 22-(AP)-PORTUGAL HAS DENOUNCED ITS 1940 AIR AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TONIGHT, HALTING AUTHORIZED GERMAN TRAFFIC WITH THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

SPAIN TOOK SIMILAR ACTION APRIL 15, FORBIDDING ALL GERMAN PLANES CARRYING CIVILIAN AND DIPLOMATIC PASSENGERS TO LAND WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

FD503PEW

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STOCKHOLM--SECOND ADD BERLIN (AS1) XXX THE CITY.

THE CORRESPONDENT, EDWARD SANDEBERG, SAID THE "[illegible] FLIGHT WESTWARD HAS REACHED AN IMMENSE SCALE AND (PROPAGAN[illegible] INISTER PAUL JOSEPH) GOEBBELS' APPEAL TO THE POPULATION TO OBSERV[illegible] RAFFIC DISCIPLINE, IN ORDER TO GIVE THE WEHRMACHT UNHAMPERED MOVEMENT, WAS COMPLETELY IGNORED, AS WERE MOST OF THE OTHER COMMANDS FROM THE AUTHORITIES. FOR MOST BERLINERS IT WAS A QUESTION ONLY OF PROTECTING AND SAVING THEIR LIVES.

"TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED FROM BERLIN'S EAST END IS ALSO INCREASING. BERLIN'S TRAMS, BUSES, TRUCKS, HORSE CARRIAGES AND UNDERGROUND AND ELEVATED RAILWAYS ARE STEADILY CARRYING WOUNDED THROUGH CENTRAL AND WESTERN BERLIN TOWARD SPANDAU. IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND HOW OR WHERE THEY WILL BE TREATED. AMONG THEM ARE MORE AND MORE BOYS AND WOMEN.

"IT IS COMMON TALK THAT THE 'HITLER BOYS'--12 TO 14-YEAR-OLDS AND SOMETIMES YOUNGER--ARE FIGHTING BETTER THAN MOST GROWN-UP SOLDIERS.

"THE BERLIN AUTHORITIES TODAY ORDERED ALL PRODUCTIVE LIFE IN THE CITY TO ADJUST ITSELF TO THE FRONT SITUATION. WHAT THE ORDER MEANS IS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR, BECAUSE THERE ISN'T ANY PRODUCTIVE LIF TO SPEAK OF. THE EMPLOYES OF THE TRAM, BUS AND UNDERGROUND AND ELEVATED LINES, HOWEVER, WERE IN SERVICE AS USUAL."

SANDEBERG REPORTED THAT BERLIN'S CHURCHES WERE CROWDED ON SUNDAY MORNING, "BUT," HE SAID, "NO BELLS RANG, AND THE SERVICES WERE PUNCTUATED BY UNINTERRUPTED BURSTS OF SHELLS AND BOMBS."

STORES REMAINED OPEN THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND "WHERE SHOPS HAD FOOD THEY GAVE OUT LIBERALLY, BUT IN DISTRICTS WHERE THERE WAS A SHORTAGE FAMILIES GOT FAR LESS THAN EVEN THE NORMAL RATION."

HE SAID BERLINERS KEPT UP WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS BY WATCHING MAPS IN UNDERGROUND STATIONS.

"A RED LINE WAS DRAWN ACROSS EACH STATION TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS," HE SAID.

FD912PEW

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NIGHT LEAD B-29S (2S0)

GUAM, SUNDAY, APRIL 22 (AP)-TONS OF DEMOLITION BOMBS WERE RAINED SATURDAY MORNING ON NINE AIRFIELDS OF KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, AS AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK AGAIN TO NEUTRALIZE BASES FROM WHICH NIPPONESE AIRMEN HAVE BEEN ATTACKING AMERICAN FLEET AND OTHER YANK FORCES AT OKINAWA.

THE VERY LARGE MISSION OF B-29S--POSSIBLY TOTALING UP TO 300--LASHED THE KYUSHU AIRBASES FOR THE THIRD TIME IN FIVE DAYS. THEY BOMBED VISUALLY FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF.

FLYING FROM MARIANAS BASES, THE GIANT BOMBERS SPLIT INTO NINE SEPARATE FLIGHTS OVER KYUSHU TO HIT AS MANY FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND. THEY STRUCK KANOYA AND KUSHIRA FIELDS. TWO OF THE MOST

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30.24-25055

IMPORTANT IN JAPAN, AND ALSO ATTACKED HE BASES AT NITTAGAHARA, KANOYA-EAST, IZUMI, KOKOBU, TACHIARAI, USA AND OITA.

KANOYA ALSO IS A NAVAL BASE. THE FIELD THERE HAS 5,500 FOOT CONCRETE RUNWAYS AND ELABORATE INSTALLATIONS. OITA, GUARDIAN AT THE SOUTHERN DOORWAY TO THE INLAND SEA, HAS 5,000 AND 6,000 FOOT RUNWAYS AND A SEAPLANE BASE. NITTAGAHARA IS A MAJOR PLANE STORAGE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR DEPOT.

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID THE RAIDERS APPARENTLY MET ONLY NEGLIGIBLE OPPOSITION.

THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI CLAIMED DAMAGE TO THE FIELDS WERE SLIGHT.

B-29S ALSO BLASTED THE KYUSHU FIELDS APRIL 17 AND 18. THESE NEUTRALIZING HITS APPARENTLY PAID OFF, FOR THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE HAS MADE NO STRONG RAIDS IN THEOKINAWA SECTOR SINCE APRIL 16. OKINAWA IS 325 MILES SOUTH OF KYUSHU.

JW305PCW

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BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH 24TH DIVISION ON MINDANAO, APRIL 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WATERBORNE INFANTRYMEN CONVERGED TODAY ON PIKIT, FORMER AMERICAN FORT ON THE MINDANAO RIVER ABOUT 35 MILES INLAND WHERE THE FIRST MAJOR ENGAGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN MINDANAO CAMPAIGN MAY BE FOUGHT.

ELEMENTS COMMANDED BY COL.WILLIAM W.JENNA, OF WEST POINT, N.Y., MOVED UP THE RIVER IN SMALL CRAFT LAST ~~NIGHT~~ AND REACHED PAIDU PULANGI, APPROXIMATELY FIVE MILES EAST OF DULUAUAN. THE FORMER IS LINKED TO PIKIT BY A 10-MILE HIGHWAY. OTHER UNITS PUSHED ANOTHER 15 MILES ALONG HIGHWAY ONE WITHOUT CONTACTING ANY JAPANESE OPPOSITION.

AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES STRAFED PIKIT YESTERDAY.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS THUS FAR OPPOSING THE YANKS HAVE BEEN OF POOR CALIBER AND AMERICAN CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN LIGHT.

"SO FAR," SAID MAJ.GEN.R.B.WOODRUFF, 24TH DIVISION COMMANDER, "THE MAIN BUSINESS OF THE JAPANESE SEEMS TO BE GETTING OUT OF THE WAY. OUR CHIEF TROUBLE IS FINDING THE LITTLE DEVILS."

GENERAL WOODRUFF WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT STRONG JAPANESE POSITIONS MAY YET BE ENCOUNTERED.

CAPT.ROBERT KILGO, OF (1806 ABERCORN) SAVANNAH, GA., IS ONE OF THE OFFICERS TAKING PART IN THE CAMPAIGN.

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BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION, MINDANAO ISLAND, APRIL 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR CENTRAL MINDANAO, SECOND ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, WILL LEAD AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ALONG NARROW, FOREST-FLANKED ROADWAYS, ALONG CROCODILE-INFESTED RIVERS AND THROUGH JUNGLE TERRITORY MARKED AS "UNEXPLORED" ON AVAILABLE MAPS.

THE CLEANING OUT OF THIS LAST MAJOR JAPANESE STRONGHOLD IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES PROBABLY WILL PRODUCE PITCHED BATTLES IN JUNGLES, MOUNTAINS AND TOWNS AND WILL INVOLVE WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE THE LARGEST GROUP OF NIPPONESE CIVILIANS YET CONTACTED IN THIS ARCHIPELAGO.

MINDANAO'S MAIN PRE-WAR HIGHWAY NO.1 RUNS EAST-WEST THROUGH ALTERNATE FORESTED FLATLANDS AND SMALL RISES AND ALONG THE EDGES OF SWAMPS TO DAVAO, GREAT PORT CITY ON DAVAO GULF. BEFORE THE WAR DAVAO, A WORLD HEMP CENTER, WAS PRACTICALLY CONTROLLED BY JAPANESE BUSINESS INTERESTS AND HEMP GROWERS.

THE SMALL TOWN OF PIKIT, LYING 33 MILES EASTWARD FROM THE YANK BEACHHEAD, IS ON HIGHWAY NO.1 AND IS BELIEVED TO BE A MAJOR JAPANESE STRONGPOINT WHERE A MAJORITY OF THE JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM COTABATO AND TAMONTACA ARE REPORTED CONCENTRATED. PIKIT IS ON THE MINDANAO RIVER--ALSO KNOWN AS THE PULANGI RIVER IN THIS AREA.

MAJOR HIGHWAY FLANK POSITIONS WEST OF PIKIT ARE THE TOWNS OF MIDSAYAP, TO THE NORTHWEST, AND DULAWAN, TO THE SOUTHWEST. ALL THESE POSITIONS ARE EXPECTED TO BE HEAVILY DEFENDED.

ABOUT 20 MILES EAST OF PIKIT ANOTHER JAPANESE STRONGPOINT IS REPORTED AT KABACAN, ONCE A GUERRILLA CENTER.

IF THE JAPANESE LOSE THESE POINTS THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO MOVE TROOPS IN CENTRAL MINDANAO AND WILL YIELD TO THE AMERICANS THE SOLE OVERLAND APPROACHES TO THE DAVAO SECTOR.

EN510PCW NM

ADD BRIT. FLEET CARRIER'S PATROL

THE SHIP WHICH WAS HIT THE MORNING OF APRIL 1 SUFFERED SLIGHT DAMAGE. A SINGLE-ENGINE PLANE CRASHED AGAINST THE SUPER-STRUCTURE AND STARTED A FIRE WHICH WAS QUICKLY CONTROLLED. CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT.

AT DUSK THE SAME DAY ANOTHER SINGLE-ENGINE PLANE CAME IN AT ABOUT 200 FEET ALTITUDE OFF THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE SECOND SHIP. THE AIRCRAFT WHIZZED PAST THE MAINMAST. ITS RIGHT WING GRAZED A CRANE AND THE PLANE PLUNGED INTO THE OCEAN AND EXPLODED.

BRITISH FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE PLANES WHICH APPROACHED THE TASK FORCE APRIL 1.

THE SUICIDE ATTACK ON THE THIRD VESSEL CAME APRIL 6. IT FAILED WHEN THE PLANE GRAZED THE FOREMAST AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA. TWO MORE NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN.

JW1143APW NM

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WITH OKINAWA (120)

GUAM, APRIL 22-(AP)-MUSTANG PILOTS WHO STRAFED THE SUZUKA NAVAL AIRBASE SOUTHWEST OF NAGOYA TODAY REPORTED "WE JUST RAN WILD" AGAINST FEEBLE JAPANESE OPPOSITION.

MAKING HIGH-SPEED STRAFING RUNS AS LOW AS 10 FEET, THE IWO JIMA-BASED SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND (SUNSETTER) P-51 PILOTS HIT THE AIRBASE, AN ADJOINING FACTORY, SHIPPING IN ISE BAY AND NAGOYA HARBOR AND A SATELLITE AIRFIELD.

THEY SHOT DOWN NINE PLANES, DESTROYED 17 MORE ON THE GROUND, DAMAGED 21 OTHERS AND THOROUGHLY STRAFED THE AIRFIELD, GROUND INSTALLATIONS AND RAIL FACILITIES AROUND SUZUKA, AN IMPORTANT AIR DEFENSE POINT 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NAGOYA ON THE MAIN JAPANESE HOMELAND ISLAND OF HONSHU.

THE SUZUKA ATTACK FOLLOWED BY THREE DAYS A MUSTANG SWEEP AGAINST ATSUGI AIRFIELD NEAR TOKYO IN WHICH 84 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

SF637PPW

GUAM--FIRST ADD MUSTANGS-SUZUKA RAID (TOP ON AAA)

XXX OR DAMAGED.

SUZUKA, WITH TWO CLOSELY CONNECTED AIRFIELDS ABOUT HALF A MILE INLAND FROM ISE BAY, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN USED AS A STAGING BASE FOR JAPANESE SENT SOUTH TO KYUSHU FOR ATTACKS ON OKINAWA.

IN STRAFING SHIPS, ONE MUSTANG PILOT SKIMMED SO LOW HE PICKED UP TWO YARDS OF WIRE, WHICH HE TOOK BACK TO IWO DANGING BENEATH HIS PLANE.

CREDIT FOR EXPLODING A 6,000 TO 8,000-TON JAPANESE SHIP WENT TO A FLIGHT LED BY CAPT.ROBERT W.MOORE, ANCHORAGE, KY.

"I CAME IN FIRING AT THE WATERLINE--THE EXPLOSION SHOT UP TO 1,500 FEET AFTER WE GOT OVER THE SHIP," HE SAID. "THEN WE STRAFED A TRAWLER ABOUT 100 FEET LONG. IT BLEW UP. IT WAS A VERY GOOD DAY, CONSIDERING THAT VISIBILITY WAS SO POOR."

MOORE SHOT DOWN A FIGHTER IN THE AIR AND DESTROYED A TRANSPORT PLANE AND ANOTHER FIGHTER ON THE GROUND. WITH TWO PREVIOUS KILLS IN THE AIR OVER TOKYO AND ONE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, MOORE RAISED

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HIS SCORE TO FOUR IN COMBAT.
CAPT.BRUCE S.CAMPBELL, JR., (502 HIGHLAND AVE.) TOWSON, MD., WAS ONE OF THE PILOTS IN MOORE'S FLIGHT ATTACKING THE EXPLODING SHIP.
MAJ.FRED A.SHIRLEY, LOUISVILLE, ALA., SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE FIGHTERS.
GM1110PCW NM

WITH PHILIPPINES (130)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
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WITH 24TH DIVISION TROOPS, MINDANAO, APRIL 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S. ENGINEERS TODAY CAPTURED PIKIT, FORMER AMERICAN FORT 32 AIR MILES INLAND FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MINDANAO RIVER, WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
"HOMEMADE GUNBOATS" OF THE 533RD ENGINEERS REACHED THE DESERTED MINDANAO VILLAGE FIRST BY RIVER AND HOISTED THE STARS AND STRIPES AT 5 P.M.
THEN, WITH TONGUE IN CHEEK, LT. COL. ROBERT AMORY, COMMANDING OFFICER DISPATCHED THIS MESSAGE TO HEADQUARTERS:
"WE STORMED THE TOWN, HOISTED THE FLAG AND ARE NOW AWAITING THE INFANTRY."
THE 34TH INFANTRY REGIMENT ARRIVED SHORTLY, AFTER A 10-MILE HIKE.
DAVAO, A MAJOR CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE EASTWARD PUSH.
COL. WENDEL W.FERTIG, LA JUNTA, COLO., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE MINDANAO GUERRILLAS REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED AT DAVAO.
QDSPPW NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES
WITH 24TH DIVISION, MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, APRIL 20-(DELAYE (AP)-LIEUT.COL.ROBERT AMORY, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS, TODAY RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR COMMANDING WHAT HE CALLED "HOME MADE GUNBOATS" IN A SWIFT DRIVE UP THE MINDANAO RIVER.
MAJ.GEN.R.B.WOODRUFF, 24TH DIVISION COMMANDER, MAKING THE AWARD, SAID THE RIVER BOAT FORCE UNDER AMORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 533D ENGINEERS BOAT REGIMENT, MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN EXPLORING THE RIVER, CONVOYING TROOPS AND ACQUIRING BASES FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS.
AMORY SAID OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE REGIMENT CONVERTED FIVE ORDINARY 65-FOOT LCM'S INTO GUNBOATS BY UTILIZING CAPTURED JAPANESE MACHINE GUNS AND WEAPONS FROM WRECKED AMERICAN PLANES. THESE GUNBOATS SPEARHEADED THE RIVER DRIVE, OPERATING ON THE PRINCIPLES OF TANK WARFARE, SWIFTLY CONVOYING INFANTRYMEN.
"THIS IS THE FIRST CHANCE THESE GUNBOATS HAD TO PROVE THEIR VALUE," SAID AMORY. "THE IDEA WAS DEVELOPED BY MEN IN THE REGIMENT AND THEY DID ALL THE WORK IN CONVERTING THE LANDING CRAFT INTO GUNBOATS."
PLOWING UP THE RIVER THE BOATS FOUGHT A FEW SKIRMISHES WITH THE JAPANESE AND BYPASSED PROBABLY 400 OF THE NIPPONESE, AMORY DECLARED. THE VESSELS FIRE ROCKETS, SMALL CANNON AND MACHINE GUNS. THEY WERE FIRST USED ON A NEW GUINEA RIVER, BUT THE MINDANAO RIVER WAS THHEIR INITIAL IMPORTANT TEST BECAUSE MUDBANKS BLOCKED OTHER CRAFT FROM USING THE STREAM.
AMORY GRADUATED FROM HARVARD IN 1936 AND LATER PRACTICED LAW IN NEW YORK. HIS WIFE NOW LIVES AT 95 KEENE ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I. THE 30-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT COLONEL INSISTED HE DIDN'T DESERVE THE CREDIT OR THE AWARD FOR THE RIVER OPERATION. HE HAD STRONG PRAISE FOR OTHERS WHO SHARED IN THE JOB, INCLUDING MAJ.EDWIN L. LAWTON, OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT.ALBERT A.HAWKINS OF BELLEROSE, LONG ISLAND, GUNBOAT COMMANDERS.
RA537PCW

MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES, APRIL 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ONLY JAPANESE KILLED IN YESTERDAY'S AMERICAN INVASION OF CENTRAL MINDANAO WERE THREE SOLDIERS FLUSHED FROM HIDING IN THE JUNGLE.
THEY WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY SGT.ROBERT G.MCKENZIE, OF (527 WYOMING AVE.) SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND CORP.KENNETH LA ROSCH, OF (215 WEST 24TH ST.) WILMINGTON, DEL.
RA543PCW NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 22-(AP)-SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSO CELEBRATED THE RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO BERLIN TODAY WITH A MASS MEETING IN FRONT OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN THE HEART OF RIO DE JANEIRO.
SOME ENTHUSIASTS GOT AHEAD OF EVENTS AND PLASTERED STICKERS ABOUT THE CITY PROCLAIMING "BERLIN AS FALLEN." RADIO STATIONS HAD NOTIFIED LISTENERS LAST NIGHT TO STAY CLOSE TO THEIR RECEIVERS FOR IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.
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SAC BRYANTS 1915—8PCW
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SANTA FE,N.M.,APRIL 22-(AP)-PRINCE FAISAL IBN ADBUL AZIZ OF SAUDI ARABIA, WHO IS HEADING HIS NATION'S DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE, SAID TODAY HE HOLDS "GOOD HOPES" FOR WHAT THE SESSIONS MAY ACCOMPLISH.
THE PRINCE AND THREE OTHER SONS OF KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA AND PRINCE ABDULLAH EL-FAISAL, 12-YEAR-OLD SON OF PRINCE FAISAL, LED THE ARABIAN PARTY WHICH LANDED HERE BY CHARTERED PLANE TODAY TO SPEND THE NIGHT EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
OTHERS IN THE GROUP INCLUDED SHAIKH HAFIZ WAHBA, ARABIAN MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.
FJ1151PCW

UNDATED FIRST ARMY-RUSSIAN (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN EXPECT TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE RUSSIANS "VERY SHORTLY," CBS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD C.HOTTELET SAID YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) IN A BROADCAST FROM THE FIRST ARMY FRONT.
"UP AND DOWN THE FRONT," HE RELATED, "SIGNAL COMPANIES ARE KEEPING A CONSTANT CHECK ON RUSSIAN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS X X X AND WE CAN

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30-24-25057

HEAR THEIR RECONNAISSANCE COLUMNS AND THEIR TANKS TALKING BACK AND FORTH X X X.

"ONE TANK WAS TELLING ANOTHER TO GET INTO THE VILLAGE OVER BY THE CHURCH, WHERE THE INFANTRY WAS GETTING SMALL-ARMS FIRE. THEN CAME WORD THAT THE MAIN FORCES WERE MOVING AROUND THE TOWN. THREE MINUTES LATER THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER CALLED BACK THAT HIS COLUMN HAD COMPLETELY BY-PASSED THE PLACE AND TROOPS WERE MOVING IN FROM THE FLANK.

"FIVE MINUTES LATER CAME BACK THE LACONIC REPORT--THE TOWN IS CLEARED.

"IT CERTAINLY LOOKS AS IF THE RUSSIANS WERE MEETING NO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE, AT LEAST IN THAT PARTICULAR SECTOR. UNFORTUNATELY WE DON'T KNOW WHERE THIS WAS BECAUSE THEY HAD CODE NAMES FOR THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

"ONE RUSSIAN OFFICER ASKED HIS HEADQUARTERS WHERE IN HEAVEN'S NAME THE MAIN BODY OF HIS TROOPS WAS. THE ANSWER CAME BACK--YOU'RE MOVING TOO FAST, SLOW DOWN A WHILE AND MAINTAIN CONTACT."

WM424PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 22--RADIO ATLANTIC IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS IN ITALY HAD BYPASSED MODENA, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF BOLOGNA, IN THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THE PO RIVER.

WM410PEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 22-(AP)-THIRTY GERMAN CIVILIAN REFUGEES WILL BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND BY WAY OF DENMARK, THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH HEARD BY THE FCC.

THEY ALL PROTESTED, THE DISPATCH SAID, THAT THEY GOT TO SWEDEN "BY MISTAKE."

WM425PEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 22-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY HAVE CAPTURED SIGMARINGEN WHERE MARSHAL PETAIN AND PIERRE LAVAL TOOK REFUGE THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY. CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

WM409PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 22--RADIO ATLANTIC IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC SAID TODAY THAT KONSTANZ ON LAKE CONTANCE, HAS BEEN DECLARED THE FIRST OPEN CITY IN GERMANY. ALL MILITARY OBJECTS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE CITY, THE BROADCAST SAID, ADDING THAT ABOUT 1,000 BRITISH AND AMERICAN WOUNDED HAVE BEEN BROUGHT THERE DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS.

WM409PEW

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THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SUN) NIGHT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (200)

21ST ARMY GROUP: HAMMERED INTO HAMBURG'S SUBURBS, TIGHTENED PRESSURE ON BREMEN, WIDENED ELBE RIVER LINE.

12TH ARMY GROUP: WAITED FOR WORD TO LINK UP WITH RUSSIANS NEAR BERLIN; ADVANCED IN DESSAU AREA AND ON 100-MILE FRONT INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP: SNIPPED OFF BLACK FOREST HIDE-OUT, REACHED SWISS BORDER, TURNED AGAINST LAKE CONSTANCE AREA, CAPTURED STUTTGART AND CROSSED DANUBE IN BAVARIA.

--DASH--

ARMIES OF THE WEST

BRITISH SECOND:::FOUGHT INTO HAMBURG SUBURBS AND PUSHED TIGHTER RING AROUND BREMEN; CAPTURED BUXTEHUDE.

CANADIAN FIRST:--INCREASED SIEGE OF BREMEN, FOUGHT INDECISIVELY IN HOLLAND.

U.S.NINTH:-------IDLED AT ELBE BRIDGEHEAD, WAITING WORD TO JOIN RUSSIANS NEAR BERLIN.

U.S.FIRST:-------PUSHED PAST DESSAU WITHIN 10 MILES OF RUSSIAN LINES.

U.S.THIRD:-------DROVE INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON WIDE FRONT.

U.S.SEVENTH:-----CROSSED DANUBE ABOVE MUNICH.

FRENCH FIRST:----CAPTURED STUTTGART, REACHED SHORES OF LAKE CONSTANCE, SEALED OFF BLACK FOREST.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS

FOURTH INFANTRY:-REACHED DRACKENSTEIN NEAR DANUBE.

10TH ARMORED:----REACHED KELDSTETTIN NEAR DANUBE.

12TH ARMORED:----CROSSED DANUBE AT DILLINGEN.

83RD INFANTRY:---WAITED AT ELBE BRIDGEHEAD TO MEET RUSSIANS.

AR840PEW

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BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 22--LESS THAN 10 MILES NOW SEPARATE THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AND RUSSIAN TROOPS, BBC SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC, QUOTING ITS OWN CORRESPONDENTS. BBC SAID AMERICAN GUNNERS HAD BEEN ORDERED NOT TO FIRE AHEAD OF THEIR OWN TROOPS.

TA718PEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 22--(AP)--LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY THAT THROUGH THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE "AS THROUGH NO OTHER HUMAN INSTRUMENT, WE MAY, BY GOD'S GRACE, REFASHION WITH SURER TOUCH AND TO A FINER PATTERN THE FRAGMENTS OF OUR BROKEN WORLD."

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"BY ITS WISDOM, MUCH MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED. ON ITS SUCCESS, MUCH WILL HANG," THE AMBASSADOR SAID IN A MESSAGE READ TO 5,000 PERSONS AT THE ANNUAL ST. GEORGE DAY SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

"OUR VICTORY WILL MEAN LITTLE UNLESS WE ARE ABLE ALSO TO

CONQUER TH MENACE OF WAR WHICH COULD BRI NG TO NAUGHT THE FAIREST HOPES FOR HUMANITY'S FORWARD MARCH."

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JP-APL-710PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22- AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTERS "BASED ON IWO JIMA" BOMBED AND STRAFED HONSHU'S TOKAI AREA, WHICH INCLUDES THE BIG JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF NAGOYA, FOR AN HOUR TODAY (JAPANESE TIME) THE JAPANESE RADIO ANNOUNCED IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 40 P-51S PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK AND MADE THE USUAL CLAIM OF "VERY LIGHT DAMAGE."

MH405APW NM

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 22-(AP)-WITH ONE-FOURTH OF HOLLAND FLOODED BY THE GERMANS, THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT MAY SEEK TERRITORIAL COMPENSATION FROM GERMANY BY REQUESTING THE UNITED NATIONS TO ANNEX WEST FRISIA AND A STRIP ALONG THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHOSE LANDS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

FRIESLAND

THIS WAS INDICATED TONIGHT IN OFFICIAL DUTCH QUARTERS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF REBUILDING HOLLAND'S RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS WHICH WILL BE UNPRODUCTIVE FOR YEARS AS A RESULT OF THE FLOODING.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS NOTIFIED HER ALLIES THAT SHE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SEEK TERRITORIAL COMPENSATION FROM GERMANY. THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, HAS NOT MADE A DEFINITE DECISION TO CLAIM GERMAN TERRITORY.

AS ONE OFFICIAL EXPLAINED, THE DUTCH PEOPLE ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE GERMAN TERRITORY.

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"THEY WANT NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHTFULLY THERS," HE SAID.

A.A.PELT, CHIEF OF THE NETHERLANDS INFORMATION SERVICE AND ONE OF THE ASSISTANT DELEGATES TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE HERE, SAID HE FOUND IN TALKS WITH FARMERS IN LIBERATED AREAS OF HOLLAND

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WHICH HAVE BEEN FLOODED THAT THEY WERE NOT EVEN THE LEAST INCLINED TO WORK TEMPORARILY ON GERMAN SOIL.

"I FOUND THAT THE FARMERS OF WALCHEREN ISLAND WHICH IS UNDER WATER WERE DECIDEDLY AGAINST MOVING ONTO GERMAN SOIL," PELT SAID. "THEY ARE CALVINISTS AND VERY RELIGIOUS AND BELIEVE THAT THEY SHOULD REMAIN WHERE THEY WERE BORN REGARDLESS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES. THEY TOLD ME THAT IF IT WAS GOD'S WILL THAT WALCHEREN SHOULD BE FLOODED THEN THEY SHOULD STAY THERE AND REBUILD IT.

"IF THE GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO CLAIM PART OF GERMANY AND PROPOSES THAT THE FARMERS MOVE, I WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF THEY DECLINED, KNOWING THAT THEY WOULD BE POOR FOR YEARS."

PELT EXPLAINED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO DEFINITE PLANS UNTIL AFTER THE ENTIRE COUNTRY HAS BEEN LIBERATED WHEN OFFICIALS WILL BE ABLE TO ESTIMATE THE TOTAL DAMAGE AND THE NUMBER OF FARMS WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

THE BIG PROBLEM IN TRANSFERRING FARMERS TO GERMANY, HE SAID, WOULD BE IN SELECTING SOIL SIMILAR TO THAT ON WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN USED TO FARMING.

HW530PPW

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CONFERENCE (120)

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22-(AP)-COMMANDER HAROLD E.STASSEN, ARMED FORCES MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE SECURITY CONFERENCE, ARRIVED TODAY EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THAT THE MEETING "IS GOING TO BE A SUCCESS."

THE FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR, NOW ON THE STAFF OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, WAS WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES WHEN HE AND MRS.STASSEN STEPPED OFF A TRAIN FROM THE EAST AND HE TOLD NEWSMEN "I'M OUT OF UNIFORM FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONFERENCE."

1015 THE FIRST TWO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO GET HERE WERE SENATOR ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND DEAN VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE, WHO FLEW IN LAST NIGHT.

WM223PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE COLOMBIAN AND PANAMANIAN DELEGATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANES.

COLOMBIA'S SINGLE DELEGATE IS ABEL BOTERO, WHO IS ATTACHED TO THE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

THE PANAMANIAN DELEGATION IS MADE UP OF DR.ROBERTO JIMINEZ,

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30.24-25059

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS; RAQUEL RIVERA, MARIO DE
OCTAVIO MENDEZ, JUAN MORALES, GUILLERMO FABREJA AND GE
GM532PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES, AN ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN SECURITY CONFERENCE DELEGATION, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY HE CONSIDERS IT A "VERY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCE" THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE REPORTED CHIEFLY BY THE AMERICAN PRESS, RATHER THAN, AS AT VERSAILLES, BY THE FOREIGN PRESS.

"THE RESULT OF ANY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IS DEFINITELY INFLUENCED BY THE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH IT IS CONDUCTED," HE SAID.

MM256PPW

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BY JAMES MARLOW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 23RD)

(ADVANCE)-SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23-(AP)-BUTTON, BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON? IT WILL MAKE QUITE A DIFFERENCE AS TO WHO HAS WHAT BUTTON AFTER NEXT WEDNESDAY.

THAT'S WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE GETS DOWN TO THE JOB OF SETTING UP A LEAGUE TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS. ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE WILL TAKE PART IN IT IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

THERE WILL BE DIPLOMATS, DELEGATES, EXPERTS ON THINGS LIKE TRADE AND BANKING, NEWSMEN, RADIO COMMENTATORS AND THEIR ENGINEERS, MESSENGER BOYS, PORTERS, CARPENTERS, -,$ &-,$6-MEN TO FIX THINGS.

JUST SO THE WRONG PEOPLE WON'T WANDER INTO THE RIGHT PLACES AT THE WRONG TIME, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS A SCHEME. AND THIS IS IT.

EVERYONE WHO WILL HAVE ANY BUSINESS IN THE TWO BUILDINGS WHERE THE CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD--THE OPERA HOUSE OR THE VETERANS BUILDING NEXT DOOR--MUST HAVE A PASS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUES THEM.

FOR INSTANCE: A DELEGATE FROM ONE OF THE 46 UNITED NATIONS WILL GET A GRAY PASS TO CARRY IN HIS POCKET IN CASE A GUARD STOPS HIM.

A MEMBER OF THE SECRETARIAT--THE STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS AND SPECIALISTS WHO HAVE BEEN PICKED TO WORK FOR THE DELEGATES--WILL ALSO GET A GRAY PASS.

A NEWSPAPERMAN--EACH MUST ALREADY HAVE OBTAINED PERMISSION FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO BE AT THE CONFERENCE--WILL GET A DIFFERENT COLORED PASS.

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A VISITOR--THAT IS, JUST A ONE-DAY VISITOR--WILL GET A WHITE PASS.

AND THERE WILL BE SPECIAL YELLOW PASSES FOR SPECIAL VISITORS. THESE ARE PEOPLE WHO, ALTHOUGH NOT TAKING PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS, HAVE BEEN INVITED TO BE PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE.

A ONE-DAY VISITOR WILL BE ALLOWED ONLY INTO THE OPERA HOUSE ON ONE OF THOSE STATE DAYS WHEN THE DELEGATES PUT ON THEIR STRIPED PANTS, GET TOGETHER PUBLICLY FOR SOME FORMAL ACTION OR TO LISTEN TO SPEECHES.

BUT A SPECIAL VISITOR WITH THE YELLOW PASS CAN GO TO ALL THE OPERA HOUSE SESSIONS AND WANDER AROUND AS HE PLEASES--BUT NOT INTO CERTAIN OFFICES--IN THE VETERANS BUILDING WHERE THE REAL WORK OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE DONE.

AT THIS POINT, MAYBE, YOU'RE BEGINNING TO WONDER: WHERE DO THE BTTONS COME IN? WHO GETS THE BUTTON? WHO GETS WHAT BUTTON?

THE DELEGATES AND THE MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT WILL GET NOT ONLY A GRAY PASS. THEY'LL ALSO GET A GRAY BUTTON--ABOUT 1-INCH ACROSS --TO WEAR ON THEIR COATS.

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AND MAYBE THE NEWSPAPERMEN WILL GET BUTTONS TO GO WITH THEIR PASSES BUT THIS IS NOT CERTAIN. IT SEEMS THE STATE DEPARTMENT ONLY PUT IN AN ORDER FOR BUTTONS FOR NEWSPAPERMEN TWO DAYS AGO. MAYBE THEY

WON'T ARRIVE.

BUT OUTSIDE OF THOSE--DELEGATES, MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT AND NEWSPAPERMEN AND RADIO PEOPLE--NO ONE GETS A BUTTON.

SO--IF YOU'RE ONE OF THOSE CASUAL VISITORS WHO COME POKING AROUND AND GET A WHITE, ONE-DAY VISITOR'S PASS, DON'T TRY TO FLASH IT ON THE GUARDS AND FIGURE IT WILL GET YOU THROUGH TO HOB-NOB WITH THE DIPLOMATS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 23RD)

NM555PPW

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30-24-25061

RUSSIANS BORE INTO BERLIN, SWING NORTH; REACH THE ELBE CLOSE TO AMERICAN LINES; U. S. 3D BREAKS LOOSE IN THRUST FOR ALPS

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Soviet Link-Up With U.S. Units Expected Today

WHEELER

LONDON, Tuesday, April 24.—(AP) With the guns of Nazi SS fanatics at their backs German army troops counter-attacked vainly in Berlin today, but the Russians swarmed over one-third of the city and German reports indicated savage fighting was swirling through nearly one-half of the wrecked German capital.

Southwest of the burning city, Red army tanks surged to the Elbe river within 20 miles of American forces awaiting a link-up, and a three-power announcement that the western and eastern Allies had joined was expected momentarily.

Berlin was almost encircled, and a supplement to the Soviet communique said early today that two Russian armies, attacking after a massive artillery barrage, had hurled the Germans back into the inner built-up area of Berlin.

Hitler Reported in Berlin

The Germans said that Adolf Hitler in person was directing the defense.

The Soviet war bulletin said the Russian tanks had burst across the belt railroad protecting the inner city and had captured the metropolitan gas works only eight blocks from Alexander Platz, one of Berlin's major commercial centers. Several blocks in the area were seized after heavy German counter-attacks were repelled.

But the German counterattacks were being launched apparently only because the guns of SS troopers were at the backs of German army officers.

Moscow said that German commanders had asked permission to retreat but the orders came back:

"Hold out at any event—whoever retreats will be shot." German artillery had been ordered by radio to fire on retreating German soldiers, Moscow said.

Marshal Stalin disclosed that only a 16-mile gap remained to be sealed on the west. The Germans admitted it had been narrowed to 10 miles and the Luxembourg radio broadcast an unconfirmed report that the city which Hitler had planned to be capital of the world for 1,000 years was caught in a steel ring.

Reds Reach Elbe

Southwest of Berlin's smouldering and debris-littered streets Soviet forces, climaxing a dramatic 100-mile sweep in seven days, reached the Elbe at Muehlberg northwest of Dresden and approached the river on a 38-mile front.

The defenders of the sprawling German capital were fighting a losing battle. Late last night the German radio—in probably the most authoritative report from the city—said the Soviets were fighting on Friedrich's park and near Koenigs gate, a mile and a half from the center of the city at the intersection of Unter Den Linden and Friedrichstrasse.

But throughout the city waves of Soviet tanks were battering through the streets, smashing down barricades, overcoming tank traps and plunging in a great arc extending 35 miles around the city from the northwest through the east and south to the southwest.

Swedish and Swiss reports said that Russian tanks were rolling down shell-cratered Unter Den Linden toward Hitler's Reichs Chancellery on the Wilhelmstrasse. The Russians' mass of armor was sweeping forward at an almost unbelievable rate. Some observers speculated that the entire city might fall within two days, as another 11,000 prisoners were herded into Red army cages.

The Russians' mighty spurge to the Elbe completely isolated Berlin from the Nazis national redoubt to the south and effectively split Hitler's "Fortress Europe" in two.

The Russians were 22 miles from last reported American positions on the Mulde river near Wurzen, west of the Elbe, but the swift drive had effectively cut off all northern Germany from the south, from Austria, Czechoslovakia and northern Italy.

Germans Fight Germans

The Nazi underground "Werewolf" radio said that Germans were fighting Germans inside Berlin's barricades, reporting that "traitors" were firing at German troops in northern Berlin, where waves of Red army tanks were plunging relentlessly toward Unter Den Linden and Friedrichstrasse, dead center of the city.

At the same time, an overwhelming mass of Soviet armor was blasting into Berlin from the south.

The escape gap rapidly was being closed and one report said it had been narrowed to five miles in the area of menaced Spandau on the northwest.

The Nazis, rooting huddling civilians from shelters, threw women and boys into the inferno of the city's death battle as the Russians bored in from three sides under a blanket of shellfire which had churned mile after mile of the city into a wasteland of twisted steel and stone.

In the first of three orders of the day, Stalin announced that massive Russian forces under the 99 generals and 50 other commanding officers of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army had captured five major districts of Berlin proper and four outlying towns.

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In the city, Zhukov's tidal wave swept into Pankow, populous working class industrial district on the north, three miles from the city, and on the east captured Coepenik, Friedrichsfelde, Wandlitz and Karlshorst.

From Pankow, the Soviet power-drive battered down Muellerstrasse, upper half of Friedrichstrasse, neared the terminus of the Friedrichstrasse subway and moved toward the city center. The Germans admitted also that bitter fighting was raging in Prenzlauer Allee as tank-riding infantrymen converged toward Alexander Platz near the inner city.

Smash Toward Center

From captured Friedrichstrasse and Coeppnik, the Russians pressed along Frankfurterstrasse and Landsbergerstrasse toward Alexanderplatz and Berlin's cathedral. Friedrichstrasse is five miles from the heart of the capital.

At the same time, Zhukov's troops surged westward north of the city and captured Oranienburg, 17 miles northeast of the heart of Berlin, took nearby Birkenwerder and surged across the Havel river in the northern arm of a closing pincer on the city. They won Hennisdorf on Lake Tegel and were reported in German broadcasts to have swept into the northwestern suburb of Heiligensee.

Meanwhile as Stalin disclosed that by-passed and embattled Frankfurt on the Oder, 33 miles east of Berlin, fell, troops of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army plunged into Berlin from the south, breaking through the German defense ring based on the circular autobahn.

Konev's assault forces had penetrated to Tetlow, 13 miles south of Zhukov's troops reported in Heiligensee. Tetlow lies on the southwestern fringe of Berlin proper, and Mariendorf and nearby Lichtenfelde in the southern half of the city also had been invested, the Germans said.

Konev's troops pushed into southern Berlin by capturing Marienfelde, and Moscow dispatches said that Tempelhof, in the southern half of the city, also had been entered. One unconfirmed report said that the great Tempelhof air-drome, cratered by artillery and aerial bombardment, had been captured.

Stalin revealed that Konev's forces had advanced up to 97 miles in their mighty offensive south of Berlin which broke through to the Elbe river, and won more than 17 major towns in a drive that slashed across all Berlin's communications with the mountain redoubt of Bavaria.

The Hamburg radio said that German Army reserves had been thrown into the battle for Berlin.

Border Bastion Captured

Earlier German broadcasts said that Russian troops which pushed into the capital from the north were engaged in violent fighting in the workers' district of Wedding.

only 2 from Brandenburg gate.

Stalin's third order of the day announced that Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian Army in the Silesian Basin had captured the German-Czechoslovak border bastion of Opava (Troppau), guarding the gate to Central Moravia, one of the last remaining German arsenals.

Stalin's orders disclosed that Gen. Ivan I. Petrov, former commander of the 4th Ukrainian Army, was chief of staff under Marshal Konev in the great 1st Ukrainian Army drive south of Berlin.

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Reds Gain In Berlin, Take Frankfurt On Oder

London, April 23 (AP)—Marshal Stalin announced today that the Red Army had reached the Elbe River.

London, April 23 (AP)—Marshal Stalin, proclaiming Russian entry into Berlin, announced today the fall of Frankfurt on the Oder River and said Red Army troops were within 4 miles of the heart of the German capital.

Stalin in an order of the day directed to 99 generals and 50 other officers said Red Army troops had smashed the German capital's defenses and captured Pankow, Oranienburg, Coepenik and Friedrichsfelde—suburban communities on the northwest, north, east and southeast of Berlin.

Other Towns Taken

In addition, the order said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's White Russian Army troops captured Birkenwerder and Henningsdorf—the latter on the west bank of the Havel River and 4 miles from Lake Tegel on the northwest fringe of the capital. Wandlitz and Karlshorst also fell to the advancing Russians.

The order, which directed that Moscow's victory guns give twenty salvoes from 224 guns, said units of the Polish 1st Army under Lieutenant General Poplawski participated in the Russian victory.

Pankow is 4 miles north of the center of the German capital and Friedricksfelde 4 miles east of the center. Oranienburg is 7 miles north of Greater Berlin and Coepenik is 9 miles southeast of the city. Karlshorst is near Friedricksfelde and Birkenwerder close to Oranienburg.

Frankfort Bypassed Week Ago

Frankfurt-on-the-Oder was bypassed by the Russians at the start of the offensive against Berlin a week ago. The order said the Russians advanced from 37 to 62 miles from their jumpoff points.

Stalin's order was the first mention of Marshal Zhukov since March 20, when his army took Alidamm, near Stettin, and apparently dispelled reports broadcast by the Germans that he had been recalled to Moscow and displaced.

Moscow dispatches said Red banners fluttered from battered and smoking buildings in the capital and that Soviet storm units appeared to be only a few miles from the Wilhelmstrasse and from Under den Linden and Tiergarten in the heart of the city.

One Escape Route Left

There was only one way out of Berlin—westward by way of Spandau—and unconfirmed reports said this escape corridor now was narrowed to little more than 5 miles.

To the south other Russian forces were within 15 miles or less of a junction with their American allies.

[The Moscow radio said today the German air force had massed 1,000 aircraft for the defense of Berlin and that Soviet pilots shot down 411 in air combat during the past four days. The broadcast was recorded by Blue Network monitors.]

Fighting In Suburbs

The German high command communiqué said fighting was raging through Beelitz, Trebbin, Tetlow and Dahlwitz, a string of southern suburbs within 10 to 24 miles of the heart of the capital.

The high command claimed that a Russian breach along the Prenzlauer allee running almost due north 3 miles from the Potsdamplatz had been sealed off and disclosed that a Soviet encircling swing north of the city had reached the Havel River, which runs north and south just west of the capital through Spandau and Charlottenburg, western suburbs.

Moscow dispatches said the Soviet assault was being directed from the Red Army's 1st headquarters post inside Berlin's outskirts, where commanders worked in a German-built air-raid shelter.

Red Army groups were reported making their way along Landsburg and Frankfurter strassen—broad thoroughfares running east and southeast, 3 and 2½ miles from the heart of the city.

Moscow reports also said heavy fighting was raging along the Muller strasse, 3½ miles northwest of the Potsdamer platz.

In the southwestern suburbs, Russian forces were fighting in the Tempelhof area, site of Berlin's great airport and 4 miles from the city's heart.

Barricades On Every Avenue

The Russians were reported using mortars and anti-tank guns to blast a path for their advancing forces. On every avenue they had to smash barricades and destroy machine gun and sniper nests.

The Germans were said to be fighting from many concrete pillboxes as well as from barricades constructed of sandbags, overturned trucks and busses and rubble from bombed buildings.

In some places furniture and store furnishings were dragged from blasted buildings and heaped in the streets to provide breastworks, the Russians said.

A *Pravda* dispatch told of the banners of the Stalingrad Guards divisions being planted in the German capital.

In addition to the Guards banners which have gone up in Berlin, *Pravda* said Russian Guardsmen were carrying Red flags even in the front lines of the Berlin streets—carrying them like runners in a relay race. When one falls another darts forward, takes up the flag and dashes forward with it to a newly won position, the newspaper said.

Rockets Fired On Reds

Dispatches told of stubborn German resistance in the streets and from the air with rocket-firing Messerschmitts and bombers flying 200 feet over the heads of the Russians.

From buildings in the city, many of which have deep trenches around them, the Germans are endeavoring to maintain contact over field radios.

"My command point is surrounded by Russians and I can't see to fire," one Nazi officer was quoted by *Pravda* as saying. "All I can see is fire and smoke. What must we do?"

Another front-line dispatch reported groups of Germans marched forward with white flags above their heads and grenades hidden behind their backs. They were shot down.

The enemy has poisoned water supplies, a correspondent wrote.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported Soviet tanks and infantry in the heart of the city, and told of 3,000,000 residents crowded so closely in underground shelters they could not be seated.

The Paris radio reported that Soviet troops had reached Unter den Linden and that fierce fighting was raging around the Brandenburger tor in the area that once was the center of Berlin's official and social life. The broadcast attributed its information to "a secret German language station."

Station Seizure Claimed

Earlier the Paris radio carried an unconfirmed report that foreign workers had seized the Warschauer Bruecke railway station, about 2½ miles from Unter den Linden. This report said foreign workers were battling SS troops in the Zimmerstrasse, which runs ten blocks south of Unter den Linden and is the site of many of Berlin's newspaper plants.

The Swiss radio chimed in with a report that the Russians were fighting for the great Anhalter railway station, about a mile south of the Brandenburger Tor. Farther southwest other Red Army troops were reported in the Neukoelln district, once a Communist center. Flames were raging through the Anhalter station, the Swiss report said.

The official Soviet war bulletin was more conservative than these accounts, but said eighteen of Berlin's inner districts and three outer suburbs were captured and that fighting was in progress in the area of the Berlin belt railway. At least 8,000 Germans were killed in Berlin Sunday, and prisoners taken in the past five days mounted to 23,000, the Russians said.

As Red Army forces advanced through Berlin, Soviet tanks to the south rolled as much as twenty-one miles across the Brandenburg plain along a 104-mile front that carried them into the strategic rail and road center of Elsterwerde, twenty - seven miles northeast of outflanked Dresden.

In an advance ten miles northeast of Dresden the Russians captured Bischofswerda, sixteen miles from their goal. Other Red Army spearheads enveloped Luebben, thirty-five miles southeast of Berlin, and Dahme, thirty-five miles south. The Russians did not confirm German reports that fighting raged in Koenigswusterhausen, three miles southeast of Berlin.

Since the drive on Berlin the Russians have claimed the destruction of more than 945 Nazi tanks and the capture or shooting down of 780 German planes.

Moscow said the push into Berlin's northern and eastern districts was on a twisting thirty-mile front from the northwest district of Glienicke to Wilhelmshagen and Friederichshagen on the east.

U. S., RED ARMIES IN RADIO CONTACT SOUTH OF CAPITAL

Russian Tank Leaders Send

'Cheerful Greetings' to American Troops.

PATTON NEARS MUNICH

Third Army Takes 33,000 German Prisoners in 53-Mile Sweep.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 24—(AP) A powerful new U. S. Third army offensive swept 53 miles across the northern approaches to Hitler's Alpine fortress yesterday as Russian forces in radio contact with the Americans on the U. S. First army front hinted that the historic junction might come today.

A Russian from the front south of Berlin sent "cheerful greetings to our American comrades" crackling across to the listening Americans. The U. S. Ninth army saw Russian flares on the Berlin front, a possible indicator that the Red army was approaching the Ninth army under cover of night.

Junction Is Imminent

While the world waited for this welding of the Allies of east and west at the center of the Reich, three Allied armies set the whole 225-mile southern front ablaze with a relentless onslaught that was threatening hourly to burst into Germany's last battleground in the south.

Once more the power of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army was turned on, and 33,000 prisoners taken in the opening hours of the drive. Now his tanks and troops were hurdling the river barriers 75 miles north of Munich, northern sentinel city of the Alpine redoubt.

The hard-hitting tank columns had been moved secretly 125 miles south from the front pointed toward the Elbe, and they fell upon the fanatic SS troops, chosen to stand and die in the south, before they knew what hit them.

Yanks Run Wild

A field dispatch declared that tanks and troops were running wild across the rivers and hills and reports were current on the front that the Germans were hurriedly clearing civilians from Salzburg, eastern anchor of the redoubt. Salzburg now is 106 miles ahead of the American troops.

The French First Army and the U. S. Seventh Army had torn breaches in the Danube river line 25 and 48 miles from the western outposts of the retreat at Lake Constance.

The Seventh Army threw back the Germans four miles from its bridgehead on the Danube 50 miles from Munich. Swift moving spearheads drove up to the river for close support at Donauwoerth and Erlingshofen, only nine miles to the northeast.

Here the Seventh was 17 miles from the German city of Augsburg and farther to the southwest infantry battled nine miles west of the Danube stronghold of Ulm.

Disorganization spread through German ranks north of the Danube, a battle dispatch said. Whole units, surprised that all retreat had been cut off, were surrendering.

While the Germans were hotly pressed to keep the French and the U. S. Seventh Army out of their well-manned and well-stocked mountain fortress, the Third Army threw its enormous weight into the struggle.

The French First Army closed up to the Swiss frontier on a 38-mile front east of the Black Forest pocket and was driving east along the north shores of Lake Constance toward Friedrichshafen, 15 miles from the Austrian frontier at the east end of the lake.

On the British front far to the north, Bremen—second greatest port of Germany—was under heavy assault and troops driving in from the east last were reported five miles from the heart of the city.

British Close on Bremen

Troops and tanks driving in less than two miles south of Bremen cut the mains furnishing the city's principal water supply.

Other British forces hammering a siege arc around Hamburg, the No. 1 port of the Reich, seized Harsefeld, 20 miles to the west and Esterbrugge, 10 miles west. From the latter point they began shelling enemy shipping in the Elbe estuary.

Canadians in western Holland made a surprise crossing of the Maas river 25 miles west of Rotterdam, and in the north Polish troops fought up to within six and a half miles of the port of Emden.

The U. S. Third army threw its enormous weight southward at a time when the Germans were hotly pressed to keep the French and the Seventh army out of their well-manned and well-stocked mountain fortress.

Bent on making the kill quickly one armored column rumbled up 13 miles from the Danubian stronghold of Regensburg and about 75 miles from Munich, which stands at the northern edge of the Alpine redoubt.

Other columns burst across the Naab river and swept almost unopposed 23 miles southeast through disorganized defenses into Haag and Wetterfeld, northeast of Regensburg and 43 miles southwest of the Czech armaments city of Pilsen.

The blows were dealt in concert with those of the U. S. Seventh and French First armies, already 29 to 48 miles from the westernmost ramparts of the redoubt, and pouring southward in tremendous strength.

Danube Line Buckles

The Danube river line was buckling under the impact of the U. S. Seventh army's armored attack which carried across the historic barrier 50 miles west of Munich and was closing up to the stream on a 50-mile front.

The Seventh army deepened its Danube bridgehead at Dillingen to four miles, hammering back Elite troops rushed up to meet it, and was six miles from a super highway leading into Munich.

Other Seventh Army armored forces stabbed to the Danube 48 miles from the western outpost of the Nazis' Alpine retreat on the eastern shores of Lake Constance.

In the center of the Western front, the U. S. First and Ninth armies listened to the rumble of Russian guns and, with junction patrols alerted, waited for the link-up that would be announced from Washington, London and Moscow simultaneously.

It was clear that the two big American armies were waitnig for the Russians to come to them, since only patrols were operating beyond or close to the Elbe river—the probable junction point.

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Drive Launched To Cut Off Nazi Redoubt In South. LONG

Paris, April 23 (AP)—General Patton's 3d Army smashed 28 miles against the roof of Hitler's Bavarian redoubt today, joining the general offensive in the south which burst through the enemy's Danube River line within 50 miles of Munich.

In the north, the British opened the final onslaught against Bremen and the American 1st and 9th armies anxiously awaited a junction with the Russians—expected momentarily.

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The Luxembourg radio asserted that the 1st Army had joined the Russians near Torgau, 31 miles northeast of Leipzig, finally splitting the Germans' northern redoubt from the mountain-fastness in the south.

Supreme headquarters had no confirmation and said the junction would be announced by Washington, London and Moscow. At last reports, the Allies and Russians were 15 to 20 miles apart.

Dessau Captured

The 1st Army captured Dessau, 52 miles southwest of beleaguered Berlin, along with 21,373 prisoners. The fall of Dessau left only fourteen German cities under the Nazi flag.

Patton imposed a security blackout soon after his 3d Army captured two bridges intact across the Naab River, a tributary of the Danube, northwest of Regensburg. Blackouts in the past have cloaked breakthroughs of transcendant importance.

Resistance stiffened late in the day, however, as 3d Army troops started encountering knots of fanatical SS troops, possibly garrison forces of the redoubt.

Many Routes Cut Off

Patton's new offensive carried within 128 miles of Berchtesgaden and within 25 of the Danubian city of Regensburg. His troops reached within 125 miles of the Austrian stronghold of Linz in a swift advance which severed many of the routes between the redoubt and the Pilsen-Prague munitions area.

The 3d Army operated on the left of General Patch's 7th Army, which closed up to the Danube to within 50 miles of Munich and 110 of the Brenner Pass. The French on the right curled around Lake Constance, western edge of the redoubt, and closed up to the Swiss border behind a 1,000-square-mile trap sprung in the Black Forest.

Race Across Danube

Stuttgart and Freiburg, two of Hitler's last major cities, fell to General Devers' 6th Army group. The 7th Army was racing across the Danube on a bridge captured intact.

The new 3d Army offensive was estimated to have netted 33,000 prisoners in the first 24 hours. It extended the southern offensive all the way from the Swiss to Czechoslovak frontiers.

Hitler's hideaway in the towering mountains from Berchtesgaden to Lake Constance was being brought under attack, even before the formal splitting of the German armies was announced.

3d Turns Secretly

The 3d Army turned abruptly and secretly from its eastward drive against Dresden and other parts of Saxony, in an operation scarcely less difficult than when it shifted from the Saar into the Ardennes to counter the German Christmas breakthrough.

The Germans apparently had not expected the outer ramparts of their last fortress to be charged so soon. They were reeling back, offering slight opposition.

The 9th Army captured Dannenburg, 45 miles southeast of besieged Hamburg, and won control of all the west bank of the Elbe River from opposite Dannenburg to a point south of Barby, where a bridgehead extends 6 miles across the river. The British held another 50-mile stretch of the Elbe and were within 20 miles of a junction with the 9th Army.

Maas River Crossed

On General Eisenhower's extreme left flank, British and other troops of the Canadian 1st Army established two bridgeheads over the Maas River due south of Utrecht and west of 'sHertogenbosch. Opposition was light, as the bulk of the enemy had withdrawn north of the Neder Rhine. The move threatened to outflank the flooded Grebbe River line.

The 3d Army push was paced by the Thunderbolt (11th Armored) Division which drove into Schwarzenfeld and Naburg.

Neumarket, southeast of Nuernberg, and Weiden were among the towns which fell.

Patton's troops in Czechoslovakia also gained. Thonbrun, three miles north of captured Asch, an industrial Sudeteland city, and Dolreuth, two miles east of Asch, were taken.

His troops were within 5 miles of Eger.

Prisoner Bag Rises

Tirschenreuth, closest to Pilsen and Prague, fell to the Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division, which captured 1,500 Hungarian troops.

Meanwhile, supreme headquarters announced that 37,276 prisoners were captured Saturday, raising the total for April to 963,200 and the aggregate since D-day ten months ago to 2,292,905.

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The Harz Mountain pocket was erased finally with 56,000 captives taken.

The 1st Army, 52 miles southwest of Berlin, captured Bitterfeld. Chemnitz, in Saxony, remained besieged by troops in its outskirts.

Crailshelm fell to the 7th Army, and the troops of General Devers also captured Sigmaringen, where Petain and Laval had conducted a puppet French government in the old haunts of the Hohenzollerns.

In reaching the western shores of Lake Constance, General de Tassigny's French Army was within 230 miles of Modena, which Allied armies in Italy besieged. They were 108 miles across the Alps from the northern boundary of Italy.

The 7th Army reached a point only 10 miles from Ulm. At Seissen the 44th Division was within cannon shot of Ulm.

Bremen Hammered

The French press agency asserted that the Germans had declared Constance an open city and that "thousands of Americans and British injured prisoners of war" were there.

The final crushing blow at Bremen was undertaken with the full weight of Allied air fleets and a formidable array of British armor and infantry which had the U-boat base virtually surrounded and cut off from Hamburg.

On Friday night, planes dropped 100,000 leaflets informing the people of Bremen of the impending attack, declaring that the city would be bombed and shelled unless the garrison surrendered. The ultimatum was not heeded and yesterday the RAF dumped massive loads of bombs into the heart of the port.

Hit From End To End

A telephoned surrender demand was formulated, but the commandant refused to come to the phone.

Bremen defenses were predicated on canals, dikes, rail embankments and watersoaked plains. Artillery battered the positions from one end to the other.

How long the Bremen garrison could hold out depended upon the fighting temper of the troops, many of whom are hand-picked Marines. The bulk of the civiltans probably are more than ready to quit by now, Associated Press Correspondent William Frye reported.

In winning 50 miles of the Elbe, which attains a width of two to four miles beyond Hamburg, the British captured the North Sea naval headquarters at Buxtehude, west of Hamburg, where Admiral Engel was taken prisoner. He was second in command in the North Sea area. Rotenburg also fell.

The Canadians west of Bremen eliminated a German bulge southeast of Friesoythe and marched to within seven miles of Oldenburg.

Ten Miles From Utrecht

Canadian advances in northwest Germany ranged up to 4 miles, but only patroling was reported on the Grebbe line, 10 miles from Utrecht and 20-odd miles from Amsterdam. The German 25th Army appeared to have caught its second wind and to be in stout positions to defend western Holland. There was fighting near Amersfoort.

Polish troops occupied Folmhusen and reached Bockhorst, just north of the Kusten Canal near the Ems River. Advancing northeast of Papenburg in the Emden vicinity, the 1st Polish Armored Division established itself in the area of Rhaudermoor and Killinghorst. Mined roads and blown culverts were encountered.

Meanwhile, the German communique said the German front was torn open in the Wurttemberg-Baden area and that the 7th Army had reached the Danube at several points between Dillingen and Donau-Eschingen.

RAF CRAFT FIRE 2 NAZI SHIPS

CABLE BERLIN

Airbases Near Danish Border Are Also Attacked

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London, April 23 (AP)—British planes today pelted bombs and rockets into troop-laden enemy ships sneaking out from the Frisian Islands off the Dutch coast, and set fire to at least two.

Second Tactical Air Force Typhoons and Spitfires also attacked German airbases near the Danish border, destroying 50 parked planes and shooting down two, while other groups caught a fleet of German aircraft fueled and loaded for a takeoff from the Eggebek airfield, exploding eleven of them on the ground and damaging thirteen others.

Still other units raked German troops retreating north from Emden, and bombed and knocked out 22 locomotives and 100 railway cars in another crippling blow at enemy transportation.

German Freighter Sunk

Rocket-firing RAF Beaufighters guarded by Mustangs sank a medium sized German freighter and damaged two escorting flak ships in the Sogne Fjord on the Norwegian coast, diving between cliffs 3,000 feet high to reach their targets.

Despite bad weather the 9th Air Force flew 150 fighter-bomber trips in late afternoon, destroying seventeen enemy planes on an airfield and plastering scattered rail and road targets ahead of the 3d Army.

The Tactical Air Force said its Frisian Island operation climaxed a week in which it made "successful" attacks on 60 enemy ships and nearly 100 barges in that general area, apparently evacuating troops from the Zuyder Zee who were threatened with being cut off by Canadian troops.

Berlin Greatest Target

With targets in Germany becoming fewer as the Allied armies advanced across the stricken Reich, it was revealed today that Berlin has afforded Allied bombers their greatest single target of the war.

A review of air force records shows that the RAF has dropped more than 51,000 tons of bombs in 282 night raids on Berlin, while United States 8th Air Force heavies delivered nearly 26,000 tons on nineteen daylight raids, making a British-American total of 77,000 tons let loose in 301 missions over Hitler's first city.

Some bomb cavities here cover whole square blocks. Normal living conditions ceased to exist in the German capital months ago. Hundreds of acres of the city have been devastated. Casualties and homeless run into hundreds of thousands.

RAID PRECEDES ATTACK ON BREMEN

JAMESON

London, April 23 (A. P.),—Bremen, Germany's second largest city, apparently was being readied for the kill today by the R. A. F., which hit the great port yesterday and again last night in a prelude to a final all-out assault by Field Marshal Montgomery's land forces.

A fleet of approximately 250 Lancasters blasted the dock areas with 12,000-pound earthquake bombs just a few hours before dusk and Mosquitoes, switching from their nightly attacks on Berlin, followed up a few hours later with a salvo of 2,000-pound blockbusters.

The big naval base of Kiel also was bombed twice by Mosquitoes over the week end. Two bombers and one fighter were lost in the four raids the Air Ministry said.

Friday night British planes dropped 100,000 copies of a leaflet on Bremen urging the people to surrender the city.

United States Ninth Air Force fighters flew 400 sorties against railways in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria without loss.

HITLER TELLS WOES TO DUCE

EASTSEIKE

Struggle For Existence At Climax, Fuehrer Asserts

London, April 23 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, reported by Nazi sources to be still in Berlin, cried out today in an eleventh-hour message to his one-time Axis partner, Benito Mussolini, that the "struggle for our very existence has reached its climax."

As the German Führer sent his report to the deposed Duce in Milan, the Nazi "Werewolf" radio hinted at fratricidal denouncement inside the capital, asserting that Germans were now fighting Germans in the streets.

Report On Hitler Changed

Earlier today Nazi propagandists broadcast that Hitler, with Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels at his side, was inside Berlin "directing from the front line." Tonight, a station broadcasting on the wavelength used by the underground Werewolves changed this to say Hitler was not in the city but that Goebbels, "the Führer's trusted friend, is directing the Berlin Volkssturm."

This late broadcast did not say where Hitler was but added that "the Werewolves have been informed the Führer has issued an historic order for the German troops from the west to march upon Berlin."

"These tested units," it continued, "have been ordered to intervene in the battle for Berlin and the first of them has already reached the capital periphery. There is no doubt a few days, perhaps a few hours, will decide this battle."

Quotes Message To Duce

The German radio quoted Hitler's message to Mussolini as saying:

"The struggle for our very existence has reached its climax. Employing vast masses of material, Bolshevism and the troops of Jewry are staking all with the object of combining their destructive forces in Germany to precipitate our continent into chaos."

The Werewolf broadcast on fighting among Germans inside Berlin said "traitors" were firing at German troops from several blocks of buildings.

Commandos Sent To Area

"When the traitors in blocks of flats in a northern Berlin district opened fire on German troops," the station said, "a Werewolf commando unit was detached to eliminate the traitors' nest. After a fierce battle the Werewolves stormed the building and brought out the surviving traitors. They were shot in the streets."

The broadcast telling of Hitler and Goebbels standing side by side amidst a *Goetterdaemmerung* scene, said they demanded "iron discipline from every Berliner."

Men, Women And Youths

The forces under them were described in a broadcast over the Hamburg wave length as "all available forces—men, women and youths loyal and faithful to our sacred task to save Europe from deadly Bolshevism."

That was the Nazi story, admittedly issued "to kill all rumors" that Hitler had fled the dying city. But these rumors persisted. Stock-

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Germans Declare Adolf Hitler Is in Berlin

Deny Widespread Rumor Fuehrer Has Fled —Say Goebbels Also Is in Capital.

London, April 23 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler is in Berlin and has decided to remain there, the Hamburg radio said today in a broadcast addressed to the people of Berlin in an effort to convince them that the invaded capital would not fall. Both the tone and wording of the announcement made it clear that rumors were sweeping the Reich that Der Fuehrer was in flight.

Hamburg declared flatly that the announcement was made to stem "fantastic rumors by which the enemy is attempting to undermine the morale of the German people."

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels is also in the capital, it also said. It conceded that the fall of Berlin would virtually mean the end of the war. It quoted Goebbels as saying: "There are two bastions which we cannot and will not cede." He referred to Berlin and Prague, the Czech capital. "If these two bastions fall into enemy hands the whole of Europe will perish with Germany. Should Bolshevism capture these capitals of the Reich and the Protectorate, Europe ceases to exist."

Fuehrer 'Directing' Battle.

Continuing, Hamburg said: "Many people were afraid that the German lines before Berlin would not hold against the Russian onslaught, but now it has been shown that these lines did hold fast after all.

"We tell the whole world. Der Fuehrer has decided to stay on in Berlin.

"Der Fuehrer is directing the battle from the front line in Berlin and he has thrown in all available forces to stem the Bolshevist onslaught."

Yesterday, DNB, the German official news agency, declared in a broadcast that the Nazi troops in Berlin were under command of a "Lieut.-Col. Remer." Previously Lieut.-Gen. Bruno Ritter von Hauenschild was reported commander in the capital. No mention was made of his fate.

Though the name was heard here as "Col. Remer," the new commander may be Lieut.-Gen. Emil Remer, who was officially credited with foiling a plot to seize the city when he was a major in charge of a Wehrmacht battalion during the attempt on Hitler's life last July.

Authoritative London spokesmen professed no knowledge—at least for publication—of Hitler's whereabouts, but one reliable informant expressed doubt that either Hitler or Goebbels, president of the Berlin city government, was in the capital. He added that, if killed or captured, Hitler could not serve as a symbol of continuing underground warfare.

Calls for Guerrilla War.

Meanwhile Hitler has called upon his troops to resort to guerrilla warfare. In an official order captured by British forces below Hamburg, he directed his soldiers to hit the Allies' "weak spots—the flanks, the rear and the lines of communication—if possible in his administrative areas."

In frank acknowledgement of the success the Russian guerrillas achieved against the Germans, Hitler declared: "We have to adopt the same methods which were shown and taught us by the Russians in the years 1942-44."

As Hitler fell back on this strategy born of desperation, there were reports of Nazi bigwigs in headlong flight and of "capitulation negotiations."

An Associated Press dispatch from the Swiss frontier said that panic had swept the German border area around Lake Constance. A Swiss report said that the wives of Gestapo Chief Himmler and Reichsmarshal Goering were among those fleeing the French and American troops closing in on that area. The Swiss radio announced that the Swiss-German frontier was closed and that traffic was halted between Switzerland and Lichtenstein on the eastern border of Switzerland.

In addition to the Hamburg radio Munich was on the air today with different news broadcasts for the now virtually separate south of Germany, but could not be clearly heard here. A third station was operating on short wave from an unknown site, while the Morse system news services were silent and the DNB European service announced it would curtail transmissions. The German radio has given up trying to warn of the approach of Allied bombers, which caused programs to be interrupted every few minutes until last week.

The Swedish authorities were advised in Stockholm that telephone and telegraph communication between Hamburg and Berlin no longer exists.

holm heard that the Nazi Government had gone to Salzburg in the south, and the Free Dutch radio declared Hitler had fled to a northern redoubt in Mecklenburg province, adjacent to Denmark.

"Hitler is in Berlin and has decided to remain there in this grave hour," said the German broadcast, quoting a pronouncement by Goebbels. "We announce this to the German people and to the entire world and thereby kill any fantastic rumors with which the enemy attempts to undermine the morale of the German people.

Term Berlin, Prague Bastions

"When they ask why Hitler remains in Berlin, we give this answer: We, the children of a happy Europe which has left us to fight Bolshevism by ourselves, will do everything in our power not only to stem the Russian advance but to throw back the hated Bolshevist enemy. We still possess the strength to deal with our task one way or another.

"There are two bastions which we cannot abandon to the Bolsheviks and which we shall not abandon unless the whole of Europe is to go down with us. These two bastions are Berlin and Prague (capital of prewar Czechoslovakia), against which Bolshevism now is hurling itself.

"If the Bolsheviks succeed in taking Berlin—and we say that at a time when the main fighting line runs through the Reich capital—and they conquer Prague, there's no longer a Europe left.

Renews Leadership Claim

"In this hour we have to prove our worth as the leaders of Europe, and we must never forget the task set for us by fate, even in view of the immediate vicinity of the front line. That is why the Führer remained in Berlin—in the immediate vicinity of the front line. That is why the Führer has thrown in all the forces that Germany has remaining at her disposal to be pitted immediately against the Bolsheviks."

Goebbels also was quoted as threatening that Germany never would forget that "the Western Allies are racing with the Russians to have the 'honor' of extirpating the German people and German culture."

German broadcasts said gun-toting women had gone to the barricades along with the city's youths to join in the swirling street fighting.

Makeshift Army Given Name

"Every tank barricade, every house, every hole in the ground is being contested against superior Russian forces which have driven deep wedges into the town," a broadcast said. "Secretaries have slung rifles over their shoulders, bakers are firing pistols and shopkeepers are using *Tankfists* (bazookas) as from the north, east and south the enemy assaults the capital."

This makeshift army was dubbed the "Free Corps Adolf Hitler" by one broadcaster, Dr. Otto Krieg.

With all German telegraphic news services silent, Nazi reports filtered out over a remnant radio system spit roughly between Hamburg for northern Germany and Munich for the south. There also was a short-wave station whose transmitter site was unknown.

Deutschlandsender Reopens

Late today the longwave Deutschlandsender—silent for several days—opened up with a program identical with the Hamburg station. The Deutschlandsender formerly was located in Berlin's southern suburbs, but apparently had moved as Russian troops swept in.

German stations had given up trying to warn the population of the approach of Allied bombers.

Swedish authorities in Stockholm were advised that telephone and telegraph communication between Hamburg and Berlin no longer existed. A German commercial plane from Berlin reached Stockholm today with three passengers, but Swedish authorities expressed belief it would be the last.

Hamburg Riot Reported

Travelers reaching the Swedish port of Malmo declared that SS troops machine-gunned hunger demonstrators in Hamburg two days ago, killing 30 and wounding many others.

The Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen* reported from a "special source in Berlin" that Hitler tore shoulder ornaments off Field Marshall von Rundstedt and reduced him to a private in a burst of rage after Americans captured the Remagen bridge across the Rhine intact last month.

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Soviet Children Toiled on Nazis' Polish Estates

862 Were in One Camp, 2 to 15 Years Old; Parents Died in Maidanek Ovens

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—A Nazi camp where hundreds of Russian children were forced to toil on German estates under threat of beatings was found by advancing Russian armies in Poland, the Soviet Embassy in London disclosed today.

Making public a report by Lieutenant Colonel K. R. Sokolenko, of the Red Army Medical Service, the embassy said 862 children, ranging in ages from two to fifteen years, were found in a gloomy building in Konstantinov, near Lodz in central Poland.

"Don't shoot—we're Soviet children," was the cry that greeted Red Army units when they advanced on the building, Sokolenko reported. The troops hastily distributed all the food they had on hand, then called on Moscow for more food and medical aid.

"We found an enormous three-story factory building with broken windows and walls, surrounded with barbed wire," said the officer. "In the yard were hundreds of pale, emaciated children dressed in filthy rags. Some were in castoff German uniforms. Some wore bits of wood as shoes, attached to their feet with rope.

"Children no Longer"

"As we entered, a little boy of about five, who was the first to notice us, shouted: 'Attention!'

"What happened then was somehow more terrible even than the physical wretchedness of the children. For at the little boy's shout, all of them remained rooted to the spot. With frightened faces they stood rigidly at attention.

"My companions, experienced soldiers, were badly shaken. These little children were children no longer, but beings grown old, with hearts and souls crushed."

Sokolenko said the 862 children were cared for by twenty-four women, mothers of some of the smallest of them.

"Among them," he said, "were 463 children the Nazis had transferred from Maidanek. The rest came from the Salaspils camp in Latvia. They were all Russians, Ukranians and White Russians. They told us their parents had been burned in the Maidanek ovens.

Number Tattooed on Each

"They had been brought from there by train in closed railway cars which they were permitted to leave only once a day. The train stopped only in open country, they said, far from forests and never at railway stations. Their food consisted of soup and grass they picked themselves. The Germans opened fire at fifteen children who tried to run away at one stop, killing several.

"At Konstantinov they slept on boards covered with filthy rags. They were roused early each morning, lined up and sent off to work on a German estate. Each child of seven or older was given a definite quota of work. It he failed to complete it, his food was stopped and he was beaten.

"I examined the children. Each had a number tattooed on his left shoulder. Many were suffering from tuberculosis. Others had skin diseases and dysentery. A number were in such extreme states of exhaustion that they could not be moved immediately."

London Lights Not So Bright

London, April 23 (AP)—The lights went on again in London tonight but the words of the popular song "I'm Going to Get Lit Up When the Lights go on in London" were still just lyrics and not prophecy.

The glow was on the town and not on the citizens who, because of a beer shortage, were not unduly cheerful.

From the tops of buildings a sort of amber glow could be seen over most of London, but the brightest lights tonight came from the moon and from a lone searchlight stabbing the sky.

Lights In Some Residences

Light streamed from doors and windows of various city establishments and in the residential districts several lighted windows were seen in almost every home.

One housewife admitted, however, that although she had looked forward "to this minute for more than five years, now that it's come and I've got the curtains pulled back I feel as if I've got no clothes on."

Street lamps were still dimmed and a five-mile coastal strip was still blacked out, but Londoners were generally pleased with the lifting of restrictions.

Boards Over Windows

The city's famed West End bravely tried to play up the long-expected moment, but many store windows were still boarded up.

There were no electric signs, and once-glittering Piccadilly Circus looked much the same as it has during past months.

The Savoy Hotel was slightly brighter than usual and the brightest lights in Fleet street came from milk bars and amusement arcades which had taken off their blackout doors.

London Poles Seek Treaty With Russ

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London, April 23 (AP) — The Polish Government in exile emphasized today its willingness to conclude a treaty with Soviet Russia and reported conversations were taking place—with its knowledge—between Soviet officials and its representatives.

Marshal Stalin announced Saturday night that Russia had signed a 20-year mutual assistance treaty with the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Provisional Government, a rival group.

The Polish Government in London made public, in a conciliatory tone, a memorandum handed the British and American governments Saturday which disclosed an at-

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tempt to effect a compromise with Russia.

Accept Invitation

For the first time the note said, the Vice Premier and Council of Ministers within Poland and leaders of the principal political parties had accepted "with the knowledge of the Polish Government" an invitation of Soviet authorities to "initiate conversations."

Previously the Government had said that fifteen Polish leaders had "disappeared" after accepting an invitation by Russia to come to London for consultation with Polish leaders here. Later the London Polish regime reported that Wincenty Witros, former Premier and Peasant party leader, also had left his home in Poland in the company of Soviet officials.

Underground Representation

"At the outset of those conversations," the memorandum said, "the Polish side requested that representatives of the Polish underground movement might go to London in order to enter into direct contact with their government.

"This request was accepted by Soviet authorities. The Polish Government hopes that this request will be carried out, after which it will be in a position to define its attitude regarding the subject of these conversations."

tives of a recognized Polish government, and not representatives of the Polish government at Warsaw, "absolutely do not correspond to fact."

Moscow said "this question not only was not decided. It was not even discussed."

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Britain's Atrocity Probers Weep, Faint At Sights

London, April 23 (AP)—Shaken by the horrors they had seen at the Germans' infamous Buchenwald prison camp, ten members of Parliament began today to prepare a report for submission to the House of Commons. The report will be backed with gruesome exhibits.

Returning last night from the camp, the legislators disclosed that several of them had wept and one had fainted at the scenes of brutality. One brought back for exhibition to Commons a long strip of human skin bearing a tatooed prison number, which he said had been cut from the back of a living Buchenwald prisoner by his SS [Elite Guard] jailer.

Mrs. Mavis Tate, the only woman in the delegation, said: "Never have I seen so much suffering."

The delegation's report is expected to be issued Thursday, and will include testimony of atrocities at the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) Nazi prison camp in upper Silesia.

3,500,000 Killed

S. S. Silverman, a member of the committee, said one of Buchenwald's slaves who once had been imprisoned in Oswiecim declared 3,500,000 persons were killed at Oswiecim between October, 1942, and January, 1945.

Silverman said he received his report from Benedict Kautzky, son of Karl Kautzky, former leader of the Austrian Socialists, and that Kautzky told him 90 per cent of the Oswiecim victims were Jews, the others Poles. Kautzky told Silverman that SS guards gassed the Jews and shot the Poles in the back.

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ously indicates, Mr. Roosevelt' memory will remain a commo heritage in the hearts of our re spective nations and will foreve be associated with the crucia times through which we hav passed," the President said. "Th knowledge that the British peo ple, with whom we are so clos in peace and in war, share ou grief is a source of very real com fort to all of us here."

3 'Bobbies' Disturbed By Woman Magistrate

London, April 23 (AP)—The traditional aplomb of three "bobbies" was disturbed today by the first appearance on the bench of Miss Sybil Campbell, London's only woman magistrate.

One flustered arresting officer called her "me lady," another addressed the new magistrate as "lady worship" and the third policeman called her "sir" twice.

War Hero to Seek Bevin's Seat

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—Brigadier J. G. Smyth, winner of the Victoria Cross in the First World War, has been selected by the Conservatives to oppose Labor Minister Ernest Bevin for the Wandsworth Central Parliamentary seat in the next general election.

O'Kelly Named for Eire President

DUBLIN, April 23 (AP)—Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice Premier in the De Valera Government, was nominated today as the official Government party candidate for President of Eire in the June 14 election. There are indications he will be unopposed.

AMERICANS TALK TO RED TANKMEN

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WITH THE U. S. 83RD DIVISION EAST OF THE ELBE RIVER, April 23—(AP) The first definite communication between Red army forces southwest of Berlin and American Ninth army troops on the east bank of the Elbe was established a few hours ago when a Russian artillery lieutenant recently liberated by the Americans from a German prison camp spoke by radio to west-driving Russian tankmen a few miles away.

"American friends, American friends," were the first words of the Russians' message received late yesterday by the lieutenant from his former fighting comrades. He gulped back tears as he stammered out his reply: "This is the American 83rd division."

For 27 hours, the Russian officer sat by a field radio outside the 329th regimental command post, calling to the Russian forces known to be advancing toward this bridgehead.

For several hours before the listeners had heard sharp orders of Russian tank commanders telling nearby tanks: "Now we move ahead."

When Col. Edward B. Crabill, Galax, Va., speaking through a Russian interpreter, asked the Russians whether they could meet us in town blank at a certain time tomorrow, the answer was: "That town is held by the Germans. We are still fighting a war you know and will have to fight our way into it."

The interpreter grinned and said: "They are kidding us a little—but they are very excited and happy about talking to us."

At that moment the interpreter said he could hear the radioman in the tank tell nearby tank radiomen to keep off the frequency he was using.

"I have got the Americans here," he said, "and I am going to talk to them. You other tanks keep off the air."

The Russian tankman asked for the number of the American outfit he had contacted and the name of its commander. The reply went back: "83rd division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert Macon of Washington, D. C."

Over the radio we could hear the tankman relaying the information back to higher headquarters.

The Russian interpreter here gave our location and asked for the location of the Russian tanks and the name of their division commander. He was informed that clearance for this information would have to be obtained from division headquarters but that it should not take long.

No reply had been received as of midnight, however.

Junction Patro Of Yanks Set For Meeting

Elbe River Front, Germany, April 23 (AP)—Radio conversations in Russian and English flashed back and forth across the narrowing waist of unoccupied Germany tonight and Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon held a "junction patrol" of his 83d Infantry Division ready for a meeting with the Red Army.

Three times during the afternoon the patrol got ready to jump off when it made radio contact with mysterious parties somewhere to the east of United States 9th Army positions. But each contact either faded or proved erroneous.

A fourth alert came at sundown, when definite radio contact was made with a Russian tank. But it was impossible immediately to locate the Russian tank position clearly.

The "patrol in force" is commanded by Lieut. Col. Granville A. Sharpe, of Burlington, N.C. It remained poised for a takeoff from a forward command post headed by Col. Edwin B. Crabill, Galax, Va. However, there was little likelihood of any attempt to establish physical contact of the two armies by night.

Russians Bringing Vodka To Party On The Elbe

New York, April 23 (AP)—Red Army soldiers will meet their American and British allies with gifts of "pouches of tobacco, flasks of wine and Moscow vodka" when the Western and Eastern fronts merge, a Moscow radio broadcast said tonight.

The dispatch quoted a correspondent with the Russian Army on the Berlin front.

WAVE OF SUICIDES SWEEPS REICH AS ALLIES ADVANCE

LEIPZIG, April 23—(AP) Suicide appeals to an ever increasing number of Nazis is the better way out. Already some hundreds of apparent suicides have come to light.

Administrators of concentration camps who are caught behind the American lines are fearful as American military rule tightens and many prefer self-destruction to justice.

Nazis Choose Death

Some employers of slave labor, many of whom see murder charges looming, choose death at their own hands.

Military governors expect the wave of suicides to swell into something like mass hysteria among Nazi leaders as the Americans and Russians close in on them.

So far the suicides have been confined largely to subordinate leaders who may have been hard-fisted dictators in their own little districts, but AMG officials say they believe many Nazi top figures will take the same way out when escape is cut off.

Up to now nationally prominent Nazis have commanded the means to move inward from the ever tightening Allied ring.

The most conspicuous suicide reported in recent days was that of Max Amann, head of the powerful Eher Verlag, a publishing combine which printed Nazi pamphlets and Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter.

Another reported case was Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, Nazi Women's leader who in 1939 declared in an impassioned speech: "Dear Fuehrer, we German women give you the fruits of our fertility—our children—to do with as you wish."

Other names of modest distinction on the reported suicide roll include Paul Hinkler, former Wuppertal police president; Albert Schneider, mayor of Ohrdruf, where the Americans found many inmates of a concentration camp slain; and Franz Glavemin, school superintendent at Werl.

Doctor Takes Poison

A typical case encountered by the Second division was at Reissenfeld, near Leipzig. A number of civilians told the Americans that the town's most fanatic and ruthless Nazi was the health commissioner, Dr. Emil Reinhardt. His name already was on the American blacklist, so an American sergeant was sent to bring him in for questioning.

The doctor bellowed arrogantly and said no authority could touch him. The sergeant had a different idea. Reinhardt yielded and asked permission to take a drink to buck his nerves. The sergeant watched as the doctor and his wife sipped a drink. They immediately fell into a stupor.

While a nurse attended them the sergeant called a medical officer, Capt. Harry Kaye, Los Angeles, Calif. The captain found five persons dead when he arrived. They were the doctor, his wife, the nurse

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BRITISH BLAST CAR KILLING THREE NAZIS

LONDON, April 23—(AP) Frontline dispatches from Germany reported today that a British cavalry unit shelled a large black German sedan speeding along the Bremen-Hamburg road under escort of a large number of Nazi soldiers. The blast demolished the car and destroyed those in it.

The size of the escort gave rise to speculation that Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief who was reported in that region last week, or some other leading Nazi, may have been among the victims.

REDS SAY POLISH ISSUE NOT DISCUSSED AT YALTA

LONDON, Tuesday, April 24—(AP) The Moscow radio said early today that the question of restricting Polish participation in the San Francisco conference to a government jointly recognized by the United States, Britain and Russia "was not even discussed at the Yalta conference."

The broadcast, quoting Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said reports "in some sections of the foreign press" that it was decided at Yalta to invite only representa-

Czechs Order Guerrillas To Show No Pity to Foe

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 23 — The Czechoslovak Government at Kosice called upon the people of Moravia and Bohemia today to rise up and help both the American and the Russian liberating armies destroy the German forces on Czechoslovak soil.

"Take to arms and, in the manner of guerrillas, strike at the German invaders," said the order, published by the Czech Press Bureau in London.

"Go settle accounts with the Germans for their atrocities and know no pity. Let your hearts flare up with elemental hatred for the German tormentors. Now the moment has come to repay the Germans for all those who have died a terrible death at German hands."

London Poles' Act Is New Problem

London, April 23 (AP)—The Polish exiled government in London publicly dumped its quarrel with Russia into the lap of the United Nations today in an announcement stating its willingness to sign a treaty with Moscow.

The administration made public a memorandum it handed Britain and the United States Saturday.

Conciliatory in tone, the memorandum reported that the vice premier and ministers' council of the London group within Poland, together with various political party leaders, were conferring with Russian officials on the latters' invitation "with the knowledge of the Polish Government."

PRESIDENT THANKS BRITISH MONARCH

London, April 23 (A. P.).—President Truman said in a message to King George VI today that the memory of President Roosevelt would be "an inspiration as we carry on with the great task to which he dedicated his life and to which he brought such high talents." The President expressed this sentiment in reply to a message from the King.

"As your message said, gener

who turned out to be the wife's sister, and the doctor's father and mother.

Leipzig produced the gruesome spectacle of a suicide party at the city hall, where Nazis and civilian authorities quarrelled, called on Leipzig to fight to the last and then committed murder and suicide.

NUERNBERGERS LIVE IN CAVES

Thousands Dwell In Bomb-proof Underground Bunkers

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Nuernberg, April 23 (AP)—The military government for battered Nuernberg, headed by Lieut. Col. Delbert Q. Fuller, of Tarrytown, N.Y., as governor, and Lieut. Col. J. C. Barnett, of Phoenix, Ariz., as deputy governor, is literally in charge of a population of cave dwellers.

Nuernberg's medieval walled section teems with humanity. Thousands upon thousands are liberated foreign workers. They are having a field day helping themselves to stocks in warehouses.

Hausfrauen cluster around improvised open-air stoves to cook, then disappear into rather narrow slits in the ground. Steps lead down somewhere.

800 Live In Bunker

An old man emerging from one of the slits explained "this is the Katarinebau bunker. Eight hundred men, women and children live here. In various parts of the city there are such bunkers. They are bomb-proof."

The military government estimates 60,000 Nuernbergers thus live in mass shelters or bunkers. Of its peacetime population of almost 500,000, officers estimate 200,000 remain in the city. Many thousands live in individual basements. Few, except in one or two sections of the town, are fortunate enough to live above the ground.

On the whole, the Nuernbergers are a pretty sullen lot.

Complaints

A man who claimed to be an employé of the city administration asked whether I could not get the American soldiers to remove the *Panzer Faust* projectors near one bunker lest children get killed while handling them.

I promised to report the matter, but reminded him that it was the German Army who had left these weapons and not the American. He winced. I added there was evidence that such weapons were deliberately given to civilians by the departing German units in the hope they would start sniping. He denied this.

"Can't something be done about the foreign workers roaming the streets?" he persisted. "They're regular pests."

I said: "But who brought them here? Certainly we Americans didn't."

The German, with a tone of surprise, said: "But we needed them. We lacked the manpower."

"Better Weapons"

"You wouldn't have lacked the manpower if you hadn't started the war," I reminded him.

"You had the better weapons," he said insolently. "That's why you're here now."

Capt. Richard W. Jett, former director of public safety of Nashville, Tenn., is now in charge of the Nuernberg police. He is using 33 German police, mostly elderly men, in the city north of the Pegnitz River. In the southern section the police had fought side by side with the army and hence were unusable. They were held as prisoners of war.

The health situation is reported satisfactory, with enough German medical personnel and plenty hospital space on hand. Public utilities are being repaired. The most serious problem is food, especially milk for infants.

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Russian With GI's Radios Red Army

With the U.S. 83d Division East of the Elbe River, April 23 (AP)—The first definite communication between Red Army forces southwest of Berlin and United States 9th Army troops on the east bank of the Elbe was established a few hours ago when a Russian artillery lieutenant, recently liberated by the Americans from a German prison camp, spoke by radio to west-driving Russian tankmen a few miles away.

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When Col. Edward B. Crabill, Galax, Va., speaking through a Russian interpreter, asked the Russians whether they could meet us in town blank at a certain time tomorrow, the answer was: "That town is held by the Germans. We are still fighting a war, you know."

Yank Says He Saw SS Shoot Two GI Prisoners

With U.S. 3d Army North of the Danube, April 23 (AP)—An American air force lieutenant liberated a few hours before he was to be executed by the Germans said today that he saw a Nazi SS guard shoot two prisoners who collapsed during a march of 12,000 American air corps officers toward the Mossburg prison camp near Munich.

The lieutenant, whose name may not now be used, was a bombardier-navigator shot down over France in 1944. He said:

"I was marching in this column and like many others I collapsed from hunger and exhaustion.

"One day two of our men fell out and an SS guard shot them as they lay on the ground. Then the guard caught up with the column and nonchalantly resumed conversation with the other guards, as if nothing had happened."

Germans Advocate Nazi Labor Gangs

Jena, Germany, April 21 [AP—*Delayed*]—A German plan to put Nazis and Nazi sympathizers to work in labor gangs to restore Germany was brought to the attention of American authorities here today.

Major Hugo W. Heffelfinger, of Beatrice, Neb., a military government officer, received the plan from a group of Germans of Jena representing the old Democrat, Social Democrat and Communist parties. The Germans insisted that they spoke for the majority of anti-Nazi elements in the city.

But the Americans are too busy tussling with a vast supply problem and maintaining a semblance of order among thousands of footloose foreign workers to act upon the suggestions now.

BRITISH DENY KILLING OF NAZI COMMANDANT

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN GERMANY, April 23—(AP) Headquarters of the Second Army denied tonight reports of the execution of Josef Kramer, the SS (Elite Guard) commandant of the Belsen concentration camp where possibly more than 30,000 persons died in recent months.

A statement said:

"Reports that Camp commandant Kramer, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer of the Belsen concentration camp, has been summarily tried and shot are completely without foundation. This officer is at present in the hands of British military authorities and is being dealt with in accordance with the normal procedure for captured enemy soldiers."

NAZIS MOVE PRISONERS INTO MOUNTAIN FORT

SALFELD, April 16—(delayed)—(AP) The Germans recently forcemarched thousands of American and British prisoners south toward Hitler's so-called national redoubt for possible use as hostages in the Nazis' last stand among the Bavarian mountains.

Column after column passed through this area until a day or two before the U. S. Third army captured Salfeld April 11.

One informant said Hermann Goering had been out of power for months because of the failure of the German air force and added that Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, his associate, had been shot.

He also said Field Marshal Karl Gerd Von Rundstedt, former German commander in chief on the Western Front, was reported to have been executed.

Atrocities Exceed Worst Ideas, Congressmen Say

Buchenwald, Germany, April 23 (AP)—Eight American congressmen agreed today after inspecting the Buchenwald prison camp that the evidence of Nazi atrocities committed there exceed the wildest flights of imagination.

"This is the most horrible thing that anyone could conceive," said Representative Carter Manasco (D. Ala.) after he and his companions had been shown around the camp—where emaciated bodies of the Nazis' victims are still stacked like cordwood, where men were hung on spikes like sides of beef until they died, and where bodies by the hundreds were burned in furnaces.

"Barbarism At Its Worst"

"This is barbarism at its worst," said Representative Gordon Canfield (R., N.J.). He declared the evidence bore out everything that had been said or written about Nazi brutality.

The congressmen, who were in Britain on various missions, were invited to come here by General Eisenhower to obtain first-hand evidence of the atrocities. Others in the group were Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), Earl Wilson (R., Ind.), Albert Rains (D., Ala.), Eugene Worley (D., Texas), Marion T. Bennet (R., Mo.) and Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.).

Heaps Of Bodies

Behind one building the congressmen saw a great heap of wasted human bodies which the Nazis had left piled up one atop the other like so many logs. Near by was a truck piled high with 60 more bodies, each bearing a tattooed prison number.

In the adjacent courtyard was a pile of ashes and bits of bone—remains of the dead who had been burned in the twelve-furnace crematory.

Below the furnaces the congressmen were shown a room whose walls held hooks like those in a butcher shop. Prisoners said human bodies—including some that still had life—were hung there until the furnaces were ready.

The Americans took Buchenwald eleven days ago and are doing everything they can for the 21,000 poor creatures they found still alive, who include many children.

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U.S. Army Has Biggest Gas Station

WITH THE U. S. SUPPLY FORCES IN FRANCE—(AP) One of the biggest gas stations in the world belongs to the U. S. Army in France, and serves the armies of Generals Hodges, Patton, Simpson and Patch.

The station is a Quartermaster depot that feeds these armies a daily average of 500,000 gallons of gasoline, and correspondingly huge amounts of oil and grease.

Gasoline from the United States arrives at a channel port. From the port it is pumped through overland pipelines to this depot, where it is dumped in cans, piled neatly, camouflaged for protection from enemy observation, and dispersed for protection against bombardment.

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW DISCOVERED IN CASTLE

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, April 23—(AP) Kaiser Wilhelm's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, one-time provincial king of Hannover, was discovered living in a castle in territory overrun by the U. S. Eighth armored division, it was announced today.

The duke was living with his wife in a castle, which had been partly converted into a German hospital, overlooking the city of Blankenburg.

Canadian Corps Shifted From Italy to West Front

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, April 23—The Canadian First Corps from Italy has joined the Canadian First Army on the western front, Gen. H. D. G. Crerar announced today.

As far as known, the enemy was entirely ignorant until today that the two Canadian corps—five divisions and two armored brigades—were finally fighting in the same operational theatre. Complete with everything required to keep it in the field, the First Corps had been taken out of Italy and transferred intact to another front 1,000 miles away, ready for action.

The troops did not know that they were being transferred to western Europe when they were pulled from the front lines in Italy last February. The decision to make the transfer was taken at Malta last Feb. 4.

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1st Army's 800,000th Prisoner Has His Say

United States 1st Army Headquarters, Germany, April 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army took its eight hundred thousandth prisoner today.

He was a German staff sergeant, Martin Holland, four times wounded, who said:

"The war will be over in two weeks. Who isn't glad?"

Yanks Soothed By German Radio

With U.S. 1st Army, April 23 (AP). American front-line troops, establishing radio contact today with their Russian allies only a few miles away, asked the Russian troops when they were going to effect a juncture.

"Quit worrying," broke in a German voice. "You will make contact with your Russian hoodlum friends soon—probably tomorrow. Just wait and be patient."

No Overall Commander Expected After Linkup

SHAEF, April 21 [AP—*Delayed*]—It is unlikely that there will be a supreme commander of Allied forces when the Russians from the east and the Allies from the west link up in the middle of Germany, it was made clear here tonight.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is expected to remain supreme commander in the west without a change in his job or his instructions to smash Nazis and destroy the German Army and the German ability to wage war.

In the east, Marshal Stalin and his commanders will work out their own goal. Details of the correlation of command will be worked out as they arise.

Many Frenchmen Left Sterile By Treatment in German Camps

PARIS, April 23—Many French war prisoners were left sterile by brutal and perhaps deliberately planned treatment in German concentration camps, a leading Paris specialist said today.

The new atrocity charge was added to a rapidly unfolding horror program which all evidence indicates was carefully calculated and had for its object the effective extermination of perhaps some ten million Europeans whom the Nazis regarded as enemies to their system.

These chosen victims were in addition to the anti-Nazi Germans and German Jews who had already been liquidated.

Nazis Undermined France

It has already been established that the Nazis pursued the systematic destruction of France by putting a premium of corruption, undermining the currency, destroying what industry they could not turn to their own needs.

But they did not stop at this. It was the very best and most unself-

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ish Frenchmen who went to the German concentration camps. The Nazis apparently did their best to kill off most of these Frenchmen and prevent those who survived the rigors of torture from producing offspring. This would assure Germany of a permanently weak France.

The Paris physician, who prefers that his name not be used, in a report prepared for the Associated Press said that in 18 months' close study he had found the sterility rate high among released and escaped French prisoners.

This sterility was perhaps the result of malnutrition and suffering. But, he added, it may have been deliberately induced by the introduction of certain substances in the food given the prisoners.

Meanwhile, every returning prisoner brought new tales of horror.

Among today's reports was one by two former Havas, French News agency, correspondents who estimated that 150,000 to 200,000 persons had died at the notorious Buchenwald concentration camp.

Among them, they said, was Princess Mafalda of Hesse, daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who was thrown into internment by her own husband after he had been swept away by Nazi ideas and perceived she was not enthusiastic over Nazism.

The Princess, correspondent Christian Ozanne said, was wounded by a bomb splinter eight months ago and then removed from her cottage to a nearby prison brothel where she died, attended only by the helpless Polish and Russian women inmates.

Impotency Rate High

The doctor who prepared the sterilization report said the Nazis apparently practiced surgical sterilization on only a few prisoners, mostly Jews, but the rate of impotency was high among all prisoners. The French ministry of health referred the Associated Press to him for an authoritative report on the subject.

"The future alone will permit us to determine the definite frequency and gravity of these functional disorders," he said.

"It is still too soon to consider these spermatic disorders as permanent, but we can expect in the years to come a considerable recrudescence of masculine sterility among prisoners now returning from captivity.

"It is possible the Germans may have introduced into the food of prisoners substances of anti-vitamin 'E' action, several of which are known."

(Editor's note: Vitamin "E" was first, and erroneously, called the sex vitamin after experminents in which rats failed to produce young. Later it was found that lack of the vitamin had weakened the muscles in the female rats. It is now known that vitamin "E" affects muscles and nerve tone.)

Ozanne's story of the internment and death of Princess Mafalda said she and her children were lodged in a villa in a separate section of the Buchenwald camp.

"The Princess was carried to the brothel which was in the camp for use of German civil prisoners there," Ozanne said. "The women of the Bordello, mainly Russians and Poles, nursed her. She died about three days after being wounded."

Ozanne said he did not know what became of the Princess' children.

Maurice Negre, another former Havas correspondent released with Ozanne, said it was impossible to tell how many died at Buchenwald because when one prisoner died his number was given to a new prisoner. He said that last Winter the deaths ranged up to 600 a day and that 6,500 died in March alone.

Buchenwald Prisoners Tell Of Death Of Princess

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By Edward Kennedy

Paris, April 23 (AP)—Christian Ozanne, former Havas news agency correspondent, said today Princess Mafalda of Hesse, who was wounded by a bomb splinter eight months ago at the Buchenwald concentration camp, died in a section of the camp which was used as a brothel, and under care of its inmates.

The French journalist said the Princess, daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, had been interned at the request of her husband, Prince Philip of Hesse, an ardent Nazi who denounced his wife as not being enthusiastic enough over the Hitler regime.

She and her children lived in a villa in a separate section of the camp, Ozanne added. She was reported wounded in the shoulder by a bomb splinter in an Allied air-raid on the area August 26, 1944.

Nursed At Brothel

Ozanne said:

"The Princess was carried to the brothel which was in the camp for use of German civil prisoners there. The women of the Bordello, who were mainly Russians and Poles, nursed her. She died about three days after being wounded."

Ozanne said he did not know what happened to the Princess' children. He said the house in which she lived was demolished by a bomb.

Ozanne and Maurice Negre, another former correspondent of Havas, estimated that between 150,000 and 200,000 persons died in Buchenwald concentration camp.

Both were released from Buchenwald.

Negre was arrested March 6, 1944, for operating a clandestine resistance news agency called Supernap. Ozanne was arrested for resistance activities in Marseille and spent sixteen months at Buchenwald.

The story they told of Buchenwald was one that made correspondents at General Eisenhower's supreme headquarters shudder.

Deaths Hard To Estimate

They spoke dispassionately and confined themselves almost entirely to what they had seen with their own eyes.

"It's impossible to say exactly how many died at Buchenwald," Negre said. "Because when a prisoner died his number was given to a new one arriving.

"The camp was built for 16,000, and in the last months, as Germany shrunk, more prisoners were brought from other camps until there were 60,000 there, 20,000 of them French. Last winter, which was very hard, there were up to 600 deaths in a single day. In the month of March 6,500 died."

Ozanne said the prisoners were so ill-nourished they died like flies. He said it was not uncommon to wake up and find the prisoner next to you dead or to see prisoners drop dead while standing for roll call or working in factories at Buchenwald and Weimar.

"Death Loses Significance"

"Death lost its significance" Ozanne said. "They simply took the clothes off and threw the corpse in the crematorium or ditch. Dying men were often thrown in with the cadavers."

"I know both witnesses well. I worked with Ozanne in the Spanish civil war and with Negre in the Balkans. They are both among the most accurate and honest reporters I have ever known.

Negre said the prisoners were mainly political deportees and they worked in factories turning out parts of machine guns, cannon and glassware. They also worked in quarries.

Factories Underground

As Allied bombing increased these factories were moved underground. Thousands of the prisoners died in these subterranean slave shops, Negre said.

Ozanne said foremen at quarries would knock off prisoners hats. When they stooped to pick them up the foremen would kick them off the cliff to their death.

German civil prisoners were in charge of the prisoners organization. Above them were the SS troops. In the factories there were civilian bosses who were the cruelest of all three groups, Ozanne said.

Grateful To Americans

Both expressed profound gratitude to the Americans for their liberation but said that the prisoners' organization, with German civil prisoners in charge, was permitted to remain after the Americans took charge. They appealed for the immediate return of all the 20,000 Frenchmen interned at Buchenwald to France.

Prisoners died of hunger, of disease, of infections, of sheer fatigue and of dog bites, Ozanne said. The German guards had fierce dogs which sometimes turned on the prisoners, especially when they fell from exhaustion.

In an air-raid on one factory in Weimar 500 of 1,400 prisoners working there were killed, Ozanne said. The shelters were inadequate.

Work Slowly

Ozanne said the French worked as slowly as possible in the factories, but the Czechs and Poles worked better.

"We asked them why they worked so hard, and they said, 'when we work we forget about being prisoners,'" Ozanne said.

Ozanne lost 60 pounds in his sixteen months as a prisoner at Buchenwald but was never ill, He said.

Former French Premiers Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud as well as the former Allied commander in chief, Gen. Maurice Gamelin, were all prisoners at Buchenwald, but were moved elsewhere before its liberation.

Yank Withdrawal Report Denied

Paris, April 23 (AP)—Reports published in the United States that American troops had once reached the Berlin suburb of Potsdam but withdrew at the request of the Russians were denied by General Eisenhower's headquarters last night.

Although the United States 9th Army and parts of the 1st have been aligned along the Elbe for several days as little as 45 miles from Potsdam and some troops crossed the stream, authorities said no Americans had penetrated that far toward the western gate of the Reich capital.

Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher said in a dispatch from Magdeburg that the joint chiefs of staff apparently decided that the Elbe River should be the halting line in that sector to avoid any incident at the juncture of American and Russian armies.

"The Americans reached it first and stopped," he said. "The great Russian breakthrough on the Eastern front explains why the United States 9th Army has been sitting on the Elbe for more than a week."

White House Denial

Eben Ayers, assistant White House press secretary, was asked at a news conference in Washington if there was "any comment on a story published yesterday that American troops were held back to let the Russians get there (Berlin) first."

"Only that it is untrue," Ayres asserted. "There was a denial of that sent from the other side, I believe."

The War Department previously had declined to comment.

Guitry's Ex-Wife Convicted

PARIS, April 25 (AP).—Charlotte Lyss, first wif of Sacha Guitry, the French actor, was convicted today of aiding the Germans in their occupation of France and sentenced to life-time "national indignity," amounting to the loss of civil rights. She was permitted to go free.

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ALLIES REACH PO, NEAR EDGE OF FERRARA

British And Yanks Roll Past Bologna In Big Breakthrough

Rome, April 23 (AP)—British 8th Army force broke into the outskirts of Ferrara tonight against stubborn German rearguard resistance, front dispatches declared, while Allied headquarters announced that units of both the 8th and the American 5th Army had advanced to undisclosed points on the southern banks of the Po River.

A report from the front said that British troops, despite extensive enemy demolition work, were closing in on Ferrara, 30 miles north and slightly east of recently-captured Bologna.

Foe Ripped Apart

North and northwest of Bologna, British and American forces pushed to the Po. One field dispatch from the 5th Army front said that American tank, artillery, infantry and air assaults had ripped apart great portions of the remnants of two German armies trying desperately to escape across the river.

An announcement said elements of both the American 5th Army and the British 8th had reached the banks of the vital stream, where the shaken Nazis might attempt to make a final stand in northern Italy.

The exact points where Allied armor wheeled up to the Po were not disclosed, but at its nearest point the river curves 27 miles north of Bologna.

75 Miles In Eight Days

An earlier communique reported that advance units of the 5th Army had driven as far as 35 miles northwest of Bologna, which was captured Saturday.

These American and Allied troops had advanced approximately 75 miles in the first eight days of their offensive and had scored a clean breakthrough of the Germans' tough Apennine Mountain defense line.

British 8th Army troops were meeting stubborn resistance as they closed in on the road center of Ferrara, 30 miles north and slightly east of Bologna.

The fertile Po Valley was littered with the wreckage of the fleeing enemy's transport. More than 1,700 pieces, including 1,066 motor vehicles, were destroyed or damaged by Allied planes yesterday, and there was no slackening of the assault from the skies.

Bridges Bombed

Flying Fortresses and Liberators, supporting the ground forces, struck at nine bridges over the Adige and Brenta rivers in the path of the retreating enemy today. Three of the bridges were at Padua, the others southeast of Verona.

Spitfire and Mustang fighters of the Desert Air Force bombed and strafed terminals across the Po northwest of Ferrara.

Some 5th Army units were encountering numerous demolitions, along with harassing mortar and artillery fire, but other outfits had raced so far ahead of the main bodies of troops that the Allied command was uncertain of their location—a situation akin to that during the recent Rhine breakthrough on the Western front.

The swift American drive already had bypassed the large city of Modena, 22 miles northwest of Bologna, and reached to within some 140 miles of the Brenner Pass line through the Alps.

Leading troops were within 220 airline miles of French forces at the western shore of Lake Constance and within 230 miles of United States 7th Army troops striking toward Munich. Between them, however, towered the Alps.

Two 8th Army spearheads were closing in on the enemy bastion of Ferrara. One, fighting up the main Ravenna highway from the south, was a mile and a half from the city at last report and threatening the Ferrara airport. Another, driving in from the southwest, was approximately 2 miles from Ferrara.

German troops northeast of Bologna were withdrawing behind the Reno River and digging in along a line running southwest from San Pietro in the Casale area. These troops appeared to be badly outflanked and in danger of entrapment unless they soon broke and fled toward the Po. Eighth Army troops were reported driving on Argelato, 8 miles north of Bologna.

Allied Forces Smash To Po River

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NORGAARD

Rome, April 23 (AP)—Allied troops of the 15th Army Group have smashed to the Po River at several undisclosed locations, it was announced tonight.

Units of both the 5th and the British 8th armies roared on toward the Po, objective of many weary months of battling, in ground-devouring leaps at many places, but on the eastern end of the front the British still were meeting stubborn resistance in the

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Ferrara area.

Earlier it was reported that the 5th Army was nearing the Po after a 35-miles dash beyond Bologna, and was battling within 220 to 230 miles of the French and American forces of General Eisenhower hitting toward the Italian frontier in Germany.

Littered With Wreckage

The lunge across the Po plain—littered with wreckage of 1,700 Nazi vehicles destroyed or damaged by Allied planes yesterday alone—carried 35 miles north and northwest of fallen Bologna, Allied headquarters said, but it did not specify points reached.

But the thrust bypassed Modena, 22 miles northwest of Bologna.

British 8th Army forces besieged Ferrara, 3½ miles from the Po and 30 northeast of Bologna, from positions as close as 1½ miles from the town.

Brenner Pass Ahead

The 5th Army now was 220 miles airline—across the Alps and the eastern end of Switzerland—from French troops at the west shore of Lake Constance and 230 miles from the United States 7th Army, already across the Danube and striking toward Munich.

[The Paris radio asserted tonight that French Alpine troops had invaded Italy, striking across the French border into Piedmont from the west.]

The Brenner Pass lay 140-odd miles ahead.

Germans raced northward, perhaps planning a stand on the Po. But Allied planes in day-long assaults yesterday destroyed 702 motor and 293 horse-drawn vehicles and damaged 364 motor and 348 horse-drawn vehicles. Thirty Allied planes were missing.

Armor In Pursuit

Allied armor, freed after months of bitter, stalemated mountain fighting, pursued the Nazis.

German planes bombed Bologna last night in four small-scale raids.

Fifth Army troops still were running into numerous demolitions and strongpoints as well as mortar and artillery fire. The Germans have left many snipers behind.

Northwest of Bologna and just south of the Panaro River extensive mine fields delayed the 5th's Army's progress.

The 8th Army now has two spearheads less than two miles from Ferrara—one approaching along the Po di Preimaro River being very close to the Ferrara airfield and only 2,500 yards from the city itself. The other is within 3,000 yards to the southwest.

Patrols of both sides are active on the coastal sector of the 5th's left flank.

Advancing From Lagoon

On the eastern coastal sector, British troops are thrusting northeast from the northwest corner of the Commachio lagoon, while other forces are moving northwest from the lagoon along roads only a few feet above the surrounding flooded fields. Bridgeheads over the Po Divalano River have been strengthened.

Northeast of Bologna, the Germans are pulling back behind the Reno River in an effort to avoid being outflanked. Eighth Army troops have moved up to a dug-in enemy infantry line running southwestward from San Pietro in the Casale area.

Other troops have reached the outskirts of San Giorgio and are up to the road running southeast of that village on a 2,000-yard front.

Sabotaged Farmland Recovered in Italy

ROME — (AP) — The Pontine Marshes, rich agricultural area south of Rome which the Germans sabotaged last spring, have now been all but drained and some land is ready to plant this year.

Reconstruction work, carried out by Allies and Italians, involved an expenditure of 50 million lire by the Italian Government for digging by-pass channels and clearing away obstructions.

By the end of May, 1944, when the Germans were abandoning Rome, about 27,000 acres of the marshes were under water and a much larger area was threatened. By September, the inundated area had been reduced to 13,500 acres and by the end of October the area was further reduced to 7,400 acres. Today there remain only about 5,000 acres still under water.

'Hitler Busts Rundstedt'

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Stockholm, April 23 (AP)—The Stockholm *Tidningen* reported today from a "special source in Berlin" that Adolf Hitler tore shoulder ornaments off Field Marshal von Rundstedt, threw them in his face and reduced him to the rank of a private soldier in a rage at the American capture of the Remagen bridge intact.

The Swedish newspaper said panic existed in Germany because of both the catastrophic war situation and the mad raging of Hitler.

The story said that the Führer's condition caused many high Government officials in Berlin who had been ordered to report to the national redoubt area in the south to change their minds and disappear "in a northeasterly direction."

Move To Salzburg

According to this report, the seat of the German Government has been moved to Salzburg. Among prominent officials who have recently left Berlin for Salzburg are Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Dr. Paul Schmidt, the foreign press chief.

The story asserted that those obeying the order to head south have openly declared that they had a "free ticket to Valhalla."

Travelers arriving at the port of Malmo declared that SS troops machine-gunned hunger demonstrators in Hamburg two days ago, killing 30 and wounding many others. They said the great north German port had been without gas and light for eight days and that the inhabitants had to obtain water from bomb craters.

Berlin Air Liner Arrives in Stockholm

Stockholm, April 23 (A. P.).—A Lufthansa German commercial plane arrived as scheduled from Berlin today, but the Swedish authorities expressed the belief that it was probably the "last plane from Berlin."

The plane, carrying three passengers, departed from a field northwest of Berlin, the Aftonbladet said. The destination of the return flight was Warnemuende on the Baltic, not Berlin, the newspaper said.

'Reich Too Stunned To Grasp Fate'

Olle Ollen, Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Morgontidningen, recently left the German capital to return to Sweden, where he wrote the following account.

By Olle Ollen

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Stockholm, April 23 (AP)—Germany today is a nation of whipped, hopeless people.

They know catastrophe is at hand, that they have reached the brink of an abyss. They look into the future with the blackest pessimism, but really are too dazed to fully comprehend it.

I saw it in Berlin and elsewhere as I left bomb-torn Germany, now being brought to her knees. I read the despair in people's faces, heard it from their lips.

Says Everyone Knows It

The diplomats know it, the people in the street know it, and so do the fanatical leaders, despite all their pleas for a fight to the bitter end.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, knew it long ago. Whether he had fled with his department to Salzburg or was sitting in Fuschl Castle near Salzburg to await the end I could not discover before I left Berlin, but the documents of his division of the falling Government of Germany were being moved away to Bavaria, Germany's last bastion.

Long before the Nazi military collapse, Ribbentrop's political debacle was obvious to thinking Germans. Indeed, he has long been a dead man politically.

The last of his political fiascos was his recent effort through Fritz Hesse, one-time German press attaché in London, to approach the British, via Stockholm, in an unsuccessful bid for an armistice.

He previously had made a desperate attempt to save face as a politician by going personally to Finland in an effort to keep her in the war. He had his press chief, Dr. Paul Schmidt, beat the drums to show there still was a strong German Foreign Ministry when he returned with the pact he wanted, signed by Risto Ryti, Finland's former president.

He never really got over the shock of Finland's subsequent "desertion" from the Axis.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 2 (AP) — Two 1,200-ton Norwegia freighters, the Jelo and the Base arrived at Malmoe today carryin German soldiers and Norwegia puppets who had requested intern ment. The ships and personnel ar reported held in the harbor unde a heavy Swedish guard becaus Sweden prohibits asylum for "un desirable aliens."

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Security Is Main Desire Of Soviets

Moscow, April 23 (AP)—One big question on the eve of the San Francisco world security conference is "What does Russia want?" and the answer given here is one big word—security.

The Russians say their burning desire now, as in the days of the League of Nations, is a workable security organization which will keep peace so they can build their socialistic society uninterrupted by wars.

The Soviet Union considers it is abundantly entitled to play one of the leading roles in world affairs and to be consulted on all vital matters. Russia wants good assurance that efforts to isolate her are a thing of the past.

Placed high on the list of prerequisites to security are the wiping out of German imperialism and workable measures to guarantee against revival of Prussian militancy.

Reds Play Up Molotov Trip

Moscow, April 23 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Molotov's arrival in Washington and his speedy meeting with President Truman made top news today in Soviet newspapers.

The Russians apparently were pleased with Molotov's welcome. Soviet dispatches told in great detail of his reception at the airport, and of his conference with Secretary of State Stettinius and British Foreign Secretary Eden.

17 SENTENCED IN SOFIA

12 of Those Facing Death Penalties Are Fugitives

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 21 (Delayed) (AP)—The second big trial of Bulgarian Army officers and others by the People's Court ended tonight with death sentences for seventeen persons. Twelve of those sentenced were fugitives.

Seventeen other sentences ranged from life imprisonment to confiscation of property. Cases against thirty-two others were dropped because they were fighting the Germans.

Nazis Drop Staffs In Neutral Capitals

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, April 23 — Official German representatives in Spain and Portugal have received no word from their country since Friday, it was learned tonight.

Employes of the German Embassy, consulates and other official offices in Spain received three months' pay and were informed that their employment probably had ended.

In Barcelona, Herr Duisberg, director of the Scala Company of Berlin, informed local authorities that he had "severed all connections with the Nazi Government."

The Spanish and Portuguese Governments were reported to have started rounding up German agents.

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Drive On Nazis Reported In Spain And Portugal

Madrid, April 23 (AP)—The Spanish and Portuguese governments were reported today to have started rounding up German agents.

Some 30 Germans were said to have been taken into "protective custody" in Portugal. These were reported to include two supposed Nazi secret agents named Nassenstein and Vollbrecht and a Frenchman, named Roubaud, said to be a German purchasing agent.

Thirty-four Germans were reported to have been arrested in Spain simply as "agents of a foreign power," but there was no official confirmation.

Official German representatives in Spain and Portugal have received no word from their country since Friday, it was learned tonight.

YANKS SEIZE MINDANAO HUB

Fall Of Road Junction Cuts Enemy Force In Two

Manila, *Tuesday*, April 24 (AP)—The 24th Infantry Division cut Japanese forces defending Mindanao by capturing Kabacan town and seizing its important highway junction, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Seizure of Kabacan put Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry nearly halfway across southern Mindanao toward the capital city, Davao, which the Japanese are expected to defend fiercely.

Jap Dead Counted At 334,111

Enemy dead in the Philippines campaign were increased to 334,111 with the counting of an additional 10,896 Japanese bodies in the past week, MacArthur said. Enemy prisoners taken in that one week numbered 353.

American casualties for the same period were listed as 584 killed, 2,168 wounded and three missing.

Kabacan served the only north-south line of land communication between northern Mindanao and Davao, prime objective of the Yank drive for that second largest island of the Philippines.

North And South Isolated

"The enemy's forces on Mindanao are now split in two, with his northern garrisons isolated from those in the south," MacArthur reported.

Approximately 50,000 Japanese troops have been estimated on Mindanao.

Local advances were made in all sectors of northern Luzon, with attack planes and fighters dropping 372 tons of bombs in close support.

Sweep Formosa Rail Yards

Mitchell medium bombers and fighter-bombers swept rail yards at Taichu on Formosa and caused explosions in factory buildings. Small shipping off Keelung harbor was strafed.

Other units hit airdromes in the Sakishima Islands to the north despite adverse weather.

Heavy bombers blockading the China Sea sank a freighter, two river boats, a tanker and a patrol craft.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Monday communique disclosed that foot troops of the 24th division, pushing along a jungle-hemmed highway, entered the roadside town of Pikit soon after the 453rd engineers boat regiment occupied the place unopposed. Pikit, where American forces formerly maintained a small fort, is 32 air miles inland from the beachhead.

The gunboats, converted landing craft armed with captured Japanese machine guns, small cannon and rockets, reached Pikit via the Mindanao river.

From Pikit the highway twists and turns, first northeast and then south, to Davao gulf where it links with a coastal road leading northeast to Davao city. On the American left flank are mountains and unexplored jungle while to the

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south stretches a forbidding marsh country.

The gunboat fleet commander, Lt. Col. Robert Armory, Jr., of Providence, R. I., wired field headquarters from Pikit "hoisted flag; awaiting infantry." The weary foot soldiers soon arrived.

YANKS ADVANCE ON MINDANAO

Daring Dash in Homemade Gunboats Wins Pikit.

Manila, April 23 (A. P.).—Skirting unexplored swamplands and boating up crocodile-infested rivers, Twenty-fourth Division infantrymen have captured Pikit, thirty-two air miles inland from the Mindanao Island beachhead. This put them forty-two miles from the city limits of Davao, a major port of the Philippines.

The Thirty-second Division battled Japs holed up in caves in the rugged Balete Pass area in the Caraballo Mountains of northern Luzon. Two more important Filipino collaborationists, Claro N. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the puppet Cabinet, were captured at Baguio. With others, they will be confined for the duration and then stand trial by the Philippine Commonwealth.

The softening up of Borneo for possible invasion was continued by heavy, medium and fighter bombers. Jap airdromes, barracks and supply areas were hit. One plane was lost. Planes also sank or damaged an 8,000-ton transport and four other vessels off Formosa and wrecked a 7,000-ton freighter at Saigon, Indo-China. Other aircraft continued close support of ground troops from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Homemade Gunboats.

The rapid advance on Pikit was made possible by "homemade gunboats" — converted shallow-draft 65-foot LCM's equipped with captured Jap machine guns, small cannon and rockets from wrecked American planes.

When the gunboats arrived at Pikit, on the banks of the sluggish Mindanao River, youthful Lieut.-Col. Robert Armory Jr., Providence, R. I., dispatched this message to his commanding officer: "Stormed Pikit; hoisted flag; awaiting infantry."

There was no opposition—Jap had fled the former little American fort. Infantry hiking along the narrow No. 1 Transisland Highway arrived shortly after. Field commanders expected that despite the current lack of opposition strong Jap positions may yet be encountered before reaching Davao.

Col. Wendell W. Fertig, La Junta, Col., commanding officer of the Mindanao guerrillas, said that of the 50,000 estimated enemy troops in Mindanao, the majority are strongly entrenched in the Davao sector.

WALL ST. BROKER IS MARINE HERO

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Iwo Jima (A. P.) (Delayed).—A former New York stock broker at the age of 46 joined the paymaster section of the Marine Corps, went overseas and, after months of persistence, argued his way into a combat command with the Third Marine Division, came off the front lines a hero to his hard-bitten outfit which he led through some of the fiercest fighting of this battle.

With what he described as "only 120 foxhole men left" out of more than 600 who had originally landed on Iwo, Major George A. Percy of 61 Wall street, New York city, laughed off two wounds he had received while leading his men through the thickest fighting and, instead, told of the incredible bravery of the riflemen and machine gunners of his battalion whose job it had been to advance northward through the center of Iwo's strong defenses.

The men bearded and dust-stained after eleven days of head-on battling through pillboxes and dugouts, grinned and told how the major with no previous combat command, had taken leadership of the battalion at the height of the battle when the commanding officer, a lieutenant - colonel, was wounded and evacuated. Once a notebook and billfold in his dungaree pocket probably saved his life when they blunted the force of a flying piece of steel that struck him just above his heart.

Major Percy was commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps in 1942. He had been a member of the Wall street firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. He came overseas with the Third Marine Division early in 1943 and participated in the Bougainville and Guam campaigns as a liaison officer. Major Percy is a 1918 graduate of Harvard College. He has two sons, Stephen, 12, and Christopher, 9.

Jap Band Cleaned Out On Edge Of Manila

Manila, April 23 (AP) — Twenty-eight Japanese who infiltrated American lines east of Manila and reached Quezon City at this city's outskirts, were cornered and cleaned out by a United States 6th Cavalry reconnaissance troops led by Second Lieutenant Oliver Q. Melton, Jr., son of a Griffin (Ga.) newspaper publisher.

The Japanese infiltrated 8 miles before the Americans located them in a narrow gulch at the edge of town. Armored vehicles were placed above and below the Nipponese, bottling them up while the troops moved in. Twenty-two Japs were killed, two captured and four escaped with no Yanks killed or captured.

Melton said he saw three Japanese commit suicide by holding grenades to their heads. Loot brought back included eighteen rifles and carbines, two sabers, eight pistols and two machine guns.

JAPS RECAPTURE TOWN ON OKINAWA

Doughboys Battle to Retake Kakazu, Fierce Battle Rages.

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GUAM, Tuesday, April 24—(AP) American Tenth Army Doughboys fought to retake Kakazu town on southwestern Okinawa, field dispatches reported today, after losing it to infiltrating Japanese in fighting so close and bitter that front lines were sometimes scrambled.

Sneaking forward under cover of darkness, the Japanese managed to seize Kakazu's cluster of ruined, flea-infested huts Sunday. The town is near the Okinawa capital of Naha, stubbornly defended by the Nipponese.

20 Jap Planes Bagged

U. S. Pacific fleet carrier planes, meantime, destroyed 20 Japanese planes at Miyaka island in the southern Ryukyus Sunday. Fifteen were wiped out on the ground and five in combat. Four other enemy planes were shot down at Ishigaki island nearby.

Nimitz' only reference to the bitter southern Okinawa fighting was that naval guns and carrier aircraft "continued to support troops of the 24th Army corps attacking the enemy's fortified line."

Field reports said the Yanks were fighting to retake Kakazu town after losing it to infiltrating Japanese in battling so close and fierce that sections of the front line sometimes were scrambled.

The 27th division was forced to withdraw from Kakazu town by a Japanese counter-attack after heavy night infiltration.

Associated Press Correspondent Jim Lindsley reported that Japanese troops, striking from a cave concealment behind the 165th regiment lines near the west coast, had to be bombed by an air strike behind the American lines—a unique air support operation.

In the Seventh division sector on the east flank a 155 mm. Japanese howitzer, hauled up for point-blank pounding of hill positions, was stalling the American advance. About one-third of the hill had been blown off.

Japanese machinegunners were killed at scores of positions, but reinforcements replaced them in seemingly endless parade from tunnels and caves.

The extensive nature of these enemy cave defenses was demonstrated in one sector where flamethrowers, focussed on holes on one side of a ridge, shot flames through the hill and out the other side.

Destruction of 33 Japanese planes in all was reported in Nimitz' communique today. This included the 24 wiped out at Miyako and Ishigaki in the southern Ryukyus, three wrecked on the ground at Kume island west of Okinawa, one shot down north of Okinawa by a Marine plane and five destroyed by British carrier planes in the southern Ryukyus April 16 and 17.

The three destroyed on the ground at Kume presumably were part of the estimated force of more than 100 which attacked the American Okinawa invasion fleet Sunday afternoon and made emergency landings in the Kerama group. Forty-nine enemy planes were destroyed in the Sunday raid. Four of these were attempted suicide crashes.

The Japanese were fighting for every foot of the heavily fortified southern end of the island, against which the Americans launched a "substantial" offensive last Thursday. The see-saw nature of the fighting since was indicated in the battle for Kakazu.

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Japs Recapture Kakazu Town On Okinawa

Guam, April 23 (AP)—Japanese troops, infiltrating heavily under cover of darkness, this morning recaptured Kakazu Town on western Okinawa. It had been taken earlier by the United States 27th Division in the invasion campaign which has cost the enemy 11,738 troops since April 1.

One officer described the drive south as "damn slow and not cheap."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, reporting progress up to 5 P.M. yesterday, the fifth day of the all-out American push, said "No substantial changes had been made in the lines" despite continued attacks with thunderous naval, air and artillery support.

Islets Invaded

Nimitz also reported the Marine invasion of two small islets off Okinawa, another heavy Japanese air-raid against American ground positions and shipping at Okinawa in which "one light unit" of the fleet was sunk, an effective Iwo Jima-based Mustang sweep of the enemy's mainland island of Honshu and a carrier-plane attack on the northern Ryukyus.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps—the 7th, 27th and 96th divisions—counted 11,738 Japanese killed and 27 taken prisoner since D-day in southern Okinawa, his zone of action.

U.S. Losses

American casualties in ground fighting on Okinawa, tabulated as of Wednesday, were 478 killed, 2,457 wounded and 260 missing.

Marines of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's 3d Amphibious Corps invaded Taka islet, at the entrance to Kimmu harbor on the west coast of Okinawa, and Sesoko islet, one mile off the Motobu peninsula of western Okinawa, yesterday.

Taka was quickly occupied and the leathernecks had overrun half of Sesoko in the first few hours. The islets measure about a square mile each.

Forty-nine Japanese planes were shot down yesterday in the first Japanese air attack in force against the Okinawa area since last Monday. Four enemy planes were knocked down in a lighter attack the previous night.

Jap Attack Described

Nimitz reported that a "substantial group" of Jap flyers roared in during the afternoon, sweeping ground targets and the big invasion armada offshore. Some damage was acknowledged and one unidentified "light unit" of the fleet was sunk.

The fiercest fight in this atttack occurred when a destroyer and two smaller craft were attacked by two groups of ten to fifteen Japanese planes approaching from opposite directions. With the aid of two American planes this little group shot down 21 enemy planes and probably destroyed two or three others. It was during this engagement the "light unit" was sunk.

Carrier - based American planes attacked the northern Ryukyu Islands steadily from April 18 through April 22, concentrating on airfields in the Amami group, between Okinawa and the Japanese homeland.

Gun Crew's Doom

Troops of the 184th Regiment, 96th Division, in the center of the three-way land drive on southern Okinawa, reported killing 36 Japanese one by one as they continued to replace a machine-gun crew at the mouth of a cave.

While occupation of the newly-invaded islets off Okinawa continued, a Marine unit on quiet Ishikawa Isthmus was attacked by Japanese who killed three Marines and wounded one other.

Mustangs Sink 4 Ships Near Nagoya

Guam, April 23 (AP) — United States 7th Fighter Command Mustang pilots proved their worth as a harassing weapon against the Japanese homeland yesterday, as they sank four ships and destroyed or damaged 47 planes in a sweep of the Suzuka naval air base near Nagoya.

It was the third independent Mustang raid on the Nipponese homeland and the second in three days. On this strike the P-51's found shipping as targets for the first time.

A flight led by Capt. Robert W. Moore, of Anchorage, Ky., sighted a 400-foot-long freighter in Nagoya harbor, northwest of the Sukura air base. The ship, 6,000 to 8,000 tons, blew up under the waterline strafing fire by Moore and three other flyers.

Two Oil Tankers Sunk

Two 150-foot-long oil tankers and one 200 feet long also were sunk.

Mustang pilots described Japanese air opposition as very weak. Flak was moderate to intense, but inaccurate. Thirty enemy fighters were met in the air, but they were "extremely unaggressive."

Several enemy fighter planes were caught trying to take off. Moore saw one taxiing for a takeoff when a Mustang made a pass across the field.

Back Into Hangar

"The Jap turned around and taxied right back into the hangar," Moore said.

Three days before, Iwo-based Mustangs destroyed or damaged 84 Japanese planes on a sweep of the Atsugi naval air base, a protection point for Tokyo as Suzuka is for Nagoya. The Mustangs' first independent strike at the Nipponese homeland was a strafing raid of the Kanoya air base on southern Kyushu last Monday.

B-29'S POUND JAP INDUSTRY

Raid By "Large Force" From Marianas Announced

Washington, April 23 (AP)—Industrial targets at Tachikawai just west of Tokyo were attacked by American Superfortress bombers today.

The War Department, in a special announcement by the 20th Air Force headquarters, said the large force of raiders was from Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May's 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas islands.

There were no immediate details available on the attack.

Meanwhile, the Japanese radio broadcast a report that "about 100" Marianas - based Superfortresses with an escort of about 30 "carrier-

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based Grummans" raided Kyushu and other areas for three hours Tuesday morning starting at 6 A.M. Kyushu is Japan's southernmost mainland island.

There was no immediate confirmation.

San Francisco, April 23 (A. P.). Three hundred American bombers raided Formosa yesterday, the Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. Taichu, on the central west coast, bore the brunt of the attack. This would appear to be an unusually heavy attack on the island guarding the central China coast which has been hit daily for months by Philippine-based bombers.

ner, of Washington, D.C., two planes; William L. Hood, of Benton Harbor, Mich., three; Norman Theriault, of Woonsocket, R.I.,

A five-plane Marine patrol [illegible] Yontan Field on Okinawa countered five Japanese aircraft and downed all of them without loss. This squadron included First Lieutenant H. R. Mabey, Hinsdale, N.Y.; Second Lieutenants H. E. Winner, Thune, Neb.; Jim D. Bender, Denver, Pa.; Frederick Kolb, Jr., Newark, N.J., and Elliot F. Brown, Morristown, N.J. Kolb and Brown were credited with two planes each.

Kolb was shot down later but

Japanese home island.

The Superfortress developed engine trouble and its pilot, First Lieutenant William Robertson, of Houston, Texas, landed on Yontan rather than limp back to Iwo Jima or the Marianas islands.

UNORTHODOX BOMBING TRIED IN OKINAWA

Okinawa, April 23 (A. P.). American infantrymen get away from the book occasionally in their campaign south on Okinawa.

In the sector held by the 165th Infantry—the New York fighting Irish—where the going has been tough, an air strike was carried out behind our lines to clean out by-passed Japanese. Enemy troops dug in on a ridge were believed destroyed by aerial bombs after launching one rear attack.

communications at a town which had not yet been occupied. The boys set up the phone system then began retracing their steps, laying wire. Meanwhile, another unit moving forward was laying wire. The plan was to meet, splice the wire and complete the line. But some Japs cut in between them and got astraddle of the road. The advancing element got warning but the returning element did not—and had to run the Jap road block. They knocked over several Japs finishing that job.

Dramatic Episode

One of the most dramatic episodes for this battalion was the sending of Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold's ultimatum to the Japs in the walled city of Manila—Intramuplains why I am still extant," said Lieutenant Bryant.

Once, around Calumpit, a unit of this battalion raced ahead to set up

Hornberger, of Mount Carmel, Pa., and Tech. Sergt. George J. Hamlin, of Hamtramck, Mich.; Lieut. George W. Webber, of Rosslyndale, Mass., and Staff Sergeant Blane J. Tetrich, of Mountain Grove, Mo., comprising a communications reconnaissance team with the 14th Corps. First Lieutenant Vincent J. Lanigan, of Concord, N.H., and Staff Sergt. John F. Shuett, of Cincinnati, were outstanding in handling many radio link jobs.

The battalion commander is Lieut. Col. Clyde R. Smith, of Los Angeles, and the company commanders Capt. Milton D. Weeks, of Atlanta, Ga.; Ned E. Ames, of Muscatine, Iowa; Captain Hagberg; Capt. John T. Fletcher, Trenton, N.J.; Capt. Gordon D. Gray (home town unknown), and Lieut. Harry F. Bell, of Charleston, W.Va.

"Our losses were very light," said First Lieutenant Harvey F. Sloan, of Bellevue, Pa., "say about one man wounded for every 10,000 miles of wire."

"oppression and provocation through economic measures, as well as by armed force, is to be prevented."

Togo admitted that "the war situation is extremely grave," but added, "we possess both the confidence and the wherewithal to insure for ourselves a decisive victory."

He said the United States and Great Britain "mean to establish a despotism of the big powers, although they preach ostensibly democracy and equality."

Three American Marine Pilots Become Aces In First Combat

Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, April 22 [*AP—Delayed*]—In an air battle perhaps unprecedented in this war three American Marine pilots became aces in their first combat, shooting down sixteen Japanese planes and damaging or probably destroying at least five others.

The achievements of the leatherneck flyers highlighted widespread engagements tonight over the Okinawa region in which airplanes and ships' gunners destroyed 49 Japanese aircraft and turned back the surviving remnants of a Nipponese bombing force estimated at 112 planes.

Fighter pilots of the 2d Marine Air Wing destroyed 35 planes, listed four as "probables" and damaged six of an estimated 55 Japanese aircraft they encountered while on dusk combat patrols.

The biggest kill—24 dive bombers and fighters—was credited to Corsair pilots of the squadron.

All Patrol Members Score

The three pilots who became aces are Major George C. Axtell, Jr., Alabama University student from Baden, Pa., whose wife resides at South Laguna, Cal.; Major Jefferson Davis Dorrah, Hood River, Ore., and First Lieutenant Jeremiah J. O'Keefe, of Biloxi, Miss. The latter's wife resides at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Axtell shot down five dive bombers and damaged three. Dorrah bagged six bombers and had two probables. O'Keefe was credited with five planes.

Want More Opposition

Every other member of the patrol also scored. They included First Lieutenants Edward L. Ab-

was rescued.

Axtell said the squadron had been in the Pacific more than six months without a chance to tangle with the Japanese. He added: "The Japs got to give us more opposition than that to impress us."

SURGEON REMOVES UNEXPLODED SHELL

At An Army Field Hospital, Okinawa, April 23 (A. P.).—A delicate operation in which an unexploded Japanese mortar shell was taken from an infantryman's back successfully, was disclosed today.

Capt. Sidney Cohen of 764 East 176th street, the Bronx, New York city, accomplished the feat under the direction of Lieut. Richard C. Greenman of Philadelphia, Pa., a bomb disposal officer, and said the patient has every prospect of recovery. The wounded man's identity was not disclosed.

Cohen said removal of a kidney was necessary. He administered three units of whole blood, and added that the patient left the hospital "in good shape."

First B-29 Lands On Okinawa Field

Okinawa, April 18 [*AP—Delayed*]—The first B-29 to land within 325 miles of Japan proper set down at Yontan airfield on Okinawa today after a raid on Kyushu,

Yank Linemen On Luzon Did Almost As Much Fighting As Wire Stringing

By Fred Hampson

With 88th Signal Battalion, Luzon, April 23 (*AP*)—The linemen on Luzon had to double with the carbine. Sometimes it seemed they did almost as much fighting as wire stringing.

This is not unusual in a hot campaign where front lines are never well defined, but during the 14th Corps' blitz to Manila from Lingayen the communications men were forever getting ahead of the infantry. You can do this once in awhile, but as a steady diet it isn't healthy.

The fastest advance of any part of the central plains campaign probably was the 88th Signal Battalion's arrival in San Fernandon. The wire men got the telephone system working three days before the main infantry column arrived.

Forced To Undo Tough Job

Once this communications unit was forced to undo a very tough job. The 14th Corps wanted to move its command post to Bamban. The battalion set up communications under artillery fire that got heavier and heavier. When it finished, the artillery fire was so heavy the move was canceled. So the boys had to dismantle their setup under continued fire and move out.

During this job Lieut. Joseph H. Bryant, of Eatonton, Ga., had the thrill of seeing a Jap 75-millimeter shell land ten feet from him.

"The shell was a dud, which ex-

ros—to surrender or die. The boys set radio transmitters in all likely places, beamed them into the Intramuros on common Jap broadcast frequencies, then waited until Jap broadcasts were finished and immediately sent the message. Several times they received acknowledgment of receipt of the message, but the Japanese refused to act on the ultimatum.

Major John M. Goodwin, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Waltham, Mass., the battalion's executive officer, was one communications man who had to turn fighter during the Lingayen-to-Manila wire job. He got a Jap.

Pfcs. William E. Carter, Jr., of Louisburg, Tenn.; Jesse B. Green, of Port Gibson, Miss.; Albert Steinberg, of Chicago, and Sergt. Theodore G. Todd, Columbus, Ohio, are others known to have killed Japs during recesses from wire work. Carter got two confirmed and two probables, Todd two confirmed and three probables.

Capt. Charles R. Hagberg, of Springfield, Ill., and Lieut. James F. Ginley, of Lakewood, Ohio, entered Manila with advanced infantry units to secure the city's main switchboards.

Some Of Men Caught

Some of the men caught in the barrage at Bamban were Lieutenant Bryant, Tech. Sergt. Harold N.

JAPANESE PUPPETS PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (*AP*)—Spokesmen for Japanese puppet governments pledged new allegiance today to Japan's "co-prosperity sphere," which their countries have been enjoying in recent years, the Japanese Domei news agency reported.

Envoys from occupied nations adopted a manifesto pledging their nationals to "struggle to emancipate" Asia from "Anglo-American imperialism" after Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told them the United Nations Conference in San Francisco was an attempt to promote the "selfish and sinister" ambitions of the United States and Great Britain.

The Domei dispatch, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, said the conference was attended by representatives of Japan's puppet governments in Manchuria, China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines.

The manifesto called for "political equality, economic reciprocity and the abolition of all forms of discrimination, racial and otherwise," under the Japanese concept of "co-prosperity and well being through harmony and cooperation."

Each nation is supposed "to choose its own form of government without interference." And

Chinese Gain South Of Tungting Lake

Chungking, April 23 (*AP*)—Chinese counterattacking south of Tungting Lake against the right flank of the Japanese advance on Chihkiang, important United States 14th Air Force base 250 miles southeast of Chungking, have made further gains, the high command said tonight.

Chinese vanguards were reported to have reached the suburbs of Yiyang, northwest of Changsha and main enemy base for the enemy drive. The high command said Chinese troops also had driven to the western suburbs of Yingsiang, west of Changsha and base of a supporting Japanese column.

Gain Northwest Of Paoching

Northwest of Paoching, base for a Japanese column moving in the center of the three-column enemy offensive, gains were made against the invaders after two Japanese counterattacks had been repulsed.

Farther west reinforced Japanese units were engaged by Chinese troops.

In Hupeh province Chinese troops, striking southward toward the Japanese base at Kingmen northeast of the Yangtze River port of Ichang, were within 16 miles of their objective, which is one of the key points on the enemy's overland communications between Ichang and Hankow.

In Honan province Chinese troops repulsed two enemy counterattacks west of Hsihsiakow, 80 miles north of Laohokow, former site of a United States airbase.

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YANKS ARE TAUGHT HOW TO EXIST ON WILDEST ISLANDS

HONOLULU, April 23—(AP) A shy, soft spoken man whose gentle nature belies the fact he has lived on the wildest islands of the Pacific, and a college professor whose hobby is exploring are helping to save the lives of thousands of Americans fighting in the Pacific.

An airman, picked up in good health off some tiny land spot after being stranded there for weeks, managed to subsist all that time because of knowledge based on first hand information by Kenneth P. Emory and Loring G. Hudson.

Visited Islands Since 1920

Emory, ethnologist for the Bernice P. Bishop museum in Honolulu, has been visiting central Pacific islands since 1920. Hudson, while an instructor of journalism in the Kamehameha schools, has cast an experienced eye at plant life on Formosa, in the Ryukyus and in Japan itself.

Either can take a machete and a magnifying glass and live on an island not only in good health but with a degree of primitive luxury.

They insist there isn't an island anywhere in the Pacific, not even the smallest, where a man cannot exist for months entirely on what he finds there.

Emory and Hudson were "borrowed" for the duration by the military services to teach American youths, accustomed to getting their food by responding to the call "come and get it," to survive among the strange, far away islands along the way to Tokyo.

Within the past 12-month period, more than 100,000 American service men, including more than 25,000 air personnel, have been passed along the expert knowledge of Emory and Hudson, either directly or by instructors in jungle survival classes.

Among the things they have been told are:

Taught How to Test Plants

How to accurately test strange looking fruits as to whether they are poisonous; how to open a coconut—if you don't know it's a terrific job but if you do, it's simple; how, if you are bobbing at sea on a rubber raft, you can catch fish by snaring a fish eating bobby

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bird, utilizing a white cloth and a rope with a rock tied on the end.

How to make yourself a gun hat, a shelter, a hammock—to keep off the ground in snake country—a bed and a stretcher for any wounded cases and by weaving the fronds of the coconut tree; how to keep a constant fire with the inside of coconut husks; how to keep off sharks while on a raft at sea when you are unarmed.

How to reckon the distance and direction to land through the flight of the tern; how to contact natives in such a manner as not to offend them and to make certain no Japanese are near.

Had a group of soldiers on Saipan who were pinned down in a sugar cane field by Japanese only possessed the knowledge available from Emory, they would not have suffered from thirst as they did. They would have known moisture was available in the sugar cane.

POOR DEFENSE MET NORTH OF RANGOON

British Armored Forces Push On at Average of 10 Miles a Day —Chinese Offensive Gains

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NEW DELHI, India, April 23 (AP)—British armored forces, speeding southward from Mandalay at an average rate of ten miles a day, have driven to within less than 240 miles of Rangoon without developing a sign of solid Japanese resistance, it was announced today.

One Fourteenth Army unit was reported within sixty miles of Toungoo, an important intersection on the north-south route only 178 miles from Rangoon. Between the advancing British columns and Rangoon is flat country, ideal for the best use of Allied armored and air superiority.

Not since their decisive defeat in the vicinity of Mandalay a month ago have the Japanese been able to organize a real counter-attack.

One natural defense zone ahead is at Pegu Chaung, where a watercourse running westward from the Sittang River at the head of Rangoon peninsula gives the Japanese the semblance of a line. But even that can be by-passed to the east.

Argentina Arrests Rawson, Others

Montevideo, Uruguay, April 23 (AP)—The Argentine Government has caused the arrest of a number of persons, including Gen. Arturo Rawson, one-day President at the time of the military revolt in 1943.

The Government forbade the Associated Press from sending the news from Buenos Aires.

The arrests were made shortly after Avra Warren, director of American Republic Affairs in the United States State Department, and an American good-will mission, left Argentina last Friday. The mission reportedly was making a first-hand study of the means the Argentine Government is using to implement its recent war declaration against the Axis.

Persons Arrested

Those arrested with Rawson included Julio Noble, an editorial writer in *Nacion;* Leandro Saporiti, director of the Argentine News Agency, and Jose Arrieta, correspondent for International News Service.

Rawson was leader of the revolt in 1943 but gave way to Gen. Adelmiro Farrell after one day in the Presidency. He was appointed Ambassador to Brazil, but returned several months ago. He is reported to have been under watch by the War Department.

More Than 70 Arrested

Argentine exiles in Montevideo said Federal police started a series of raids on private houses Friday in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Monda and Rosario and arrested more than 70 persons.

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Honduran Revolt Reported Over

GUATEMALA, April 23 (AP)—Nearly all of 300 well-armed revolutionaries who swarmed out of Honduras' Espiritu Santo Mountains a little more than a week ago and sacked the village of Copen were killed by Government troops rushed in to put down the revolt, reliable sources said today.

CENSORED

Units Of First Corps

Ottawa, April 23 (AP)—The Canadian 1st Corps, transferred from Italy to northwest Europe, includes the 1st Infantry and 5th Armored Divisions.

The corps is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes and has been operating with the British 8th Army. It will now become part of Gen. Henry Crerar's Canadian 1st Army. Other formations in the 1st Corps include the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards of Ottawa, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Lorne Scots.

Big Three Warn German People Against Mistreating Prisoners

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WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP) The Allies tonight sternly warned the Nazis against mistreatment of prisoners, and the United States took Germany up on an offer to leave American prisoners-of-war in camps as Allied forces overrun areas where they are held.

Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin joined with President Truman in the warning that any person guilty of maltreating any Allied prisoner of war, internee or deported citizen will be "ruthlessly pursued and brought to punishment."

The stiffly worded statement was an obvious outgrowth of mounting indignation over horrible conditions found in a number of German prison camps as American arms drive the Nazis behind them.

This anger also reflected itself this way here:

A demand was voiced in the House by Rep. Flood (D-Pa.) that the captured German diplomat, Franz Von Papen be tried "as one of the chief agents of the Nazi hierarchy" behind atrocities.

Another Congressman Rep. Gossett (D-Tex.) said every German prisoner of war held in this country should be compelled to see movies of the murder camps uncovered by the Allies in Europe.

Elmer Davis, of the Office of War Information, promised that the Germans would be told "plenty" about the wholesale horrors as part of their re-education.

Creation of an official American agency to investigate and record war crimes was proposed in Congress.

The Truman-Churchill-Stalin warning was addressed to any German who has charge of prisoners anywhere. It was made carefully explicit that there can be no reliance on the excuse of orders from higher authority, or on alibis that the acts were carried out by subordinates without actual authorization.

Every available means of communication, including broadcasts from Washington, London and Moscow, was being utilized to convey the message to all commandants, guards, Gestapo agents and other persons regardless of service or rank, who might have charge of Allied nationals. Allied planes were dropping uncounted copies of the warning over the part of Germany still held by the Nazis.

"Any person guilty of maltreating or allowing any Allied prisoner of war, internee or deported citizen to be maltreated, whether in the battle zone, on lines of communication, in a camp, hospital, prison or elsewhere, will be ruthlessly pursued and brought to punishment," the statement says.

It adds that responsibility will be "binding in all circumstances and one which cannot be transferred to any other authorities or individuals whatsoever."

Those specifically addressed, it says, "no less than the German High command and the competent German military, naval and air authorities, will be held individually responsible."

The German offer to leave prisoners of war where they may be liberated by advancing Allied armies was transmitted by Switzerland a joint announcement by the War and State departments said.

The statement said it applied to "all prisoners of war" but this government's acceptance was for itself alone and only as applied to American prisoners.

"The government of the United States," the State-War announcement said, "informed the Swiss government that unless word to the contrary was received from Germany by midnight Sunday April 22, 1945 (Bern, Switzerland, time—7 p. m. Eastern War Time), the government of the United States would consider this arrangement as being in effect as between itself and the German government as it relates to American prisoners of war, and as being operative as of that time and date.

"As of the time specified, no word to the contrary had been received from the German government."

One factor behind the German offer obviously was the lessening capacity of the hard-hammered Nazis to handle prisoner movements or find new places for them.

WOULD GIVE NAVY PHOTO

Cole Offers Bill to Buy Rights to Suribachi Flag Picture

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Legislation authorizing the Navy Department to acquire exclusive ownership of the photograph showing the raising of the American flag on Mount Suribachi in the Pacific was introduced today by Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican, of New York.

The picture was taken on Iwo Island by Joseph Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer.

This photograph has been accepted by the public as representative of all the forces at work in this war," Mr. Cole said. "It should become public property, so it can be dispensed to all with no one profiting from it."

In New York, Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press, said that on April 12 he wrote Secretary Forrestal that The Associated Press had made the picture available at nominal cost to "all those who agreed to make proper use of it, but not for advertising." In addition, it was made available to the Treasury Department without cost for use in advertising the Seventh War Loan. Further, Mr. Cooper offered to the Navy Relief Society the gross proceeds from the sales without any deduction for the cost of reproduction and mailing.

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House Reaffirms Tydings Act

Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—House passage sent to the White House today legislation reaffirming provisions of the Tydings act, which prescribes the method of giving draft deferments to farm workers. The legislation grew out of recent complaints that draft boards were ignoring the Tydings provision that essential and irreplaceable farm workers shall not be inducted.

Industry Agrees on Plan For Sale of War Plants

Senate Committee Reports on Utah Steel Mill Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—Industry is "practically unanimous" in agreement that government war plants should be disposed of before they become idle, a Senate committee reported today.

A progress report filed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, for subgroups of the Senate military and post-war planning committees commends the Defense Plant Corporation for "wisdom and foresight" in beginning preparation for the sale of the $200,000,000 Geneva, Utah, steel plant.

The committee cautions, however, that the Geneva plant is not surplus and production for the Army probably will continue "indefinitely," for the Maritime Commission at least until fall and for the Navy during the remainder of this year.

In preparations for future hearings, the subcommittees sent exploratory letters to more than 100 steel companies and fifty railroads. The hearings, Senator O'Mahoney said, will endeavor to develop "an agreed statement of facts" and "an agreed policy in the public interest."

MOVE TO RESTRICT ARMY DUTY FAILS

Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—The Senate voted down today, 66 to 9, a proposal to require twelve months' training before combat duty for all draftees under twenty. The action came after Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, had advised the Senate that the Army would adopt a policy of sending overseas no soldiers under nineteen as soon as military conditions permit.

Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) offered the rejected proposal as an amendment to legislation extending the draft law for one year. The law expires on May 15.

The vote on Mr. O'Daniel's amendment cleared the way for consideration of a proposal by a bipartisan group to require at least six months' training before combat for inductees under nineteen.

PHILLIPS PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, April 23 — (AP) The State department announced late today that William Phillips, former United States ambassador to Italy and more recently political advisor to Gen. Eisenhower, has been appointed special assistant to the Secretary of State. He will assist in handling departmental matters while many of the top officials of the State department are in San Francisco.

Marshall Advice On Youth-Use

Washington, April 23 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall advised Congress today that as soon as military conditions permit the Army will adopt a policy of sending overseas no soldiers younger than 19.

The chief of staff made this statement in a letter to Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee.

Senator Hill (D., Ala.), acting majority leader, read the letter to the Senate during debate on legislation to extend the Selective Service Act for another year. The present expiration date is May 15.

The Senate dispute over restricting the use of 18-year-old service men in combat approached a climax with two key figures absent.

Barkley, Thomas Away

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) and Chairman Thomas, standout opponents of the proposed restrictions, were among the group of Congressmen designated Saturday to fly to Europe for an inspection of German atrocities.

The departure of Thomas, floor manager for the selective service extension legislation to which the amendments have been proposed, gave the task to Senator Hill, majority whip and second below the chairman in military committee seniority.

The ranking Democrat on the committee, Senator Johnson (D., Col.), was out of the picture because he is a co-author of one of the amendments opposed by the army and navy high command.

TRUMAN RECEIVES SUPPORT PLEDGE FROM DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON, April 23—(AP) In an unusual demonstration of party loyalty, 38 Democratic senators of varying shades of economic philosophy called on President Truman today and promised to back him.

Acting Majority Leader Hill of Alabama said the delegation, made up of all the Democratic senators in town at the time, pledge the President their "cooperation, goodwill and support."

The visit topped another day of heavy work for the chief executive who saw other Congressional groups, talked twice with State Secretary Stettinius and summoned his joint chiefs of staff to an afternoon conference.

Among the 38 Democratic sena-

tors—there are 55 members of the party in the Senate—were men often in conflict with at least parts of President Roosevelt's program. Present also were some of the late Chief Executive's strongest supporters.

There were Senators Johnson of Colorado; O'Daniel of Texas, Byrd of Virginia, Gerry of Rhode Island, Walsh of Massachusetts, Bailey of North Carolina and others who had taken issue with phases of the New Deal.

There also were Roosevelt enthusiasts like Hill, Pepper of Florida, Guffey of Pennsylvania, Lucas of Illinois, Hatch of New Mexico, and Maybank of South Carolina.

"It was a demonstration of party loyalty and they meant it," commented Senator Chavez of New Mexico as the group moved out of the President's offices.

Specifically Senator Hill, in the absence of Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky on a trip to Europe to investigate German atrocities, presented the President with resolutions adopted by the Senate Democratic conference pledging support and cooperation.

Hill said the President expressed his appreciation of what his former colleagues in the Senate had done.

Once, hand clapping could be heard outside the President's office.

"Harry told us how much he loved us," Senator Taylor of Idaho explained, "and we felt good about it."

Only last week Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Senate Steering committee, headed a delegation which pledged cooperation with the new President.

Others who called at the White House today included a delegation of Congressmen from his home state of Missouri, and Representatives Brooks (D-La.); Rankin (D-Miss) and Schwabe (R-Okla.) One of the Missouri men said the question whether Mr. Truman would seek election in 1948 was brought up incidentally but the President passed it off by saying he was too busy now with problems of war and peace to think about that.

The President heard from Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Veterans administrator, that he was having difficulty recruiting nurses for Veterans' hospitals.

Hines said if he could get 100 nurses immediately, he could make 1,000 additional beds available for wounded disabled veterans. He also asserted that more disabled veterans are now receiving government benefit payments than there were on the rolls at the peak load of World War I.

YEAR TRAINING PLAN STOPPED

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Sought Before Combat Duty For Draftees Under 20

Washington, April 23 (AP)—A move to require twelve months' military training before combat for draftees under 20 years of age was snowed under, 66 to 9, today in the Senate.

A promise by Gen. George C. Marshall to stop sending youths of less than 19 overseas, as soon as war conditions permit, helped build up the top-heavy vote against this proposal by Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas).

Defeat of the O'Daniel proposal strengthened Administration hopes of securing a one-year extension of the Selective Service Act without any congressional mandate as to how long teen-age draftees shall be trained.

Message From Marshall

Still to be hurdled is a proposal by a bipartisan group to require at least six months of training before boys under 19 are sent into battle. A vote is expected on this tomorrow.

Both the Army and Navy are asking extension of the draft law without change. It is due to expire May 15.

Before the vote on O'Daniel's proposal, Senator Hill (D., Ala), acting majority leader, read this message from General Marshall:

"Just as soon as the military situation will permit, it is the program of the War Department to stop shipping men overseas who have not yet become 19 years of age, and I am hopeful that this condition will develop in the near future."

Hill Fears Victory Delay

The Chief of Staff's statement was made in a letter to Chairman Thomas (D., Utah), of the Military Committee.

To this, Hill added an assertion that fewer than 10,000 men have been sent into combat by the Army with less than six months of training.

Senator Tydings said it was clear the Army was trying to do in practice what the sponsors of a mandatory minimum training period wanted to order by legislation.

Hill argued that to put the principle into law would require every commander in the battle zones to "comb out any men who were there in violation of the standard set by Congress."

The only result, he contended, would be to "slow down the drive for victory."

Taft For Amendment

O'Daniel's amendment got support only from himself and Senators Bilbo (Miss.), McCarran (Nev.) and Stewart (Tenn.), Democrats, and Bushfield (S.D.), Langer (N.D.), Moore (Okla.), Revercomb (W.Va.) and Young (N.D.), Republicans.

The sponsors of the six months' amendment — Senators Stewart, Johnson (D., Col.), Revercomb and Wilson (R., Iowa)—are assured of support, however, from several who voted against the Texas Senator's amendment.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) announced his intention to vote with them. He said he had received many reports of young men killed in action less than six months after they were inducted.

Meanwhile, legislation touching another phase of selective service reached the White House—the so-called Tydings Farm Deferment resolution.

Tydings Complains

The resolution reaffirms and strengthens a legislative prohibition against the induction of necessary farm workers, previously written into the selective service law. Senator Tydings and other legislators complained that despite the first farm-deferment clause, necessary agricultural workers continued to be taken into the armed forces to the detriment of the nation's food production.

The new language was prepared for incorporation in the manpower control bill. When that bill lapsed into apparent death, the language was taken out and passed by both houses as separate legislation.

Phrasing Supported

It provides that in classifying farm workers for deferment, local draft boards shall base their finds "exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, and whether a satisfactory replacement can be obtained, without reference to the relative essentiality of the registrant to an agricultural occupation or endeavor as compared with any other occupation, service or endeavor."

Backers of the measure said they thought the phrasing strong enough to keep a necessary worker on the farm even though the Army claimed it needed men of his type.

The measure provides that any registrant who wants to volunteer in the armed forces shall not be deprived of the right to do so.

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5% NEWSPRINT GAIN FORESEEN

WPB Hopes Canada Shipments Will Increase

Washington, April 23 (AP)—A five to six per cent increase in Canadian newsprint shipments to this country during the second half of the year is the "hope" of the War Production Board.

This has been expressed to members of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee, WPB's printing and publishing division reported today.

The committee discussed prospects for acquiring newsprint from Scandanavian sources during the latter six months of 1945, and agreed to reopen discussions on the possibility of using 30-pound paper. The standard weight is 32-pound.

Sunday Increase Approved

The committee also approved a recommendation that Sunday newspaper publishers be allowed to increase their authorized print paper consumption in the third quarter of this year. This is to provide for an additional Sunday issue since there are fourteen Sundays in the July-September quarter.

The additional allowance for this purpose will be the excess of the average Sunday use over the average daily use in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

Any increase in newsprint shipments from Canada over the 200,000 tons now received monthly is dependent, WPB said, upon favorable weather conditions, maintenance of adequate coal supply and sufficient manpower.

Britain's Needs Grow

The committee was advised that Great Britain's pulp and paper requirements have increased recently. They will increase even more after V-E day "but will be filled mainly from Scandinavian sources," it was stated.

Canadian paper producers also will be called upon to meet larger Australian demands, the committee was informed.

WPB cautioned that expectations of obtaining "any considerable amounts" of pulp and paper from Scandinavia in the near future are "unwarranted" because of the needs of European countries for those products, and a lack of shipping facilities.

Conference Planned

Any Scandinavian paper will go into a free market, WPB said, and be subject to commercial contracts with prospective purchasers.

A conference on production of 30-pound newsprint will be held at Montreal June 4, on the invitation of Canadian newsprint manufacturers. The advisory committee, indorsing a plan for utilization of 30-pound newsprint, emphasized the need for obtaining additional printing surface "to meet adequately the needs of public service."

PRESIDENT TALKS WITH HIS CHIEF WAR ADVISERS

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Results of Meeting Are Not Announced—Stettinius Also Present.

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Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—President Truman conferred for an hour this afternoon with his highest diplomatic and military officials. The nature of the meeting, to which the heads of the State, War and Navy departments were summoned, was not immediately disclosed.

When the meeting broke up in mid-afternoon Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was among the first to emerge. He was asked with what subject the conference dealt. He replied, while pushing his way to the door, that Secretary of State Stettinius was still with the President, adding "he's the man to see."

When Stettinius left, he answered reporters' questions with a "sorry, you'll have to see the President."

In addition to Secretaries Stettinius and Forrestal, Secretary of War Stimson, Admiral William D. Laehy, the President's military adviser, Gen, George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations were present.

The fact that the Russian and American armies are so close to each other hadled to some speculation that an announcement of their junction might be near, but the fact that Stettinius remained with the President longer than the others suggested that the discussion may have dealt with diplomatic-military aspects of the current conference of Russian, British and American Foreign Ministers here.

BIG THREE DROP POLISH ISSUE AT CAPITAL PARLEY

Broaden Scope of Talks by Calling in Chinese Foreign Minister.

DISCUSS PEACE PLANS

Polish Question Put Off to Await Reaction of Moscow.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP) The Big Three foreign ministers dropped the tangled Polish issue today and broadened the scope of their talks by calling in Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong tonight.

The Polish question was seemingly dropped for the time being to await Moscow's reaction on the discussions thus far.

The night session longest so far, ended just before 11:30 p. m. Eastern War Time.

Discuss Security Parley

Soong, first to emerge from the closed meeting in the office of Secretary of State Stettinius, said arrangements for the San Francisco United Nations conference were discussed.

Asked whether the question of trusteeships for territories to be taken from the defeated Axis nations came up tonight, Soong avoided an answer, telling newemen "I have to run now to catch my plane to San Francisco. I am late now."

The "arrangements" for San Francisco discussed tonight may have involved the Russian demands for three votes in the assembly of the world organization to be set up at San Francisco. Also under discussion could have been requests by smaller nations for a greater voice in affairs of a world peacekeeping agency than was proposed for them in the Dumbarton Oaks formula.

Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, coming out of the session at 11:18 p. m., a few minutes behind Soong had nothing to say beyond the smiling comment "it's all over."

He said he was leaving tomorrow for San Francisco.

V. M. Molotov, Russian foreign commissar, stayed behind in Stettinius' office until 11:27 p. m Whether there was a private conference during that time was not stated. He came out with his usual imperturable smile and all he said was "goodnight. Goodnight."

When Molotov will leave for San Francisco was not revealed by the Russian party.

To Leave For Meeting

Stettinius and his own traveling group left the Secretary's office a few minutes later, laden with luggage and brief cases marked for air transport, preparing to leave at once for the United Nations meeting.

Soong had been waiting outside in another office for about 43 minutes before he joined Stettinius, Eden, and Molotov in their deliberations. They had met again at 9 p. m., after earlier conferences during the day.

As has been the case in previous sessions involving only the British, American and Russian conferees, there was no announcement of the specific matter under discussion.

However, it is only in very recent weeks and especially since denunciation of the non-aggression pact with Japan that top ranking Russian diplomats have shown any inclination to confer officially with representatives of the Chinese government.

During most of the world-wide war the Russians have studiously avoided anything that might connect them with the war in the Pacific in which they are not involved.

Soong's entry into the conference was taken as backing for previous indications that the tangled Polish situation had been put off until Molotov can consult his government and renew conversations in San Francisco.

No Comment on Red Report

Meanwhile the State department declined to comment officially on a Moscow radio report which complained of what it called "foreign press" accounts that the Big Three had agreed at Yalta against inviting to San Francisco any Polish government unrecognized by Bri-

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tain and the United States.

However, there never has been any official claim here that such an agreement was made directly by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at their Crimea conference.

Diplomats however pointed to the fact that there was a Yalta agreement to amalgamate the Kremlin sponsored Warsaw provisional government with other Polish elements.

With such an agreement in existence, it was suggested, the Yalta conferees might have seen no necessity to consider such a point at all.

Even if the factual accuracy of the Moscow report is accepted diplomats here see it as likely that the President and the Prime Minister took it for granted that an acceptable government could be set up in the two and one half months before the United Nations meeting.

This country and Britain never have recognized the undiluted Warsaw group and it would be a diplomatic rarity for a nation sponsoring an international meeting to invite a government it does not recognize.

The action of Russia in staying away from recent aviation conferences to avoid contact with regimes it does not accept is cited as a case in point.

leave the conference room at the State Department, at 12.10 P.M. He was followed a few minutes later by Stettinius and Eden and members of their party. None of these, either, had any statement on the progress of the talks.

Interpreter Being Used

Accompanying Molotov, in addition to Ambassador Gromyko, was V. N. Pavlov, Molotov's interpreter.

The conversations are being carried on through an interpreter.

Others at the conference included Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn and Charles Bohlen, assistant to Stettinius and an expert on Russian affairs who attended the Yalta conference.

The first session—begun less than four hours after Molotov arrived from Moscow—broke up at 11.20 o'clock last night.

Poland Believed Topic

There was no hint of the nature of their first talks. One of the main topics, however, must be the issue of Polish representation at the San Francisco conference.

Russia, holding out for the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw government, seemingly buttressed her position over the week end by making a 20-year friendship pact with that regime, which lacks both American and British recognition.

Anglo-American insistence has been for a more broadly representative government, as envisaged at Yalta.

Foreign Ministers Resume Talks

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Washington, April 23 (AP)—The Big Three Foreign Ministers today resumed their discussions preliminary to the San Francisco conference.

The sessions began shortly after 10.30 A.M. when Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov arrived at Secretary of State Stettinius's office. British Foreign Minister Eden had arrived a short time before.

Also present for the conference were Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko; W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to Russia; Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, and United States Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew.

Stettinius Sees Truman

After an hour and a half, the foreign ministers recessed for lunch, but Stettinius declared, "We're still in conference."

After leaving the conference, Stettinius hurried to see President Truman. He told White House reporters he had "no comment."

Molotov of Russia was first to

URGED TO CURB CLOTHES SALES

Retailers Asked By WPB To Spread Supply

Washington, April 23 (AP)—The War Production Board today called on retailers of clothing and other textile products to spread the supply "as equitably as possible" among customers.

In a revised "declaration of policy," WPB urged a form of voluntary dealer rationing, such as many dealers already have put into effect. The board reiterated an appeal of July, 1943, that merchants avoid use of "scarce" and "buy now" advertising.

"In limiting sales of scarce items, each retailer should, as far as possible, treat all his customers alike," the statement said.

Examples Presented

These examples—"by way of illustration only"—were presented:

Sheets, two to a customer; women's hose, two pairs; men's shirts, undershirts and shorts, two of each to a customer; infants' and children's underwear, two garments per child.

Although policy declaration is purely advisory, WPB made its provisions "effective" tomorrow.

The new policy discourages promotion featuring "sales" and "sale prices," except in the case of genuine sales where "substantial and permanent markdowns are taken to clear from stock accumulations of obsolete merchandise, slow-selling merchandise, broken lots and substandard merchandise."

Also recommended is the elimination of all price comparisons except in clearance sales—such as "Our price is $8.95, formerly $10.95."

The use promotionally of such words as "anniversary," "birthday" and "founders" also is frowned on.

Meanwhile, divergent views within the WPB over the best method of increasing the manufacture of popular-priced clothing came to light at a House committee hearing.

Kenneth W. Marriner, director of WPB's Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, upheld an order issued February 19, requiirng manufacturers to use specified percentages of their fabrics for making essential civilian items.

Would Have Delayed Action

He contended that if WPB had proceeded under an earlier order, empowering it to direct manufacturers to turn out certain goods at fixed prices, action would have been delayed until July for preparation of "company directives."

One of his subordinates, Joseph F. Gleitsman, asserted, however, that use of the early order would have worked more successfully and with less confusion than the present priority and quota controls.

Gleitsman, head of the children's clothing, knit goods and equipage division, likewise asserted that amendment of the February order to eliminate an "equitable distribution clause" was a mistake.

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Allied Eyes Turning To East Indies

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By Spencer Davis

[Associated Press correspondent who has just returned to the United States after 18 months of covering the Pacific war]

New York, April 23 (AP)—While the Pacific war boils closer to Japan's home islands, military strategists have not overlooked the great by-passed land masses of the East Indies, dangling now at the end of a line of sea communications the enemy no longer can safeguard.

It long has been the contention of General MacArthur that once bases have been re-established in the Philippines, United States airplanes, submarines and warships would make the South China sea too hot for enemy shipping.

Already the Japanese have been exposed to the bombardment of fast battleships and the lashings of carrier-based aircraft from Indo-China to Hong Kong and Formosa.

Subs Have Telling Effect

They have heard Admiral Nimitz declare that task forces could go anywhere they pleased in the South China Sea. And they have been unable to stop his fast carriers and battleships on their hunts to drive the Mikado's ships from the sea.

Submarines have maintained their unpublicized hunter-killer tactics with telling effect. And now army and navy search planes based on Leyte, Mindoro and Luzon can crisscross the sea lanes to add to the effectiveness of a conbined sea and air blockade.

Without control of the South China Sea the Japanese have lost strategic, if not actual physical possession of one of the world's richest prizes, the oil and rubber bonanzas of Borneo and Java and the remainder of the Indies.

Military machines cannot do without oil and rubber resources and the men who plan the logistics of war always look for means of shortening their line of supplies.

Borneo Oil Deposits

It is not unreasonable, then, to assume that the great oil deposits of Borneo will be acquired by Allied forces as soon as the military situation permits.

Borneo and Java fall within MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command. Sumatra and the Malay peninsula, including the great base of Singapore, fall within Lord Mountbatton's Southeast Asia zone of operations.

It would seem logical that whether or not MacArthur's future orders carry him closer to Japan he will need to mop up the Indies.

Repossession of the great oil refineries and fuel-production centers of Tarakan and Balikpapan alone on the eastern shores of Dutch Borneo would be of immeasurable assistance in shortening supply lines for the Army and Navy.

It would in effect triple the number of tankers now supplying Southwest Pacific ships with fuel.

Attacks Have Tapered Off

Since the art of by-passing has been developed to a high degree by MacArthur on his amphibious hops up the New Guinea coast and through the Philippines it would be consistent for him not to attempt the seizure of Borneo's 293,000 square miles of jungle. More than likely he would capture small perimeters, set up his air bases and neutralize enemy garrisons.

General Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces pounded Balikpapan and Brunei repeatedly before the Philippine invasion, disrupting the flow of enemy oil to Philippine bases at a time when it was most needed by the Japanese.

Since then mass air attacks have tapered off on these objectives. The Dutch found Balikpapan and Tarakan fields difficult to destroy because of the nature of the fields. Oil is so close to the surface there is no need for elaborate drilling equipment or deep wells. It is of high gravity and some of it is pure enough to be used without extensive "cracking."

Although the Japanese might attempt "scorched-earth" tactics, the Dutch Borneo fields could quickly be restored to production and once more become one of the great Allied resources in the Far East. Many observers believe that event not too many months away.

38 SENATORS VISIT TRUMAN

Democrats Pledge All-out Party Support.

Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—President Truman met with thirty-eight Democratic Senators today to receive a pledge of all-out party support. Every faction within the Democratic membership of the Senate was represented at the fifteen-minute meeting at the White House.

Senator Hill of Alabama, party whip in the Senate, said that every Democratic Senator in the capital attended the meeting. As acting majority leader in the absence of Senator Barkley of Kentucky, on his way to Europe to investigate German atrocities, Senator Hill presented resolutions adopted by the Senate conference last Friday pledging the party's good will, co-operation and support.

Earlier, the Missouri congressional delegation called on Mr. Truman. Representative Cannon, Democrat, said that no business was involved and that it was a courtesy call on the President, who is from that State.

The White House had no information on whether the Russian Foreign Commissar, V. M. Molotov, would call on the President again today. Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, asked if Molotov would call on the President again today, answered: "If Mr. Molotov wants to see him."

The conference with the Democratic leadership of the Senate followed meetings last week with spokesmen for the Republican minority, who offered to consult with the President at any time in an effort to avoid legislative controversy by ironing out differences in advance. Among the Senators who called were Walsh of New Jersey, Bailey of North Carolina, Byrd of Virginia, O'Daniel of Texas, Gerry of Rhode Island and others who have differed with the Roosevelt administration from time to time.

On the other hand, there were strong Roosevelt supporters, such as Senators Pepper of Florida, Guffey of Pennsylvania, Hill, O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Murray of Montana. "It was a demonstration of party loyalty," said Senator Chavez of New Mexico, "and it was meant."

Senator Hill, who presented the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Senate Conference, said that the President expressed his appreciation of the support. Senator Taylor of Idaho asked about applause emanating from the President's private offices, where the conference took place, told reporters: "Harry told us how much he loved us and we felt good about it."

Senate Group To Trace Meat From Hoof To Dinner Table

Washington, April 23 (AP)—A Senate committee today decided to trace meat shipments all the way to the housewife's kitchen, apparently fearing the new packer subsidy program will not immediately cure distribution and black-market ills.

The proposal was advanced by Senator Ellender (D., La.) and promptly seconded by Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.), whose group has been inquiring into all food shortages for weeks.

The idea is to use Washington as a sample city, find out how much meat is shipped here, which distributors get it, which retailers are served and, finally, what the retailer does with it.

Packers And Butchers

Ellender said he didn't think there is as much under-the-counter activity as is generally believed, but the best way to know for certain is to call in the packers and the corner butchers.

He said he wanted to know, too, how much meat that comes here "is going to all these big restaurants."

Senator Thomas commented that the new program announced over the week end stemmed from the House and Senate inquiries and "the co-operation of the press and radio." If nothing else had been accomplished, he said, at least that much was.

Says OPA Erred

"I doubt that the program is satisfactory," he said. "The OPA has done just as little as they could to keep the packers going."

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American Livestock Association, Denver, Col., said the plan worked out by four Government agencies wouldn't "get to the point of getting any more beef." OPA erred, he said, in failing to give price relief to the feeder men. As a result, he asserted, the packer will buy up

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calves this fall and slaughter when the animals should be "in the feeder lots."

Better Distribution

Mollin said he thought the plan would help distribution. It would be better, however, to simply raise the cattle ceilings, he testified. Cattlemen, he said, are fearful of subsidies because at the end of war "they may be caught holding the bag" when prices fall and subsidies are removed simultaneously.

The Ellender inquiry will get started Thursday.

Wallace Urges Trade Policies Be Continued

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Washington, April 23 (AP)—Continuation of the nation's reciprocal trade policies, with new powers to cut tariffs, was urged today by Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace.

He said such action would contribute to world peace and be a vital cog in creating 60,000,000 postwar American jobs.

Wallace appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering the Administration's proposal for renewal and broadening the Reciprocal Trade Act. The proposal has precipitated the biggest tariff battle in Congress since the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act was written in 1930 during the last Republican administration.

"At Fork In The Road"

"We have again come to the fork in the road," Wallace said. "One road, the one I hope the Congress will choose, leads to the reduction of trade barriers, and expanded foreign trade, sustained production, maximum employment and international good will; the other leads to tariff walls, discrimination, economic isolation, Government trading, economic warfare and international misunderstanding.

Turning to the effects on domestic economy, Wallace declared:

"I believe the trade-agreements program can make a substantial contribution to the obtainment of our principal postwar objective—full productive employment, or about 60,000,000 jobs."

The secretary said that if exports can be maintained at $10,000,000,000 or more annually "they may well provide work for about 5,000,000 American citizens."

Outlines His Reasons

He gave these reasons for urging approval of the proposed new tariff-trimming authority:

1. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is of vital importance to the country, especially at this time, as a tool for creating postwar jobs through the expansion of foreign trade.

2. The lowering of trade barriers so as to permit a maximum of freedom in private trading is the surest way to discourage greater Government participation in foreign trade, and to combat isolationist tendencies which lead to increased Government intervention in domestic economies because of the shortages, surpluses and other dislocations which follow.

3. Trade agreements, with their provisions for the elimination of discrimination and the expansion of reciprocal trade, reduce international economic friction and create an atmosphere of good will conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations."

Was Proposed By F.D.R.

The legislation before Congress, proposed by President Roosevelt and indorsed by President Truman, would continue the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years beyond June 12, with added authority to cut duties 50 per cent under the rates prevailing January 1, 1945.

The present act empowers cuts up to 50 per cent of the rates prescribed in the 1930 Hawley-Smoot Act.

Special Unit To Keep Atrocity Data Urged

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Washington, April 23 (AP)—The establishment of a war atrocities commission to catalogue Nazi mistreatment of prisoners was demanded in Congress today.

Three Representatives introduced resolutions in the House proposing the creation of such an agency.

Several others expressed resentment and indigation over new reports of atrocities and commended General Eisenhower for asking a group of congressmen and editors to visit Europe to witness the cruelties.

Two Ideas On Agency

Representatives Brooks (D., La.), Gossett (D., Texas) and Flood (D., Pa.) declared in speeches however, that a full-time committee or agency was needed to keep a permanent record of the atrocities.

Brooks proposed creation of a commission composed of six congressman, six civilians and two wounded enlisted men who have received the Purple Heart. The other two suggested that a congressional committee could do the work.

Seventeen publishers and editors and fifteen legislators will make first-hand observations of Nazi atrocities.

U.S. Again Called Too Easy

Meanwhile, Representative Harless (D., Ariz.) declared that Nazi war prisoners, "all overfed and fat as pigs," lounge lazily about the Papago Park (Ariz.) prison camp.

The congressman told a reporter that on a recent inspection he found the 4,000 prisoners playing soccer and football, reading books from a 5,000-volume library, or studying under their own teachers in classrooms without American supervision.

"Only about one third do any work," said Harless. "They're not required to, and their only encouragement is the 80 cents a day pay."

Steaks, Ham And Bacon

Harless stated that before a new commandmant was put in charge of the camp recently, the prisoners dined on steaks, ham and bacon, the same food served to air cadets at near-by Luke Field.

"They had butter every day although the people in Phoenix couldn't buy it," he said. He added that although the diet has been changed to bologna, meatloaf and macaroni, the real trouble lies with orders issued by the War Department.

"Papago Park is not an isolated case," he added.

HORRORS TOPIC IN BOTH HOUSES

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Official U.S. Agency On Nazi Atrocities Proposed

Washington, April 23 (AP)—Creation of an official American agency to investigate and record war crimes was proposed in Congress today as reports of Nazi atrocities built up deep anger at the Capitol.

The Senate, meanwhile, debated nearly an hour over complaints that a congressional delegation already on the way to see the horrors perpetrated by Hitler's thugs, was hand picked. The congressmen and a group of newspaper and magazine editors and publishers were flown to Europe by the Army at the request of General Eisenhower.

Resolutions for official inquiries were offered in both houses—in the Senate by Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) and in the House by Representatives Brooks (D., La.), Gossett (D., Texas) and Flood (D., Pennsylvania).

Members Voice Abhorrence

As sponsors of the measures voiced their demands, several of their colleagues spoke angrily about Nazi mistreatment of prisoners.

"The persons responsible for such bestiality must be run down and punished," said Representative Sikes (D., Fla.).

"Full publicity and adequate punishment is essential to future peace and civilization," Gossett said.

"We must preserve for posterity the utterly debased station to which the Axis governments have fallen," asserted Brooks.

"We have almost been struck dumb with these brutal developments," said Representaitve Shafer (R., Mich.). "Full punishment must be meted out."

Inquiry Groups Proposed

Gossett suggested a congressional inquiry group, but Brooks and Flood wanted a more varied "war atrocities commission."

Brooks called for a fourteen-member commission, composed of six congressmen, six civilians and two wounded enlisted men who have been awarded the Purple Heart. Chandler's proposal in the Senate took the same form.

Flood asked for a 24-member commission, composed of twelve congressmen and twelve civilians. The latter would include two each in the following categories: attorneys, doctors, clergymen, newspaper men, labor representatives and business leaders.

The Senate debate was over official approval—finally granted—for the absence of the six senators who went to Europe.

Named By Party Leaders

The six—Barkley (Ky.), the majority leader; George (D., Ga.), Thomas (D., Utah), Wherry (R., Neb.), Saltonstall (R., Mass.) and Brooks (R., Ill.)—were selected informally Saturday by Barkley and the minority leader, Senator White (Maine), after consultation with other members. The Senate was in recess.

Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, War Department legislative liaison man, and two other army officers were present when the delegates were named.

Senators Aiken (R., Vt.) and Morse (R., Ore.) appeared particu-that the Army had assayed to select a committee of the Senate.

Army Role Questioned

Senator White said he accepted responsibility for naming the three Republicans, after consulting with other members of the minority. He explained that the mission was considered urgent.

Aiken and Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) emphasized their belief that the expenses of any congressional committee traveling abroad should be paid by Congress, not by the War Department.

Senator Tydings said that, generally speaking, he thought Congress had enough problems to keep it busy here without conducting investigations which could be handled more efficiently by the military.

Germans To Be Told "Plenty"

Washington, April 23 (AP)—Elmer Davis promised today that Germans will be told "plenty" about the wholesale horrors perpetrated in their country's concentration camps.

The Office of War Information director, who returned yesterday from Europe, said part of the re-education of the German public will be liberal coverage by Allied newspapers and radios of the Nazi-inspired atrocities discovered at Belsen and other camps.

Davis told a news conference that German citizens—especially in the badly battered cities west of the Rhine—already are in a "chastened mood."

Broadcasts Used Widely

"We are combating Nazi appeals for guerrilla warfare by broadcasts which constantly pointed out that guerrilla activity means the destruction of more people and more towns; that it cannot change the outcome and only brings more misery," he added.

Davis said his trip resulted in agreement that the co-operation between OWI and the military in propaganda work will continue during the military occupation of Germany under Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, chief of the psychological division of SHAEF.

OWI passes out of existence at the end of the Japanese war, he stated, but he added that the agency "has some plans that we want to discuss with the State and War departments."

"The problem of re-educating Germans will long outlast the OWI," he said.

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COURT UPSETS TREASON CASE

Supreme Tribunal Sharply Divived On Matter

Washington, April 23 (AP)—The treason conviction of Anthony Cramer, naturalized German who associated with Nazi saboteurs landed here by submarine, was overturned today by the Supreme Court on the ground that proof of overt, treasonable conduct was lacking.

The decision was 5 to 4, with Justice Douglas reading a vigorous 10,000-word dissent which declared the majority's interpretation of the Constitution makes "neither good sense nor good law." He said it "makes justice truly blind."

Justice Jackson delivered the 15,000-word majority opinion in the case, the first treason conviction ever considered by the high tribunal. He said the constitutional safeguards were written by founding fathers who felt duty bound to guard against injustice even to their enemies.

All Eight Caught

Cramer, New York city boilerworker, drew a 45-year sentence on the charge that he aided two of eight spies who came ashore in 1942. All eight were caught. Six were executed and two imprisoned.

Cramer, who served with the German Army in 1918 and came to this country in 1925, was naturalized in 1936. He had known one of the saboteurs — Werner Thiel — while Thiel lived in this country, and the spy looked him up. They met twice, once when the second saboteur—Edward Kerling — was present. Thiel turned over to Cramer his money belt with $3,600 to keep for them.

Under the Constitution, conviction of treason requires two witnesses testifying to the same overt act, or a confession in court. The Government charged that each of the meetings, at which the men drank and talked long and earnestly, constituted an overt act.

Majority Opinion

But the majority opinion said: "There is no two-witness proof of what they said nor in what language they conversed.

"There is no showing that Cramer gave them any information whatever of value. . . . No effort at secrecy is shown, for they met in public places. . . . Cramer furnished them no shelter. . . . There is no evidence that he gave them encouragement or counsel."

The whole purpose of the constitutional provision, the Court said, is to make sure that treason convictions shall rest on direct proof of two witnesses "and not on even a little imagination."

"Traitorous Intent"

"And without the use of some imagination it is difficult to perceive any advantage which this meeting afforded to Thiel and Kerling."

Jackson was joined by Justices Frankfurter, Roberts, Rutledge and Murphy in the majority opinion.

Douglas, with Chief Justice Stone and Justices Black and Reed concurring, said that Cramer was shown "consciously and voluntarily" to have assisted the enemy propaganda program and "his traitorous intent was then and there sufficiently proved."

Freight Case Rejected

In another action, the Court rejected requests by eighteen railroads for a rehearing on the Court's decision to rule on Georgia's complaint that current rail freight rates discriminate against Southern States.

Rules Against Company

The Court ruled, 8-1, that Republic Aviation Corporation violated the National Labor Relations Act by prohibiting employés from soliciting union memberships in its Babylon (L.I.) plant during nonworking time, and also by forbidding employés to wear union "shop steward" buttons in the plant.

The company said it had been necessary to bar solicitation of all types in the plant, turning out army aircraft, and that in the matter of the buttons, acquiescense to their being worn might be construed as illegal assistance to one union as against another. No collective bargaining agent had been designated at the time.

Rights Violated

The tribunal held that another manufacturer by prohibiting distribution of printed matter on company property violated employés' rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act. The Le Tourneau Company, of near Toccoa, Ga.—defendant in the case—was accused of applying its rule against such distribution to union literature. The complaint originated with the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

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Union Soliciting Ban Ruled Illegal

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Washington, April 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today a company violated the National Labor Relations Act by prohibiting employés from soliciting union membership in its plant during nonworking time.

The court also ruled that the company violated the act by forbidding employés to wear union "shop steward" buttons in the plant. The company order was issued at a time when a majority of its workers had not designated any union as collective-bargaining representative.

Justice Reed delivered the court's 8-1 opinion. Justice Roberts dissented.

Long Island Firm

Republic Aviation Corporation, maker of army aircraft at a plant in Babylon township, Long Island, appealed to the Supreme Court after the National Labor Relations Board and the Second Federal Circuit Court decided that the two prohibitions violated the act.

Republic said that to "prevent harassment of employés by solicitors for a host of organizations and causes" it was necessary to bar solicitation of all types. The firm said it could not ignore or acquiesce in the wearing of buttons because the practice might be held to constitute illegal assistance to one union as against rival unions. Three employés who refused to comply with the badge order were fired.

Employes' Rights

The Supreme Court also held today that a manufacturer by prohibiting distribution of printed matter on company property violated employés' rights which are guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

Justice Reed also delivered this opinion. Justice Roberts again dissented, making it a 8-1 decision.

The National Labor Relations Board appealed to the Supreme Court from a Fifth Federal Circuit Court finding that the manufacturer—the Le Tourneau Company of near Toccoa, Ga.—had not engaged in unfair labor practices by enforcing its rule against such distribution and applying it to union literature.

The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) filed charges which resulted in board action against the company.

Ruled Interference

In both cases, Justice Reed said the NLRB had sufficiently expressed the theory "that rules against solicitation or prohibitions against the wearing of insignia must fall as interferences with union organization."

The court also reversed the treason conviction of Anthony Cramer, naturalized German charged with aiding two Nazi saboteurs.

Justice Jackson delivered the Court's 5-4 opinion, which decided the first treason conviction ever considered by the tribunal.

Justice Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Stone and Justices Black and Reed concurred.

Cramer was accused of helping two of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed from submarines on the East Coast in June, 1942. He was sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 by the Southern New York Federal District Court.

Overt Acts Insufficient

Douglas in his dissent summed up the two views of the court on the case by stating that the tribunal "does not purport to set aside the conviction for lack of sufficient evidence of traitorous intent. It frees Cramer from this treason charge on the ground that the overt acts charged are insufficient under the constitutional requirement."

Cramer came here from his native Germany in 1925. He was charged with having "traitorously and treasonably" aided Saboteurs Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling in New York city following their landing on a Florida beach. Six of the saboteurs subsequently were executed, one was sentenced to life imprisonment and another to 30 years.

Counsel for Cramer contended in argument before the Supreme Court that a mere "attempt" to aid the enemy is not treason. Solicitor General Charles Fahy replied: "It makes no difference that—due to the vigilance of our Government—the act did not succeed. Treason was clear in purpose and went into action." He defined treason as intent to betray one's country, combined with a visible act to carry out that state of mind.

Justice Jackson in a 15,000-word opinion said there was no showing that Cramer gave the Nazi saboteurs any information of value to their mission "or indeed that he had any to give."

No effect at secrecy was shown in the trial, Jackson said, for they met in public places. He added:

"Cramer furnished them no shelter, nothing that can be called substance or supplies, and there is no evidence that he gave them encouragement or counsel, or even paid for their drinks."

Jackson said that "the whole purpose of the constitutional provision (for conviction of treason) is to make sure that treason conviction shall rest on direct proof of two witnesses and not on even a little imagination."

No Advantage To Nazis

"And," said Jackson, "without the use of some imagination it is difficult to perceive any advantage which this meeting (between Cramer and the saboteurs) afforded to the saboteurs as enemies or how it strengthened Germany or weakened the United States in any way whatever.

"There is no proof either by two witnesses or even one witness or by any circumstance that Cramer gave them information or established any contact for them with any person other than an attempt to bring about a rendezvous between Thiel and a girl."

MINERS' CONTRACT WINS APPROVAL OF WLB AND OPA

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WASHINGTON, April 23 — (AP) John L. Lewis' new contract with the nation's soft coal operators was approved today by the War Labor board, and OPA began at once to speed a report on its effect on coal prices.

The agreement, even though cleared by the WLB, must be approved by Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis in case price relief is required by the operators. Both the producers and United Mine workers have petitioned for an increase in coal prices—estimated at about 25 cents a ton—to offset the added payroll costs.

To Discuss Price Question

The Solid Fuels administration and the OPA will meet tomorrow for another conference on the price question. The OPA expects to rush its findings to Davis by Thursday. The WLB found that the contract boosted the average miner's take-home pay only 81 cents a day instead of the $1.07 daily raise which the contract itself indicates. The inside Miner's base earnings were increased by the new contract from $8.50 to $10.00 a day. Spread over a six-day week, the increase totalled only $6.44 cents or $1.07 a day, because of premium pay now being received for part of Friday and all Saturday work.

Other workers outside were to be given like increases. Tonnage workers were to have their daily earnings boosted by one-ninth. This and other factors pulled the average for the 400,000 bituminous workers down to 81 cents, according to the Board's statisticians.

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor, at a later news conference, said the over-all average increase per day of the entire contract, including shift differentials, vacations and reclassification of certain workers, totalled $1.01 or $1.02. He estimated that the so-called fringe issues amounted to a gain of 23 cents for the average miner pay day.

Taylor said the forthcoming decision of the Supreme court on the portal to portal issue, would not now affect the contract.

Agreement Praised

"They made a prudent agreement," he said, "and in my opinion no government agency has a right to upset that."

The board said, in an opinion by Chairman Taylor, that the portal-to-portal decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, that travel must be paid for as work time in bituminous mines, made it necessary that the WLB approve the chief wage section of the contract.

Other wage features, such as $75 payment in lieu of vacation time off, a four and six cent differential for second and third shifts, and the reclassification of less than five per cent of the workers, all came within the stabilization program and could be approved without difficulty.

The Board set some sort of record for disposing of the case, which it received barely 10 days ago. Similar record speed was attained by the miners and operators in negotiating the contract in 42 days. The old contract expired March 31. But was extended by WLB order until April 30.

In the meantime, negotiations for an anthracite agreement, involving 72,000 North Eastern Pennsylvania hard coal miners, are under way in New York. A strike vote under the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes act is scheduled for this Thursday, April 26.

30-24-25077

WLB APPROVES NATIONAL SOFT COAL CONTRACT

Ruling Is Subject to OPA Grant of Price Rise and Davis O. K.

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THE DECISION IS UNANIMOUS

Chairman Says Board Found Wage Provisions Within Limits of Stabilization Policy.

Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board today approved the new national soft coal contract, subject ao a grant of coal price increases by the OPA and approval of the latter by Economic Stabilizer Davis.

The contract involves 400,000 bituminous mine workers, and provides an increase of $1.07 in the basic earnings of the average inside day worker.

The board disposed of its role in the Government's consideration of the wartime pact a week before the 30-day extension of the old contract expires, April 30.

The Office of Price Administration, which has had about the same amount of time to look into the operators' plea for price increases to offest the payroll rise, now has one week in which to act without further extension of the old agreement. John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers joined with the operators in asking for price relief, estimated by some producers at about 25 cents a ton.

The OPA was maintaining strictest secrecy on its reaction, and insisted that the report on prices would come out either through the WLB or Davis.

The new contract, signed on April 11 after forty-two days of negotiation—a new speed record—calls for $1.07 more a day for the miner who has been working a six-day week. The basic earnings for the inside day miner are

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boosted from $8.50 to $10 by the contract, but the board found that the average increase for all miners is 81 cents a day.

The board's decision was unanimous, with industry and labor members alike joining with the public members to approve the contract in its entirety.

The board said that under the stabilization act it was required to approve the chief wage section on full portal-to-portal payment because of a decision by a United States Circuit Court of Appeals that travel time must be paid for as work time in bituminous mines.

The board pointed out that while an average increase of eighty-one cents a day was provided in take-home pay, it did not change either the hourly wage rates or the overtime provisions of the 1941 agreement.

Within Stabilization Act.

The chairman, George W. Taylor, staid that the board found the wage provisions to be within the limits of the National Stabilization Policy.

Under the contract the industry would go back under a 35-an-hour week, with overtime for all underground time beyond seven hours a day. This included the portal-to-portal travel time, estimated to average forty-five minutes daily and fifteen minutes for lunch.

The board had delayed a final vote on the contract until mid-afternoon to permit announcement by the Supreme Court of any decision in the portal-to-portal test case involving the Jewel Ridge Virginia mine. The court did not rule today, however.

The board found that the provision for a $75 annual vacation payment, in place of the present $50; for night shift differentials of 4 and 6 cents and for reclassification of rates for certain skilled occupations were all approvable within the stabilization program.

Reclassifications Limited.

The reclassifications affect less than 5 per cent of the miners and correct inequitable rate relationships, the WLB opinion explained. They applied to inside electricians and mechanics, whose base pay now will be boosted from $8 to $9, and to drillers and shooters, who will receive $8 a day, or $1 less than the operator of their mobile unit.

The WLB had only the wage questions to rule upon, and thus did not have to pass on the contract termination clause. This provided that the contract could be re-opened at the end of one year on ten days' notice, but would not terminate automatically as at present.

Ezra Van Horn, chairman of the conference which negotiated the agreement, said, "in my opinion the approval of the negotiated contract, and working under it, will be helpful and stabilizing to the industry and should insure maximum production of coal so much needed by the country."

Polish Joy At New Russ Pact Reported

New York, April 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared today that large crowds gathered yesterday in the public squares of Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow and other Polish cities to hear loudspeakers proclaim the new treaty of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Russian-sponsored Warsaw provisional government.

The radio said the Poles "warmly welcomed this act," which sealed the friendship between the two fraternal peoples."

Signing of the pact was announced by Stalin on Saturday evening. He described the treaty as "a guaranty of the independence of a new democratic Poland." He said he did not doubt that "our allies in the West will halt this treaty."

DR. BUTLER RESIGNS

NEW YORK, April 23 — (AP) Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, 83, President of Columbia university for 43 years, resigned today effective next Oct. 1.

Frederick Coykendall, chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, who made the announcement after a special meeting of the board, said Dr. Butler's resignation was accepted unanimously. The trustees then elected him "president emeritus from the date when his resignation takes effect."

"No plans as yet have been made for choosing a successor to Dr. Butler," Coykendall said in his announcement.

As president emeritus, the statement continued "Dr. Butler will continue in the active service of the university, particularly in all that has reference to its relations with the general public."

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Several Freed Nations Now Getting AP News

New York, April 23 (AP)—More than 2,500 newspapers and radio stations in this country and abroad are now receiving Associated Press service as a result of AP expansion, members of the news association were told today in a report by the AP's board of directors.

The report was prepared in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Press, which was held today principally by proxy because of travel restrictions.

The board of directors reported that last October it had authorized "the immediate availability of funds to fulfill the evident demands for Associated Press service through many far-flung portions of the globe, as well as in those areas which had been temporarily under the control of the enemy."

Serving New Places

"The Associated Press since the turn of the year has established news and newsphoto services in France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Finland, India and the Philippines," the report said. "Previously the Associated Press had been serving newspapers in the United Kingdom and Sweden (in the Eastern Hemisphere). All of these services are prepared and distributed under the supervision of American-trained AP men, resident abroad, and are compiled from the regular news and news-picture reports now passing through all the strategic Associated Press bureaus throughout the world.

"Of great importance to the members of the Associated Press, as a result of these developments, has been the immeasurably strengthened staff coverage of news direct from the source in all countries."

Staffs Praised

Referring to "the many communications from members and messages of approval" for the "brilliant and extraordinary performance of the AP staff throughout the world under difficult and hazardous war conditions," the report said:

"The board unanimously desires to commend the excellence of the services, the heroism of the staff and the full appreciation of the membership for the collective effort rendered by the staff at home and abroad."

To Elect Six Directors

The principal item of business was the election of six members of the Associated Press board of directors, and this also was to be accomplished largely by proxy. The meeting held in the Associated Press Building.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which in the past held a four-day convention following the Associated Press meeting, will confine its meeting this year to a single session on Thursday at its offices here.

The following were nominated to be Associated Press directors, with five to be elected:

Norman Chandler, Los Angeles *Times;* Mark Ethridge, Louisville *Courier-Journal;* Palmer Hoyt, Portland *Oregonian;* Robert R. McCormick, Chicago *Tribune;* L. K. Nicholson, New Orleans *Times-Picayune;* T. E. Nowels, Colorado Springs *Gazette;* Grove Patterson, Toledo *Blade;* E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City *Times,* and Arthur R. Treanor, Saginaw (Mich.) *News.*

Associated Press News Services Are Extended

New York, April 23 (AP)—Associated Press news and newsphoto service has been extended since the turn of the year to liberated European areas, Switzerland, India and the Philippines, the AP's board of directors reported today.

The board's report, made at the annual meeting of the news association, said 2,500 American and foreign newspapers and radio stations were receiving AP service.

Tellers tonight counted ballots naming six members of the board of directors. Most votes were in the form of proxies, because of Office of Defense Transportation travel restrictions which limited attendance to members in the immediate vicinity.

Mrs. Roosevelt Occupies Cottage At Hyde Park

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 23 (AP). Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in virtual seclusion, is occupying her Valkill cottage on the Roosevelt estate.

The late President's widow, who plans to remain at Hyde Park, making it her principal residence, is receiving no callers, her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson, said today. She will be busy for some time arranging her household, Miss Thompson said, and will be concerned only with her private affairs for the rest of this year.

Miss Thompson reiterated Mrs. Roosevelt's statement in Washington that she would not consider candidacy for political office.

New York, April 23 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency, quoting a dispatch from London, said today that Marshal Stalin's son, Jacob Djugashvili, and the Polish General Bor (Tadeus Komorowski) had been taken by the Germans as hostages into the Nazi redoubt near Berchtensgaden. Stalin's son was captured in 1941. General Bor led the unsuccessful Warsaw uprising last August.

FRENCH LIBRARIES DAMAGED LITTLE

BOSTON, April 23—(AP) Except for vandalising the Polish library and private Jewish collections the Germans apparently acted correctly towards established libraries in France, Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston public library said today upon his return from four months in France as reorganization director of the American library in Paris.

"The library has had nothing new in the last five years of course," Lord said, "but the OWI is sending a complete set of periodicals for the last five years and we're going to put in significant books published in this interim.

"We want to put the library on an enlarged basis but the difficulty is transport. What the French need is food, and when it's a question of something for the stomach or something for the head, there isn't a one of us in the same circumstances who wouldn't vote for food."

The American library in Paris got its start with a large collection of American books and periodicals sent to France for the AEF in World War I. After the Armistice, it was expanded into a 100,000 volume subscription library under the aegis of the American Library association.

All during the German occupation, the French staff kept the library going. There were only 50 to 100 Americans left, but a large number of French people patronized it, Lord said.

The Germans made regular inspections and books by Hemenway, Steinbeck, and Vicki Baum were put on the "verboten" list, the Boston librarian said, but as soon as Paris was liberated, back they went on the shelves.

"The only time the library had a brush with the Germans was when they were accused of circulating a caricature of Hitler, Lord added.

"The offending picture was found in a copy of Fortune much to the surprise of the library staff who hadn't even noticed it."

INQUIRY ON FOOD STARTS IN BOSTON

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Boston, April 23 (A. P.).—A seven-man congressional committee, headed by Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N. M.), began today an investigation of charges that food shortages in New England and New York were caused by "black market" operations.

Andrew J. Aldridge, local counsel for the committee, said that approximately 100 witnesses had been asked to attend hearings. Among them were representatives of the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, State officials, union officials and representatives of fish, meat and poultry dealers in the Greater Boston area.

Anderson said charges had "come from various sources that 90 per cent of the meat handled in New York and Boston is in the black market. That's a pretty severe indictment of American business. It is an astonishing charge. I'm inclined to believe it's an exaggeration, but we're going to see what there is to it."

The group, known as the House food study committee, planned to hold hearings in New York tomorrow and Wednesday.

Helen Keller Brings Renewed Courage To Wounded Yanks

Atlanta, April 23 (AP)—From the dark and silent world which she vanquished by her own spirit, Helen Keller today brought renewed faith and courage to wounded American fighting men at Lawson General Hospital here.

And as she moved from bed to bed—a word of cheer here and a bright smile there—sick and weary soldiers who knew of Helen Keller and her gallant fight for a normal life despite sightless eyes and deaf ears took heart.

Lost Leg In Germany

"A spirit like yours can never be crushed," she told Lieut. Sherburn C. Searl, 25, of Ludlow, Vt. Searl left a leg in Germany.

Running her gentle "seeing" hands over the head and face of Capt. William D. Butler, 27, Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Keller said: "You are very good-looking." And right she was. Butler spent three and a half years of combat duty in the Pacific and in the European theater.

"You have the spirit of a free man. Blessings upon you," she said to Lieut. George Poschner, the University of Georgia football star and the receiving end of many of Frankie Sinkwich's stadium-rousing passes. He had been severely injured.

Poschner lost both legs below the knee in France and his hands and head are bandaged.

Kiss For His Roommate

A light kiss on the cheek went to Poschner's roommate, Lieut. Jay W. Quinn, of St. Matthews, S.C., whose left leg was sheared off by German mortar fire. "I know you'll overcome this," she said.

When Lieut. Alfred Steineker, 23, Louisville, Ky., assured her that "we're all right as long as we can laugh," Miss Keller exclaimed: "How right you are. Laughter is one of our greatest weapons against fear."

All 3 Escaped Prisoners Retaken

Cartersville, Ga., April 23 (AP)—The last two of three Federal prisoners who escaped from United States marshal's deputies near here were recaptured near an old mine. The three escaped while being taken to the Federal prison in Atlanta from Birmingham, Ala., where they were sentenced Friday to 16½ years each after pleading guilty to theft of Government property, impersonating an army officer and violation of the Auto Theft Act.

Jesse Foster Ferrel, 19, of Gastonia, N.C., was picked up by FBI agents near here Saturday. Louis Edwards Christakos, 19, of Chicago, and Robert Stanley Woolard, 25, of Ransomville, N.C., were caught Saturday night by the use of bloodhounds.

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Bread And Water Diet Ends Nazi PW Strike

Rupert, Idaho, April 23 (AP)—Two hundred and forty-five German prisoners of war, after two days on a bread-and-water diet, returned to work in southern Idaho fields today.

Forty others, described by the camp commandant as "ringleaders" in the strike, remained in the guardhouse with plenty of water to drink, but "not too much" bread to eat.

When the men refused to work last Friday, their cots were removed and they slept two nights on the ground, with only one blanket for each prisoner. They asked for a conference yesterday, and voted to return to work.

Cots were also removed from the ringleaders' cells. "We will take other means of solving" the problem if the trouble continues, the commandant said of the leaders.

More Than 1,200 Vets Home From Iwo Jima

San Diego, Cal., April 23 (AP). More than 1,200 veterans of the 3d Marine Division were back home today from Iwo Jima. Also aboard the ship were 132 casualties.

The Marines, who averaged two years of overseas duty and participated in three major operations, will be given furloughs after processing at the reclassification and redistribution center at the Marine base.

VAN KLEFFENS ATTACKS VETO

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But Netherlands Will Go Along, Foreign Minister Says

San Francisco, April 23 (AP)—A Big Three jam on Poland and blunt Dutch criticism of their peace-keeping proposals plagued the United Nations tonight on the threshold of their international conference.

Forty-eight hours before the meeting's start, there were these significant developments:

1. Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister and chief of the Netherlands delegation, attacked big-power plans for veto control of projected peace machinery.

2. Indian delegates made it clear that they would demand a seat on a proposed security council.

3. Apparently motivated by a desire for bids to membership in the United Nations and an invitation to their meeting here, Argentina made overtures toward establishing diplomatic relations with Russia.

4. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, dismissed at a news conference any possibility that France might lead a revolt of small and middle powers against the Dumbarton Oaks plan. But there was evidence of French concern lest the United States try to pressure the delegation into giving up some of the colonial empire—particularly Indo-China.

5. Harold E. Stassen, United States delegate, asserted it was important that Americans not be "hasty in criticism" of amendments to the security plan offered by other nations. At memorial services for President Roosevelt in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium he appealed for a deeper understanding of problems of other peoples, their historical background and experiences, while retaining "firm support" for our own social, economic and political system.

Delegates arriving for pre-conference consultations heard with evident concern that the Washington discussions on Poland had fallen short of their goal—at least for the time being.

Fear Of Shadow Over Opening

They expressed fears, privately, that more talks in San Francisco might not conclude in time to remove one shadow hanging over a harmonious beginning of the security parley.

Some of them suggested that lack of an early adjustment of the Polish issue would jeopardize efforts to create an effective peace organization. They took the position that it is imperative at the outset that the Big Three demonstrate an ability to work together in harmony.

If France isn't in the vanguard of small-nations opposition to Dumbarton Oaks, the Dutch very well may be.

Blunt Pronouncement

Van Kleffens's bluntly worded pronouncement on veto authority posed that prospect, as well as one of a definite split between smaller nations and great powers.

But his statement was tempered by an assertion that the Netherlands would go along if other countries wanted to accept the veto plan.

Dumbarton Oaks, Van Kleffens said, offers "no basis" for lasting peace. He said it provides no bar to appeasement and another "Munich settlement."

His delegation, the Netherlander declared, will oppose arrangements by which any one of five heavyweight powers—the United States, Britain, Russia, China or France—could veto application of force against itself.

No nation, large or small, he said, should be permitted to judge its own case.

Destroyer, Minus Bow, Gets Home, Is Refitted

San Francisco, April 23 (AP)—The destroyer U.S.S. Selfridge lost her bow in combat against the Japanese, plodded 7,000 slow miles across the Pacific although not much more than half a ship, was refitted with a new bow at Mare Island Navy Yard in eighteen and a half days and returned to sea fit for fighting.

The Navy, in announcing details today of the story of the ship and fighting crew that wouldn't give up, disclosed that with two other destroyers about 11 P.M. October 6, 1943, the Selfridge met nine Japanese warships near Vella Lavella. One of her companion ships was torpedoed and the other damaged, but the Selfridge continued the attack.

Four Japanese ships were sunk, one was seen to be afire and another fled in a smoke screen just as the Selfridge was hit by a torpedo.

STASSEN CALLS LEAGUE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

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SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—Comdr. Harold E. Stassen declared tonight that the United States can join other nations to keep peace, without abandoning its own cherished institutions.

The former Republican Governor of Minnesota, a delegate to the United Nations Conference, spoke at a civic memorial service for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Stassen said "the enduring tribute to his memory" could come from "a common purpose to win for mankind a century of justice and of peace."

"I believe in general that we in America should seek a broader and deeper understanding of the peoples and the problems and the way of life of our neighbors throughout the world," he said.

But he added that this does not mean retreat from America's own standards, saying:

"We should at all times make clear our belief in, our devotion to, and our firm support of our social, economic and political system."

Dutch Oppose Dumbarton Plan

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Foreign Minister Says Proposals Offer No Basis for World Peace.

San Francisco, April 23 (A. P.).—Dr. Eeloo van Kleffens, Dutch Foreign Minister, declared today that there is no basis under the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for maintaining world peace.

He said that the Netherlands' delegation to the United Nations conference, opening on Wednesday, would oppose the veto arrangement agreed upon by the Big Three at Yalta on the ground that no power—big or small—should be allowed to be a judge in its own cause. That, he said, would permit another "Munich appeasement."

Seven Amendments Due.

The leader of the Dutch delegation indicated that the Netherlands would offer an amendment to the veto procedure, but he did not say what it would be. He did say that he was prepared to offer seven amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Amid signs that many serious problems remain unsolved, the American delegation to the conference held its first on-the-scene meeting today. The delegation went over the situation with Dr. Isiah Bowman and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, State Department advisers. John Foster Dulles, New York attorney who counseled with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on foreign affairs in the last presidential campaign, appeared to be assuming the role of chief adviser to the group, in the absence of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State.

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, the only woman member of the United States delegation, told reporters she thought that re-educating Germany to a place in the family of nations would be one of the toughest problems of the coming peace.

U. S. May Keep Bases.

The United States would retain control of strategic Pacific bases after the war under a compromise trusteeship plan reported under study today for presentation to the United Nations conference.

This subject, together with a proposal for a "Community of the Pacific" patterned after the Pan American Union, will be conference interest with the long-troublesome Polish question, currently a Big Three topic in Washington.

Advocates say that the international trusteeship compromise, worked out at Washington, is intended to satisfy military demands for the Pacific island bases, and at the same time to provide a plan that would work as well to the benefit of Russia or Britain or any other nation with military base requirements.

The idea is to have two kinds of trusteeships. Areas of one type would be subject to investigation and report by trustee committees of the proposed world organization. Territories of the other type, probably to be called security areas, would be assigned exclusively to the trustee power.

Australia Supports U. S.

Sydney, April 23 (A. P.).—The statement of Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt, who is in San Francisco, that Australia would support the claims of the United States for bases in the Marshall, Caaroline and Mariana Islands, drew favorable comment in the Australian press today.

"Evatt correctly expresses Australian opinion concerning the possession by the United States of Pacific bases after the war," the Sydney Sun said.

"This country, like all the rest of the world, is primarily interested in future security. Americans have spent their treasure and the blood of their sons upon the capture of these strategic islands."

R. W. Robson, editor of the Pacific Island monthly, said: "If the Americans want to come close to us and get an island or two for bases, we would thank God for it. What chance have we unless we have the protection of America, the most dominant and powerful Pacific nation?"

Foreign affairs experts of the Australian Government at Canberra predicted, however, that at the San Francisco conference Australia and New Zealand would be asked to accept full responsibility for the defense of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

ROMULO PROPOSES PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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San Francisco, April 23 (A. P.).—The creation of a "Community of the Pacific," providing a regional organization similar to the Pan American Union, shared preproposed to the San Francisco conference.

The community would join all countries bordering on the Pacific in mutual defense and economic and political co-operation as part of the United Nations security system.

Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine soldier-statesman and author of the proposal, told the Associated Press today that the community would constitute "a ring of friendship that will squeeze out the Japs."

He disclosed he would submit the proposal to the conference on international organization which starts Wednesday.

He pointed out that Japan had organized its Co-prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia as a union of nations based on race.

"You can't kill that idea with bombs and bazookas," he said. "The only way to kill it is to supersede it with a better idea."

"So we in the Philippines have been thinking of a sort of United Nations of the Pacific, joined by friendship, good will, mutuality and understanding."

Members of the community, he said, could include China, India, Malaya, Indonesia, Oceania, the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and South American countries facing the Pacific.

ARGENTINA MOVES ON SOVIET RELATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23—(AP) The Argentine government has contacted the Russians with a view to establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The official Argentine gesture presumably was made in Washington, the sources said. It is not known here what attitude the Russians adopted.

It was said that the Argentines made their offer recently, apparently as a measure to ease the way for Argentina's admission into the United Nations and to get an invitation to the United Nations conference opening here Wednesday.

U. S. Reaches Full War Accord With Argentina

Mission's Report Expected to Lay Basis for Nation's Partnership With Allies

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP).—Avra M. Warren, Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs of the State Department, returned today from his Argentine mission with a report that satisfactory and conclusive arrangements have been reached with the Argentine government for co-operation in naval, aeronautical and economic fields.

Mr. Warren arrived at Mills Field after a journey of 7,750 miles from Buenos Aires in two and a half days. His report is expected to form the basis for Argentina's eventual incorporation in the United Nations. His visit was connected with the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the United States and Argentina.

He was accompanied by Lieutenant General George H. Brett and was joined in Buenos Aires by Vice-Admiral William R. Munro, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, who was p courtesy visit to the Argent tal.

The agreements Argentine authorities co during Mr. Warren's stay w uthoritatively understood to prise the following:

An understanding between Vice-Admiral Munro and Rear Admiral Alberto Tesaire, Argentine Minister of Navy and Acting Minister of Interior, on naval co-operation.

A similar accord between Gen-

eral Brett and Colonel Juan D. Peron, Argentine Vice-President and Minister of War, on collaboration in military aviation.

A general agreement with the Argentine Secretary of Industry and Commerce, General Julio Checchi, on measures to be employed to insure that Argentina shall not become a refuge for fugitive German funds.

Puerto Rico Seeks Seat At Frisco

San Francisco, April 23 (AP)—Puerto Rico will request the right of a seat at the United Nations Conference opening Wednesday.

Rafael Soltero-Peralta, a member of the Caribbean Island's Pro-Independence Congress, arrived today to press the demand.

"Puerto Rico is one of the United Nations which is fighting this war under the flag of the United States and we claim the right to participate in the framing of the new international order," Soltero-Peralta said. [Puerto Rico is a United States territory.]

Application In Booklets

He and two other Puerto Rican representatives have printed booklets on that country's petition and will make formal application to the conference's clerk. They also will talk personally with the United States delegation "on friendly terms" of the demand, Soltero-Peralta said.

Assistance of the Latin-American delegation will be sought.

ASIA SECURITY AGENCY FORMED, JAPS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23—(AP) Japan announced today—in advance of the United Nations conference in San Francisco—that her satellite and puppet countries already had projected a peace and prosperity organization at a greater East Asia conference in Tokyo.

Domei news agency dispatches, broadcast by Tokyo and recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said envoys from Manchuria, China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines acted to establish a "security system" and "co-prosperity sphere."

The greater East Asia conference—obviously a Japanese propaganda move to steal an imitative march on the United Nations conference—was not announced to the world until today, when it assertedly completed its business.

Bulk Of Pyle's Estate Is In Trust For Widow

Albuquerque, N.M., April 23 (AP). Ernie Pyle, columnist and war correspondent killed on Ie Jima last week, left the bulk of his estate in trust for his widow under terms of his will filed for probate in District Court today.

Under terms of the instrument drawn December 19, 1944, Mrs. Pyle receives the family home here and $100 weekly during her life from the trust fund. No estimate was made as to the value of the estate.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

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The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

ON WESTERN FRONT.

4th Infantry—Reached Drackenstein near Danube.

10th Armored—Reached Feldstettin on way to Danube.

11th Armored—Spearheaded drive into Schwarzenfeld and Nabburg against relatively little opposition. Neumarkt, southeast of Nuernberg, and Weiden were among the towns which fell.

12th Armored—Reached town on Danube fifty miles from Munich after fourteen-mile gain.

90th Infantry—Captured Tirschenreuth in nearest approach to Pilsen, Prague.

IN THE PACIFIC.

3d Marine Amphibious Corps—Invaded Taka and Sesoko islets off Okinawa.

7th Infantry—Static in southern Okinawa.

24th Infantry—Pushed eight miles toward Davao, Mindanao.

33d Infantry—Took high ground at Baguio.

25th Infantry—Seized elevation near Balete Pass, Luzon.

27th Infantry—Static in southern Okinawa.

96th Infantry—Static in southern Okinawa.

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BY FRANK O'BRIEN

(BX) CAIRO--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--IF YOU ARE DOING ANY BUSINESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST THESE DAYS, MILITARY OR OTHERWISE, YOU ARE AS LIKELY AS NOT TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF ONE OF THE SEAGERS. MOVED APR. 20, 1945 APR 24 1945

IT DOES NOT MATTER WHETHER YOU ARE DEALING WITH THE AMERICANS OR THE BRITISH, OR WITH THE TURKS, EGYPTIANS, ERITREANS, PERSIANS OR SAUDI ARABIANS, THERE WILL PROBABLY BE A SEAGER WITHIN SHOUTING DISTANCE IF YOU NEED HELP.

FOR THE SEAGERS--AMERICAN HOME WINCHESTER, MASS., WHERE COL. CEDRIC H. AND CAPT.WALTER E. ARE MARRIED IN THAT ORDER TO THE DAUGHTERS GERTRUDE AND LOUISE OF THE REV.WILLIAM S.PACKER, ONE OF THE WRITERS OF THE "UNCLE DUDLEY" EDITORIAL OF THE BOSTON GLOBE--ARE A PRETTY REMARKABLE CLAN.

THEY HAIL ORIGINALLY FROM DORSETSHIRE IN ENGLAND, VIA A PERIOD OF TRADING OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST WHENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CRIMEAN WAR THE GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESENT SEAGERS TOOK HIS SHIPS TO TURKEY AT THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. APR 24 1945

THE FAMILY, WHICH WENT ALONG, LIKED THE CLIMATE ON THE BOSPHORUS BETTER THAN IN NEWFOUNDLAND, AND STAYED UNTIL THE 1930S, WHEN THEY BEGAN DRIFTING AWAY. TODAY THEY ARE VARIOUSLY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECTS OF THE BRITISH CROWN, OFFICERS IN THE U.S.ARMY AND H.M.FORCES.

BORN AND RAISED IN TURKEY, THEY KNOW THE MIDDLE EAST AS PERHAPS NO OTHER SINGLE FAMILY. NONE OF THEM SPEAKS LESS THAN TWO LANGUAGES, AND MOST OF THEM USE FOUR OR MORE AS THEIR OWN. TWO ARE AMERICAN,

THREE ARE MARRIED TO AMERICANS.

DURING THE WAR THEY HAVE BEEN RE-ASSEMBLED IN THE MIDDLE EAST

BY THEIR TWO GOVERNMENTS IN A WIDE NETWORK, THEIR SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

PUT TO WORK TO GET INFORMATION OF THE ENEMY, AND BOLSTER RELATIONS

BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN AND THE MIDDLE EAST NATIONS.

SENIOR BROTHER AND RANKING OFFICER IS LT.-COL.CEDRIC H.SEAGER,

42, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE IN ISTANBUL. ALSO AN AMERICAN AMA

IN TURKEY IS THE OTHER WINCHESTERITE, CAPT.WALTER E.SEAGER, 38,

30-24-25081

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STATIONED IN THE CAPITOL, ANKARA.

COL.CEDRIC SHOWED UP IN TURKEY ONLY A FEW MONTHS AFTER THE U.S. ENTERED THE WAR, AND WENT IMMEDIATELY TO ISTANBUL WHERE CHILDHOOD ACQUAINTANCES, BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIS GROUND PROVIDED HIM WITH SO MUCH INFORMATION ON DOINGS IN BULGARIA, GREECE, RUMANIA, HUNGARY AND GERMANY ITSELF THAT HE REMAINED A CAPTAIN ONLY A SHORT TIME.

THE COLONEL HAS THE MOST VARIED BACKGROUND OF ALL THE ITCHY-FOOTED FAMILY.

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HE HAS BEEN AN ORDINARY SEAMAN ON A TRAMP STEAMER, HAS COVERED ALMOST ALL OF ASIA MINOR ON FOOT OR HORSEBACK, KNOCKED ABOUT THE BALKANS AND RUSSIA AS WELL AS THE MIDDLE EAST, BEEN A MERCHANT IN ISTANBUL, ACQUAINTANCE OF ATATURK, BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND WAS A WRITER AND LECTURER IN NEW ENGLAND BEFORE THE WAR.

THE LAST THREE YEARS HAVE PROBABLY BEEN THE MOST ADVENTUROUS, BUT STILL SECRET. RIGHT NOW HE IS LOOKING FORWARD TO HOME-LEAVE WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.

CAPT.WALTER, THEN 2ND LIEUTENANT, GOT TO TURKEY A FEW MONTHS AFTER CEDRIC, AND SETTLED DOWN IN ANKARA TO COMPLETE A BROTHER TEAM THAT WORKED LIKE MAGIC IN THE WELTER OF INTRIGUE AND MYSTERY IN TURKEY WHERE EVERY GREAT POWER HAD ITS BEST MEN DOING THEIR DARKESTTRICKS TO GET INFORMATION, OR KEEP INFORMATION FROM BEING GOT.

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THIS WRITER, WHO SPENT FIVE YEARS IN TURKEY FROM 1940 TO 1945 CAN VOUCH PERSONALLY FOR THE FANTASTIC NATURE OF TURKEY DURING THOSE YEARS, WHEN EVERY MAJOR HOTEL, MOST OF THE MINOR ONES, EVERY SECTION OF ISTANBUL AND ANKARA, EVERY MAJOR BUSINESS OFFICE, RESTAURANT AND EVEN THE FERRY BOATS ON THE BOSPHORUS WERE THE WORKING PLACES OF AGENTS OF ALL THE POWERS.

CEDRIC AND WALTER WERE OF THE ACCREDITED, DIPLOMAT-LIST, OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS, AS ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHES. THEY ARE NEVER-THE-LESS KEEPERS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SECRET AND SEMI-SECRET MYSTERIES TODAY.

LONDON, APRIL 23,(AP).- LT.COL. THERMAN BROWN,ROUTE 3,BOX 362A, PLANT CITY,FLA. HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE 93RD BOMBARDMENT GROUP,OLDEST LIBERATOR UNIT OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

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APR CHAMBERLAIN 0157 TPK 1530

LONDON, APRIL 23--(AP)--THE CZECH GOVERNMENT AT KOSICE CALLED UPON THE PEOPLE OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED MORAVIA AND BOHEMIA TODAY TO RISE UP AND HELP BOTH THE AMERICAN AND THE RUSSIAN LIBERATING ARMIES DESTROY THE GERMAN FORCES ON CZECHOSLOVAK SOIL.

"TAKE TO ARMS AND IN THE MANNER OF GUERRILLAS STRIKE AT THE GERMAN INVADERS", SAID THE ORDER PUBLISHED IN BY THE CZECH PRESS BUREAU IN LONDON.

"GO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH THE GERMANS FOR THEIR ATROCITIES AND KNOW NO PITY. LET YOUR HEARTS FLARE UP WITH ELEMENTAL HATERRED

FOR THE GERMAN TORMENTORS. NOW THE MOMENT HAS COME TO REPAY THE GERMANS FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE DIED A TERRIBLE DEATH AT GERMAN HANDS."

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KAPR 01817 CCC 339P

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 24)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL MAINTAINED TODAY THAT "A WORLD FREE FROM INSECURITY, INJUSTICE, AND WAR MUST BE BUILT ON THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERDEPENDENCE OF ALL PEOPLES AND THEIR COMMON RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAKING OF A PEACEFUL ORDER."

IN A PETITION, SIGNED BY 85,000 PERSONS AND PRESENTED TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, THE ORGANIZATION DECLARED "CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE" MUST NOT BE BUILT ON "CONCEPTIONS OF EXCLUSIVE GUILT, RACIAL INFERIORITY OR PREPONDERANT POWER X X X TRUE SECURITY AGAINST WAR AND AGGRESSION CAN BE PROVIDED ONLY BY A POSITIVE POLICY WHICH REMOVES THE CAUSES OF CONFLICT."

IT OUTLINED "ENDURING PEACE" PROPOSALS, INCLUDING ADEQUATE RELIEF FOR DISTRESSED PEOPLE EVERYWHERE ACCORDING TO NEED, ABOLITION OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH MAXIMUM USE AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES; POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM FOR ALL DEPENDENT PEOPLES; EDUCATION IN WORLD CITIZENSHIP; AND ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SIDE BY SIDE WITH LIMITATION OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTIES, TO FULFILL THESE PURPOSES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 24).

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DA108PEW

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER HAS CALLED UPON HIS TROOPS TO RESORT TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

THE FUEHRER'S INSTRUCTIONS, CONTAINED IN AN OFFICIAL ORDER CAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES BELOW HAMBURG, DIRECTED HIS SOLDIERS TO HIT THE ALLIES' "WEAK SPOTS--THE FLANKS, THE REAR AND THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION --IF POSSIBLE IN HIS ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS."

IN FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SUCCESS SOVIET GUERRILLAS ACHIEVED AGAINST THE GERMANS BY SIMILAR METHODS, HITLER DECLARED "WE HAVE TO ADOPT THE SAME METHODS WHICH WERE SHOWN AND TAUGHT US BY THE RUSSIANS IN THE YEARS 1942-44."

AS HITLER FELL BACK ON THIS STRATEGY BORN OF DESPERATION, THERE WERE UNVERIFIED REPORTS OF NAZI BIGWIGS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT AND OF "CAPITULATION NEGOTIATIONS."

STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES QUOTING THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDIANAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU SAID PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS HAD FLED BERLIN TO MECKLENBURG AFTER HAVING PROMISED THE CAPITAL'S RESIDENTS THAT HE WOULD REMAIN.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER SAID PANIC HAD SWEPT THE GERMAN BORDER AREA AROUND LAKE CONSTANCE. A SWISS REPORT SAID THE WIVES OF GESTAPO CHIEF HIMMLER AND REICHSMARSHAL GOERING WERE AMONG THOSE FLEEING THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSING IN ON THAT AREA.

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THE SWISS RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT THE SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER WAS CLOSED AND THAT TRAFFIC WAS HALTED BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND LICHTENSTEIN ON THE EASTERN BORDER OF SWITZERLAND.

MK459AEW

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES CAPTURED IN THIS WAR WAS RETURNED HOME TODAY FROM A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, FROM WHICH HIS COUNTRY'S TROOPS LIBERATED HIM A WEEK AGO.

HE IS WARRANT OFFICER G.F. BOOTH OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. HE WAS SHOT INTO THE SEA AND CAPTURED SEPT. 4, 1939, THE DAY AFTER WAR WAS DECLARED.

Z1051PEW

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO, WHICH IS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL, WAS QUOTED BY THE FRENCH TELEGRAPH AGENCY TODAY AS SAYING AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN SPEARHEADS HAD MET IN THE VICINITY OF TORGAU, ABOUT 31 MILES NORTHEAST OF LEIPZIG.

THE BROADCAST WAS NOT REPORTED BY ANY OTHER SOURCES.

JP647AEW

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD REACHED UNTER DEN LINDEN IN THE HEART OF BERLIN AND DECLARED FIERCE FIGHTING WAS RAGING AROUND THE BRANDENBURG TOR.

LAST PREVIOUS REPORTS HAD INDICATED THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHIN ABOUT A MILE OF THE JUNCTION OF UNTER DEN LINDEN AND THE FRIENDRICH-STRASSE.

THE PARIS BROADCAST QUOTED "A SECRET GERMAN LANGUAGE STATION" AS THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION.

(EDS--ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON RUSSIAN IF DESIRED).

MK2AEW

PARIS, APRIL 23-(AP)-TWO FRENCH JOURNALISTS RELEASED FROM THE NOTORIOUS BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP ESTIMATED TODAY THAT BETWEEN 150,000 AND 200,000 PERSONS DIED THERE.

JP751AEW

B66

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(160)

PARIS, APRIL 23-(AP)-S/SGT.DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FLIER WHO PARACHUTED INTO YUGOSLAVIA 11 MONTHS AGO, REACHED PARIS TODAY AFTER ESCAPING FROM A NUERNBERG PRISON CAMP AND HELPING AMERICAN SOLDIERS LIBERATE ITS 17,000 CAPTIVES.

PHILLIPS, SON OF MRS. D.WENT PHILLIPS OF FORT WORTH, WAS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF A 15TH AIRFORCE LIBERATOR. IMPRISONED AT STALAGLUFT THREE NEAR NUERNBERG, HE FIRST ESCAPED A MONTH AGO WHEN HE WAS BEING MARCHED WITH A GROUP OF 17,000 AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRMEN FROM NUERNBERG TO MUNICH.

DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, HE TRIED TO WALK BOLDLY ALONG OPEN ROADS BUT WAS RECAPTURED AND RETURNED TO NUERNBERG. HE ESCAPED AGAIN APRIL 19, REACHED ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN 45TH DIVISION WITH THREE COMPANIONS AND DIRECTED THE DOUGHBOYS TO THE PRISON CAMP WHERE 17,000 RUSSIANS, FRENCH AND A FEW AMERICANS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED.

THE YOUNG TEXAN, ABOUT 30 POUNDS LIGHTER THAN NORMAL BUT OTHERWISE HEALTHY, WAS ANXIOUS TO LET HIS FAMILY KNOW HE WAS SAFE AND WOULD BE HOME SOON.

W1008PEW

30-24-25083

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BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 23-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRONTLINE RADIO CONVERSATIONS WITH WAITING AMERICAN TANKMEN HINTED THAT THE JUNCTION OF SOVIET AND U.S. FORCES MIGHT TAKE PLACE TOMORROW.

EJ620PEW APR 24 1945

AS GERMAN ARMY LISTENERS TRIED TO JAM THE RECEPTION AND REPEATEDLY BROKE IN ON ONE WAVE LENGTH WITH JEERING COMMENTARIES AND SONGS, A RUSSIAN SPEAKER, TRANSLATED BY S/SGT.ALEXANDER J. BALTER OF PITTSBURGH, RUSSIAN-BORN AMERICAN TANKMAN, SAID:

"CHEERING GREETINGS TO OUR AMERICAN COMRADES. GOD BE WITH YOU. GREETINGS AND HEALTH TO OUR ALLIED FRIENDS. WAIT WHERE YOU ARE. HOLD YOUR PATIENCE. WE WILL CONTACT YOU AT YOUR PRESENT LOCATION."

AT THIS POINT THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER HINTED THE MEETING MIGHT COME AS SOON AS TOMORROW. HE GAVE NO INDICATION WHATSOEVER OF THE EXACT RUSSIAN POSITION--AS THIS INFORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN OF VALUE TO THE GERMANS. HOWEVER, FIELD RADIOS USED FOR THIS CONTACT BETWEEN THE WAITING AMERICANS AND ADVANCING RUSSIANS HAVE ONLY A 30 TO 35 MILE MAXIMUM RANGE.

"WE ARE GETTING CLOSER TO YOU CONTINUALLY," THE RUSSIAN VOICE CONTINUED DURING CONTACTS BETWEEN NOON AND 6 P.M.

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A52

"MORE THAN THAT CANNOT BE SAID NOW. WE RUSSIANS ARE NOT SLEEPING AND ARE DOING EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO REACH YOU."

DURING ONE PERIOD OF RADIO CONTACT, THE GERMANS JAMMED IT BRIEFLY BY HAVING A WOMAN SING "ACH DU LIEBER AUGUSTINE."

LATER, DURING ANOTHER CONVERSATION, A GERMAN ACCENTED VOICE SAIID JEERINGLY IN ENGLISH:

"YES, IT WILL BE A GREAT MEETING."

BALTER, WHO WAS BORN IN KIEV, SPEAKS BOTH RUSSIAN AND GERMAN. HE RETURNED TO HIS POST WITH AN ARMORED DIVISION ONLY A WEEK AGO AFTER A 30-DAY HOME LEAVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

TENSION WAS MOUNTING HOURLY AMONG AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS WHO WERE COMPLETELY IN THE DARK ON WHEN AND WHERE THE HISTORIC JUNCTION WOULD TAKE PLACE.

IT'S A NEW KIND OF "ZERO HOUR" TO THESE FRONTLINE MEN.

"IF WE DON'T LINK UP SOON, WE'LL ALL GO CRAZY FROM SUSPENSE, JUST HANGING AROUND WAITING FOR IT TO HAPPEN," SAID ONE CAPTAIN.

SOME ARE AFRAID THE JUNCTURE WILL BE MADE SO QUIETLY THEY WON'T BE IN ON THE NEWS IMMEDIATELY IF IT HAPPENS OUTSIDE THEIR OWN SECTOR; AND THEY DON'T WANT THAT TO HAPPEN. THEY WANT TO KNOW RIGHT AWAY BECAUSE THEY WANT TO PUT ON A BATTLEFRONT CELEBRATION OF THEIR OWN.

EJ647PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY ON THE ELBE RIVER, APRIL 23-(AP)-NINTH ARMY TROOPS SAW FLARES GO UP SUDDENLY TONIGHT IN THE DIRECTION OF BERLIN, A POSSIBLE INDICATION THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE APPROACHING THE ELBE UNDER COVER OF NIGHT.

EJ648PEW

PARIS, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT FRENCH ALPINE TROOPS AD INVADED ITALY, STRIKING ACROSS THE FRENCH BORDER INTO PIEDMONT FROM THE WEST.

N128PEW

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IN THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN IT WAS ASSUMED HERE THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS BOTH WILL HAVE A PART IN THE CAMPAIGN TO WIPE OUT BOTH THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN POCKETS OF NAZI RESISTANCE. PRESUMABLY THE BOUNDARY WILL BE WORKED OUT AFTER A JUNCTION--A BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN ARMIES MUCH THE SAME, FOR EXAMPLE, AS BETWEEN THE ARMY GROUPS WITHIN EISENHOWER'S COMMAND.

EJ308PEW

LEIPZIG, APRIL 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DETERMINATION TO FILM THE LAST SCENES OF THE FALL OF LEIPZIG COST THE LIFE OF GASTON MADRU, FRENCH MOVIE PHOTOGRAPHER. HE WAS THE SIXTH CORRESPONDENT ACCREDITED TO THE U.S. FIRST ARMY TO BE KILLED SINCE D-DAY.

MADRU WAS TRYING TO GET PICTURES OF THE BATTLE AROUND NAPOLEON'S MONUMENT AND WAS KILLED BY RIFLE FIRE.

N1057AEW

"LATER, WITH ABOUT 100 OTHERS, I WAS HERDED INTO A BARN.

"THE GERMANS TOLD US THEY WERE TAKING US TO MOOSBURG AND THAT WE WOULD BE RELEASED AT THE END OF THE WAR. I FIGURED I'D NEVER MAKE IT, SO I ESCAPED.

"SOME VOLKSSTURMERS RECAPTURED ME AND TURNED ME OVER TO THE SS. THAT WAS AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. AN SS OFFICER ORDERED THAT I BE EXECUTED AT DAYBREAK, BUT BEFORE DAYBREAK I WAS LIBERATED."

RP1055PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 23-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "THE SUPREME COMMANDER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED THAT THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF A LINKUP BETWEEN OUR FORCES AND THE RUSSIANS WILL BE ANNOUNCED BY THE CHIEFS OF STATE IN WASHINGTON, LONDON AND MOSCOW."

JP554AEW

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UTTERLY INDESCRIBABLE IS THE APPEARANCE OF THESE EMACIATED HUMAN WRECKS, WANDERING HELPLESS AND VACANT-EYED ABOUT THE CAMP, WAITING ROR SOMEONE TO TAKE THEM HOME.

THE AMERICANS ARE DOING EVERYTHING THEY CAN FOR THESE POOR CREATURES --WHO INCLUDE MANY CHILDREN. EIGHT HUNDRED YOUNGSTERS, MOSTLY POLISH JEWS RANGING IN AGE FROM FOUR YEARS UPWARD, HAVE BEEN QUARTERED IN A BARRACKS FORMERLY USED BY THE NAZIS AND ARE RECEIVING THE FIRST REAL MEALS THEY HAVE HAD IN YEARS.

FOR MONTHS THEIR DAILY DIET HAS BEEN A PIECE OF BREAD, A SMALL BIT OF MARGARINE AND A LITER (ABOUT 34 OUNCES) OF THIN SOUP. NOW THEY ARE GETTING MILK, BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, CHOCOLATE AND OTHER STAPLES--MOST OF THEM CAPTURED FROM THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE AMERICANS ALSO ARE CARING FOR ABOUT 5,000 PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TYPHOID, TYPHUS, DYSENTERY, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALNUTRITION.

WHEN THEY TOOK OVER THE DEATH RATE WAS ABOUT 100 A DAY. NOW IT HAS DROPPED TO LESS THAN 30.

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By Tom Yarbrough

BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP, GERMANY, April 23--(AP)-- This scene of concentrated human misery is on its way to becoming one of the best known spots in Germany, with thousands of persons coming here to see with their own eyes what they couldn't quite believe without seeing.

Today's visitors included many German civilians from nearby Weimar, birthplace of Germany's attempt at democracy. These visitors were mostly women.

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I watched them as they gazed upon two piles of probably 100 bodies -- little more than skin and bones -- of persons whose wretched lives flickered out only yesterday. The German civilians who stood there watching in complete silence seemed terrified. They looked as if they didn't know such things could be.

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The bodies were piled beside a wall outside the crematorium, where innumerable others had been burned. We saw a large pile of dust from human bones. The furnaces of the crematorium -- now

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cold -- still had bits of bones in them.

It was a grey day, but many persons took pictures as best they could.

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The muddy lanes between the rows of shabby buildings where these political prisoners had died were filled with hundreds of American soldiers who had come to see for themselves. They went through in large parties, each guided by some English-speaking inmate who had somehow survived.

Our guide said firmly, "I'm a German." Then he gave a restrained account of what he had endured and seen. But the other guides were inclined to harangue their tormentors in loud tones.

The American officer in command of the camp opened the gate wide for visitors, saying "we have NO secrets here." He and

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his assistants have been swamped with sightseers ever since the Third army overran the camp. They are also weighed down with the job of trying to improve the ~~sad~~ lot of ~~those~~ inmates ~~who are still living.~~ the surviving

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More horrifying, perhaps, than the dead, was the sight of the still living. We went through filthy barracks where they filled the floors, lying on thin pallets spread out side by side. They said nothi as the visitors went by, but they gazed with over-large eyes and motioned for cigarets. It is difficult to see how even the best medical care and food could save them.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

WITH THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 23--(AP)--WITH THE FALL OF STUTTGART, THE FOURTH BASTION OF NAZI IDEOLOGY HAS BEEN ANNIHILATED.

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THE PREVIOUS ONES WERE ORDENSBERG VOGELSANG, CHIEF YOUTH TRAINING CENTER; COBURG, SCENE OF THE FIRST NAZI PARTY RALLY AND THE FIRST CITY WITH A NAZI ADMINISTRATION, AND NUERNBERG, THE CITY OF NAZI PARTY CONVENTIONS.

STUTTGART HAD THE OFFICIAL TITLE OF CITY OF "AUSLANDSDEUTSCHE," MEANING "OF GERMANS LIVING ABROAD."

IT WAS FROM HERE THAT NAZI PROPAGANDA WAS FED TO GERMANS OUTSIDE THE REICH, NO MATTER IN WHAT COUNTRY THEY MIGHT LIVE.

BEFORE HITLER CAME INTO POWER THERE WAS FOUNDED AT STUTTGART IN 1917 THE DEUTSCHES AUSLANDS INSTITUT, WHOSE PURPOSE WAS TO KEEP CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND GERMANS LIVING ABROAD.

HITLER CONVERTED THE INSTITUTE INTO AN AGENCY FOR MAKING NAZI GERMANS PROPAGANDISTS OF [redacted] LIVING ABROAD, WHO ALSO WERE REQUESTED TO SEND BACK CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY LIVED.

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HE ALSO [redacted] ESTABLISHED IN STUTTGART A [redacted] SCHOOL FOR GIRLS LIVING ABROAD. STUTTGART THUS WAS TO GIRLS LIVING IN OTHER LANDS WHAT ORDENSBURG VOGELSANG WAS TO BOYS SELECTED WITHIN GERMANY FOR FUTURE LEADERSHIP.

TO IMPRESS TOURISTS WITH WHAT GERMANS LIVING ABROAD WERE X DOING

TO ENHANCE THE REICH'S FAME, HITLER FOUNDED A MUSEUM AT STUTTGART.

GMK 505PEW RC LOCHNERS 2120. APR 24 1945

By Thoburn Wiant

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY NORTH OF THE DANUBE, April 23--(AP)--Several hundred British and American prisoners, liberated today from a German prison camp near Breslau, declared they would have starved during their confinement had it NOT been for Red Cross food packages.

RCAF Warrant Officer Gordon Manning, 23, of St. John, New Brunswick, a bomber gunner who was shot down Nov. 8, 1942, while flying over France in a Halifax, said: "we would have starved if we had NOT received Red Cross food packages."

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Manning said he and 2,000 other prisoners spent eight months in chains at Lansdorf Stalag 344 near Breslau. He said the prisoners were shackled with 12 inches of chain attached to their wrists during the day. The chains were removed at night.

He said that most of the prisoners had been captured by Germans at Dieppe.

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Manning said the Germans took him to Paris following his capture and treated his leg and arm wounds in a hospital in the town capital. Then he was moved to Frankfurt-on-Main for interrogation.

Informed that frankfurt was in ruins, he declared: "It's wonderful!"

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After Frankfurt he was transferred to a prison south of Munich, and then entered the camp from which Americans Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces liberated him.

He said that most of the prisoners from his camp were forced to march to Moosburg Stalag 7-A, near Munich, only a few days before the Americans arrived, and that at last reports Moosburg contained 40,000 prisoners of war.

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BY WILLIAM SONI

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GERMANY

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 23,(AP)- IN SPITE OF A SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS ALREADY BRINGING ORDER OUT OF CHOAS IN THE "ADMINISTRATIVE "DESERT" LEFT BEHIND BYMTHE RETREATING GERMANS, ACCORDING TO MAJOR GENERAL G.W.R. TEMPLER, MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP. THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM IS THAT OF THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD. SOME 4,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE RUHR ALONE MIGHT BE FACED WITH STARVATION THIS WINTER, IN ADDITION THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS-NOT COUNTING WAR PRISONERS AND GERMAN REFUGEES FROM THE EAST-THERE ARE MANY MILLION OF THESE THAT ALSO MUST BE FEDBY THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT. THE WAR HAS WRECKED THE WATERWAYS THAT ONCE WERE GERMANY'S CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

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GENERAL TEMPLER, WHO COMMANDED THE BRITISH SIXTH ARMORED DIV-

THERE HAS BEEN NO ADVANCE PLAN LAID OUT FOR THE HANDLING OF DISPLACED PERSONS. BUT THINGS ARE FUNCTIONING SMOOTHLY AND AT LEAT

95 PER CENT OF THESE WANDERERS WILL EVENTUALLY BE SORTED INTO THEIR PROPER PLACES HE SAID.

APR 24 1945

THERE ARE A SERIES OF BARRIERS WHERE DISPLACED PERSONS ARE PICKED UP AND SORTED OUT AS THEY WANDER ALONG THE MAIN TRAFFIC ARTERIES. WHAT ARE KNOWN AS EASTBOUNDERS-RUSSIANS, POLES, CZECHS, YUGOSLAVS, ETC., ARE HELD IN CAMPS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONALITIES FOR EVENTUAL DELIVERY TO THE RUSSIANS. WESTBOUNDERS ARE PASSED FROM ONE BOUNDARY TO ANOTHER UNTIL THEY COME WEST OF THE RHINE WHERE THEY ENTER A SERIES OF COMPLEX SORTING CENTERS ADMINISTERED BY OFFICIALS OF THEIR OWN COUNTRIES-FRANC, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. THEY ARE BEING FED CHIEFLY ON COMMANDERED GERMAN FOOD OF WHICH THERE IS AT PRESENT CONSIDERABLE IN PRIVATE STORES AND WAREHOUSES HOARDS, SINCE THE MINIMUM OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS IS BEING SENT INTO GERMANY. ONE OF THE FIRST REQUESTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS IS FOR NEWS WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION TO THE CAMPS OF A SIX LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUT OUT BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH WHICH THIS WEEK UPPED ITS EDITION TO 230,000

COPIES. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS THE TASK OF DISTRIBUTING THE NEWS IN THE OCCUPIED PORTIONS OF GERMANY WHICH IS DONE BY BOTH NEWSPAPER AND RADIO . ALL THEGERMAN SCHOOLS IN THE OCCUPIED PORTIONS OF GERMANY ZONES HAVE BEEN CLOSED DOWN BECAUSE THE TEXT-BOOKS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY NAZIFIED .

APR 24 1945

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER ARE GOING TO PUT BACK INTO CIRCULATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,UNDER THE STRICTIST AND MOST RIGOROUS CONTROL, BECAUSE OF THE CRYING NEED TO GIVE THE POPULACE A TRUE PICTURE OF

WORLD EVENTS. ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS IN THE NORTH IS THE BRINGING OF THE RHUR COAL FIELDS BACK INTO OPERATION. THIS HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO SOME EXTENT BUT THE MERE MATTER OF SUPPLYING SUFFICIENT TIMBER FOR SUPPORTS IN THE COAL PITS IS A HUGH PROBLEM IN ITSELF. GENERAL TEMPLER SAID SO FARTHERE HAD BEEN A SINGLE PROVED CASE OF WEREWOLVIN

APR 24 1945

BEYOND THE EXPECTED SNIPING IN THE ZONE EXTENDING SOME 20 MILES BEHIND OUR FORWARD TROOPS. APR BONI 11700-31700 TPK 1900

NAUMBURG,GERMANY,APRIL 17 (AP) HUNGARY'S BATTLE SHY LEGIONS HAVE FINIALLY COUGHT UP WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AND ARE HAPPILY SWEATI

APR 24 1945

OUT THE WAR IN PRISON CAMPS AND EATING CAPTURED GERMAN CHOW.

THEY INSISTED ON,OWN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND CAME TROOPING I FORM THE SURROUNDING WOODS,WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HIDING FOR TWO DAYS WITH SEVERAL BRITISH PRISONERS OF,WAR TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM THROWING THEM INTO THE FRONT LINES-A PLAN TO WHICH THEY WERE DISTINCTLY ALLERGI(

THEIR "CAPTURE" WAS ONE OF THE MOST BLOODLESS ENGAGEMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE. THEY DID NOT FIRE A SHOT OR SHED A DROP.OF BLOOD AND THE ONLY SCRATCHES ON THEM CAME FROM BRIAR PATCHES THAT THEY HAD HIDDEN IN WHILE AMERICAN GUNS HAD BEEN BLASTING THE GERMAN DEFENDERS FROM NAUMBURG.

APR 24 1945

THERE WERE SOME 780 MEMBERS OF THES HUNGARIAN ORDNANCE OUTFIT IN TH PRISON CAMP BY RINGED THEIR WIVES AND OTHER RELATIVES WHO TRAILED TO WAR WITH THEM.

APR 24 1945

THIS AFTERNOON THEIR RELATIVES STOOD OUTSIDE THE WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS WHICH HOUSED THE GERMAN ARMY SUPPLY DUMPS AND SOME 5,000 AXIS PRISONERS OF WAR. THE HUNGARIANS WAVED TO THEIR WIVES AND COUGHT FOOD PACKAGES THAT WERE THROWN TO THEM.

30-24-25089

APR 24 1945

BESIDES WORN AND BEDRAGGLED GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURED IN THE FIELD THESE BROWN UNIFORMED HUNGARIANS, WHO MADE NO BONES ABOUT THEIR DISLIKE OF FIGHTING AND LACK OF INTEREST IN THE WAR, LOOKED LIKE THEY HAD JUST STEPPED OUT OF A SMART FIFTH AVENUE STORE.

APR 24 1945

THEY HAD BEEN LIVING THE LIFE OF RILEY EXCEPT FOR POOR RATIONS SINCE LAST DECEMBER WHEN THEY HAD TO HOOF IT MORE THAN 4,100 MILES FRO BERLIN TO HERE.

APR 24 1945

" WE WERE BROUGHT HERE TO DO MAINTENANCE WORK ON GERMAN ARMY VEHICLES" ONE SAID WITH A SMILE "BUT ALL OF OUR TOOLS WERE LEFT IN VIENNA WHEN WE PASSED THROUGH ON, OUR WAY TO BERLIN, BECAUSE OF TRANSPORT TROUBLES THE GERMANS COULDNT GET OUR TOOLS HERE SO WE JUST HAVE BEEN SITTING AROUND WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO HAPPEN".

APR 24 1945

APR BOYLE 82130 TPK 1010

BY HAL BOYLE

IN SAXONY, GERMANY, APRIL 17 (AP) DELAYED- GERMANY-THANKS TO ADOLF HITLER--ALREADY HAS ITS "LOST GENERATION" FROM THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

IT CONSISTS OF ITS BOYS AND ~~XXXXXXX~~ YOUNG MEN--AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ITS GIRLS--FROM AGES 10 TO 25.

IT IS HARD TO SEE HOW ANY POLICY THAT THE ALLIES CAN DESIGN TO RE-BUILD GERMANY ALONG DEMOCRATIC LINES CAN FIND MASS SUPPORT AMONG THESE GROUPS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, WHO HAVE BEEN FED IN THEIR MOST FORMATIVE YEARS ON THE FUEHRER'S "BLOOD AND MUSCLE" DOCTRINE OF RACE SUPERIORITY.

THE NAZI PARTY HAD A VERY CAREFUL SYSTEM FOR GROOMING ITS FUTURE LEADERS, AND THE MOST AGGRESSIVE AND TALENTED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN HAVE DRUNK SO DEEPLY AND SO LONG OF ITS PROPAGANDA THAT THEY ARE PERMANENTLY AFFECTED, THEIR COUNTRY'S DEFEAT APPARENTLY HAS ONLY MADE MADE MOST OF THEM MORE ROMANTICALLY AND FANATICALLY DEVOTED TO THE LEADER WHO LED THEIR NATION TO ITS RUIN.

IT IS HARD FOR MOTHERS AND FATHERS IN AMERICA, LOOKING AT THEIR OWN MISS 12 AND 14 YEAR OLD CHILDREN, WHO DO NOTHING MORE MISCHIEVOUS THAN ~~XXXX~~ BOY SCOUT MEETINGS, TO BELIEVE IN THE DEVILRY WITH WHICH THE BOYS TRAINED BY THE NAZI PARTY CAN ACT.

THEY HAVE BEEN TOUGHT TO BE HARD AND CRUEL AND RUTHLESS--AND AS CLASS
THEY ARE. THERE IS MORE HATE IN THE EYES OF THESE KNEE PANTS LEGIONS THAN IN
ALL THE ARMY'S MILLIONS OF TRAINED SOLDIERS. SOLDIERS KNOW WHEN THEY ARE
LICKED,BUT THESE NIXXER HITLER JUGEND LADS HAVENT DEVELOPED ENOUGH SENSE TO
REALIZE WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THEIR COUNTRY BECAUSE OF HITLER,HIMMLER,GOERING
AND GOEBBELS. THEY WILL FOLLOW THE NAZI WILL-O-THE-WISP IN THEIR HEARTS UNTIL
MIDDLE AGE TAMES THEIR ILLUSIONS.

APR 24 1945

OUR TROOPS DESPISE HITLER'S BOY SOLDIERS LIKE THEY DO THE JAPANESE
BECAUSE THEY ARE UNPREDICTABLE. THESE 12 TO 16 YEAR OLD BOYS ARE MORE
DANGEROUS THAN ORDINARY SOLDIERS BECAUSE THEY ARE MORE IGNORANT. THEY DO NOT
REALIZE THE HOPELESS SITUATION AND LIKELY AS NOT WILL TRY TO SNIPE FROM THE
ROADSIDE AT ARMORED COLUMNS--WHICH IS THE SUREST WAY OF COMMITTING MILITARY
SUICIDE AS THERE IS IN MODERN WAR. THE AMERICANS HATE TO SHOOT AND KILL BOYS
OF THIS AGE GROUP,BUT A CRAZY BOY WITH A RIFLE IS EVEN MORE OF A MENACE THAN
A TRAINED SOLDIER. THERE ARE TIMES WHEN YOU CAN NOT SAVE THEM FROM THEMSELVES

I HAVE SEEN SCORES OF THESE DIRTYXXXXXXXXXXXXXX FACED BOYS IN PRIS-
ON CAMPS AND PENS AND THEIR ONLY REACTION IS ONE OF SULLEN PRIDE AT BEINGXXXXX
GROUPED WITH THE OLDER SOLDIERS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR FATHERLAND.

APR 24 1945

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WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH THEM ASKED LT.COL.RICHARD J.CONRAD,484 FIRST
ST.,BROOKLYN,N.Y. OF THE 69 TH DIVISION,WHICH HAS CAPTURED MANY OF THESE
SCHOOLBOY TROOPERS.IF YOU TREAT THEM LIKE MEN IT JUST BUILDS THEM UP AND MAKES
THEM THINK THEY ARE HEROS.

APR 24 1945

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE EVERYONE OF THEM TURNED OVER SOMEBODY'S KNEE IN
FRONT,OF THE OLDER TROOPS AND GIVEN A GOOD OLD FASHIONED SPANKING! IT IS
CERTAINLY THEY ARE TOO DANGEROUS TO TURN LOOSE,AT THIS STAGE,TO
BECOME AGENTS AND DUPES FOR THE WEREWOLVES AND OTHER NAZI UNDERGROUND ORGAN-
XXXXXXIZATIONS LOOKING FOR STOOGES TO COMMIT SABOTAGE,BUT I STILL THINK THEY
XXXX IS A FAIR PORTION OF GERMAN BOYHOOD THAT CANBE DEVELOPED INTO USEFUL CITI-
ZENS. THESE ARE THE ALERT,RUNNYNOSED,KIDS FROM 5 TO 10 YAERS OLD WHO HAVE
FALLEN IN LOVE WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AND THEY STAND BY THE ROADSIDE AND
CHEER THE YANKCOLUMNS AS THEY PASS BY. IF THE VEHICLE STICKS IN THE MUD THEY

3024-25091

APR 24 1945

COME RUNNING OUT WITH SHOVELS TO HELP DIG IT OUT AND THEY SING AROUND THE SO-
DIERS EXXXMEKE BIVOUACS LIKE EAGER YOUNG PUPPEES ANXIOUS TO HELP OUT OR RUN
ERRANDS OR EXPLORE PARKED JEEPS. BUT BECAUSE OF THE ANTI-NAZI FRATERNIZATION
POLICY WHICH APPLIES EVEN TO THESE KIDS, THE AMERICANS JUST SHOO THEM KINDLY
OUT OF THE WAY.

APR 24 1945

THESE FRIENDLY KIDS, SHY PIGTAILED GERMAN GIRLS AND FRECKLED BOYS
WHO RUN MADLY ALONG THE ROAD TRYING LIKE COLTS TO OUTRACE OUR COLUMNS WERE
TOO YOUNG FOR HITLER TO SPOIL. THESE CHILDREN WITH FRSH UNTWISTED MINDS AND
MIDDLE AGED GERMANS WHO NEVER FELL COMPLETELY FOR HITLER'S AMBITIONS ARE THE
PEOPLEXXX THE ALLIES MUST REACH AND TEACH AND PREACH TO IF THERE IS TO BE AN
ORDERLY, DEMOCRATIC GERMANY AGAIN.

APR 24 1945

APR BOYLE 12130-12130 TPK 01100

ROME, APRIL 23-(AP)-PFC HENRY M.DE LEO, 907 ELLSWORTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT LAST YEAR IN UNCOVERING A SUBVERSIVE PLOT.

THE 37-YEAR-OLD DE LEO, A FORMER LINOTYPE OPERATOR, "VOLUNTARILY AND WITH CONSIDERABLE ADROITNESS UNCOVERED SUBVERSIVE PLOTTING ON THE PART OF LOCAL ENEMY SYMPATHIZERS AND BROUGHT ABOUT THEIR APPREHENSION AND SUBSEQUENT PROSECUTION, THEREBY MAKING A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED MILITARY FORCES IN ITALY," SAID THE CITATION.

DE LEO WAS ALSO CITED FOR THE "DISTINGUISHED" CARRYING OUT OF ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES AT A LARGE REPATRIATION CAMP. HE IS AT PRESENT ASSIGNED TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

JJ1029AEW

APR 24 1945

BY SID FEDER

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT THE PO RIVER, ITALY, APRIL 23-(AP)-
GREAT STRETCHES OF THE LOMBARDY PLAINS WERE AFLAME TODAY AS THE U.S.
FIFTH ARMY THRUST TO THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE PO, APPARENTLY CUTTING
OFF THE ESCAPE OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS DESPERATELY TRYING TO REACH
THIS -BACK-DOOR" TO SAFETY.

COMBINED ASSAULTS BY TANKS, INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT
RIPPED APART GREAT PORTIONS OF THE REMNANTS OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES
WHICH HAD BEEN RACING THE AMERICAN ADVANCE TO THE RIVER.

FREED FROM THE MOUNTAIN SHACKLES WHICH FOR 19 MONTHS MEASURED
THEIR ADVANCES IN YARDS PER WEEK, THE AMERICAN TROOPS ROCKETED SOME
30 MILES ACROSS THE LOMBARDY PLAINS IN 50 HOURS.

THERE WAS STILL SCATTERED RESISTANCE IN A NUMBER OF PLACES BUT IN
MOST SPOTS MANY NAZI TROOPS WHO FOUGHT SO MAGNIFICENTLY IN THE
APENNINES WERE BEING KILLED OR TAKEN PRISONER AS LT.GEN.LUCIAN K.
TRUSCOTT'S TROOPS ROARED NORTHWARD ACROSS THE FLAT-
LANDS AND IN SEVERAL PLACES BURST OUT ONTO THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE
PO.

THE GERMAN FLIGHT WAS APPARENTLY A MASS EXODUS OF ALL ENEMY UNITS
EAST OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY SURGE.

ONE AMERICAN UNIT REPORTED THAT PRISONERS FROM FIVE DIFFERENT
GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE PICKED UP IN A MATTER OF TWO MILES. THE COMMANDER
OF ONE OF THESE DIVISIONS--A LIEUTENANT GENERAL--WAS KILLED, ALONG
WITH THE UNIT'S ARTILLERY OFFICER. A FULL COLONEL. THE ARTILLERY
OFFICER AND TWO REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS WERE SHOT WHEN LT.COL.CLAUDE
HOWARD OF COLUMBUS, GA., TOOK A COMPANY OF MEN AND CLEANED OUT A
PAIR OF ENEMY TANKS, TWO SELF-PROPELLED WEAPONS AND A LARGE NUMBER
OF GERMAN TROOPS WHO WERE OFFERING RESISTANCE.

MILE AFTER MILE OF THE GREAT VALLEY WAS ONE GIANT MASS OF FLAME
AND SMOKE AND MEN, ANIMALS, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT WERE SMASHED
BY THE HAMMER BLOWS OF THE AMERICAN ASSAULT. AS A RESULT, GERMANS
BY THE HUNDREDS WERE SCURRYING OUT FROM UNDER A BLACK WALL OF
SMOKE TO SURRENDER.

THREE HUNDRED GERMANS IN ONE BATCH WERE TAKEN BY A GROUP OF
AMERICANS COMMANDED BY CAPT.WALTER GUNTHARP OF (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE)
FLORIDA. AT ANOTHER SPOT, LT.RALPH DECKER OF CLAY CENTER, KAN., AND
HIS SPECIAL 26-MAN RANGER PATROL WALKED INTO AN ENEMY SIGNAL
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND ROUNDED UP THE ENTIRE UNIT OF 136 GERMANS
AND ALL THEIR TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT.

ONE DIVISION ALONE CAPTURED MORE THAN 1,000 GERMANS IN THE
24 HOURS ENDED AT NOON TODAY. ONE REGIMENT HAD THAT MANY IN 48 HOURS.

ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN THE PLANE OF LT.JAMES EUBANKS
OF SAN ANGELO, TEXAS, WHO MADE A SAFE BELLY-LANDING AND REPORTED THAT

FROM THE AIR THE PICTURE OF GERMAN FLIGHT WAS AWESOME, WITH THE ENEMY FLEEING "IN ANYTHING WITH WHEELS."

APR 24 1945

WDGPEW

ON THE QUESTION OF ERASING THE LAST VESTIGE OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM THE SOVIETS EXPRESS SOME CONCERN. THERE STILL IS A BELIEF PROFESSED HERE THAT BIG GERMAN CARTELS HAVE EXTENDED THEIR ACTIVITIES TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. THE RUSSIANS ASK FOR MORE ASSURANCE ON THIS SUBJECT.

THEY WANT THE AGREEMENTS ON GERMAN REPARATIONS, LAID DOWN TO THEIR SATISFACTION AT THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE, KEPT TO THE LETTER, AND THIS INCLUDES THE USE OF GERMAN WORKERS TO REPAIR THE TREMENDOUS DAMAGE DONE IN HITLER'S INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION.

MQ1028PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 23--(AP)-THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW DOES NOT PLAN TO INCLUDE POLES OPPOSING ITS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL POLICIES OR ITS SOCIAL REFORMS, PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT DECLARED TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

"WE OFFERED MIKOLAJCZYK (STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PREMIER OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT IN EXILE) AN OPPORTUNITY TO COLLABORATE WITH US ONCE," SAID THE SHORT, GRIM, MUSTACHED BIERUT. "HE REFUSED. WE RENEWED OUR OFFER AND HE STILL REFUSED. MR. MIKOLAJCZYK HAS LOST HIS FORMER SIGNIFICANCE."

POLISH LEADERS SAID THEY STAND FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ALONG THE LINES LAID DOWN IN THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE. WHEN THEY WERE ASKED WHAT WAS HOLDING UP THE NEGOTIATIONS THEY REPLIED: "ASK THE THREE."

APR 24 1945

MD1208AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 24-(AP)-SOVIET FRONT DISPATCHES TOLD OF FIERCE STREET-BY-STREET FIGHTING IN BERLIN TODAY AS RUSSIAN FORCES BATTLED THEIR WAY DOGGEDLY TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE CITY UNDER HEAVY PROTECTIVE FIRE.

THE MAIN RUSSIAN FORCES WERE REPORTED MOVING DOWN FROM THE NORTHEAST THROUGH THE PRENZLAUER AND FRIEDRICHSHAIN SECTORS, BUT SMALLER STORM GROUPS WERE SAID TO BE MAKING PROGRESS ALONG LANDSBURG AND FRANKFURTER STRASSEN--ROUGHLY PARALLEL AVENUES WHICH LEAD DIRECTLY INTO THE HEART OF THE CAPITAL FROM THE EAST.

HEAVY FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED ALONG THE MULLER STRASSE ON THE NORTHWEST.

IN THE SOUTHWEST SECTION OF THE CITY RED ARMY TROOPS ALREADY HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE TEMPELHOF AREA, IN WHICH THE CAPITAL'S GREAT AIRPORT IS SITUATED.

THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED USING MORTARS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS TO BLAST A PATH FOR THEIR ADVANCING FORCES. ON EVERY AVENUE THEY HAD TO SMASH BARRICADES AND DESTROY MACHINEGUN AND SNIPER NESTS.

SOUTH OF BERLIN, MEANWHILE, IN THE FOREST COUNTRY EAST OF DESSAU AND LEIPZIG, THE PROSPECT OF A MEETING BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS PROMISED SOON TO BECOME AN ACTUALITY AS THE DISTANCE SEPARATING THEM DWINDLED RAPIDLY.

JP443AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN (BY GILMORE) X X X RAPIDLY.

DISPATCHES DID NOT SAY PRECISELY HOW FAR SOVIET ADVANCE UNITS WERE FROM THE HEART OF BERLIN, BUT IT APPEARED THEY WERE NOT FAR FROM THE FAMOUS TIERGARTEN AND UNTER DEN LINDEN, ESPECIALLY ON THE NORTHEAST.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE FIGHTING FROM MANY CONCRETE PILLBOXES AS WELL AS FROM BARRICADES CONSTRUCTED OF SANDBAGS, OVERTURNED TRUCKS AND BUSES AND RUBBLE FROM BOMBED BUILDINGS.

IN SOME PLACES FURNITURE AND STORE FURNISHINGS WERE DRAGGED FROM BLASTED BUILDINGS AND HEAPED IN THE STREETS TO PROVIDE BREASTWORKS, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

JP555AEW

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD RUSSIAN (BY GILMORE) X X THE RUSSIANS SAID.

A PRAVADA DISPATCH TOLD OF THE BANNERS OF THE STALINGRAD GUARDS DIVISIONS BEING PLANTED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN AS THE RED ARMY CLOSED IN ON THE ODER TOWARD A LINKUP WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE AREA OF DESSAU AND EAST OF LEIPZIG RUSSIAN BIG GUNS SHELLED THE ONLY RAILWAY LEFT BETWEEN THE CAPITAL, DRESDEN AND SOUTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT MUCH TRAFFIC WILL GET THROUGH FROM NOW ON BECAUSE SOVIET ARMORED COLUMNS ARE VERY CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY AT NUMEROUS POINTS AND HAVE SEVERED THE LAST REMAINING HIGHWAY THROUGH THE SLIM CORRIDOR.

IN ADDITION TO THE GUARDS BANNERS WHICH HAVE GONE UP IN BERLIN, PRAVDA SAID RUSSIAN GUARDSMEN WERE CARRYING RED FLAGS EVEN IN THE FRONT LINES OF THE BERLIN STREETS--CARRYING THEM LIKE RUNNERS IN A RELAY RACE, WHEN ONE FALLS ANOTHER DARTS FORWARD TAKES UP THE FLAG AND DASHES FORWARD WITH IT TO A NEWLY WON POSITION, THE NEWSPAPER SAID

DISPATCHES TOLD OF STUBBORN GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS AND FROM THE AIR WITH ROCKET-FIRING MESSERSCHMITTS AND BOMBERS FLYING 200 FEET OVER THE HEADS OF THE RUSSIANS.

FROM BUILDINGS IN THE CITY, MANY OF WHICH HAVE DEEP TRENCHES AROUND THEM, THE GERMANS ARE ENDEAVORING TO MAINTAIN CONTACT OVER FIELD RADIOS.

"MY COMMAND POINT IS SURROUNDED BY RUSSIANS AND I CAN'T SEE TO FIRE," ONE NAZI OFFICER WAS QUOTED BY PRAVDA AS SAYING. "ALL I CAN SEE IS FIRE AND SMOKE. WHAT MUST WE DO?"

ANOTHER FRONT LINE DISPATCH REPORTED GROUPS OF GERMANS MARCHED FORWARD WITH WHITE FLAGS ABOVE THEIR HEADS AND GRENADES HIDDEN BEHIND THEIR BACKS. THEY WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE ENEMY HAS POISONED WATER SUPPLIES, A CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

GERMAN PRISONERS WERE DESCRIBED AS "PALE AND STUNNED" FROM THE RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT. THEY MARCHED EASTWARD LIKE "ZOMBIES, EXPRESSIONLESS," A DISPATCH SAID.

N917AEW APR 24 1945

LISBON, PORTUGAL, APRIL 23-(AP)-HERMAN BARUCH, BROTHER OF BERNARD BARUCH AND AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL, SPENT THE WEEK-END AT OPORTO ON AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT.

N1125AEW

SYDNEY, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE STATEMENT OF FOREIGN MINISTER H.V. EVATT, WHO IS NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO, THAT AUSTRALIA WOULD SUPPORT CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR BASES IN THE MARSHALL, CAROLINE AND MARIANNA ISLANDS DREW FAVORABLE COMMENT IN THE AUSTRALIAN PRESS TODAY.

JJ1113AEW

JERUSALEM, APRIL 23--(AP)--A PRAYER SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION WAS READ BY MEI HAI UZIEL, CHIEF RABBI OF PALESTINE, AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE BIGGEST SYNAGOGUE

APR 24 1945

30-24-25093

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IN JERUSALEM TODAY.

L. C. PINKERTON, AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL OF PALESTINE, HIS STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY HERE JOINED REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS AND MANY OTHERS IN THE TRIBUTE TO MR. ROOSEVELT, WHICH WAS ARRANGED BY THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PALESTINE JEWRY AND THE CHIEF RABBINATE.

APR 24 1945

--GMK. 425PEW APRA 1901 (UNSIGNED)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 23--(AP)--A SOLEMN CEREMONY IN THE HEART OF THE HOLY LAND TODAY PAID HONOR TO ST. GEORGE, PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND.

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ACCORDING TO LEGEND, ST. GEORGE WAS A PALESTINE-BORN ROMAN OFFICER WHO TORE UP THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN EDICTS OF THE EMPEROR DICLETIAN AND ~~WAS HELPED THE PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS.~~ REFUSING IMPERIAL INDUCEMENTS TO ~~BECOME A CHRISTIAN,~~ HE WAS TORTURED AND BEHEADED APRIL 23, 303 A.D., AND BURIED AT LYDDA, IN CENTRAL PALESTINE.

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FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT GORT, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE AND THE TRANS JORDAN, LED A PILGRIMAGE OF BRITISH AIR FORCE AND NAVY OFFICERS AND MEN TO THE TOMB OF ST. GEORGE AT LYDDA. THERE HE HANDED A ST. GEORGE BANNER IN THE NAME OF THE BRITISH ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE TO ARCHIMANDRITE KYADOF, REPRESENTING ~~HIS BEATITUDE~~, THE GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCH, MONSIGNORE THIMOTHEUS, HEAD OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE WHICH GUARDS THIS SACRED PLACE.

APR 24 1945

--GMK. 540PEW APRA SECOND UNSIGNED 1909

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 24-(AP)-HITTING THE TOKYO AREA THE FIRST TIME SINCE A LARGE SCALE FIRE RAID ON THE ENEMY CAPITAL APRIL 16, A LARGE FORCE OF B-29S BOMBED THE HITACHI ENGINE PLANT FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS MORNING. OTHER PLANTS IN THE TACHIKAWA INDUSTRIAL AREA, JUST WEST OF TOKYO, ALSO WERE ATTACKED.

BETWEEN 100 AND 150 SUPERFORTRESSES PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID WHICH HIT ONLY 19 MILES WEST OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN TOKYO.

MAJ.GEN. CURTIS LEMAY REPORTED THE MARIANAS-BASED B-29S BOMBED VISUALLY IN GOOD WEATHER FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE.

THE HITACHI COMPANY'S TACHIKAWA PLANT IS ONE OF THE FEW AIRCRAFT ENGINE FACTORIES IN JAPANESE WHICH HAD NOT BEEN ATTACKED IN THE HARD HITTING SUPERFORTRESS CAMPAIGN TO KNOCK OUT THE EMPIRE'S AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

THE TOTAL ROOM AREA OF THE HITACHI-TACHIKAWA PLANT IS ABOUT 1,000,000 SQUARE FEET. THE IRREGULARLY SHAPED PLANT AREA MEASURES ROUNDLY ABOUT 2,000 FEET BY 2,000.

APR 24 1945

THE TACHIKAWA INDUSTRIAL AREA WAS HIT THE FIRST TIME APRIL IN A STRIKE AT THE TACHIKAWA AIRCRAFT CO. PLANT. IN THAT RAID, TECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED DAMAGE TO 505,080 SQUARE FEET, OR 79 PERCENT OF THE TACHIKAWA PLANT'S ROOF AREA.

A DOMEI (JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST SAID APPROXIMATELY 70 B-29S BOMBED AIRFIELDS, AIR INSTALLATIONS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR 30 MINUTESBEGINNING AT 8:50 A.M. (TOKYO TIME; 7:50 P.M., MONDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME.)

QD924PPW NM

APR 24 1945

ADD GUAM XX ICHEAZU

ONE OFFICER DECLRED THE DRIVE FOR SOUTHERN OKINAWA WAS "DAMN SLOW AND NOT CHEAP."

THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MARINES, WHO HAVE VIRTUALLY CLEANED OUT OPPOSITION ON THE NORTHERN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE 65-MILE LONG ISLAND, INVADED TAKA AND SESOKO ISLETS, OFF OKINAWA'S WEST SHORE, SUNDAY.

THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR FIRST MAJOR AIR ATTACK ON THE INVASION FLEET IN NEARLY A WEEK SUNDAY AND LOST 53 PLANES, INCLUDING FOUR SHOT DOWN IN A PRELIMINARY IGHT RAID.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND SAID IN AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT THE NIPPONESE ATTACK WAS FURIOUS BUT "QUICKLY QUENCHED." WARSHIP GUNS AND AMERICAN INTERCEPTORS ACCOUNTED FOR THE ENEMY LOSSES. ONE ENEMY PLANE ZOOMED AT A U.S. DESTROYER, HIT THE JACKSTAFF (SHORT BOW FLAG STAFF) AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA. ONE AMERICAN SEAMAN FELL OVERBOARD IN THE EXCITEMENT. HE WAS FISHED OUT BY HIS MATES.

HAUGLAND ALSO REPORTED THAT THE FIRST AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS, IN TROUBLE AFTER A RAID ON JAPAN FROM ITS MARIANAS BASE, HAD USED YONTAN AIR FIELD ON OKINAWA. B-29S HAD PREVIOUSLY MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS ON IWO JIMA. OKINAWA IS ONLY 325 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, APPROXIMATELY HALF THE DISTANCE OF IWO JIMA.

NIMITZ COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED 26 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS OF CARRIER PLANE STRIKES ALONG THE NORTHERN RYUKYU ISLANDS FROM APRIL 18 THROUGH APRIL 22. IWO JIMA-BASED ARMY P-51 FIGHTERS DESTROYED 47 NIPPONESE PLANES IN A RAID ON THE MAINLAND SUZUKA NAVAL AIR BASE SUNDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT 11,738 JAPANESE HAD BEEN KILLED AND 27 CAPTURED ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA. THIS DID NOT INCLUDE CASUALTIES IN THE NORTH OR ON OTHER ISLANDS OF THE TKINAWA GROUP. TENTH ARMY CASUALTIES ON OKINAWA, TABULATED WEDNESDAY, WERE 478 KILLED, 2,457 WOUNDED AND 260 MISSING.

GGXA144PCW

APR 24 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, APRIL 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SWIFT THURSTS OF EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS IN THE VISAYAS ISLANDS, CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, TODAY WON PERSONAL COMMENDATION FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF PACIFIC GROUND FORCES.

LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH, EXTENDED HIS COMMENDATION AS WELL, PRAISING ALL OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING THE AMERICAL, 40TH AND 41ST DIVISIONS FOR "COURAGE AND SPEED."

GEN. MACARTHUR SAID.

"THIS IS A MODEL OF WHAT A LIGHT BUT AGGRESSIVE COMMAND CAN ACCOMPLISH IN RAPID EXPLOITATION."

EICHELBERGER, WHO LED HIS MEN THROUGH 34 LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, EXPRESSED "SINCERE GRATIFICATION AT THE COURAGE, SPEED AND DETERMINATION DISPLAYED ON EVERY HAND IN THIS SERIES OF RAPID FIRE LANDINGS.

"THE ENEMY WAS GIVEN NO RESPITE AND HAS LOST HIS IDENTITY AS MAS AN ORGANIZED FORCE. HIS DESTRUCTION IS INEVITABLE."

PM4355APW

APR 24 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, APRIL 23-(AP)-THINGS WERE HAPPENING SO FAST AROUND HERE YESTERDAY THAT AN UNIDENTIFIED DESTROYER SEAMAN FELL OVERBOARD IN EXCITEMENT.

NIPPONESE FLIERS STARTED TO PUT THE HEAT ON FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FORCE SINCE LAST MONDAY, BUT THEIF FIRE WAS QUICKLY QUENCHED. HERE IS JUST ONE PHASE OF THE FIGHT IN WHICH 49 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DOWNED:

FIRST A JAPANESE DIVEBOMBER HEADED FOR A DESTROYER AND WAS KNOCKE DOWN. NEARBY PLANES TOOK A HAND AND DISPOSED OF TWO MORE BOMBERS WHILE A DESTROYER BLASTED STILL ANOTHER. ONE ENEMY PLANE ZOOMED AT THE SHIP, CAROMED OFF THE JACKSTAFF AND SPLASHED HARMLESSLY INTO THE WATER.

THEN EIGHT TWIN-ENGINED JAPANESE BOMBERS SWOOPED DOWN ON A VESSEL ONE OF THE PLANES WAS SET AFIRE AND ITS PILOT TRIED TO DIVE ON THE SHIP BUT IT MISSED WIDELY. ANOTHER JAPANESE PLANE DRONED TOWARD A DESTROYER AND WAS EXPLODED 25 FEET AWAY. THE FORCE OF THE BLAST

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THREW ONE OF THE DEAD JAPANESE CREWMEN ON THE SHIP'S DECK.

THE SEAMAN WHO FELL OVERBOARD? HIS MATES FETCHED HIM OUT OF THE WAVES SAFELY.

FJ610ACW

ADD OKINAWA XX PATROL

A SPOKESMAN FOR MAJ.GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, 24TH ARMY CORPS, SAID THE ONLY OTHER TIME HE HAD HEARD OF AN AIR STRIKE BEING CARRIED OUT SO CLOSE TO OUR OWN FORCES WAS AT ORMOC IN THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE.

JAPANESE HOLED UP IN CAVES ON A HILLSIDE STALLED PROGRESS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION SO A HOWITZER WAS SHEELED NTT PLACE 800 YARDS AWAY. THEN, WITH CONCRETE-PIERCING FUSES DEVELOPED ORIGINALLY FOR USE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, THE CAVE WAS SYSTEMATICALLY BLASTED.

ONE ARMY OFFICER COMMENTED DRILY THAT "WE KNOCKED DOWN A THIRD OF THE HILL AND I DOUBT IF ANY JAPS REMAIN THERE."

NA717APW

APR 24 1945

BY JAMES STREBIG (380)

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

WITH THE 20TH AIRFORCE IN THE MARIANAS, APRIL 23-(AP)-A SINGLE BOMBER COMMAND--THE 21ST--IS SET TO SLUG JAPAN WITH MORE DESTRUCTION THAN THE GIANT AMERICAN EIGHTH AIRFORCE IN EUROPE EVER THREW AT THE NAZIS.

THE COMBINED STRIKING POWER OF BOTH COMMANDS OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE THIS YEAR MAY EXCEED IN EFFECTIVE EFFORT THE ENTIRE OUTPUT OF ARMY AIR FORCES IN 1944.

THAT NOT ONLY SUMMARIZES THE SAD STORY WRITTEN FOR JAPANESE LEADERS BUT IT ALSO SUGGESTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PACIFIC AIRWAR IN WHICH TIME AND DISTANCE CAUSE MORE CONCERN THAN THE ENEMY.

GEN. H.H. ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE, REPORTED THE ENTIRE ARMY AIR FORCES DROPPED 1,082,818 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE ENEMY LAST YEAR. THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND IS WORKING ON A 600,000 TON ANNUAL RATE AND ITS SISTER COMMAND--THE 20TH WHICH BEGAN B-29 OPERATIONS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER LAST SUMMER--IS NOT LIKELY TO BE OUTDONE EASILY.

BOTH COMMANDS HAVE BEEN EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED GOALS, WHICH IS ONE REASON FOR SOME UNUSUAL SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES.

THE JAPANESE RIGHTFULLY REGARD SUPERFORTS AS THE MOST FEARFUL WEAPON THEY HAVE ENCOUNTERED. A ROUGH COMPARISON OF THE B-29S WITH THE B-24 LIBERATORS AND B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES SHOWS THE SOUNDNESS OF THE JAPANESE EVALUATION AND EXPLAINS THE VASTLY SUPERIOR EFFORT OF THE 21ST COMMAND OVER THE 8TH AIR FORCE.

SUPERFORTS ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE WEIGHT OF HEAVY BOMBERS, CARRY TWO AND A HALF TIMES AS MUCH FUEL, FLY TWICE AS FAR, AND CARRY THREE AND A HALF TIMES THE BOMB LOAD. ADDITIONALLY, SUPERFORTRESSES FLY MORE THAN TWICE THE NUMBER OF HOURS MONTHLY COMPARED TO EUROPEAN OPERATIONS AND BOMBING ACCURACY LATELY HAS BEEN CONSIDERED HIGHER.

GREATER UTILIZATION--RUNNING 75 TO 80 PER CENT COMPARED TO 40 TO 45 PER CENT IN EUROPE--IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY EFFORTS.

THE MAJOR PROBLEM IN CONTINUING THE UPSWING OF B-29'S OPERATIONS IS NOT PLANES AND TRAINED CREWS, OF WHICH PLENTY ARE WAITING IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT RATHER SUPPLY AND MAINTAINING THOSE PLANES FOR WHICH WESTERN PACIFIC REAL ESTATE IS ALREADY AVAILABLE.

A STRIKING FORCE WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO FLY FARTHER AND DROP MORE BOMBS THAN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE MUST HAVE MORE FUEL, BOMBS AND A THOUSAND OTHER ITEMS

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30-24-25095

BY JAMES STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR (140)
WITH THE 20TH AIRFORCE IN THE MARIANAS,APRIL 23-(AP)-IF THE 20TH AIRFORCE FOLLOWS THE ORGANIZATIONAL TREND OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SUPERFORTRESSES EVENTUALLY WILL HAVE FIGHTER PLANES AS STABLEMATES.

THE 20TH WAS ESTABLISHED WITH THE B-29S AS ITS SOLE WEAPON FOR SEVERAL REASONS:

FIGHTERS ARE UNABLE TO APPROACH ITS TREMENDOUS RANGE, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT ALTITUDES AND SPEED ATTAINED BY SUPERFORTRESSES OBVIATED THE NEED FOR ESCORTS, AND THE SUPPLY PROBLEM FOR ONE AIRPLANE WAS MORE THAN ENOUGH UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES AT THAT TIME.

THIS ATTITUDE HAS BEEN ALTERED CONSIDERABLY BY EXPERIENCE. ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE THE B-29'S WORST NUISANCE, DISTANCES TO TARGETS WERE SHORTENED, AND THE SUPPLY PROBLEM WAS VASTLY IMPROVED.

IT NOW APPEARS POSSIBLE THAT THE 20TH MAY BE ESTABLISHED AS A FULLY-INTEGRATED AIRFORCE SUCH AS WAS DONE IN EUROPE WITH THE 8TH AIRFORCE. IF THE JOIN-UP CALL IS ISSUED IT MAY GO TO THE P-51 MUSTANGS.

JW844PCW

A141FX
BY STAFF SGT. RAY FITZPATRICK, WATERBURY, CONN., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT; DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OKINAWA, APRIL 23-(AP)-MARINES IN NORTHERN OKINAWA FIND GRIM POETIC JUSTICE AS THEY READ THIS TRANSLATED INSCRIPTION ON A FIVE-FOOT JAPANESE MONUMENT AT ONNA VILLAGE:

"ERECTED 10 NOVEMBER, 1928, THE DAY OF THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT."

NOV.10 IS A HALLOWED DATE FOR MARINES--ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THEIR CROPS IN 1775.

THE INSCRIPTION ADDED "WAVES MAY CEASE BEATING ON THE BE CH AND THE WIND MAY CEASE TO BLOW, BUT THIS HAVEN-SENT AUGUST PERSON SHALL RULE THIS LAND FOREVERMORE."

QD802PPW NM

APR 24 1945

WITH OKINAWA
BY VERN HAUGLAND
ABOARD AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT OFF OKINAWA (DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS CONVERTED TROOP VESSEL, ONCE A LUXURY LINER ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN RUN, IS GETTING MANY OF THE CASUALTIES OFF AMERICAN SHIPS THAT HAVE BEEN HIT BY JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES.

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"SINCE WE CARRY TROOPS ON OPERATIONS WE ARE NOT A REGULAR HOSPITAL SHIP" SAID LT.CMDR.JAMES C.CAREY, OF (250 N.OTTAWA ST.) JOLIET, ILL.

MANY OF THE CASUALTIES BROUGHT ABOARD ARE BURN CASES, DR. CAREY SAID.

"WE HAVE ONE MAN WITH 80 PER CENT OF HIS BODY SURFACE BURNED. HE HAS BEEN IMPROVING SLOWLY FOR A WEEK, AND THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT HE MAY PULL THROUGH.

"ANOTHER HAS 60 PER CENT OF HIS BODY BURNED. NOT SO LONG AGO WE THOUGHT A MAN COULDN'T LIVE WITH MORE THAN 35 PER CENT OF HIS SKIN SURFACE BURNED.

"THREE THINGS ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR SUCCESS--WHOLE BLOOD, PLASMA AND PENICILLIN. AND THEN, OF COURSE, THERE'S THE SPLENDID 24-HOUR JOB OUR HOSPITALS CORPSMEN ARE DOING."

OTHER DOCTORS ON THE SHIP INCLUDE CMDR.EUGENE H.MOYLE OF (3 MARK LANE) MT.VERNON, N.Y., FORMERLY OF (720 PARK AVE.) NEW NEW YORK CITY AND LT.CMDR.L.CURTIS FOYE, OF ARLINGTON, MASS.

"WE WOULDN'T HAVE NEARLY SO MANY BURN CASES, NOR SUCH SERIOUS ONES, IF THE MEN ON THE SHIPS WERE MORE CAREFUL ABOUT USING FLASHBURN PROTECTIVE VREAM, AND WEARING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING," SAID DR.CAREY. "AND THEY ARE GETTING TO BE MORE CAREFUL.

"YOU ONLY HAVE TO SEE ONE SHIP GET HIT TO LEARN WHAT THOSE SEARING FLAMES CAN DO."

AMONG THE PATIENTS BROUGHT ABOARD RECENTLY WAS A JAPANESE PILOT WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN. HE WAS PLEADING WEAKLY FOR MERCY AND HE GOT IT--MERCY AND GOOD MEDICAL CARE. HE WAS REMOVED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. HOWEVER, TO A PRISONER-OF-WAR SHIP.

GG822PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND
ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 23 (AP)-LT.HARRY SMITH, ARGENTINE-BORN SKIPPER OF A UNIT IN VICE ADM. R.K.TURNER'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, CLAIMED TODAY HIS SHIP HAD SET A RECORD FOR ITS CLASS FOR JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED IN ONE ENGAGEMENT --SEVEN.

SMITH, FORMER NEWSPAPER REPORTER WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT (111 WHITE PARK ROAD) ITHICA, N.Y., IS THE SON OF WILL SMITH, PROMINENT BUENOS AIRES IMPORTER. HE RECEIVED HIS FULL LIEUTENANT'S BARS TODAY.

THE ACTION OCCURRED APRIL 12 NEAR OKINAWA WHEN HIS 160-FOOT VESSEL WAS LESS THAN 300 MILES FROM JAPAN.

SUDDENLY EIGHT JAP PLANES CAME AT THE CRAFT. SIX WERE SHOT DOWN AND ONE CAROMED OFF THE SHIP.

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"I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THE EIGHTH PLANE," SAID SMITH. "WE WERE LUCKY TO GET OFF WITH ONLY TWO KILLED AND TWO BURNED.

"THE SECOND PLANE CAUSED A FIRE SO COXSWAIN FRANK CASLOA OF NEW YORK CITY RUSHED DOWN TO PUT IT OUT WITH CARBON DIOXIDE. THIRTEEN MEN WERE IN LINE PASSING EXTINGUISHERS DOWN TO HIM."

GG VX333PCW

BY T/SGT. BILL GOODRICH
(MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-A BIG, RIGHT-HANDED PITCHER WHO USE TO TOSS THEM IN THE NORMALLY ECCENTRIC SURROUNDINGS OF BASEBALL'S MAELSTROM----EBBETS FIELD IN BROOKLYN---IS PITCHING FOR A NAVY TEAM HERE.

HUGH CASEY, ONCE OF BASEBALL'S BEST HURLERS AND NOW IN HIS THIRD YEAR WEARING NAVY BLUE, WOULD LIKE TO BE BACK WITH THE DODGERS.

QUESTIONED RECENTLY AFTER HE HAD SHUT OUT A MARINE RAIDER NINE, 2 TO 0, THE 32-YEAR-OLD CASEY SAID HE INTENDS RETURNING TO THE BIG LEAGUES IF HE ISN'T TOO OLD WHEN THE JAPS ARE LICKED.

CASEY IS IN EXCELLENT SHAPE, SAY THE SAILORS WHO SEE HIM PLAY FAIRLY REGULARLY, AND PROBABLY COULD "STEP NINE INNINGS OF MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ANY TIME" AS HE CONTENDS.

THE EX-DODGER, WHO ONCE LOST A WORLD SERIES GAME WHEN ONE OF HIS PITCHES ESCAPED FROM CATCHER MICKEY OWEN AND THUS ENABLED THE NEW YORK YANKEES TO STAGE A RALLY, NOW PITCHES AND ASSISTS IN MANAGING A NAVY BASE HOSPITAL TEAM.

HE SAYS THAT THE COMPETITION IN HIS PRESENT LEAGUE IS FAST AND IS GETTING BETTER ALL THE TIME. MANY BIG LEAGUERS PLAY WITH THE VARIOUS CLUBS HE FACES.

INCLUDED AMONG THESE ARE A COUPLE OF CASEY'S OLD TEAMMATES---CLETUS (BOOTS) POFFENBERGER AND BILLY HERMAN.

POFFENBERGER, A MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, RECENTLY REPORTED TO A MARINE RAIDER NINE FOLLOWING SERVICE ON GUAM. HERMAN, A SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, IS THE PLAYER-MANAGER OF ANOTHER NAVY SQUAD. CASEY IS A NAVY CHIEF SPECIALIST.

DA230PEW

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OKINAWA, APRIL 23-(AP)-AMERICAN INVADERS OF OKINAWA SAW THEIR FIRST MOVIE ASHORE THE OTHER NIGHT. IT WAS "WILSON", RELEASED THROUGH THEOKINAWA OVERSEAS MOTION PICTURE SERVICE EXCHANGE, OPERATED BY LT.COL.JOHN T.CARLTON, FORMER ATLANTA, GA., NEWSPAPERMAN.

THE PICTURE WAS SHOWN AT THE CAMP OF THE 383RD REGIMENT'S SECOND BATTALION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.AUSTIN THORSON OF MADISON, WIS. A NUMBER OF OKINAWANS VIEWED THE PICTURE FROM A HILLSIDE VANTAGE POINT.

AIR RAID ALARMS CAUSED EIGHT SHORT INTERRUPTIONS BUT THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 96TH DIVISION OUTFIT WERE GENERALLY PLEASED WITH THE PICTURE. "IT'S THE BEST I'VE SEEN HERE, ANYWAY," DECLARED SGT.GEORGE MISARIS OF DETROIT, MICH.

VX330PCW

CAPT.ROGER M.CORDRAY OF (1564 RICHMOND AVE.) COLUMBUS,OHIO, IS COMMANDER OF THE PLANES.

FIGHTER PLANES ARE OPERATING FROM YONTAN.

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FJ509ACW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 23-(AP)-AN AMERICAN PASSENGER AIRPLANE THAT IS THE LARGEST EVER SEEN IN SANTIAGO ARRIVED UNEXPECTEDLY AT THE LOCAL AIRPORT SATURDAY.

THE PLANE, WITH A CAPACITY OF 42 PERSONS AND WITH COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING BEDS, WAS MANNED BY A U.S. ARMY CREW.

IT WAS SAID TO BE ON A GOODWILL MISSION AND SCHEDULED TO FLY TO BUENOS AIRES WEDNESDAY.

MK9PEW

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION, HOWEVER, THAT THE PLANE MIGHT BE INTENDED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ARGENTINE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IF ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED FOR ARGENTINA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS PARLEY.

MK916PEW

BY E.L.ALMEN

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, APRIL 23-(AP)-STRIKING SIMULTANEOUSLY IN VARIOUS CITIES, FEDERAL POLICE ARRESTED SCORES OF PERSONS OVER THE WEEK-END IN A MOVE TO CHOKE OFF GROWING OPPOSITION AND PREVENT DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH MIGHT THREATEN THE PRESENT REGIME.

AMONG THOSE ARRESTED WERE GEN. ARTURO RAWSON, WHO HELD THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENCY BRIEFLY IN 1943, AND SEVERAL FORMER CABINET MINISTERS AND HIGH-RANKING ARMY OFFICERS.

THE PRESS INFORMATION SUB-SECRETARIAT TONIGHT ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE DECLARING THOSE ARRESTED BELONG TO GROUPS ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AND ATTEMPTS TO SABOTAGE THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES BY CREATING CONFUSION IN THE PUBLIC MIND OVER MEASURES TO AID THE WAR EFFORT.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE DEGREE OF GUILT OF THOSE ARRESTED WOULD BE DETERMINED AND PROPER PENALTIES IMPOSED.

A HASTILY X X X THIRD GRAF.

MD1147PEW

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A HASTILY-IMPOSED CENSORSHIP PREVENTED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FROM REPORTING THE NEWS UNTIL TONIGHT. THE GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED THE CORRESPONDENTS YESTERDAY THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO REPORT ANY ARRESTS OR DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPECTED FALL OF BERLIN.

THE RETIRED GENERAL RAWSON, WHO WAS PRESIDENT FOR TWO DAYS AFTER THE 1943 REVOLUTIONARY COUP, WAS ARRESTED SATURDAY NIGHT BY DETECTIVES WHO THEN SPENT TWO HOURS SEARCHING HIS APARTMENT.

MRS. RAWSON SAID SHE FOLLOWED THE DETECTIVES TO THE FEDERAL PRISON BUT WAS TOLD BY PRISON OFFICIALS TODAY THAT HER HUSBAND WAS NOT THERE. SHE SAID POLICE DID NOT SAY WHY RAWSON WAS ARRESTED.

REPORTS, LACKING CONFIRMATION, SAID ALL OF THE ARRESTS WERE ORDERED TO PREVENT OPPOSITION FORCES FROM USING THE FALL OF BERLIN AS AN EXCUSE FOR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE FARRELL REGIME. IT WAS REPORTED THAT 70 PERSONS HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, INCLUDING TWO ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERMEN. ALL THE PRISONERS WERE CONSIDERED FRIENDLY TO GROUPS OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER FORMER PRESIDENT, GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ, VOLUNTARILY APPEARED AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND AFTER BRIEF QUESTIONING WAS PERMITTED TO LEAVE.

JORGE SANTAMARINA, FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE DURING THE RAMIREZ REGIME AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE BANCO DE LA NACION, WAS PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST.

OTHERS DETAINED INCLUDED ADMIRAL BENITO BUEYRO, FORMER NAVY MINISTER IN THE RAMIREZ ADMINISTRATION; GEN. BENJAMIN MENEDEZ, LISTED AS A FORMER LEADER OF NATIONAL ELEMENTS IN THE ARMY; GEN. JUAN TONAZZI, FORMER MINISTER OF WAR IN THE JUSTO ADMINISTRATION; GEN. ALBERTO GUGLIELMONI, FORMER FEDERAL INTERVENTOR OF CORDOBA PROVINCE DURING THE RAMIREZ ADMINISTRATION.

JULIO NOBLE, A SOCIALLY PROMINENT FORMER DEPUTY AND LEADER OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY; GEN. ADOLFO ESPINDOLA, A PROMINENT ARMY FIGURE DURING THE JUSTO REGIME; GEN. RUDOLFO CRESPO; ALEJANDRO CEBALLOS, A PROMINENT SURGEON; JUAN CARLOS PALACIOS, A NEPHEW OF FORMER DEPUTY ALFREDO PALACIOS WHO PRESENTLY IS A SELF-EXILE IN URUGUAY.

SOME OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THE ARRESTS FOLLOWED DEPARTURE OF AN AMERICAN GOOD WILL MISSION HEADED BY AVRA WARREN, STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

MD1139PEW

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MEXICO CITY,APRIL 23 (AP)-NEWSBOYS AND MANY STREET NEWS STAND DEALERS TODAY REFUSED TO SELL NOVEDADES, ONE OF MEXICO CITY'S THREE LARGE MORNING PAPERS, BECAUSE NOVEDADES FAILED TO CONCEDE ALL DEMANDS OF THE VENDORS' ORGANIZATION.

THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AS USUAL AND MADE DELIVERIES TO HOMES AND TO ITS MANY DISTRICT AGENTS.

DETAILS OF THE LABOR DISPUTE WERE NOT GIVEN. NOVEDADES SAID THE DEMANDS WERE "ANTI-COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES AND CONCESSIONS."

GM11ACW NM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, APRIL 23-(AP)-GEN. ARTURO RAWSON, WHO YIELDED THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENCY TO GEN. EDELMIRO FARRELL AFTER ONE DAY IN OFFICE DURING THE 1943 COUP D'ETAT, HAS BEEN ARRESTED WITH MORE THAN 70 OTHER PERSONS IN ARGENTINA, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, WHICH FORBADE SENDING THE NEWS YESTERDAY FROM BUENOS AIRES, ORDERED THE ARRESTS IN A SERIES OF RAIDS IN THE CAPITAL, CORDOBA, MENDOZA AND ROSARIO FRIDAY SHORTLY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF AN AMERICAN GOOD WILL MISSION HEADED BY AVRA WARREN, STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEWSPAPERMEN ARRESTED INCLUDED LEANDRO SAPORITI, DIRECTOR OF THE ARGENTINE NEWS AGENCY; JOSE ARRIETA, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, AND JULIO NOBLE, EDITORIAL WRITER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC DAILY LA NACION.

BESIDES RAWSON, WHO IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNDER WATCH BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERALS ANGEL ESPINDOLA AND JUAN TONAZZI WERE REPORTED UNDER ARREST ON A WARSHIP AND OTHER ARMY MEN AT CAMPO DE MAYO.

ARGENTINE EXILES SAID THEY ATTRIBUTED THE ARRESTS TO FEAR OF A POPULAR UPSURGE UPON THE FALL OF BERLIN.

Z1031PEW

30-24-25097

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VAAMEXICO CITY, APRIL 23-(AP)-A LEADING MEXICO CITY HOTEL MADE RESERVATIONS OF ROOMS LAST WEEK FOR LEOPOLD STOKOWSKY AND WIFE.

THE RESERVATIONS WERE MADE WITHOUT SPECIFICATION OF THE DATE OF STOKOWSKY'S ARRIVAL AND ARE STILL PENDING.

THE HOTEL MANAGEMENT SAID IT EXPECTED THE STOKOWSKYS WOULD OCCUPY THEIR SUITE SOON.

CD/MW1026PCW NM

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 23-(AP)-- WAR MINISTER JUAN PERON ISSUED A FORMAL STATEMENT TODAY DECLARING THAT HE HAD NO ASPIRATION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF ARGENTINA AND THAT HE WOULD OPPOSE ALL EFFORTS TO BOOM HIM AS A CANDIDATE.

PERON, WHO ALSO IS VICE PRESIDENT, SAID HE HAD ISSUED THE STATEMENT TO QUASH RUMORS THAT HE ASPIRED TO THE OFFICE NOW HELD BY PRESIDENT ELDELMIRO FARRELL.

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HE DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD WORK FOR FREE ELECTIONS THAT WOULD EXPRESS THE DESIRE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE.

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AQ BAIRES 10215--JA-- 343A

HAVANA, CUBA, APRIL 23--(AP)--THOUSANDS OF CUBANS ENJOYED A SHORT-LIVED BUT NOISY CELEBRATION TODAY WHEN A CUBAN RADIO NETWORK OPERATOR, MISTAKING THE WORD "SURROUNDED" FOR "SURRENDERED," FLASHED THE ERRONEOUS NEWS THAT BERLIN HAD FALLEN.

(THERE IS NO CONFIRMATION EVEN OF THE REPORT THAT THE CITY IS ENTIRELY SURROUNDED.)

WITHIN A MINUTE OR TWO, HUNDREDS OF HAPPY HAVANANS WERE STREAMING COBBLESTONE STREETS SHOUTING AND WAVING FLAGS. LONG-HOARDED FIRECRACKERS WERE SPENT IN NOISY DEMONSTRATIONS.

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AS THE RADIO NETWORK--ONE OF CUBA'S LARGEST--PLAYED NATIONAL ANTHEMS, MOST LATE NEWSPAPER EDITIONS CARRIED STREAMERS TELLING THE EXCITED POPULACE NO OFFICIAL OR AUTHORIZED CONFIRMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM SANTIAGO, AT THE OTHER END OF THE ISLAND, CAME REPORTS OF "INTENSE JUBILATION" AND OFFICIALS PLANS FOR A CIVIC AND MILITARY CELEBRATION TOMORROW MORNING. FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WERE DISPLAYED ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE CELEBRATION SUBSIDED GRADUALLY. THE NEWSPAPERS EMPHASIZED THAT THE FALL OF BERLIN WOULD NOT MEAN THE END OF THE WAR.

THE UNHAPPY RADIO OPERATOR, WHO HAD BEEN MONITORING A BROADCAST

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FROM EUROPE, CONCEDED THE PROBABILITY OF ERROR UPON COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL NEWS DISPATCHES. QUICKLY THE NETWORK ASKED ITS [redacted] LISTENERS TO "KEEP CALM AND COOL."

GUATEMALA, April 23--(AP)--Nearly all of a force of 300 well-armed revolutionaries who swarmed down out of the Honduras' Espiritu Santo mountains a little more than a week ago and sacked the village of Copen were killed by government troops rushed in to put down the revolt, reliable sources said today.

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About 700 government troops were rushed to Copen from Florida, Macuelizo and Tegucigalpa and caught the rebels in a heavy cross-fire. What was left of the revolutionary force fled and were said to be in the Espiritu Santo mountains.

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jones 11006 1625p

TORONTO, APRIL 23--(AP)--TWO [redacted] GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM FROM THE HURKETT, ONT., PRISON CAMP NEAR PORT ARTHUR WERE SUBJECTS OF AN INTENSIVE POLICE SEARCH TODAY.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE REPORTED THEIR ESCAPE SATURDAY, AND SAID THE MEN WERE CLAD IN PRISONER-OF-WAR WORKING CLOTHES.

THEY ARE ERNST [redacted] BAISH, 32, A POWERFULLY BUILT MAN WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH WELL, AND WERNER LUDWIG, 28, A HUSKY MAN WITH UNUSUALLY LARGE HANDS AND SMALL, EVEN TEETH.

BAISH IS FIVE FEET, 11 INCHES TALL, 154 POUNDS, WITH BROWN HAIR, HAZEL EYES, SQUARE CHIN, STRAIGHT NOSE AND FAIR [redacted] COMPLECTION. LUDWIG IS FIVE FEET, EIGHT INCHES TALL, 172 POUNDS, WITH BROWN HAIR, ROUND CHIN, LONG STRAIGHT NOSE AND "FRESH" [redacted] COMPLECTION.

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--FK. 522PEW CP-74.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24--(AP)-- GEN. DE GAULLE, DURING A VISIT TO BORDEAUX YESTERDAY, DECLARED THAT THE TASK OF CLEANING UP GERMAN NESTS OF RESISTANCE ON THE FRENCH ATLANTIC COAST IS "FAR FROM FINISHED," THE PARIS DOMESTIC RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID DE GAULLE REVIEWED FRENCH TROOPS WHICH HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN CLEARING THE GERMANS FROM THE GIRONDE ESTUARY AND DEPARTED LAST NIGHT BY PLANE FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION.

OWI-JA- 522A

30-24-25099

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO REPORTED THAT "ABOUT 100" MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES WITH AN ESCORT OF ABOUT 30 "CARRIER-BASED GRUMMANS" RAIDED KYUSHU AND OTHER AREAS FOR THREE HOURS TUESDAY MORNING STARTING AT 6 A.M. (5 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME). KYUSHU IS JAPAN'S SOUTHERNMOST MAINLAND ISLAND.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23--THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD MASSED 1,000 AIRCRAFT FOR THE DEFENSE OF BERLIN AND THAT SOVIET PILOTS SHOT DOWN 411 IN AIR COMBAT DURING THE PAST FOUR DAYS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY BLUE NETWORK MONITORS.

WD1231PEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 23--BANJALUKA, AN IMPORTANT GERMAN BASE IN NORTHWESTERN BOSNIA, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY YUGOSLAV TROOPS, THE NEW YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH SERVICE REPORTED TODAY.

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WIRELESS DISPATCH, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID CAPTURE OF THE CITY HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED BY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY.

N846AEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY, QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM LONDON, SAID TODAY THAT MARSHAL STALIN'S SON, JACOB DSHUGASHVILI, AND THE POLISH GEN.BOR (TADEUS KOMOROWSKI) HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS AS HOSTAGES INTO THE NAZI REDOUBT NEAR BERCHTESGADEN. STALIN'S SON WAS CAPTURED IN 1941. GEN. BOR LED THE UNSUCCESSFUL WARSAW UPRISING LAST AUGUST.

WD1243PEW

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BY FRANCIS M. LEMAY

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23-(AP)-HENRY A. WALLACE GOT A STORMY RECEPTION FROM REPUBLICANS ON THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TODAY WHEN HE BACKED TARIFF-CUTTING LEGISLATION AS A STEP TOWARD PEACE AND 60,000,000 JOBS.

THE COMMERCE SECRETARY, EX-VICE PRESIDENT AND FORMER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, EXCHANGED FREQUENT VERBAL SHOTS WITH REP. KNUTSON OF MINNESOTA, RANKING COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN, WHO SOUGHT TO INQUIRE INTO WALLACE'S GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

EARLY DAYS OF THE NEW DEAL WERE REEXPLORED IN THE EXCHANGES, WITH THE REPUBLICANS DWELLING ON THE "KILLING OF LITTLE PIGS" AND THE "PLOWING UNDER OF EVERY THIRD ROW."

IN RESPONSE TO KNUTSON WALLACE VIGOROUSLY DENIED HE EVER HELD A "PHILOSOPHY OF SCARCITY," SAID THE "THIRD ROW" SLOGAN WAS BEGUN BY THE REPUBLICANS, AND DECLARED THAT CONTINUATION AND BROADENING OF THE NATION'S RECIPROCAL TRADE PROGRAM IS NECESSARY TO AN ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE.

HE SAID RECIPROCAL TRADING "COMBATS ISOLATIONIST TENDENCIES."

COMMITTEE REPUBLICANS HAVE FORMED A SOLID LINE AGAINST THE BILL UNDER DISCUSSION, WHICH WOULD GRANT THE ADMINISTRATION NEW AUTHORITY TO TRIM DUTIES IN AN EXTENSION OF THE LAW PERMITTING RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE AUDIENCE IN THE PACKED COMMITTEE ROOM ONCE BURST INTO APPLAUSE WHEN REP.EBERHART (D-PA) PROTESTED KNUTSON'S ATTITUDE TOWARD WALLACE.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBER ASKED "ISN'T LOWERING THE TARIFF THE SAME AS LOWERING IMMIGRATION BARS?"

"THAT QUESTION IS TOO COMPLICATED TO ANSWER," WALLACE RESPONDED.

"THEN I'LL ASK ANOTHER WITNESS WITH ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE," KNUTSON RETORTED.

EBERHARTER SHOUTED "WE WANT TO SHOW RESPECT TO THE WITNESS," AND THE AUDIENCE APPLAUDED. KNUTSON'S REMARK WAS STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD ON HIS OWN MOTION.

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EARLIER, WHEN WALLACE CONTENDED THAT THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS HELPED TO PROMOTE PEACE, KNUTSON SAID "WE'VE GOT THE GREATEST WAR WE EVER HAD," AND TOLD THE SECRETARY: "I WISH I COULD BE AS NAIVE AS YOU. I ENVY YOUR NAIVENESS."

"I PITY YOURS, WALLACE SNAPPED BACK.

"YOU PITY ANYONE WHO BELIEVES IN OUR CONSTITUTION," SAID KNUTSON.

WHEN KNUTSON ASKED WHETHER WALLACE BELIEVED IN DESTROYING "INEFFICIENT INDUSTRIES" IN THE UNITED STATES, TO OPEN THE WAY FOR IMPORTS, WALLACE GRINNED AND ANSWERED: "I'M NOT BEATING MY WIFE ANYMORE."

"THAT REALLY SHOULD GO INTO THE SOCIETY COLUMN," KNUTSON SAID, ENDING THE TIFT.

WALLACE SAID THE KILLING OF PIGS AND PLOWING UP OF COTTON IN THE DEALY DAYS OF THE NEW DEAL "WAS A DRASTIC METHOD TO CURE A DESPERATE SITUATION." HE ARGUED THAT IT ACCOMPLISHED ITS PURPOSE AT THE TIME.

"INDUSTRY HAS HELD TO A PHILOSOPHY OF SCARCITY," WALLACE SAID. "INDUSTRY PLOWED OUT ONE-HALF OF ITS WORKERS IN 1932. FARMERS ADOPTED IT ONLY MINUTELY AS A MATTER OF NECESSITY."

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TURNING TO POSTWAR JOBS, THE SECRETARY SAID:

"I BELIEVE THAT THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM CAN MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ATTAINMENT OF OUR PRINCIPAL POSTWAR OBJECTIVE - FULL PRODUCTION EMPLOYMENT OR ABOUT 60,000,000 JOBS."

HE CONCLUDED HIS FORMAL STATEMENT:

"WE HAVE AGAIN COME TO THE FORK IN THE ROAD.

"ONE ROAD, THE ONE I HOPE THE CONGRESS WILL CHOOSE, LEADS TO THE REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS, AN EXPANDING FOREIGN TRADE, SUSTAINED PRODUCTION, MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT, AND INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL; THE OTHER LEADS TO TARIFF WALLS, DISCRIMINATION, ECONOMIC ISOLATION, GOVERNMENT TRADING, ECONOMIC WARFARE AND INTERNATIONAL MISUNDERSTANDING."

MN/AB507PEW

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SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23 (AP)-JAPAN ANNOUNCED TODAY--IN ADVANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO--THAT HER SATELLITE AND PUPPET COUNTRIES ALREADY HAD PROJECTED A PEACE AND PROSPERITY ORGANIZATION AT A GREATER EAST ASIA CONFERENCE IN TOKYO.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES, BROADCAST BY TOKYO AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID ENVOYS FROM MANCHURIA, CHINA, THAILAND, BURMA AND THE PHILIPPINES ACTED TO ESTABLISH A "SECURITY SYSTEM" AND "CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE."

THE GREATER EAST ASIA CONFERENCE--OBVIOUSLY A JAPANESE PROPAGANDA MOVE TO STEAL AN IMITATIVE MARCH ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE--WAS NOT ANNOUNCED TO THE WORLD UNTIL TODAY, WHEN IT ASSERTEDLY COMPLETED ITS BUSINESS.

THE GEA CONFERENCE ENVOYS, DOMEI ASSERTED, REPLEDGED ALLEGIANCE TO JAPAN'S "STRUGGLE" TO "EMANCIPATE" ASIA FROM "ANGLO-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM" AND ESTABLISH THE "SECURITY SYSTEM" OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE.

JW820PCW

OTTAWA, APRIL 23-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ARE INTERESTED IN THE POSSIBILITIES OF ESTABLISHING BRANCH FACTORIES AND OTHERWISE EXPANDING NORTH OF THE BORDER AND INQUIRIES FOR INFORMATION HAVE BEEN MADE IN INCREASING NUMBERS.

BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS AND A DEGREE OF UNCERTAINTY OVER POSTWAR TARIFF AND TAXATION POLICIES THE NUMBER OF MOVES ACTUALLY DECIDED UPON IS DESCRIBED AS SMALL BUT OFFICIALS IN TOUCH WITH THE SITUATION EXPECT A CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT NORTHWARD AS SOON AS

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CONDITIONS ARE SUITABLE.
INTEREST IN CANADA AS A LOCATION FOR NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IS BEING SHOWN PARTICULARLY BY MANUFACTURERS OF HEAVY MACHINERY SUCH AS THAT USED IN MINING AND LUMBER OPERATIONS AND IN CERTAIN FACTORIES.
THIS INTEREST IS SAID TO SPRING IN PART FROM THE INCREASED INDUSTRIALIZATION OF CANADA DURING THE WAR. THE CANADIAN MARKET FOR SUCH PRODUCTS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE GROWN AND SOME FIRMS SEE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES IN THE SITUATION ARE SAID TO INCLUDE THE PREVAILING EXCHANGE POSITION. AN INVESTMENT OF 90 CENTS IN UNITED STATES FUNDS IN CANADA MEANS $1 IN CANADIAN FUNDS AND, BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICE LEVELS, A CANADIAN DOLLAR ACTUALLY BUYS MORE THAN 90 CENTS DOES IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE CLOSE INTEGRATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WAR EFFORT OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES WITH CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS PRODUCING COMPONENTS FOR UNITED STATES PRODUCTS, AND VICE VERSA, IS ALSO BELIEVED TO HAVE MADE MANY AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS AWARE OF CANADA FOR THE FIRST TIME.
QQ1006AEW

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THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY CONTINUES DRIVE EAST ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO TOWARD DAVAO. SIXTH ARMY TAKES HIGH POINTS ON FRINGE OF BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON.
RYUKYUS: TWO ISLETS OFFSHORE FROM OKINAWA INVADED. TENTH ARMY CHECKED ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT.
--DASH--
ARMY AND MARINE CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
24TH DIVISION PUSHES EIGHT MILES TOWARD DAVAO, MINDANAO.
33RD DIVISION TAKES HIGH GROUND AT BAGUIO.
25TH DIVISION SEIZES ELEVATION NEAR BALETE PASS, LUZON.
96TH, 27TH AND 7TH DIVISIONS STATIC ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS INVADES TAKA AND SESOKO ISLETS OFF OKINAWA.
PM318APW NM

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THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT (MON)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (220)
21ST ARMY GROUP: OPENED FINAL ASSAULT ON BREMEN; CROSSED MAAS RIVER IN HOLLAND IN SURPRISE ATTACK.
12TH ARMY GROUP: THIRD ARMY WHEELED SOUTH IN POWERFUL DRIVE ON BAVARIA, NEARED REGENSBURG; FIRST ARMY CLEARED DESSAU; NINTH AWAITED RUSSIANS ON ELBE RIVER WEST OF BERLIN.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS CROSSED DANUBE, BATTLED 50 MILES OR LESS FROM MUNICH; FRENCH REACHED SWISS FRONTIER, SWUNG EASTWARD WITHIN 29 MILES OF AUSTRIA.
-DASH-
ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: CROSSED MAAS RIVER IN SURPRISE ATTACK 15 MILES SOUTH OF UTRECHT IN HOLLAND.
BRITISH SECOND: OPENED HEAVY ASSAULT ON BREMEN AFTER CITY REFUSED SURRENDER ULTIMATUM; HELD 50 MILES OF LOWER ELBE RIVER.
U.S. NINTH: MASSED ALONG ELBE, AWAITING RUSSIANS.
U.S. FIRST: CLEARED DESSAU.
U.S. THIRD: SWUNG SOUTHWEST IN NEW OFFENSIVE AND RAN WILD ON 35-MILE FRONT FACING NAZI ALPINE "FORTRESS."
U.S. SEVENTH: CROSSED DANUBE ON CAPTURED BRIDGE, PREPARED TO DRIVE ON MUNICH.
FRENCH FIRST: REACHED SWISS FRONTIER. DROVE WITHIN 29 MILES OF AUSTRIA ON SEVENTH ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
4TH INFANTRY: REACHED DRACKENSTEIN NEAR DANUBE.
10TH ARMORED: REACHED DANUBE AT EHLINGEN, 45 SOUTHWEST OF DILLINGEN.
11TH ARMORED: SPEARHEADED THIRD ARMY DRIVE, SCATTERING GERMAN FORCES.
12TH ARMORED: ENLARGED DANUBE BRIDGEHEAD AT DILLINGEN, 50 MILES FROM MUNICH.
44TH INFANTRY: IN FOREFRONT OF SEVENTH ARMY DRIVE, NEARED ULM.
90TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED TIRSCHENREUTH IN THIRD ARMY'S NEAREST APPROACH TO PILSEN AND PRAGUE.
AR716PEW

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APR 25 1945

30-24-25101

Two Red Armies Meet, Hold Half of Berlin; Americans Sweep Bavaria, Await Russians; World Parley Opens in San Francisco Today

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Red Troops Cut Railway Lines Out of Capital

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WHEELER

LONDON, Wednesday, April 25—(AP) Two great Soviet armies united inside Berlin yesterday, seized fully half the burning city and effectively cut it off from all reinforcement.

A Moscow communique announced the junction of the First Ukrainian and First White Russian armies in southeastern Berlin in a single phase of coordinated drives which captured the Schlesischer (Silesian) railway station and all the districts [illegible] and east of it, within a mile of the center of the city at Den Linden.

NIGHT

The First White Russian forces of Marshal G. K. Zhukov simultaneously executed a great wheeling movement north and northwest, which severed the Berlin Hamburg railway and came within two and one-half miles of the Berlin-Hannover railway. The latter, useless because it leads only to a dead end at the lines of the western Allies, already is under heavy shellfire, Moscow related in an early-morning supplement to the communique.

Throw Arc Around City

While the Russian account showed that in actual miles the city still lacked some 14 miles of being entirely surrounded, severance of the Hamburg railway and interdiction of the other lent confirmation to a German account which said the flaming German capital was "practically surrounded."

This German report, circulated by the Nazi-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph bureau, said there was a three-mile escape corridor to the northwest but that it could not be used because it was blanketed with Soviet heavy artillery.

The Russian communique, supporting the probable total isolation of Berlin, said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainians had speared up from the south to a point four miles due east of Potsdam.

Deprived of outside aid, the German defenders fought viciously hurling in repeated counterattacks which the Russians said failed at a cost of more than 6,000 German dead Tuesday alone. The dying German airforce, striving vainly to compete with Soviet airpower over the heart of Berlin, lost 26 planes shot down Tuesday, Moscow reported.

Junction of the two Russian armies inside Berlin's limits completed the encirclement of a tremendous area 60 miles long and 30 miles broad, stretching clear back east and southeast to the Oder and Neisse rivers, trapping untold numbers of Germans.

Reds Seize Fuerstenberg

Closing in quickly on the far end of that pocket, other White Russian units took the stubborn fortress of Fuerstenberg on the west bank of the Oder and Guben on the east bank of the Neisse just south of the confluence of the two streams.

Far south of Berlin the Russians announced capture of Grossenhain, 20 miles northwest of Dresden.

It was in that area that Soviet and American forces were approaching an historic junction on a broad front.

The French press agency said without confirmation that a union already had been reached at Eilenburg, nine miles northeast of Leipzig, but dispatches from the U. S. First army front said no linkup had yet been made.

The expected simultaneous announcement of the junction from Washington, Moscow and London had not been made, but field dispatches from both sides of the front left little doubt that Adolf Hitler's Reich was being quickly and irrevocably cut in two.

German radio accounts persisted in reporting that Hitler himself still was in Berlin, personally directing its ruinous defense, even to the disposition of various troop units, but the best Allied sources held to the belief that he had immured himself in his Berchtesgaden retreat in the south.

Drive Toward Berchtesgaden

The Russians were driving toward Berchtesgaden, too. The German High command said that Red army troops had slashed halfway across Austria to Eisenenerz, 90 miles east of Hitler's home, and the Americans were closing in fast from the northwest.

The throes of Berlin held the spotlight, however, both in the Soviet communique and in German broadcasts.

Moscow announced officially that the great looping drive of the First White Russian Army north and northwest of Berlin had taken the towns of Kremen, Flatow, Welten and Nauern—38 miles east of the American Ninth Army positions on the Elbe river west of Berlin.

In this sickle movement the First White Russians took the Berlin city districts of Tegel, Wittenau and Reinickendorf, inside the northern city limits.

Forces moving directly from the east took the Schlesischer station, five miles from Reinickendorf, threatening to slice Berlin into at least two parts.

On the south the first Ukrainian forces took the Berlin city districts of Mariendorf, Lankwitz, Ostdorf and Stahnsdorf, the latter four miles west of Potsdam.

The First White Russians crossed the Dahme river southeast of Berlin, took the borderline suburbs of Adlershof, Rudow, Alt-Glienicke and Hunsdorf and joined there with the First Ukrainians, Moscow announced.

The bitterness of the struggle was evidenced by Moscow's listing of 48 tanks, more than 200 field guns, 2,550 trucks and 88 locomotives seized in the Berlin battle Monday, plus more than 3,000 Germans captured.

Nazis Lose 110 Tanks

On all fronts on Monday the Germans lost 110 tanks, Moscow added, and lost 6,000 prisoners on the front near Dresden.

The Germans, continuing to broadcast spasmodically, gave colorful accounts of the inferno that was Berlin, but were chary of specific locations in fighting which they said was fluctuating.

The German High command communique, broadcast from a station identifying itself as Hamburg, placed the Russians at indefinite points southeast of Brandenburg, south of Potsdam and north of Koenigswusterhausen, all suburbs of Berlin, and conceded that the enemy was inside the eastern and western parts of the city.

Subsequent Hamburg broadcasts said the Russians had reached the northwestern suburbs of Schoenwalde and Niederneuendorf, and the Spandau woods, coming within three miles of cutting the northwestern railway that runs out through Spandau.

The Russians also were in the southern city districts of Lichterfelde, Lankwitz and Mariendorf and attacking northward towards Templehof and Schoenberg, the Germans said.

Boys of 13 were helping man the depressed antiaircraft guns defending those sectors, the broadcasts related.

Deep inside the ravaged city, "foreigners"—probably slave laborers—hoisted the red flag atop a hotel and were being fired upon by German artillery, the Hamburg broadcasts continued, while in the east the fanatical Hitler youth and SS Elite guards acknowledged loss of a subway station on the Landsberger Allee which leads to the center of Berlin.

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DASH ACROSS AUSTRIA FOR BERCHTESGADEN

KRISCHKE

Soviets Advance From Street to Street in Doomed Berlin—Swing Forces Wide to Cut Nazi Escape Corridors.

London, April 24 (A. P.).—Russian troops have tightened their encirclement of Berlin—already more than one-third in Soviet hands—and in a swift dash halfway across central Austria have swept to within eighty-nine miles of Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat, the German High Command declared today.

The drive through Austria carried to Eisenerz, fifty-seven miles from Linz and eighty-five from Salzburg, the broadcast bulletin said. Americans of the Third Army are ninety-three miles from those two cities, and 110 from Berchtesgaden in their southward slice toward the Nazis' Alpine redoubt. By German account, Russians in Austria

were but 155 airline miles from a linkup with the Third Army.

Two Soviet armies were cutting into the heart of Berlin in savage street battles. The German High Command said the Russian encircling drive around the capital on the southwest had reached "areas southeast of Brandenburg, and east of Potsdam," Berlin's great western suburb. Brandenburg is twenty-five miles west of Berlin.

South of the crumbling citadel of Nazidom, other Soviet forces drew near American troops waiting for a merging of the eastern and western fronts.

The German communique, broadcast by the Hamburg radio, declared Germans still were resisting on the northern and eastern edges of Berlin.

German reports indicated that fighting was raging through nearly one-half of the city last night. Red Army troops and tanks advanced from point to point past the bodies of Germans who had been refused permission to retreat. Southwest of Berlin, now almost encircled, Red Army tanks drew up to the Elbe River at a point within twenty miles of American positions.

Berlin was being reduced to rubble, building by building, as so many European cities have been before it. Both the First White Russian Army and the First Ukrainian Army had passed the outskirts and were fighting well inside the central areas.

A Moscow communique announced that Red Army tanks had driven across the belt railroad into the inner city and captured the metropolitan gas works, only eight blocks from Alexander Platz, a major commercial center.

The Germans, who said Hitler was on hand directing the battle personally, announced in a broadcast that the Russian forces were fighting in Friedrich's Park and near Koenigs Gate, a mile and one-half from the intersection of Unter Den Linden and Friedrichstrasse. Swiss and Swedish reports, confirmed by neither side, said the Russians already had reached Unter Den Linden, Berlin's Fifth avenue.

Berlin may already have been encircled. The Russians announced last night that their forces to the west were only sixteen miles apart. The Luxembourg radio said they had met.

The Sweep to the North.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army, driving into and sweeping around the city to the north, captured Oranienburg, seventeen miles northeast of the heart of the city, took nearby Birkenwerder, crossed the Havel River, and won Hennisdorf. By German account, Zhukov's troops had swept on into the northwestern suburb of Heiligensee.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army was closing the southern jaw of the pincers as well as entering the city from the south. Konev's forces captured Teltow, sixteen miles south of Zhukov's troops at Hennisdorf. Teltow lies on the southwestern fringe of Berlin proper. An unconfirmed Moscow dispatch said the great Tempelhof Airdrome in the southern part of Berlin had been captured.

The German capital was effectively isolated from the Nazi national redoubt in the Bavarian Alps by the Russian rush to the Elbe at Muehlberg, northwest of Dresden. The First Ukrainian Army, after advancing 100 miles in a week, was approaching the river on a thirty-eight-mile front. In that region American forces last were reported on the Mulde River near Wurzen, west of the Elbe.

Konev's seven-day drive overwhelmed seventeen major towns. The capture of Pulsnitz carried his troops within twelve miles of Dresden on the northeast.

BRITISH LAUNCH ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON BREMEN PORT

French, American Forces Smash Toward Hitler's Bavarian Redoubt.

YANKS CLOSE ON MUNICH

Russians Draw Closer to Historic Junction with Doughboys.

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PARIS, Wednesday, April 25—(AP) Whirling down on Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat, three mighty Allied armies curved the tips of a giant pincers within 25 miles of Austria's borders last night.

In the far north, the British opened the final assault on Germany's second port of Bremen, and along the Elbe river valley the Russians drew ever closer to an historic union with the waiting Americans.

NIGHT

Report Hitler Flees

Berlin blazed in its final agonies and Nazi propagandists said Hitler himself was within the crumbling capital, directing military operations. Other European sources, however, expressed belief that he already had fled to his Berchtesgaden redoubt toward which the American Third and Seventh and French First armies were beating a triple drive.

Supreme headquarters, reporting the Allies had captured more than a million Germans in the west since April 1, heard that resistance on part of the Bavarian front was crumbling while along the Elbe river German soldiers were racing with civilians to surrender to the Americans before the Russians catch them.

The U. S. Third army led the sprint toward Austria with a 23-mile leap from Cham to the vicinity of Arnetsried, 35 miles from the border city of Passau. At the extreme other end of the line, French and U. S. Seventh army men moved shoulder to shoulder toward the Alpine foothills that shield Munich.

Allied headquarters, like the rest of the world, was awaiting an official announcement that American and Russian troops, last reported barely 20 miles apart between Dresden and Leipzig, had joined forces and split the Reich in two. Some correspondents here believed a preliminary junction already had been made.

Report Reds, Yanks Meet

The French press agency, quoting "reports from Moscow," said American and Soviet troops had met at Ellenburg, on the Mulde river nine miles northeast of Leipzig.

Ulm, second city of Wurttemberg and important communications center on the Danube, fell to the combined assault of the American Seventh and French First armies.

The U. S. Third army, continuing its spectacular drive southward from the boundary of Czechoslovakia, battled within four miles of the big traffic hub of Regensburg and within 25 miles of the Austrian border. Traveling fast under a partial news blackout, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's famed armored forces were closing in relentlessly on Regensburg from three sides and slicing hourly nearer the ramparts of the enemy's southern "fortress."

Patton's 26th infantry, taking advantage of the enemy's disorganized state, seized several bridges intact across the Regan river, which flows northwest from Regensburg, and sped across into the towns of Wacherling and Nittenau, 14 miles northeast of Regensburg. Other doughboy columns drove into Rechberg, 12 miles northwest of the city, and to the vicinity of Etzenburg, eight miles to the west.

The 11th armored division raced eastward for a 23-mile gain and reached the vicinity of Arnesriedt, 40 miles east of Regensburg and 11 miles north of the Danube. It was there that Patton's fighters were within 25 miles of Austria and about 93 miles due north of Hitler's Berchtesgaden hideout.

Smash Across Danube

The Seventh Army's 44th division slashed across the Danube at Ehingen just southwest of Ulm after capturing that city of 60,000 with the assistance of French forces. The 12th Armored Division expanded its bridgehead across the Danube near Dillingen, 50 miles northwest of Munich, to 10 miles wide and six deep and began probing into the foothills of the Alps.

Fanning out along the north bank of the Danube, the 10th Armored Division reached Erbach, six miles southwest of Ulm. Polsingen, 36 miles north of Augsburg, was captured by the 42nd Infantry Division in a 10-mile thrust.

Twenty American and French infantry divisions and eight armored divisions were participating in the mighty offensive to crush the enemy's vaunted southern redoubt. Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party and possible site of its ultimate destruction, was being caught in a mammoth nutcracker by more than 375,000 Allied fighting men.

By-passed enemy pockets north of Ulm and south of Stuttgart were being compressed by Seventh Army troops. Southeast of Stuttgart they captured a V-bomb plant covering 80 acres which had operated up to last Friday with 2,500 slave laborers.

French forces, driving east well beyond their Danube crossing at Sigmaringen and 20 miles beyond their last reported positions in the area between the Danube and Lake Constance, captured Baltringen and Ochsenbausen, 15 to 22 miles south of Ulm. Other French units pushed five miles south to Bellingen and Liel, within 10 miles of Basel, Switzerland.

Refugees Cross Border

(The Swiss radio reported that German refugees were streaming across the border into that neutral country and that French troops were advancing close to Friedrichshafen, home of the Zeppelins, which was said to be in flames.)

A front dispatch from Howard Cowan of the Associated Press said both the French and Americans were knifing forward almost at will and cutting off huge pockets of Germans both north and south of the Danube in the area west of Ulm. The Seventh Army captured two German generals.

Ulm, on the west bank of the Danube, was the scene of one of Napoleon's most complete victories. It was there the Austrian army surrendered to the Corsican in 1805. The Danube is navigable all the way from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Allies Cross Danube At 3d Point; Ulm Is Overrun

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With the U.S. 3d Army, April 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army forces in the Regensburg area drove today to within 8 miles of that strategic city in one sector and reached a point three miles west of the Danube in another.

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Paris, April 24 (AP)—The three-army assault on the outer ramparts of the German Alpine redoubt burst across the Danube at a third place today, overran the traffic center of Ulm and carried to within 105 miles of Hitler's hide-out at Berchtesgaden.

Troops of the American 3d Army pressed to within 93 miles of the Austrian strongholds of Linz and Salzburg, eastern gateways to the southern redoubt.

The 7th Army closed down the last 50 miles toward Munich and the French 1st Army advanced close to the Austrian frontier and reduced three large pockets behind the lines.

Ten-Mile Advance

Ulm, second city of Wurttemberg, is on the Danube. It was the scene of one of Napoleon's most complete victories. It fell after a 10-mile overnight advance.

Captured German documents said that Field Marshal Irwin Rommell died at Ulm last October 14 of wounds received in a strafing attack in Normandy.

It was at Ulm in 1805 that the Austrian Army surrendered to Napoleon near the 14th century Gothic cathedral, higher than the Cologne edifice and second only to it in size. The Danube is navigable from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Contact Believed Made

Supreme headquarters, muffled on any word of a junction with the Russians pending governmental announcements by the Big Three, could give no news of the American 1st and 9th army lines along the Elbe and east of Leipzig. Many correspondents believed preliminary contact with the Russians already had been made.

[The French Press Agency, quoting "Moscow reports reaching London," said American and Russian troops had joined at Eilenburg, 9 miles northeast of Leipzig.]

Germans in the north were reported fleeing from beleaguered Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg into Denmark for another last stand in a northern redoubt. Pilots bombed and strafed train after train, packed with Nazi troops.

Bridgehead Widened

The 7th Army's 44th Armored Division made the latest crossing of the Danube at Ehingen, 117 miles northwest of the Brenner Pass into Italy. French and American troops shared in the capture of Ulm.

Infantry and armor poured into the Danube bridgehead at Dillingen, probing into the foothills of the Alps. The Hellcat (12th Armored) Division widened the bridgehead to 10 miles and deepened it to 6, capturing an airfield at Kicklingen along with the towns of Gumbremmingen, Altenbraindt and Sontheim.

The Century (100th) Division captured an 80-acre V-bomb plant intact. It had been working until Friday with 2,500 impressed foreign laborers.

Near Prison Camp

The 3d and 4th Infantry Divisions marched across the intact Danube bridge at Dillingen to within a short distance of a prison camp where at least 500 American prisoners of war were caged. Twenty Americans were released last night at Eppisberg.

Munich, in the center of the Alpine fastness to the south, was being caught in a nutcracker squeeze.

The French 1st Army, first to cross the upper Danube, kept up its 20-mile-a-day pace and outflanked Lake Constance by reaching Ochsenhausen, northeast of the boundary lake on the Swiss frontier and 20 miles southwest of Ulm. The French at Ochsenhausen were 103 miles from the Brenner Pass into Italy and 70 miles west of Munich, menaced from the north by the 7th Army and from the northeast by the 3d.

Reach Bellingen

Other French troops moving up the Rhine reached Bellingen and Liel, 10 miles north of Basel in Switzerland.

The United States 44th Division crossed the Danube somewhere just west of Ulm.

The French and American 7th armies cut across southwest Germany at will, slicing off huge pockets both north and south of the Danube.

The French crossed the Rhine at Kems, 8 miles northwest of Basel, and hammered into Kirch and Zarten in the Black Forest pocket, originally 1,000 square miles. Dietenheim, southeast of Ulm, was reached.

Simultaneously, General Patton's 3d Army made additional gains of 18 miles in the Regensburg area.

Prisoner Bag Increases

Patton's troops charging forward on a broad front entered Cham, 28 miles northeast of Regensburg. Some twenty infantry and eight tank divisions—more

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than 375,000 men—had been committed to the crucial battle.

German disintegration proceeded swiftly. During April alone more than 1,015,000 prisoners have been captured by General Eisenhower's nine Western front armies which since D-day have captured more than 2,345,000 Germans.

In the north, Canadian and British crossings of the Maas River south of Utrecht threatened to turn the flooded Grebbe River defense line and open the way for destruction of the German 25th Army trapped in western Holland.

Three Routes Severed

The 3d Army offensive proceeded under a partial security blackout censorship used in the past to hide decisive victories in the making. Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball, however, was permitted to report that the 3d Army had overrun 450 square miles of the approaches to the southern redoubt along a 25-mile front.

Patton was closing on Regensburg from the west, north and northeast against scattered to light resistance, a dispatch from General Bradley's 12th Army Group headquarters said. Regensburg is a major rail center for much German traffic which might be intended for the Alpine redoubt.

By moving into Cham, the 3d Army's Thunderbolt (11th Armored) Division severed three more main routes from the final Pilsen-Prague munitions plants to the Alps. Pilsen was 43 miles from advanced 3d Army troops; Prague was 87 miles from troops around besieged Chemnitz in Saxony.

The Thunderbolt Division sent two tank columns into Cham, 1,263 feet high, in the Alpine hills. The Yankee (26th) division advanced 18 miles southeast to the Schongras area, 17 miles northeast of Regensburg.

Other infantry captured Schwandorf, 20 miles north of Regensburg, and entered Beratzhausen, 13 miles west of the city and 62 north of Munich. The Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division reached Michldorf, 40 miles north of Regensburg.

Between the spearheads driving toward the Austrian border the three German pockets were sealed off. Infantry was mopping up the pockets and moving forward behind the tanks.

In addition to the Black Forest pocket there was a 500-square-mile trap southwest of Stuttgart. The third was a 100-square-mile area north of Ulm. There was no good estimate of trapped Germans, but at places they offered fanatical resistance.

On the northern front, forward units of the British Lowland (52d) Division fought into Arbergen, 3 miles from the eastern edge of Bremen, after advancing through Mahndorf. The battle for Bremen was more of a siege than an attack upon a strongpoint.

BRITISH SUPPORT RED DEMAND FOR 3 SECURITY VOTES

Four Sponsoring Nations Agree to Back 'Justice' Proposal.

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PARLEY TO OPEN TODAY

Truman, Stettinius to Formally Launch Peace Talks at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24—(AP) The British Commonwealth of nations lined up today behind Russia's demand for three votes in the general assembly of the United Nations organization to be set up at the Golden Gate conference.

The four sponsoring governments of the United Nations conference have agreed to support specific proposals that international disputes be settled "with due regard for principles of justice and international law."

Stettinius Reveals Plan

This was made known to reporters today by Secretary of State Stettinius, chairman of the American delegation and temporary presiding officer of the conference opening tomorrow.

The announcement came soon after all the British Commonwealth lined up behind a Russian demand for three votes in a general assembly of a proposed United Nations organization.

The Chinese originated the suggestion to include references to justice and international law in the proposed charter of the organization.

An American delegate, Sen. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), also had been hammering for a pronouncement specifically embracing the word "justice." Standing behind Stettinius at a mammoth news conference in a hotel, Vandenberg uttered one sentence:

"I'm very happy to welcome justice in its first appearance, in this instance."

Stettinius batted back a host of questions on the touchy Polish situation—one of the major issues on the eve of the meeting of 46 nations seeking to guide the world into the ways of permanent peace.

Silent on Russian Vote

Nor did the Secretary of State care to express himself on whether the American delegation would support three votes for the Soviet Union in the General Assembly. Previously the Americans had felt themselves committed by decisions at the Yalta meeting of the Big Three to lend such support. They had been hopeful, however, that Russia might not press the issue.

But the British, in the words of Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, had promised, that "oh, yes" the United Kingdom would back Russia on this point. Subsequently it was learned that India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada intend to follow suit.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee arrived to serve as a delegate. He told reporters that if the participating nations "keep their eyes on the main objectives and do not get blinded by personal considerations," the conference will have a tremendous success."

"If the nations want peace, they'll get peace," he said.

Two additional Chinese suggestions, to be submitted to the conference, also won endorsement of the sponsoring nations—China herself, Britain, Russia and the United States.

These were:

"The Assembly should be responsible for initiating studies and making recommendations with respect to the development and revision of the rules and principles of International Law."

"The Economic and Social council should specifically provide for the promotion of educational and other forms of cultural cooperation."

The exact language of the "justice" proposal:

"The charter should provide specifically that adjustment or settlement of international disputes should be achieved with due regard for the principles of justice and international law."

Delegates Confident

Stettinius' news conference did little either to increase or dispel a general tone of confidence and determination that big and small nations alike "must not and will not fail" in their task of erecting a world peace structure.

American delegates showed no disposition of alarm at Russia's request for three votes—although the unspoken wish was that it be withdrawn in the interests of harmony. Nor did they seem disturbed any more than they have been in the past that the British Commonwealth has a combined power of six votes in the Assembly.

The United States view on that point is that the Commonwealth nations are, by function, independent, and that they are not to be expected to vote as a bloc.

The main importance of the Assembly votes is that they help determine the biennial changes of membership of smaller nations on the powerful security council which is the heart of the proposed world organization.

Delegates arrived throughout the day. Tonight the roster of representatives of 46 nations, pledged to produce a plan for peace, was almost complete.

Late tomorrow afternoon Secretary of State Stettinius will call them to order in San Francisco's magnificent opera house, open the conference formally, and introduce President Truman, speaking by radio from Washington.

Chairman of the American delegation and temporary chairman of the conference itself, Stettinius stepped down from a glistening transport plane this morning. He said:

"I come to San Francisco with the firm belief that the United Nations are united in their determination to succeed in establishing a world organization.

"I say this with no wish to minimize the difficulties that we must meet both at this conference and afterwards. I say it because I believe all the peaceful peoples of the world demand this of us and the governments represented at this conference must not and will not fail them."

Almost in echo, in a downtown hotel, Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak appraised the momentous task laid out for the conference and declared:

"It can not, it must not, fail."

"Peace is indivisible."

He said Britain had no formal list of amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Asked whether India's conference vote could be considered a second vote for Great Britain, he shot back a quick "No."

To a question whether Britain would put forward any specified proposals on trusteeships, particularly concerning Palestine, Mr. Atlee replied with a definitive negative.

As to whether Britain would back Australia's claim for more representation in a world organization, for the middle-Powers class, Mr. Atlee said he did not see how it was possible to create an organization where "power and responsibility are not commensurate."

Masaryk Plays Safe.

Jan Masaryk, Czech Foreign Minister, stepped off a plane today to say that "little people should be seen and not heard" at the United Nations conference. Beyond this remark, he declined to elaborate on his views toward the meeting opening tomorrow.

He said he was not going to say anything now. Later he might have something to "yowl about," he added.

Mr. Masaryk's nation has a twenty-year alliance with Russian similar to the one recently concluded between Moscow and the Provisional Polish Government, which Czecho-Slovakia recognizes. He was asked whether he thought the Warsaw group should be brought to this conference, as Moscow has demanded.

"I know nothing about it," he replied; "that's rather a leading question."

Stettinius Arrives.

Secretary of State Stettinius arrived today as America's chief delegate to the conference, bringing with him the still unsolved Polish dispute of the Big Three Powers.

He stepped from a silvery four-motored transport plane at 10:50 A. M. and declared that "despite the difficulties that we must meet" the conference will succeed in creating a world peace organization.

Easily the greatest difficulty confronting him is the unity-splitting row over Poland which he, Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia and Foreign Minister Eden of Britain failed to solve in talks in Washington.

However, a statement there indicated that fresh proposals may have been referred to Moscow, thereby putting the next move up to Marshal Stalin.

Molotov Due Later Today.

Mr. Stettinius was followed from the plane by Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn and Charles E. Bohlen, the department's liaison with the White House and an expert on Russia.

Messrs. Molotov and Eden, who conferred with Mr. Stettinius in Washington until late last night, and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China, were due later in the day.

A prepared statement was issued by Mr. Stettinius's press officer, Homer Byington. The Secretary only grinned when questioned about Poland. The statement said:

"I come to San Francisco with the firm belief that the United Nations are united in their determination to succeed in establishing a world organization. I say this with no wish to minimize the difficulties that we must meet both at this conference and afterward. I say it because I believe all the peaceful peoples of the world demand this of us and the governments represented at this conference must not and will not fail them."

Britain Still Backs Russia's Demand for 3 Assembly Votes

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Attlee Makes Reaffirmation at San Francisco —All Five Dominions Will Follow England's Lead.

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San Francisco, April 24 (A. P.).—Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, announced to more than 400 newspaper men today that Britain will support Russia's demand for three votes in the assembly of the proposed world organization.

Declaring at an extraordinary news conference, "We do not come here as perfectoinists but as grim realists," Mr. Attlee said his country was determined to gain security and would take the best solution it could get.

"Every delegation at this conference," he said, "should bear in mind the power of modern weapons. Any one who has lived as we have lived under bombs, flying bombs and rockets would find they had a powerful stimulant for security."

Mr. Attlee replied to the question of whether Britain would support the Soviet three-vote demand with the words "Oh yes."

Dominions All in Line.

Later it was learned that India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada—the entire list of British Dominions—would follow Britain's lead.

Mr. Atlee spoke against trying to gain security through dividing the world into regions, with each region governed by its own arrangement or organization. He declared a world pact was the only answer, asserting,

Stettinius Sees Parley Conquering Obstacles

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row over Poland when he, Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia and Foreign Minister Eden of Britain faile dto solve in talks in Washington. However, a statement there indicated that new proposals may have been referred to Moscow, thereby putting the next move up to Marshal Stalin.

Bohlen Along

Stettinius was followed from the plane by Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn and Charles E. Bohlen, the department's liaison with the White House and an expert on Russia.

Molotov and Eden, who conferred with Stettinius in Washington until late last night, and Foreign Minister T. V. Sun of China, were due later in the day.

A prepared statement was issued by Stettinius's press officer. The Secretary only grinned when questioned about Poland.

Secretary's Statement

The statement:

"I come to San Francisco with the firm belief that the United Nations are united in their determination to succeed in establishing a world organization.

"I say this with no wish to minimize the difficulties that we must meet both at this conference and afterward. I say it because I believe all the peaceful peoples of the world demand this of us and the governments represented at this conference must not and will not fail them."

Delegates Are Assigned To Parley Committees

Dean Gildersleeve Named to Two by Stettinius

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP).—Assignments of the American delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, announced today by Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, are:

General provisions—Preamble, principles, membership, amendments, etc., Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York; Representative Charles A. Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve. Advisers are Hamilton Fish Armstrong, John Foster Dulles, Harley Notter.

General assembly—Powers of the assembly, economic matters, trusteeships: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan; Representative Bloom, Dean Gildersleeve. General advisers are Leo Pasvolsky, Isaiah Bowman, John Foster Dulles. Economic advisers: LeRoy Stinebower, Harry White, Charles Brannan, Frank Waring, Daniel Tracy, Oscar Cox. Trusteeship advisers: Abe Fortas, Charles Taussig, Admiral Russell Willson, General Stanley D. Embick.

Security council—Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State (who wrote Mr. Stettinius last week that his health prevented him from attending the conference opening, but that he hoped to come later); Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas; Senator Vandenberg, Commander Harold E. Stassen. General advisers—Mr. Pasvolsky, Green Hackworth, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Bowman, Avra Warren, John D. Hickerson. Military advisers—John J. McCloy, General Embick, General Muir Fairchild, General R. L. Walsh, General Kenner Hertzford, Artemus Gates, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Admiral Russell Willson, Admiral Harold C. Train.

Judicial organization—Senator Connally, Commander Stassen. Advisers—Mr. Hackworth, Charles Fahy.

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Oaks And Yalta F.D.R. Memorial?

San Francisco, April 24 (AP)— V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, was reported unofficially tonight to have brought a unique plan to San Francisco to block amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks world organization plan.

The report, which circulated in conference lobbies but was not confirmed by the Russians, said the Soviet Union would suggest that the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta proposals be dedicated as a memorial to President Roosevelt, and therefore should be left without any important change.

Molotov himself withdrew behind the customary Soviet screen of secrecy immediately after his arrival.

Czech Leader's View Of 'Little People'

San Francisco, April 24 (AP)—Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk stepped off a plane today and said that "little people should be seen and not heard" at the United Nations conference.

Beyond this remark, Masaryk declined to give his views on the United Nations conference. "Later I may have something to yowl about," he said.

Masaryk's nation has a 20-year alliance with Russia similar to the one recently concluded between Moscow and the provisional Polish Government, which Czechoslovakia recognizes.

Tito Frisco Seat Protested

Washington, April 24 (AP)—Constantine Fotitch, former Yugoslavian Ambassador, asserted today the present Yugoslav regime should be barred from the San Francisco conference unless it changes its ways.

Fotitch contended the Tito-Subasic Government in Belgrade had not complied with obligations placed upon it at Yalta, and that it should not participate at San Francisco unless it does.

Free Use Of Army For Peace Urged

San Francisco, April 24 (AP)—The use of United States armed forces to stop aggression without specific congressional approval in each case is favored overwhelmingly by service men represented by the American Veterans Committee, Charles G. Bolte, chairman, said here today.

Bolte, a consultant to the State Department in Washington, heads an AVC group invited to the world security conference as consultants to the United States delegation.

Their presence here is also the result of demands by AVC members serving on world battlefronts, Bolte stated.

The Vets' Program

The committee, a newly formed organization of World War II veterans, recently issued a series of propositions concerning conference problems. As a result of the poll, Bolte said, the committee will urge the following objectives (the percentages by which they were approved are given in parentheses):

1. We favor immediate formation of the united nations organization, with the United States joining before the peace treaties are written (99 per cent).

2. We oppose reservations, made at San Francisco or later in the United States Senate which would weaken the organization, limit its authority or delay its actions (95 per cent).

Yalta Vote Plan Backed

3. We support the use of the United States armed forces to stop aggression, without specific congressional approval in each case (92.5 per cent).

4. We support the broad outlines of the voting within the United Nations security council agreed upon at the Yalta conference (94 per cent).

5. We want the United States delegation at the conference to vote as a unit after settling its policies through consultation (95 per cent).

6. We want as much power as possible placed in the hands of the economic and social council for the purpose of removing the causes of war (97 per cent).

State Department Gets $400,000 For Parley

Washington, April 24 (AP)—A Senate Appropriations subcommittee today authorized the State Department to spend up to $400,000 for expenses of the United Nations meeting opening tomorrow at San Francisco.

Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) said the subcommittee at a special meeting decided to authorize the department to spend up to that amount from its next year's funds on the conference costs.

BRITISH JETS RAID REICH

Report Is First Of Use Against Ground Targets

London, April 24 (AP)—Rocket-firing planes of the RAF and the 2d Tactical Air Force blasted a double line of German motor transports streaming eastward into Berlin today, while heavy Lancaster bombers hammered rail traffic headed for Denmark.

British jet-propelled planes joined with RAF and 2d TAF planes in assaults on enemy airfields in northern Germany. It was the first official announcement that the jet planes, which made their debut against German buzz-bombs last summer, had been used against ground targets.

One squadron leader said all that is left of the German Army seemed to be streaming back into the battered German capital. Flying near Nauen, 15 miles west of Berlin, he said he saw the road jammed with a double column of German vehicles, moving along bumper to bumper. "Every shot was a bull's-eye," he said. "You couldn't miss."

Three Ships Damaged

"In one pass," he added, "I hit three fuel carriers and five ammunition trucks. There was an enormous explosion and the road became a river of fire for more than 100 yards from blazing oil. Four of our aircraft alone destroyed 120 pieces of transport in a few minutes."

First count placed the total bag for the day at well over 200 German vehicles.

Heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force, for the third successive day, were not in operation.

Rocket-firing Typhoons also attacked an enemy troop train speeding northward 50 miles northwest of Berlin. Others damaged three enemy ships off the coast in the Bremen-Hamburg area. One 2,000-ton vessel was probably sunk.

RAF Meets Red Planes

RAF Spitfires ranged over Berlin and for the first time met Russian flyers. A group of American pilots contacted Soviet planes last week.

One RAF group captain declared that the entire "eastern end of the city (Berlin) seemed to be on fire."

A squadron of British jet-propelled planes, in their first "party," swooped down at a tremendous speed on the Hordholz airfield, at the mouth of the Elbe, and crippled two parked planes with cannon fire.

Then they mowed into a line of freight cars and oil tankers on a railway siding near by and scored hits on fourteen of them. The jets then re-formed and flew low across the whole length of the enemy airfield, strafing buildings and personnel.

Sides Collapse

"Troops on the ground rushed in all directions in panic," said one flying officer. "Then we spotted a crowd of them trying to get away in a truck. It was packed tight and we chased it down. The sides of the truck collapsed and troops spilled out all over."

The only opposition put up against the jets, by a single flak post, was ineffective.

RAF Temptests hit an airfield across the Danish border and the Flensburg airdromes just south of the frontier, destroying 22 parked planes. Eight other aircraft were shot down in aerial combat during the day by RAF fighters.

Four-motored Lancasters from England made a heavy attack on railways at Bad Oldesloe, 20 miles northeast of Hamburg, in an attempt to hinder any German effort to move Nazi troops into Denmark. Rail routes in the same general area were raked during the night by one of the largest forces of Mosquito bombers ever dispatched.

The Mosquitos attacked 32 northbound trains, hit shipping in Kiel harbor and elsewhere along the ...tic coast, and bombarded enemy ...ps on the north side of Bremen.

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Nazi Withdrawal Into Denmark Indicated

London, April 24 (AP)—A large force of Lancasters hit hard today at railway yards at Bad Oldesloe, 20 miles northeast of Hamburg, in a blow to cut off Germans reported withdrawing into Denmark.

Overnight British pilots attacked 32 northbound trains, and reported many Gearmans were trying to pull back into the little northern country.

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Mosquitos attacked shipping in Kiel, below Denmark, for the fourth time in three nights.

Road, Rail Traffic Heavy

Pilots said traffic on roads and rails into Denmark had been heavy since Monday morning. Troops were seen moving from the Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg areas—all besieged.

Several rail junctions were attacked, including the Rendsburg yards west of Kiel on the main line. Pilots said the trains were filled with troops and that flak was intense. Shipping at Travenmuende, on Luebeck Bay, was hit.

No raiding planes were lost. Two German aircraft were shot down by night fighters on patrol north of Berlin.

Frisian Isle Area Bombed

German shipping around the Frisian Islands and estuaries leading to north German ports also was attacked last night by RAF planes, which have sunk more than 150 small ships and barges in the last seven days.

Southwest of Wangerooge, the most easterly of the Frisian Islands, a group of Typhoons set two 3,000-ton steamers afire and damaged nine smaller vessels and three tugs.

Australian and New Zealand Beaufighter pilots dived between 3,000-foot cliffs in Sogne fjord in Norway and sank a German freighter yesterday.

PLANES TO DROP FOOD TO DUTCH

Eisenhower Warns Germans Not to Attack Aircraft on Errands of Mercy.

LONDON, April 24 — (AP) Gen Eisenhower announced today that the starving Dutch people will be supplied with food by parachutes from hundreds of planes and warned German soldiers they would "have to bear the consequences" if they attacked those planes on their errands of mercy.

In an order broadcast by the Luxembourg radio, the Allied supreme commander told the Nazis that their stubborn resistance in cut-off Holland means starving to death for millions of Dutch people behind your lines."

"In order to relieve the food situation in Holland, the supreme commander has ordered that the Dutch civilian population will be supplied by air," the order said.

x x x "The planes will fly very low and avoid everything that may impair military operations. There will be no bombing, no machine-gunning or other attacks x x x.

"Whoever attacks these low-flying planes x x x will have to bear the consequences himself and will be tried at an appropriate time."

Yanks Feared Held as Hostages.

London, April 24 (A. P.).—New disclosures of Nazi atrocities were made today as western front dispatches reported that the Germans recently had force-marched thousands of American and British prisoners toward Adolf Hitler's redoubt area for possible use as hostages.

An American air force lieutenant liberated by the Third Army troops a few hours before he was going to be executed by the Germans said that he saw a Nazi SS guard shoot two prisoners who collapsed during a march of 12,000 American Air Corps officers toward the Moosburg prison camp near Munich. The lieutenant, whose name may not now be used, was a bombardier-navigator shot down over France in 1944. He said that the guard shot the men and then nonchalantly resumed conversation with other guards, as if nothing had happened.

A leading Paris physician, meanwhile, charged that many French war prisoners were left sterile by brutal treatment in

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German concentration camp

From the Soviet embassy in London came a report that the advancing Russian armies in Poland had found a Nazi atrocity camp for children, where hundreds of emaciated youngsters were forced to toil on German estates under threat of beatings.

NORSE FEAR NAZIS MAY RUIN COUNTRY

London, April 23 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Government Information Office expressed fear today that the Germans plan a scorched-earth defense of their positions in occupied Norway.

The Germans have every possible landing place along the coast protected with mines, barbed wire, concrete blocks, anti-tank defenses, artillery and powerful anti-aircraft defenses, it said and went on to estimate that 300,000 German troops are still in Norway. The Germans would be more vulnerable to an attack through Denmark or across the Swedish frontier, the statement observed.

Reporting indications that the Germans are preparing to defend Narvik with 40,000 men, the Information Office suggested that southern Norway would probably become their main defense area, with Trondheim, Bergen and Oslo as the key points.

About 300 submarines, a number of destroyers and some other light units, remnants of the German navy, are now in Norwegian waters, and some other units are expected to join them, the statement said.

Lord Haw Haw Warns Britain

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Lord Haw Haw, the renegade Briton who became a Hitler propagandist, said today in a broadcast over the Hamburg and Bremen radios that the war "has found its climax" in the battle for Berlin now being fought "between the rugged ruins of what was a great capital." He then warned Britain: "Should Bolshevism win, neither the Rhine nor the Channel will give England protection against it."

London, April 24 (AP)—Britain's thanks for release of British prisoners of war from German camps in the path of the American advances are "being conveyed to General Eisenhower," Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today. The members cheered.

House Of Lords Needs Woman Member, Says Lady Astor

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London, April 24 (AP)—American-born Lady Astor asked Prime Minister Churchill at a Parliamentary press gallery luncheon yesterday "to make my blood a little bluer because I think it is about time women entered the House of Lords."

DAY

The jocular remark by the first woman ever to sit in Britain's House of Commons drew shouts of laughter from those attending the luncheon, at which the Prime Minister was honor guest.

"Something To Give"

"I believe I've something to give the House of Lords," Lady Astor continued. "I'm not certain they want what I've got, but I'm certain that the women of the country would like me to give them something of what I have got."

She recalled that when she succeeded her husband as a member of Parliament 25 years ago the press thought it was a joke. When she spoke up boldly for temperance and espoused other causes in which women were interested, the press "thought it was a bad joke," she added.

Lady Astor said she knew it must have made the members of Parliament uncomfortable to see a woman elected after 600 years.

Churchill Chuckled

"But I understood that and went on making it more and more uncomfortable," she declared as Churchill and the other guests chuckled again.

Lady Astor described the Prime Minister as "a bonny fighter" and declared "he's very English—he never bears a grudge."

Churchill's remarks were off the record.

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British War Costs Top 109 Billions

London, April 24 (AP)—Britain has spent $109,600,000,000 during the war, paying roughly 50 per cent of the expenses year by year, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons today.

Through taxation and savings, he said, at least 42 per cent of the entire personal income in Britain has been marshaled to meet Government expenses, which in the 1944-45 fiscal year exceeded $24,000,000,000 for the first time in history.

The income tax alone brought in $5,268,000,000 during the year—$68,000,000 more than the previous year—Sir John said, lauding the pay-as-you-earn plan as a "great boon to the employé."

Treaty With U.S.

A treaty has been signed with the United States, he disclosed, with the view of providing relief from double taxation in cases where both countries have tax claims.

"This treaty covers all income liable for tax in both countries and contains some provisions in regard to dividends, interest, royalties, rents and income from employment," he said.

It was especially designed to help "that part of industry which in the future will be so vital to the welfare of this country—that concerned with our exports," he added.

1944-45 Expenditures

The 1944-45 expenditures were more than $504,000,000 over the budget estimate for the fiscal year, Sir John said, adding that new estimates "may possibly have to be superceded before the year is out."

The Government submitted a 1945-46 "victory" budget calling for $18,000,000,000. Sir John estimated that the country's total expenditure during the fiscal year would reach $22,260,000,000—$2,000,000,000 less than for 1944-45.

Sir John held out no hope of relief in taxation, asserting that he could not afford to indulge in "excessive optimism," and warned:

"The burden of war is still upon us and it would be highly dangerous that there should be a greater pressure of purchasing power on the market, because there would be no corresponding increases of supply," he said.

Tass Denies Report Yanks Reached Berlin

London, *Wednesday*, April 25 (AP). The Moscow radio said today Tass, the official Soviet news agency, had been authorized to deny the truth of a report in Drew Pearson's syndicated Washington column that American advance patrols reached Berlin April 13 but withdrew because Premier Stalin protested.

This report "is completely not in accord with the facts and is an invention from beginning to end," the broadcast Tass dispatch said.

Nazi Leader Reported Killed

London, April 24 (AP)—The South German radio said today that Kolz von Berg, district leader of Bayreuth, had been killed while defending his district capital.

Allies To Keep Hold Of Nazi Fanatics

London, April 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in Commons today that the Allies intend to keep all German commissioned and non-commissioned officers and known Nazis of lesser rank interned while any guerrilla warfare exists in Germany.

Asked if he would make such a recommendation to the Allies, the Prime Minister replied: "I have never heard that the Allies ever had any other intention."

Nearly one third of the German prisoners in British camps have been classified as "ardent Nazis," who are segregated as soon as discovered, said War Secretary Sir James Grigg.

Sir James said there were 196,000 German prisoners in Britain, 27,000 of them in American hands.

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Josephine Baker Arrives In London

London, *Wednesday*, April 25 (AP). Josephine Baker, American singer and dancer, arrived today to entertain British troops and war workers.

The Negro star from Harlem who before the war performed at the Folies Bergere in Paris, is a lieutenant in the *Auxiliare Feminine*, the French equivalent of the WACs. Her arrival here dispelled reports in London that Miss Baker had died in poverty in Portugal during the war years.

NINE JAP SHIPS SUNK IN DAY BY BRITISH SUB

LONDON, April 24.—(AP) The British submarine H.M.S. Storm has climaxed a year of daring exploits along Japanese supply routes by sinking nine ships in one day, the Admiralty said today in announcing her return to home waters.

Commanded by Lt. C. P. Young, 31, the Storm is credited with sinking a total of 20 enemy supply ships, a destroyer and four escort vessels and damaging several others.

DAY

Commons Cheer As Big Ben Is Lighted Again

London, April 24 (AP)—Members of the House of Commons cheered tonight when the light over Big Ben was snapped on for the first time in 5 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The lantern over the clock—traditional sign that Commons was in session—was doused in 1939 by the war's blackout restrictions, lifted yesterday.

Prison Camp Probers Leave For German Sites

Paris, April 24 (AP)—A group of United States Senators and Representatives which plans to investigate German prison camp atrocities left Paris by plane today for Germany.

Members of the group which arrived in France by plane yesterday include: Representative Dewey Short (R., Mo.), Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D., Texas), Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.), Senator Albert W. Barkley (D., Ky.), Representative James W. Mott (R., Ore.), Representative James P. Richards (D., S.C.), Representative Edward V. Izac (Cal.), Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), Senator Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.), Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.), Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R., Ill.), and Representative John M. Vorys (R., Ohio).

General Eisenhower had urged that members of Congress make an inspection of German prison camps.

Hitler Reported At Helm In Berlin

London, April 24 (AP)—The Hamburg radio declared tonight that the whole population of Berlin was engaged in the bloody battle for the capital and that Adolf Hitler himself was making the decisions.

"They know that the Führer is among them," said the propaganda broadcast. "They defend not only the capital of Germany but also the Führer himself."

Gauleiter Paul Joseph Goebbels meanwhile issued a proclamation calling on the people of Berlin to stand fast and promised "forces considerable strength are being brought up to help the defenders of the city. Until they arrive we must draw on our strength and will power to hold out against the enemy."

The Hamburg broadcast said Goebbels was in Berlin with Hitler and that the Führer was surrounded by his "closest military collaborators."

"In almost hourly discussions," the Nazi radio said, "the chief of the German general staff and the commander of Berlin are reporting to the Führer himself about the situation. Hitler himself is making the necessary decisions as to how the available forces are being used. He decided the distribution of reinforcements and employment of troops. . . . All those who saw him agree that he is full of vitality and the will to master the situation."

HITLER ABANDONS BERLIN TO RETURN TO SOUTHERN FORT

LONG

PARIS, April 24 — (AP) Adolf Hitler apparently has abandoned the crumpling shell of his former capital, Berlin, for the hideway safety of Berchtesgaden, the nearest thing to a seat of government the Reich has left.

The Hamburg radio boasted that the Fuehrer remained in Berlin directing the fight against the crushing Russian armies.

Yanks Assault Redoubt

That was unlikely—how unlikely is best demonstrated on the American front where the whole weight of the assault shifted abruptly to the southeast and already is battering against the outer ramparts of Nazidom's final fortress in the mountains from Lake Constance to Berchtesgaden itself.

The changed direction of the assault reflected clearly a belief that by getting into the Nazi nest there now, it might be possible to cut off the "head of the snake" and thus sooner stop its tail from thrashing in western Holland, the north German ports, Denmark and Norway.

It was regarded as hardly likely that Hitler would have stocked his southern redoubt, moved his government there office by office, and ordered his henchmen and war criminal-doomed SS (Elite Guard) members to rally there unless he expected to make it his final stand.

Weeks ago government agencies and offices were moved to Thuringia but the American drive through the middle of the Reich forced them to flee again. This time the whole administration went into the Bavarian redoubt.

As Nazi propagandists continued to insist that Hitler remained in blazing Berlin to "conquer or die," Allied and neutral sources guessed instead that he might just vanish into legend as a Nazi diety or turn up either in Bavaria or Norway to carry on the struggle.

NIGHT

In London, the press joined in a guessing game unparalleled since the "where's Hitler?" whirligig during the months-long period of the Fuehrer's silence following the attempt on his life last July. Most rumors came from Stockholm, Zurich and continental radios.

Moscow took it calmly. Dispatches from Stalin's capital said the Red army had orders to take Hitler alive if possible—if he was found in Berlin. The Moscow radio indicated a belief that Hitler had gone to Bavaria to gather in the remaining Nazi faithful and organize a "children's army."

Hitler Receives Youth Leader

"Hitler received the Hitler youth leader Arthur Axmann at his secret headquarters a few days ago," said this Russian broadcast, "and ordered him to recruit at once 50,000 children who are to be brought to the Bavarian redoubt and there trained and organized into death battalions. This recruiting is going on under the guise of mass evacuation."

The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen, said Hitler still was in Berlin Sunday night and indicated belief in reports that he would stay there to the finish. Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler also was still there Sunday, the paper added.

The Swiss press said Hitler had gone to Salzberg and interpreted Nazi protestations that he had remained in Berlin as "a plot to facilitate Hitler's vanishing without a trace." The Swiss also theorized that if he left a double to remain behind and die, a heroic legend would accrue to Hitler.

Continental Europe buzzed with rumors about "ghost trains" in which leading Nazis were reported traveling to various havens.

The Nazi version was reiterated today by prapagandist Dr. Otto Kriegk on the Hamburg radio.

"Everybody knows," he said, "that the Fuehrer is standing in the midst of the German capital commanding defense forces which the Russians cannot yet estimate."

Kriegk also parroted Paul Joseph Goebbels' theory that after Berlin's fall the Nazis would fight on for "that other bastion of Europe against Bolshevism — Prague and the areas of Bohemia and Moravia."

If Hitler has gone to his Bavarian hideout it is doubtful whether he will flee again. There is no place else to go.

There, in the final collapse of the mountain fortress, he may be: captured and brought to trial before a world tribunal of justice; assassinated in a final breakup of his cornered henchmen; or found dead by his own hand in a last bid for martyrdom.

FOOD SITUATION IS ACUTE IN RUHR

KENNEDY

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PARIS, April 24—(AP) Maj. Gen. G. W. R. Templer, chief of the military government section of the British Twenty First Army group, faced with the problem of feeding 4,000,000 Germans in the Ruhr, said today: "There is not enough food in the world to feed them all. There is no use in pretending there is."

Templer has been telling the Germans in the Ruhr area to plant "all the seeds that they can and plant them wherever they can to keep from starving" this winter.

The highly industrialized Ruhr valley with its concentrated population lacks transportation to bring in supplies, he said.

The section of the Ruhr occupied by the British and the Canadians is suffering from an overflow of displaced persons, mostly Russians, and these people are giving the military government a lot of trouble, the general said.

The problem of handling these liberated slave workers and the prisoners of war is so great that the military government cannot hope to control the situation for some time.

"The Germans brought these people into Germany and they can take the consequences for a few days," General Templer said.

Templer said some of these bands of displaced persons have obtained arms and waged a sort of guerrilla warfare, even occupying several towns. These persons are living off the land and complicating the already overtaxed AMG forces' tasks.

"The Americans and the British are controlling two thirds of Germany," Templer said. "We are finding absolutely nothing left except the corpse of a nation which committed suicide."

Petain Enroute to France To Stand Trial as Traitor

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MORIN

PARIS, April 24—(AP) Tired, old Marshal Petain entered Switzerland today—his 89th birthday—and tonight the French government announced that formal arrangements had been completed for returning the Vichy chief of state to France to stand trial on charges of treason.

"For reasons of decency" the government communique said correspondents would not be permitted to witness Petain's surrender to the French government and for that reason the place and date of his surrender would not be announced.

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Two Vichyites Refused

Two of Petain's Vichyite leaders —Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat— sought sanctuary during the day in neutral countries but were refused. Laval, chief of government, appeared at the frontier of Liechtenstein. Deat, Petain's minister of state and labor and ardent pro-German, was denied admission by the Swiss.

King Leopold of Belgium, who surrendered to the Germans in May, 1940, was expected to arrive in Switzerland soon, indicating that the crumbling Nazi regime was permitting many of its famous hostages to leave—possibly through some understanding with the Allied governments.

NIGHT

Gen. De Gaulle, once sentenced to death in Absentia by a Vichy military court in Clermont-Ferrand, may testify against Petain. At the time of the verdict against De Gaulle the present French leader declared: "I consider the act of the Vichy men as void. I shall have an explanation with them after the victory."

Before the Allies invaded France De Gaulle publicly had termed the aged Petain an "evangel of decadence," and branded Laval and other Vichyites as a "band of traitors."

The French foreign office announced that Switzerland had notified the De Gaulle government of the Marshal's arrival and that Petain had requested permission to pass through Swiss territory in order to surrender himself as a prisoner at the French frontier.

The French communique announced that Petain would be summoned to appear for his treason trial May 17—the date set today by the ministry of justice—before news of Petain's surrender was received here—but that the erstwhile proxy hearing would be postponed then to give him time to prepare his defense.

A government spokesman disclosed that the Germans originally applied to the Swiss government for permission for Petain to pass through Swiss territory.

The Marshal and his wife arrived at the Swiss-Austrian frontier shortly before 9 a. m. He remained in his car during the hour-long frontier proceedings but waved to the crowd as he left tiny Saint Margarethen for Saint Gallen where he presently is staying until he leaves for France.

France Electrified by News

France was electrified by the news of the Marshal's arrival in Switzerland and of his plans to stand trial.

Few Frenchmen had ever expected that the former hero of Verdun whose troops successfully stood off 80 of Germany's best divisions in the First World War, and who coined the famous slogan "they shall not pass," would ever stand in the docket. But they had eagerly awaited the public reading of his private papers.

The charge of high treason against Petain is based on probably the largest Dossier ever compiled against any accused person in France. Thousands of documents, official communications, letters and records of his correspondence with the Germans will be introduced.

The prosecution, headed by Andre Mornet, said Petain's dossier would show the whole story of events immediately leading up to the fall of France and the record of what occurred thereafter—most of which has not been disclosed.

The prosecution also said the Dossier would show with almost complete accuracy the extent to which the French collaborationists acted on direct orders from him.

It also was known that the prosecution would attempt to prove that Petain was in communication with the Nazis even before the war.

Gen. De Gaulle himself may be called upon to testify since he was present at the stormy session in June, 1940, when Petain announced he was going to sue for an armistice. The Marshal was adamant when De Gaulle and other military leaders argued that the French army still was capable of holding a large section of France, especially the Brittany coast.

Arrangements Made For Petain Return

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MORIN

Paris, April 24—Formal arrangements to return Marshal Henri Petain, former Vichy chief of state, to France have been completed, the Government announced late today.

A communiqué declared "Marshal Petain has asked the Swiss Government for permission to pass through Swiss territory in order to surrender himself as a prisoner at the French frontier.

"The Swiss Government has notified the French Government, and the French Government is fixing the place and date where the transfer of Marshal Petain will be made."

DAY

Petain will be summoned to appear at a trial May 17, as scheduled, but the hearing will be postponed to give him time to prepare a defense. Earlier today the Ministry of Justice had announced Petain would be tried by proxy, and the date had been set.

Accompanied By Wife

The news that Petain was returning electrified France. The aged Marshal is being accompanied by his wife and "some officers."

Andre Mornet was named prosecutor Petain's trial on a charge of treason.

The charge is based on probably largest dossier ever compiled against any accused Frenchmen. Thousands of documents, official communications, letters and records of his correspondence with the Germans will be introduced.

In short, the whole story of events immediately leading up to the fall of France and the record—most of which has not been disclosed—of what occurred thereafter will be given to the world.

Communication With Foe

Moreover, it is known that the prosecution will attempt to prove that Pétain was in communication with the Germans even before the war. That part of the dossier is being kept secret.

After the fall of France it was repeatedly asserted that Pétain, who in 1930 served as Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain, was an intimate of a former German ambassador to Madrid.

On this point, especially, the French are anxious to hear his own testimony.

Reason For Proxy Plan

The trial by proxy, a legal institution in France, was prepared and scheduled for hearing for three main reasons:

1. It is the crowning effort in a long and somber process of "purging" French collaborators, a majority of whom said they merely took orders from Pétain.

2. It is designed to dispel belief that Pétain was "a confused but honest old man who made a mistake."

3. Decision of the French Government to prove to the world and especially the United States that France was betrayed by a small clique, of which Pétain was the chief—not that the French nation as such quit in the face of the German attack.

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KENNEDY

Starvation Seen For Ruhr

Paris, April 24 (AP)—Four million Germans in the Ruhr face starvation next winter, Maj. Gen. G. W. R. Templer, chief of the military government of Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group, said today.

"There isn't enough food in the world to go around and there is no use pretending there is," the General said. "I am telling the Germans by every available means that they had better get all the seeds they can and plant them wherever they can to keep from starving."

Templer said the highly industrialized Ruhr Valley with its great concentration of population and lack of transportation would offer a most serious problem.

Displaced Persons

He said hordes of displaced persons, largely Russian and Poles, were swarming along roads living off the countryside in areas occupied by the British and Canadian armies. Some, he said, they were engaged in looting, raping and murder, while they were outside military government control.

The problem of handling these liberated laborers and war prisoners is so great that the military government cannot hope to control the situation fully for some time, Templer said.

Minor Military Operations

"The Germans brought these people into Germany and they can take the consequences for a few days," the General added. In some cases, bands of displaced persons have obtained small arms and are engaged in minor military operations. Some have captured towns which they control. Others have installed themselves in farmhouses and are living off the land.

"The military government's job in Germany is infinitely bigger and more complicated than anyone thought," Templer said. "It had been thought that the Germans eventually would surrender and that at least local government organizations would be intact. Their continuance of the fight has stripped the country of all semblance of government in the occupied areas."

1,000,000 Captives Taken in April

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—The Allies' bag of German prisoners during April already has passed the million mark with six more days left in the month. From April 1 to April 22 inclusive, 992,578 prisoners were tallied. It is estimated that more than 20,000 were captured yesterday.

Swiss Expect Léopold

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—King Léopold of Belgium, who surrendered to the Germans in May, 1940, is expected to arrive in Switzerland soon—an indication that the crumbling German regime was permitting many of its famous hostages to leave—possibly through some understanding with the Allies.

Sacha Guitry Seeks Divorce

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Paris, April 24 (A. P.).—Court files today listed a divorce suit of Sacha Guitry, 67-year-old French actor, against the former Genevieve De Serevilla, 24, whom he married July 4, 1939. It is scheduled for a hearing next week. This would be the fourth divorce for Guitry.

DAY

Paris Court Condemns Jew-Baiter To Death

Paris, April 24 (AP)—For the first time in its history the Paris Court of Justice today condemned a woman to death.

She was Madame Virgine Guiroux, convicted of denouncing a French Jewess to the Germans during the occupation. The Jewess was taken to Germany and presumably executed.

SCHUSCHNIGG HELD KILLED

Ex-Chancellor Of Austria Said To Have Died April 15

WANT

Flossenburg Concentration Camp, Germany, April 24 (AP)—Austria's former chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg has been slain by the Nazis, and Germany's finance minister, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, has been taken to the notorious Dachau concentration camp, freed prisoners told the United States 90th Infantry Division today after it liberated this camp.

Schuschnigg, held in custody by Hitler since Germany took over Austria in 1938, was reported killed—probably by hanging—on April 15. Schacht, Germany's most famous financier, was reported taken from Flossenburg to Dachau along with some 13,000 other captives at the time Schuschnigg was slain.

Wife Taken To Dachau

The prisoners said Schacht was arrested after the plot against Hitler failed last July.

[Editor's Note: Schacht's brother, Dr. Eddy Schacht, said last week that the financier had been arrested and held in Gestapo headquarters in Berlin. But Dr. (the brother) believed Schacht already had been killed, either by the Gestapo or by Allied bombings of Berlin in February.]

NIGHT

Among those taken to Dachau, liberated prisoners said, were Schuschnigg's wife, the former Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen, and their small daughter and Col. Jack Churchill, famous British commando officer captured while fighting with Marshal Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia more than a year ago.

12,500 Killed Since '38

The 90th freed 1,600 political prisoners at this camp 9 miles northeast of Weiden, but was told there were 15,000 in the camp just a week before. Survivors said 12,500 prisoners had been starved to death, hanged, shot or killed by injection since the camp was established in 1938.

Pierre Bertrand, French underground worker who was arrested in Paris in January, 1943, and was employed in the Flossenburg records office for the past two years, [illegible] Schusc[illegible] Page 2 death. His story was corro[illegible]d by others among the Russi[illegible]olish, French, Czech, Belgian [illegible] German prisoners.

Had Age[illegible] reatly

The one-time Austrian leader and his family were brought here six months ago and given special quarters and special privileges. Bertrand said Schuschnigg aged greatly under his confinement.

The night of April 15, Bertrand said, Schuschnigg and Schacht, handcuffed together, were led into the camp's administration building. Later Schacht returned alone. The following morning a French dentist, who recognized Schuschnigg's body, was ordered to remove the

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gold fillings from the former chancellor's teeth and a crematory attendant who also knew Schuschnigg, was instructed to burn the body.

Bertrand said he did not know how Schuschnigg was slain but that evidence pointed to hanging.

Yanks Reported Hanged

The prisoners said thirteen American paratroopers were hanged near the camp April 1 and their bodies burned in the camp crematory. A Heidelberg medical student said he was ordered to cut down the bodies and send them to the crematory.

Some prisoners who previously had been held in the notorious Buchenwald camp near Weimar declared that Flossenburg was much worse because the food ration was less. They said most of the deaths at Flossenburg resulted from starvation.

They reported that 5,000 prisoners made a forced march in six days from Buchenwald, spent two days trying to recuperate at Flossenburg and then were headed out again in the direction of Dachau.

Ovens Still Burning

The Flossenburg camp was discovered by a patrol from the 358th Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Bealke, Jr., Sullivan, Mo. Leaders of the patrol were Capt. Charles W. Watson, New Lebanon, Ohio, and Lieut. William B. Kilpatrick, Paris, Texas.

The patrol found the crematory ovens still burning with eight bodies alongside waiting their turn. Nearby the Americans found a huge pile of victim's shoes, many of them worn through.

The camp was surrounded by three barbed wire fences, the outer one electrically charged. It was closed to outsiders a few hours after the liberation because 800 of the prisoners were suffering from typhus, 90 from tuberculosis, 2 from diphtheria and 2 from scarlet fever. All 1,600 were suffering from malnutrition.

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Women Freed At Belsen Tell Of Nazi Torture

Naked Men and Women Paraded in Bitter Cold, Dogs Turned on Victims

BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP, Germany, April 23 (Delayed) (AP).—Prison courtyards of Nazi atrocity camps were torture arenas, rivaling those of the days of Nero, where dogs were turned in to rip the clothes from defenseless prisoners and naked men and women were paraded together in the bitter cold, liberated inmates of this camp said today.

A group of women who had been held in Belsen camp today described Nazi tortures—the flogging of women's breasts, lashing of the soles of feet, forced prostitution, the use of human beings for vivisection experiments—which they declared were "enjoyed" by Nazi women S.S. (Elite Guard) members as well as Germanmen.

The things the prisoners endured, at Belsen and at camps in which they were interned before they reached Belsen, said Veronica Molnar, a beautiful Jewish girl, "the people of England and America will not believe."

Dogs Set Upon Jews

Irene Goldberg said that she had been in a prison in Warsaw, her home, for two months. Every day the S. S. guards brought a Jew into the courtyard and set dogs upon him. The dogs ripped the clothes from the man while the others watched. Occasionally the guards would enter the women's cells and lash them with whips.

On Christmas Eve, 1941, at Auschwitz, Alexandra Dutiewic, of Warsaw, said, the Germans erected a huge Christmas tree in the center of the camp. Then the S. S. guards gathered together a group of half-dressed gentile women and made them stand at attention in the bitter cold while truck loads of naked Jewish men and women were paraded around the compound several times.

Mrs. Goldberg was arrested because the Germans believed she was a link in the anti-Nazi underground. Her son was taken from her in the Warsaw ghetto and killed. She said that she had survived because of a tattooed triangle on her left arm which indicated that she could be traced by documentary evidence.

Had Never Believe Stories

Billi Wadowska, of Paris, said that she had never believed the stories concerning Nazi concentration camps until she found herself in one.

"For two years," she said, "I have not been easy or quiet for one moment, and I still cannot rest. I wake up from my sleep screaming in terror."

Jane Eisner Heks, of Prague, who said she was a niece of Irma Uosmyk, of Chicago, and who had been at Belsen two weeks after working in a labor gang at Hamburg, clearing the bomb-damaged streets, said: "We used to tell each other that God would help us. And then after a while we began to doubt that even God could help us."

The women said that all the clothes they had consisted of one thin dress. They had no underwear and no shoes.

"We stood dressed like that in the bitter cold," Veronica Molnar said. "They could not break us, but only the young could stand it. The old and the sick—for them there was only death."

Maria Hollaendar, of Hungary, whose father was beaten to death by the Germans because he would not tell where he had hidden his wealth, said suddenly: "I feel no hate."

There was a gasp of astonishment from the other women.

"I cannot feel hate," she said. "I don't believe I can feel any emotion—hate, love, affection or anything."

She meant it, but later she was laughing and asking if it were possible to get word of her safety to her fiance in Hungary.

Bronx Officer Over Danube

DILLINGEN, On the Danube, April 24 (AP)—The first tank across the Dillingen Bridge was led by Lieut. Charles Ippolito of 716 Van Nest Avenue, the Bronx. It hit a land mine, but Lieutenant Ippolito's crew was jarred only slightly.

BRITISH LAUNCH BREMEN ASSAULT

WITH THE BRITISH THIRD DIVISION ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BREMEN, Wednesday, April 25.—(AP) The battle for Bremen opened at one minute before midnight last night as a roaring line of Buffaloes (amphibious vehicles), carrying British assault troops, splashed into the flooded flats northeast of Brinkum toward the suburbs of the great port of Bremen.

Field artillery laid down a heavy barrage for more than an hour ahead of the attack while far to the left the 51st Highland division fought what it called a "Chinese battle," firing every available weapon from rifles to field guns into Bremen itself to pin down any enemy forces there.

The flashes of the guns punctuated the brilliantly moonlit sky and the horizon was banded by lazy red arcs of tracers fired from pairs of bofors guns.

Planes already had done their part, medium bombers pasting Berlin in the forenoon and rocket-firing typhoons blasting it again in the late afternoon. Fires were flaming in the city as the attack began.

A brigadier said the battle might prove "sticky," but that with luck the Third Division could win quick control of the southeastern entrances to the besieged port which lies astride the river Weser.

SPAATZ, 20 OFFICERS HONORED BY FRANCE

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS, France, April 24 (AP)—The Legion of Honor, grand officer rank, was awarded today by the French Government to Gen. Carl Spaatz, senior American air commander in the European theatre.

The award, the second highest that can be bestowed by the French Government, was presented at a colorful ceremony before a picturesque country château, where rawards were also conferred upon twenty members of General Spaatz' staff "for exceptional services rendered in the course of the campaign for the liberation of France."

Nazi Gener[illegible] Captured [illegible] 7th Army

With U.S. 7th [illegible]y in Germany, April 24, (AP)—[illegible]r-star German Gen. Helmut [illegible]m, commander of the Nazi 1[illegible] in the battle of the Colmar pocket last fall, was captured at his home in Welzheim by 44th Division doughboys.

Thumm, who said he was relieved of command of the 14th German Corps after the Colmar licking, was pinning decorations on his uniform preparatory to going to the 44th Division command post to surrender when troops entered his home.

3 Gen[illegible]ls Captu[illegible]

United States 7th Army, Germany, April 24 (AP)—The 7th Army captured two more German generals today.

They are iLeut. Gen. Bernard von Claer, who commanded the Liege garrison in Belgium in 1942, and Lieut. Gen. Oberhausser, chief signal officer in the west under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring.

Terrified Nazi Civilians Choke Roads Leading to Yank Lines

By HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY ON THE MULDE RIVER, April 24—(AP) Thousands of panic-stricken German civilians tried to flee across the American lines all day today as Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Soviet troops neared a junction with Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army along the Mulde river line.

A staff officer said flatly at 9 p. m. tonight (3 p. m., E. W. T.) that there had been no linkup yet of the two Allies on the First Army front.

Burning villages and columns of refugees told a story of steady progress by the Russians despite last ditch delaying resistance from the Nazis, attempting to hold open the corridor between the Elbe and the Mulde rivers.

Aerial observers of the Second Infantry division reported sighting an unidentified column which they believed to be Russian only a short distance from advanced American positions.

"I saw shells landing in one town and a little later saw buildings on fire and then vehicles entering the town," said Lt. Col. Kenneth E. Belieu, Portland, Ore., first American observer to watch the Russians pound their way toward the long-awaited meeting.

Combat troops believe the junction will follow tomorrow and probably will be at several points as the Russians move in strength toward the positions the Americans have been holding for days.

Cub planes reported sighting freshly dug trenches on the west side of the Elbe where suicidal German garrisons were reported trying to hold up the advancing Russians as long as possible to enable most of the German army units to retreat and surrender to the Americans who they believe, prisoners have said, will give them better treatment.

Released Allied prisoners of war began streaming back by the hundreds along every road leading toard the Yank lines. French, British and American prisoners were trudging on foot and riding every type of vehicle they could commandeer along the way—wheelbarrows, carts, bicycles, horse-drawn wagons and motor cars and buses decorated with Allied flags and painted signs.

In this motley pilgrimage from "No Man's Land" were thousands of rebellious and rioting "slave laborers," Nazi soldier deserters who had broken or thrown away their weapons and turned their backs on both Berlin and Moscow in favor of prisoner of war cages.

Terror-stricken German families, fed for years on Nazi propaganda that the Soviets would rape and pillage their way through the Reich if unchecked, also left their farms and homes carrying with them only enough food to get them across the Mulde.

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The German civilians ran into stern rebuffs at the American front line outposts of the Second Infantry division.

"We have been turning German civilians back," said Lt. Col. D. P. Christensen, Washington, D. C. "They're running away from the Russians and we don't want them behind our lines."

The prize "refugee" in the Second Division prisoner pen was a German general who apparently won the race to safety over many of his troops.

One column of 155 escaped Allied prisoners marched in under command of a British officer. Most of the soldiers were French.

"We have been marching for five days steadily—and we could always hear the Russian artillery shelling the German village just behind us," they reported.

Northeast of Leipzig cub planes reported long lines of frightened German civilians on the roads in a triangle bounded by Duben, Mulde and Eilenburg.

In the 69th division's sector east of Leipzig, hundreds more British and other Allied war prisoners crossed into American-occupied territory and here again German civilians tried to make it over the "frontier" before the Russian armored spearheads slashed through to make a junction.

9th Also Bags One

U.S. 9th Army on the Elbe, Germany, April 24 (AP) — The Show Horse (8th Armored) Division of the United States 9th Army captured the commanding general of the newly annihilated German 11th SS *Panzer* Army in the Harz Mountain trap, it was disclosed today.

His chief of staff and several SS men patrolling the mountain region also were taken. Their names were not disclosed.

NAZIS HIJACK AND SLUG YANKS

On the Elbe, Germany, April 24 (A. P.).—Three German soldiers waylaid three American soldiers, shot them in the back and donned their uniforms, the American Ninth Army announced today. One of the Americans was a medical officer. The Americans were ambushed while riding in a jeep. After capturing the Americans, the Germans, one an SS trooper, took them inside a house, turned their faces to a wall and opened fire. The Nazis then started roaming the rear area in the jeep.

The dispatch did not say whether the Germans had been captured.

PETAIN SAYS NAZIS HELD HIM CAPTIVE

THOMAS HAWKINS

BERN, April 24 — (AP) His eyes filled with tears and declaring he had been a prisoner of the Nazis, Marshal Petain, once the hero of France, entered Switzerland today, ready to surrender himself to the French for trial on charges of high treason.

While his one-time premier, Pierre Laval, tried to enter Switzerland through Liechtenstein and was refused, as was Marcel Deat, former Vichy minister of state and labor, 89-year-old Petain was permitted to come in — subject to the normal Swiss internment rules.

"The fact that today on my 89th birthday I find myself on Swiss territory is the most beautiful birthday present I could have wished for," said the Marshal, adding: Long live Switzerland."

"I was dragged into Germany by SS troopers," the Marshal continued, "and I have always regarded my stay at Sigmaringen as real involuntary imprisonment."

Petain entered Switzerland at Saint Margarethen, a small village of 3,700 inhabitants on the Swiss-Austrian frontier. He and his wife rode in the first car of a nine-car convoy which had left Sigmaringen two days ago. He wore civilian clothes with a grey topcoat.

The Petain party was accompanied to the Swiss border by a carload of German SS troopers who turned back at the border.

The Marshal remained in his au-

tomobile during the hour-long negotiations at the frontier but waved to the crowd as he and his party departed for Saint Gallen, where they will remain until he surrenders to French authorities.

In the Marshal's party were a daughter and son-in-law and Gen. Marie Eugene Debeney, commander of the French First army in the First World war and a close confidant of Petain.

The dramatic appearance of the aged Marshal and his offer to surrender has presented the French with a most delicate problem for there is no doubt Petain still has a large following among the French people, and Frenchmen here said the situation was "embarrassing."

With the French government involved in a difficult transition period the return of one of France's greatest First World war heroes to stand trial in a court of justice could inspire political difficulties.

Marshal Petain On Way Back For Trial

Bern, April 24 (AP)—Aged Marshal Petain entered Switzerland from Germany today after declaring himself willing to stand trial in France. King Leopold of Belgium, who surrendered to the Germans in 1940, was expected to reach the Swiss border some time during the day.

Pierre Laval, arch collaborationist of the Vichy regimé, appeared at the border of near-by Leichtenstein, but was refused entry. Laval is under a death sentence imposed by a Marseille court which convicted him *in absentia* last fall on a charge of having had "intelligence with the enemy."

Marcel Deat, who was Minister of State and Labor in the Vichy Government, arrived at the Swiss frontier during the day but was refused entry by the Swiss.

Will Surrender To French

Petain, who observed his 89th birthday today, was allowed to enter Switzerland after asking and receiving official permission to cross the neutral country into France to surrender himself to French authorities.

The arrival of Pétain and the expectation that King Leopold would reach Switzerland during the day indicated that the collapsing N. regime had permitted its potent hostages to leave—possibly throu some understanding with the Allgovernments concerned.

It was known that the Allied governments had been informed in advance of Pétain's coming and presumably gave their consent.

In Nine-Car Convoy

Pétain arrived at the Swiss border town of Saint Margarethen by automobile in a nine-car convoy. He was in the first car with his wife.

The aged Marshal did not leave his automobile during the border deliberations, which required about an hour.

Dressed in civilian clothes with a gray topcoat, he seemed tired.

However, he waved to the crowd as he drove away to St. Gallen, where he and his party presently are housed.

One car of German SS troopers, presumably escorting the Marshal, turned back at the border.

Daughter Along

A daughter and son-in-law of the aged marshal followed in a second car of the convoy.

Gen. Marie Eugene Debeney, commander of the French 1st Army in the First World War and a close confidant of Pétain, was among those in the party.

(The Vichy radio reported November 10, 1943, that Debeney had died of wounds suffered two months previously when French guerrillas hid a bomb in his automobile.)

Trial Set For May 17

Saint Margarethen, on the Austrian frontier, is a village of 3,700 persons. Pétain's party had come from Sigmaringen to find a safe entry.

Pétain is scheduled to go on trial in Paris May 17. French followers of General de Gaulle in Switzerland say they believe that Pétain will be shot, since otherwise war-guilt trials could not continue against his subordinates.

Speculation Rampant

However, all the French made clear that Pétain's dramatic arrival with an offer to surrender was embarrassing.

The return to Paris of one of France's greatest figures of the first World War to stand trial would revive old wounds and create new breaks in party alignments in France.

Speculation was rampant whether Pétain might not make a great effort to clear himself and whether a large part of the French population which stuck by him after 1940 still would continue to support him.

There was speculation also whether Pétain might be left in Switzerland by the French to avoid the political embarrassments of his presence at the trial. It is generally expected, however, that he will continue to France in the shortest possible time.

The party left Sigmaringen two days ago. It was forced to travel slowly because of disrupted highway communications, guards, Allied air-raids and the general impossibility of getting anywhere quickly in collapsing Germany.

"Beautiful Present"

Petain, his eyes filled with tears as he entered Switzerland, was subject to normal Swiss internment rules, but was shown courtesy as an old man and an army officer.

"The fact that today, on my 89th birthday, I find myself on Swiss territory is the most beautiful birthday present I could wish for," he said. "Long live Switzerland.

"I was dragged into Germany by SS troopers and by force. I have always regarded my stay at Sigmaringen as real involuntary imprisonment."

Method Not Known

[The dispatch did not indicate how Petain had managed to make good his flight from Germany. On at least one occasion since he went into the Reich he was reported in custody of the Gestapo. He has been head of a puppet French régime set up by the Nazis in Sigmaringen, Germany.]

[A Reuter dispatch said today that the members of the former Japanese legation to the Vichy Government have also entered Swiss territory and are at present staying at St. Gall.]

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AMERICAN FIFTH LEAPS PO RIVER

Allied Forces Capture Ferrara, La Spezia and Modena in Swift Attacks.

ROME, April 24 — (AP) U. S. Fifth Army troops poured across the Po river today and other Allied troops captured La Spezia, Modena and Ferrara, shattering a 125-miles defense line across the Italian peninsula.

Forty thousand prisoners and large quantities of supplies and material have fallen to the Allied spring offensive.

Nazi Position Critical

The German position in Italy appeared critical tonight with the swift Allied drive keeping the enemy "confused and his communications disrupted," an announcement said. Allied warplanes and armor cut to pieces German troops and transport trapped in pockets back of the swiftly moving Allied troops.

A security blackout prohibited designation of the Po crossings but the Fifth and British Eighth armies are known to be at the river along a 50-mile front stretching from Ferrara west to Borgoforte.

The important Italian naval base of La Spezia on the Ligurian sea fell to Fifth army troops. Other units of the Fifth striking from captured Bologna in the center of the battle line took Modena, a highway junction 22 miles northwest of Bologna and on the eastern flank British Eighth Army troops captured Ferrara.

Italian troops of the Eighth army including the Garibaldi partisan brigade captured the town of Cadigoro, south of the Po river mouth and 25 miles due east of Ferrara close to the Adriatic sea.

La Spezia was heavily damaged by German demolitions but the enemy offered only rearguard opposition as the Fifth army moved into the naval base from Highway One. Sarzana and Fosdinovo, inland from La Spezia, also were captured.

Modena, in addition to being an important road junction, is a sizeable industrial city and has been under attack by the Fifth army since the fall of Bologna Saturday morning.

In addition to capturing Ferrara, eastern anchor of the German line south of the Po, Eighth army units took Bondeno, nine miles northwest of Ferrara.

The Germans put up a terrific fight for Ferrara and the Eighth had to maintain constant pressure on the city. The Germans finally were forced out but heavy fighting was reported continuing north and east of the bastion.

40,000 Prisoners Taken

The capture of 40,000 prisoners from two German armies which at the outset of the offensive consisted of some 25 divisions represents a terrific weakening of German strength which may make a further stand by the enemy in Italy impossible.

Heavy bombers of the U. S. 15th air force added to the plight of the fleeing Germans by blasting their escape routes through the Brenner pass and southwestern Austria. Bridges and highways throughout northern Italy were attacked.

Medium and fighter-bombers roared over long columns of Nazis streaming northward across the Po plain, playing havoc with their transport and bombing and strafing enemy personnel.

British troops were whittling down a large pocket of Germans north of Copparo, 11 miles northeast of Ferrar, where the Germans were trying desperately to hang on to a bridgehead on the south bank of the Po over which they were attempting to evacuate troops northward.

British armor was reported destroying large numbers of enemy vehicles and taking thousands of prisoners.

Other Eighth army tanks cut off and surrounded a great concentration of German troops in the Ferrar-Bondeno-Finale triangle, with the disorganized Nazis desperately attempting to break out of the steel ring.

The Germans attempted a counterattack against Fifth Army troops in one sector but the effort ended in heavy casualties, including 300 prisoners.

Brazilians Blow Up Train

Brazilian pilots operating with the Allied Tactical Air Force flying Thunderbolts blew up an entire 50-car ammunition train just west of Verona, air force headquarters announced. Farther west 25 additional enemy rail cars were destroyed.

Several enemy fighter planes were destroyed on the Ghedi airdrome by other Thunderbolt pilots.

AMERICANS TAKE GREAT NAVAL BASE AFTER CROSSING PO

La Spezia Falls to Fifth—Modena Captured Too—British Win Ferrara.

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Rome, April 24 (A. P.).—United States Fifth Army troops have swept across the River Po in pursuit of the retreating Germans, and the British Eighth Army has captured Ferrara, where the enemy fought bitterly to the last, it was announced tonight.

Fifth Army troops on the west coast seized the important Italian naval base of La Spezia, while other units captured Modena, a junction on Highway 9, twenty-two miles northwest of Bologna.

The offensive still gaining momentum, has brought 40,000 prisoners into Allied cages, plus large quantities of equipment.

The Eighth Army broke into the outskirts of Ferrara last night after driving through disorganized and fleeing German forces to that road hub city thirty miles north and slightly east of Bologna. The Ferrara airfield was captured. Official reports said the Nazis were attempting to "escape across the Po on rafts, in boats and by other means."

The exact areas overrun in the rush to the Po were withheld from publication to prevent the enemy from learning where Allied spearheads had thrust across the escape routes.

4000 Vehicles Destroyed.

Allied warplanes have destroyed or damaged at least 4,000 enemy vehicles in the Po Valley in the past two days. Two-thirds of this total were credited to rocket-firing American Thunderbolts of the Twelfth Air Force.

In the advance to the Ferrara area, the Eighth Army's tanks ran wild through the fleeing Germans. The tanks shot up many enemy vehicles and 1,000 prisoners were taken up to midday yesterday in the areas of Bondeno and Finale alone. Both Bondeno and Finale lie west of Ferraro on the immediate approaches to the Po.

An official report of this Eighth Army action said British flyers "reported a big concentration of enemy transport in the area but decided not to attack when they saw it already was surrounded by our tanks and was already in the bag."

Great Slaughter Evidenced.

The British Army also rounded up many prisoners in the area north of Cento, sixteen miles north of Bologna. Official reports said that after crossing the Reno River in that vicinity, patrols found evidence of great slaughter, with many corpses of Germans and horses and much enemy equipment scattered in the area. Presumably this slaughter was the result of air attacks of the past few days.

American and South African units of the Fifth Army moved up to the Po north and northwest of Bologna on a steadily broadening front against only slight resistance. In one sector, a German counter-attack was repulsed and 300 prisoners taken.

Along the Ligurian coast to the west, Fifth Army troops advanced 2,000 yards toward La Spezia, capturing several towns, and there were indications that enemy forces in this area also were about to go into flight northward.

The German air force made one of its rare appearances Sunday night, sending four or five planes over the 5th Army area.

In contrast to that puny effort, Allied warplanes yesterday flew more than 3,400 sorties.

The possibility that the enemy had massed anti-aircraft guns around the Po crossings was indicated in official announcement that 23 Allied planes were lost yesterday.

Eisenhower Praises Operations In Italy

Rome, April 24 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander received a personal message of congratulation from General Eisenhower today on the success of recent operations in northern Italy.

Eisenhower expressed thanks for the manner in which Allied operations in the Mediterranean had helped bring about successes achieved in Germany, and asked that his congratulations be forwarded to General Clark, General McCreery and General Truscott.

Thousands of Farm Parts Hidden from Nazis

ROME—(AP)—A huge cache of virtually needed farm tractor parts cleverly hidden from the Germans was discovered recently by American Army officers and the supplies now are being shipped to farmers in liberated Italy.

Valued at 15 million lire, the tractor parts were found during a search for a few spares needed to repair a local farmer's tractor. The owner of the cache, a Ravenna machinery agent who had not volunteered the information when the Allies took the city, then revealed that he had thousands of machine parts.

Enormous quantities of spares were hidden behind a false wall. In cellars, covered with coal and firewood, were additional supplies, while upstairs, piled to the roof, were hundreds of apparently empty cases. The bottoms of these, however, were packed tight with machine parts.

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NAZIS IN ITALY QUIT IN DROVES

WITH AMERICAN FORCES NORTH OF THE PO RIVER, Italy, April 24—(AP) A German army died on the broad plains approaching the Po river in the last 48 hours and American forces marched over the body today in establishing a series of bridgeheads across Italy's widest waterway.

There were scenes reminiscent of the Nazi collapse in Tunisia as German troops surrendered in droves. Equipment, guns and transport were a smoking ruins after one of the fiercest poundings administered to an enemy force in this war. For mile after mile the enemy wreckage was almost incredible.

The bag of prisoners skyrocketed into the thousands as the hours went by. It was impossible to count them all. One division estimated it h. 1 taken more than 5,000 within 24 hours.

One German major general was discovered walking down a road with hundreds of his troops to surrender. Everywhere German prisoners were streaming down the roads accompanied by only a few guards whose chief duty was to locate prisoner of wa. cages to handle the captives.

African Invasion Feat Of Supply Wins Honor

Rome, April 24 (AP)—Col. George D. Murphey, 54, of Galveston, Texas, was awarded the Legion of Merit today for his work with the Quartermaster Corps when that organization was charged with keeping open the vital supply line from the United States to the Middle East before the African invasion.

"Through his great effort and foresight," said the citation, "supplies always were available when needed during the various emergencies that occurred. He supervised their distribution along a 4,000-mile line of communications by continual inspections. His indefatigable energy and efforts were an inspiration to his personnel."

At present he is assigned to the economic section of the Allied Commission.

Warsaw Poles State Stand

Moscow, April 24 (AP)—Provisional Polish Government leaders say they support reorganization of the present Warsaw Government along lines laid down by the Crimean Conference, but they do not plan to include in the regime Poles who oppose its internal and external policies.

Such an attitude, they said at a press conference yesterday, does not, in their opinion, run contrary to the spirit of reorganization set forth by Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Contact With People Sought

Edward B. Osubka-Morawski, president of the Polish National Council, asserted: "We want to do our utmost to establish contact with the people who agree with the Crimean decisions. We are doing our utmost to make this contact."

Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Provisional Government, said that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier of the London Government-in-Exile, had refused several opportunities to collaborate with the Provisional leaders and that he has "lost his former significance."

[In London the Polish Exiled Government stated its willingness to sign a treaty with Russia, and reiterated belief in its "indisputable right" to represent Poland at San Francisco.]

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SOVIET PAYS HONOR TO LATE PRESIDENT

Action Of Governing Body Called Unprecedented

Moscow, April 24 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet, Russia's chief governing body, paid unprecedented tribute today to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Soviet leaders, after greeting Marshal Stalin with ringing applause, stood to honor the late American President, first foreigner ever accorded such a tribute.

"Let the future friendship of our people continue as a magnificent memorial to the great American President Roosevelt," said M. M. Shvernik, chairman of the Soviet nationalities.

"Death Great Loss"

"His death was a great loss for the American people, for the United Nations. He was a great friend of the Soviet people from the day he recognized the Soviet Union until his very last act."

Stalin, sitting on a platform off to the right by himself, was one of the first to his feet when Shvernik asked the hundreds of delegates to stand a moment in silence. The Marshal stood with bowed head and drooped shoulders in the brilliantly lighted hall.

Finance Commissar Arseny Zverev announced that Russia's defense budget for this year would be 137,800,000,000 rubles ($16,536,000,000 at the diplomatic exchange rate)—about 45 per cent of the entire budget.

The total Russian budget was announced as roughly 305,000,000,000 rubles ($36,600,000,000 at the diplomatic exchange rate).

Berlin Reported In Panic

Moscow, April 24 (AP)—Panic and demoralization are spreading in the center of Berlin, with fighting taking place among the Nazi defenders, eyewitness accounts reaching Moscow said today.

It's hell in there," a German civilian was quoted by the correspondent for *Izvestia*. "Shells are falling all over the place and there is fighting among the officers and men." The civilian declared a divisional commander shot his driver when the latter suggested capitulation.

Red Army and Polish troops have pushed deep enough and captured enough streets and avenues to set up a traffic-control system, front advices said.

The correspondent for *Red Star* told of battling down the avenues leading to the Wilhelmstrasse and of white flags fluttering from windows along the Berlinerstrasse. On another near-by street, 600 Germans surrendered, he said.

The Russians seized a big factory which had been making parachutes, another turning out airplane engines and a gas works.

Into Potsdam Environs

Fires were reported raging in the Weissensee district, now behind the Red Army.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's mobile groups were reported wedging into the environs of Potsdam, Berlin's western suburb, as Red Army forces closed around the capital.

Izvestia said some German boys of 13 to 15 years had been thrown into the battle.

Whole Blocks Blown Down

Great destruction from bombing was reported by all correspondents inside Berlin. Whole blocks were blasted down, they said.

German streetcars carried loads of cobblestones to add to barricades inside the city. *Izvestia* said the Russian staff had set up headquarters in summer houses in Berlin's suburbs, but was preparing to move soon to "a more central address."

No Elbe Crossing Apparent

Soviet tanks drove near the southern edges of the big Templehof Airdrome, and neared a junction with forces marching in from the east. East of Templehof, Marshal Konev's troops appeared to have entered the Neukolon sector southeast of Berlin, while southwest of Templehof other units wedged to the southern end of the large Schoenberg sector, some 2 miles south of the Tiergarten.

South of Berlin, there were no indications yet that Russian units had crossed the Elbe in the direction of Leipzig, but this should not be discounted as a possibility. The Soviets were 9 to 11 miles from Dresden.

Several Russian correspondents said German artillery was firing on Germans who tried to retreat in the battle for Berlin.

The Germans, who said Hitler was on hand directing the battle personally, announced in a broadcast that the Russian forces were fighting in Friedrich's Park and near Koenig's Gate, 1½ miles from the intersection of Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse.

Sweden Calls Up More

Stockholm, April 24 (AP)—The Swedish Government announced tonight that additional men will be called up to strengthen the border and coastal guard in the west and southwest because of an expected increase of refugees from Norway and Denmark.

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German Surrender Failure Is Reported

Stockholm, April 24 (AP)—The newspaper *Expressen* said today Swedish representatives had sought unsuccessfully to negotiate capitulation of German troops on Zealand, the Danish island on which Copenhagen is situated, but the Foreign Office said the story was "without foundation."

The newspaper said the Zealand commander, General Richter, was prepared to yield through Swedish mediation, but that Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, German commander in chief in Denmark, spiked the effort.

DeGrelle Captured, Belgian's Letter Says

Brussels, April 24 (AP)—A letter purported to be from a former prisoner of war, published with reserve here today, said Leon DeGrelle, Belgium's would-be führer, and his staff had been captured. There was no official comment.

"I helped in the capture of the famous DeGrelle and his whole headquarters," said the letter from Louis Polard, dated Hamelin, April 20, and delivered to Polard's parents by a liberated French prisoner. Polard had been a prisoner at Stalag 11-B at Fallingsbostel. DeGrelle fled to Germany last fall.

German Legation in Lisbon Afire

LISBON, Wednesday, April 25 (AP)—The German legation in this Portuguese capital caught fire at 2:30 A. M. today and the violent flames threatened to consume the entire building.

U.S. TROOPS SEIZE OKINAWA HEIGHTS

Marines Secure Three Small Islands, Navy Blasts Jap Positions

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GUAM, Wednesday, April 25 —(AP) Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Division infantrymen captured an important Japanese position atop high ground on the western flank of the fiery battle line on southern Okinawa yesterday.

Marines of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Amphibious corps, meantime, landed on three more small islands off Okinawa, securing them quickly.

Resistance Still Heavy

Japanese resistance continued heavy during the sixth day of the all-out ofensive on southern Okinawa, where the enemy has lost more than 11,000 killed since D-day, April 1.

The high ground seized was west of Ishin village on the island's west coast. The Seventh division in that sector was bearing down on the Machinato airfield, several hundred yards away. There was no reported progress on the eastern flank or in bitterly-held central sector of the rugged line.

New islands invaded by the Marines were Yagachi and Kouri, north of the Motobu peninsula which juts off the northwestern coast of Okinawa, and Heanza, east of Katchin peninsula on the east coast.

The Marines were mopping up Japanese remnants on Yagachi. Their landings yesterday on the other two islands were unopposed.

Pacific fleet ships poured heavy gunfire into the Japanese positions, sealing up numerous caves and blasting blockhouses, pillboxes and other elaborate defenses.

American forces, meantime, pushed preparations for immediate conversion of the captured northern three-fourths of Okinawa into a base for operations against Japan.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, after a personal inspection of the island only 325 miles south of Japan and 500 east of the China coast, said development work would start immediately on the base and would "proceed very rapidly."

Yanks Advance Slowly

Front reports said the three divisions of the U. S. 10th army on the line made slow progress in blasting the Japanese from pillbox and cave positions honeycombing the hills north of Naha, capital of Okinawa.

Giving long-range support to the Okinawa operation through strikes at Japan's aviation facilities and resources, 100 to 150 Marianas-based Superforts hit Tokyo yesterday morning, concentrating on the big Hitachi aircraft engine plant for the first time. It was the seventh B-29 assault on Nippon and the third on Tokyo in 10 days.

The Seventh division on the east coast of Okinawa and 27th division on the western flank inched forward with flamethrower and artillery support. The 96th division chopped at endless fortifications in the center of the four-mile deep line.

With the Third Marine amphibious corps conquest of the more lightly defended center and northern part of the island, Nimitz said that three-quarters of Okinawa is in American possession.

"We don't have to wait for complete control of the remainder to start our development work," Nimitz said.

"Acquisition of Okinawa will permit us to project our sea and air power to the China coast and the Japanese homeland and will speed up future operations."

The Pacific commander said Japanese positions on the southern part of the island, where most of the estimated 60,000 defenders retired after the Yanks' April 1 landing, appeared "to be as strong, and perhaps stronger, than any we have tackled before."

The B-29 raids on Japan and guns of American warships and planes in the Okinawa operation are destroying Nipponese aircraft faster than the enemy can replace them, Nimitz said.

A communique of the 20th Air Force at Washington said four of our planes were missing after the raid which achieved good results despite some fighter opposition and heavy antiaircraft fire.

GI's Push Slowly Down Coasts

Of Okinawa

Guam, April 24 (AP)—Flame-throwing 24th Corps infantrymen edged down the southern coasts of Okinawa yesterday, press dispatches from the battlefront reported today, but Japanese artillery held the center of the line in check.

The 27th Division made small gains on the west coast. The 7th took two more east coast crags on the painful approach to Hill 178, where enemy replacement crews put Nipponese machine guns into action again almost as fast as they were knocked out.

Japanese batteries hurled 650 rounds of artillery fire into the 96th Division in the heavily fortified center of the island.

The intensive Yank artillery barrage of the last two days lessened. But the offensive still relied strongly on flame-throwers and heavy artillery firing at close range.

North Okinawa Cleared

Third Amphibious Corps Marines indicated they had virtually completed control of the northern end of the island, 325 miles from Japan. They released ships which had been furnishing artillery support.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, reporting on the six-day-old southern Okinawa drive toward the capital of Naha, said tersely in his communiqué yesterday:

"No further information is available on the progress of the fighting in southern Okinawa."

Naval Support

His only elaboration was to state that naval guns and carrier aircraft continued to support troops of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps.

Elsewhere in the Ryukyus, 33 Japanese planes were destroyed—24 by American carrier aircraft at Miyako and Ishigaki in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus; five by British Pacific fleet carrier planes in the same area; three caught on the ground at Kume Island, west of Okinawa, and one downed north of Okinawa by a Marine fighter plane.

Front line reports showed how close the embattled lines are in some sectors, and how desperate is the fighting.

The 165th (Fighting Irish) Regiment of the 27th Division found Japanese clinging doggedly to a ridge behind its slowly advancing troops. Precision bombing by American planes wiped out the enemy, Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley reported.

Savage Hill Defense

Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent, in a delayed dispatch from the 7th Division, said a savage Nipponese hill defense withstood the combined onslaught of American tanks, artillery and infantry through three days.

The Nipponese dug deep into caves during tank and artillery barrages, only to reappear with deadly machine-gun fire when doughboys from a battalion commanded by Major James L. Bulloch, of Sacramento, Cal., tried to storm the hill.

In one sector, each of 36 enemy machine-gun positions was silenced at some time during the day—but each was manned again shortly and resumed fire. Supporting these light weapons the enemy was using a 155-mm. howitzer and terrific mortar fire from the next escarpment.

New B-29 Raid Large One

Guam, April 24 (AP)—A fleet of 100 to 150 Superfortresses, hitting the Tokyo area in strength for the first time in more than a week, bombed the big Hitachi engine plant this morning (Tokyo time).

The Marianas-based B-29's, bombing visually in good weather from medium altitude, also hit other plants in the Tachikawa industrial section just west of Tokyo. This particular area was first bombed April 4, but the Hitachi plant was the prime target today for the first time.

Tokyo reported airfields and other military installations were targets of the Superfortresses, which were overhead for 30 minutes starting at 8.50 A.M. (Tokyo time, 7.50 P.M. Monday, E.W.T.) The enemy claimed six B-29's were shot down and twenty others "heavily damaged."

2 YANK COLUMNS CLOSE ON BAGUIO

Japs Fight Fiercely to Hold Bastion, Americans Gain on Mindanao.

MANILA, Wednesday, April 25—(AP) Smashed and bloody Baguio, Philippines summer capital around which the Japanese are making one of the Pacific war's most desperate last stands, was all but in American hands today.

One 33rd Division column, driving down highway nine from the northwest, was within 2,500 yards of the once attractive city. The column was consolidating for a final push, meeting only slight resistance.

Seize Highway Tunnel

Other 33rd Division troops, pushing in from the west, seized a 500-foot tunnel on the Asin-Baguio road Sunday after two days of hard fighting.

Mount Mirador, mile-high site of a government observatory overlooking Baguio plateau, was also in American hands.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that American troops on Mindanao, only other remaining Japanese stronghold in the Philippines, were driving north and eastward toward Davao from captured Kabacan, meeting only ineffective resistance.

Philippine-based bombers struck again at Formosa and raided the Japanese-held naval base at Saigon, French Indo-China. Installations at Swatow and Hainan, China, were also attacked.

Nine Japanese freighters and a number of smaller craft were sunk or damaged in these raids and in air attacks on the Dutch East Indies.

Col. Arthur S. Collins of Boston, Mass., led the tank-supported infantry which captured the road tunnel aproaching Baguio.

In the other northern Luzon "hot spot," 32nd division Doughboys reached Tayug on the Villa Verde trail approach to fiercely defended Balete pass.

Near Mount Mapatad

Moving against Japanese positions in Central Luzon, 43rd Division troops got to within 1,000 yards of Mount Mapatad, east of Manila.

On Cebu island, American division units under Lt. Col. Louis F. Franco of Chicago, Ill., made a shore-to-shore thrust, landing near Davao, nine miles north of Cebu City. The landing cut off Japanese fleeing northward.

Around Cebu City, an American unit under Capt. Robert F. Panee of Gary, Ind., surprised a Japanese force, killing 60. Capt. Keith D. Stewart of Aldrich, Mo., led another unit which killed 110 Japanese in a bitter fight, in which the Americans took some losses.

In the fan-like thrust from Kabacan, the Doughboys of Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry division apparently struck across country for Davao instead of following highway No. 1 south-eastward.

The communique said the Japanese force on Mindanao, believed to number some 30,000 troops, has as yet been unable to concentrate."

Supporting the 25th and 33rd divisions' advances in northern Luzon, centering around Balete pass and Baguio, attack and fighter bombers dropped more than 250 tons on Japanese positions.

The patrols were operating in the wild St. Mapo national park area of Mindanao island. Flanking the road they are following are peaks rising to some 9,000 feet. The American forces are headed for Digos, on the coast of Davao gulf. A coastal road leads northeastward to Davao city through the big town of Santa Cruz and a half dozen villages.

Mindanao Japs Cut In Two

Manila, April 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry Division on southern Mindanao has seized the key road junction of Kabacan, almost halfway to Davao, cutting Japanese forces in half, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Hailing the swift advance of the 8th Army troops in the central Philippines MacArthur commended the Americal, 24th, 40th and 41st Divisions:

"This is a model of what a light but aggressive command can accomplish in rapid exploitation!"

334,111 Japs Killed

Enemy dead in the Philippines increased to 334,111 with the addition of 10,896 killed during the past week, MacArthur said. Prisoners numbered 353.

American losses for the same week were 584 killed, 2,168 wounded and 3 missing.

Seizure of Kabacan put United States troops nearly halfway in their drive toward the capital city of Davao, which the Japanese are expected to defend fiercely.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported from 8th Army headquarters that opposition was light and that patrols were operating well beyond Kabacan both to the north and southeast toward Digos on Davao Gulf.

Withdrawal To Hills

Bergholz said it appeared that the Japanese were withdrawing back into the hills east and south of Kabacan and into the Davao area.

On Luzon, the Yanks approaching Baguio from the northwest got within 3,700 yards of the city center, meeting only light opposition.

In the central sector, the 6th Division, edging toward the top of 1,600-foot Mount Pacaway, the highest point in the Shimbu line sector east of Manila, killed 104 Japanese Sunday in an advance which took them within 500 feet of the summit.

Against strong resistance, the 43d Division in the same sector advanced within a mile of Mount Mapatad, another Japanese stronghold.

Navy, Army and Royal Australian air forces planes, flying in adverse weather, sank three coastal vessels and a small tanker in a series of raids from Formosa to the Netherlands Indies. . . .

Okinawa's Value Exceeds Hopes, Nimitz Says

Yontan Airfield, Okinawa, April 23 [AP—Delayed]—There's more room for American military development on Okinawa than United States commanders had expected to find, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said here today at the conclusion of a two-day visit.

That development will get under way immediately and "proceed very rapidly," Nimitz said as his plane warmed up to take him back to his headquarters from this field only an hour's flight from Japan.

Handicaps Also Less

"There is a greater area here that we can use for military purposes than we expected, and the population is not hostile and is less of a problem to support than we had anticipated,' Nimitz said.

"Three quarters of the island is in our possession and we don't have to wait fo rcomplete control of the remainder in order to start our development work. It will proceed very rapidly along the same lines that you saw in the Marianas."

Japs' Plane Plight

Nimitz said that between B-29 raids on Japanese aircraft plants and Nipponese air losses in the Okinawa operation "we are at last destroying more planes than they are building.

"The Jap surface force, though still capable of making an attack, is not a serious threat. These forces will be hunted by air as soon as we get fields to base the planes we now have ready.'

Planes Now Waiting

"Acquisition of Okinawa will permit us to project our sea and air power to the China coast and the Japanese homeland and will speed up future operations.

"We fully expect help from Europe as soon as the fighting there permits the withdrawal of forces. We will welcome B-17's and B-24's, but we must build fields first. We have planes waiting in rear areas all ready to be used as soon as fields are available."

Purpose Of Nimitz's Visit

Nimitz said the purpose of his visit was to confer with "the three top commanders here"—Admiral Raymond Spruance, commander of the 5th Fleet; Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of amphibious forces of the Pacific fleet, and Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the 10th Army.

The fleet admiral described the morale of the officers and men he talked with as exceptionally high, and added: "I am tremendously pleased with their attitude toward the job, all of them, from Spruance on down.

Japs Called Strong

"The Japanese position here appears to be as strong, and perhaps stronger, than any we have tackled before. They have a land area from which to employ a very considerable force, which is being skillfully handled and conserved, probably in an effort to make the island's capture expensive in time and casualties."

The Admiral conceded that Japanese suicide bombers were a real threat to any ship they attacked and predicted that "as we get closer to the homeland the enemy will make more and more desperate efforts."

105 U. S. Survivors Picked Up

OKINAWA, April 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Four gunboats, probing waters in the area where the Japanese sank an unidentified light United States vessel in an air raid Sunday, have picked up 105 survivors, it was reported today.

The Japanese lost forty-nine planes in their abortive attack in force to break down the Okinawa invasion as American fliers and ship's guns blasted them.

A carrier task force lent a large hand in helping to frustrate the raid, catching planes based at the Miyako and Ishagaki airdromes in the Sakishima Islands southwest of Okinawa.

CHINESE ATTACKING TO SAVE CHIHKIANG

British Get Pyinmana, in Burma, North of Rangoon—Indian Corps Advances

CHUNGKING, China, April 24 (AP)—Chinese counter-attacks have been flung against the main column and two flanks of the determined Japanese drive through western Hunan Province, and bitter fighting raged in defense of the routes to strategic Chihkiang, United States Fourteenth Air Force offensive base, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

The main column of the enemy push, aimed at eliminating the western Hunan base, which is 250 miles southeast of Chungking, was halted in the area of Kaosha, seventy-five miles away, in fighting along a highway, the High Command said.

At the same time the Chinese threw a counter-attack against the Japanese in the area of Yiyang, near the southern shore of Tungting Lake, northwest of Changsha. The enemy in this sector was based principally in Yiyang, and in heavy fighting the Chinese battered to the city wall.

On the left flank of the enemy drive the enemy sent patrols west of Sinning, near the Hunan-Kwangsi border. The Chinese attacked and annihilated most of these forces, the High Command said.

Some Japanese forces in the central push infiltrated through Chinese lines and entrenched themselves near the Kaosha highway, seventy-five miles from Chihkiang. Several hundred Japanese were killed and wounded during these operations, the High Command said.

To the south, fresh fighting broke out on the long-dormant Kwangsi Province front. An enemy force based at Hochih, on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad ninety-five miles west of fallen Liuchow, attacked Sunday in a southward direction, but the following day these troops were driven back, the Chinese said.

Heavy fighting continued in the north in Honan and Hupeh Provinces.

Japs Renew Drive Against Chihkiang

Chungking, April 24 (AP)—Japanese columns have renewed their drive to eliminate Chihkiang, important United States 14th Air Force offensive base in western Hunan province 250 miles from Chungking, the Chinese high command announced today.

The main column of the drive, striking down the main highway to Kaosha, 75 miles from the base, was repulsed, the Chinese said, and vigorous attacks were carried out against smaller enemy forces which had infiltrated through defense lines and entrenched near the highway in the same area.

Pyinmana in Burma Seized

CALCUTTA, India, April 24 (AP)—Infantry and armored forces of the British Fourteenth Army, advancing south along the main north-south railway, have captured Pyinmana, forty-five miles south of Yamethin and 207 miles north of Rangoon, an Allied communiqué said today.

Southwest of Pyinmana, British forces captured Lewe and four airfields. Lewe lies 15 miles from Pyinmana. British forces advancing along this enttire front are meeting with only slight Japanese resistance.

The Indian Fifteenth Army Corps continued its advance eastward along the Taungup-Chaung line northeast of Taungup.

Communist Army Grows

Chinese Communist forces in north China increased from 470,000 to 900,000 between June, 1944, and March of this year, the newspaper Emancipation Daily said in its Sunday issue, according to a dispatch yesterday by the Communist-operated wireless transmitter at Yenan.

The article, as quoted by Yenan and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, commented on the "enthusiasm of the people in the liberated areas to join the army," and said that "voluntary recruitment is inconceivable" in areas "controlled by the Kuomintang."

"Abuses in the Kuomintang conscription system are responsible to the Kuomintang troops' poor fighting ability as well as the shortage of new recruits in Kuomintang-controlled areas," Yenan quoted the newspaper as saying.

More Burmese Towns Taken

Calcutta, April 24 (AP)—British and Indian infantry and armored forces, thrusting south through central Burma at an average rate of 10 miles a day, have captured the city of Pyinmana, on the Mandalay-Rangoon Railway 205 airline miles from Rangoon, Allied headquarters announced today.

Ten miles southwest of Pyinmana the Allied forces seized the town of Lewe and four near-by airfields.

Armored units, meeting only slight Japanese resistance, were within 60 miles of Toungoo, another important center on the railway to Rangoon.

Southwest of Pyinmana in the

30.24-25111

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Arakan district, troops of the 15th Indian Corps were driving steadily eastward in the area northeast of Taungup.

4 Jap Cities Lose 3 Million In Raids

San Francisco, April 24 (AP)—The heavy destruction left in Japan by American Superfortresses during the past month and a half was pictured by Radio Tokyo today as it disclosed that 3,140,000 persons in four industrial cities were listed as "disaster victims," while 770,000 homes were destroyed.

A Japanese domestic broadcast, recorded here, also acknowledged that seven wards in Tokyo's industrial section were "mostly in ruins as a result of fires."

The broadcast, covering B-29 raids from the beginning of March to mid-April, did not make clear whether "disaster victims" included the homeless as well as the dead and injured.

Two Million In Tokyo

The detailed report showed these air-raid results:

DISASTER VICTIMS—Tokyo, 2,100,000; Osaka, 510,000; Nagoya, 270,000; Kobe, 260,000.

HOMES DESTROYED—Tokyo, 510,000; Osaka, 130,000; Nagoya, 60,000; Kobe, 70,000.

Tokyo said the figures for Yokohama and Kawasaki "are under investigation." It added that in addition to the seven devastated wards of Tokyo, various districts in Kobe were swept by fire, and others in Yokohama, Osaka and Nagoya "heavily damaged."

"Inhuman Night Attacks"

Using the report for a propaganda twist, the broadcast said "the enemy launched inhuman large-scale night attacks on various sections of Greater East Asia. He seeks to kill noncombatant men and women, both old and young, by bombings on residential districts of major cities. He sought to spread devastation, chiefly by the use of incendiaries. Lately he used delayed-action bombs for the first time to cause more casualties.

"It is all too clear that the enemy conducted precision bombings on sections of the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace and the Okasaka detached palace. Other shrines and churches that are considered inviolable by the people were also deliberately bombed."

Argentina To Suppress Berlin Fall Celebration

Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 24 (AP)—The Government issued a police warning today that it was prepared to use force to suppress any public demonstration planned in conjunction with the fall of Berlin.

The federal police order asserted extremist elemetns proposed to organize public disturbances on the pretext of celebrating the fall of the German capital and that such manifestations would be broken up by force of arms.

At the same time the Government ordered all radio stations to refrain from broadcasting news of the fall of Berlin if the event occurred after 2 P. M. The stations were warned that the news must be withhel duntil 8 o'clock the following morning. The order specifically warned the stations that the news must not be presented dramatically or with undue tonal emphasis, and that in no case must the announced state "Berlin has fallen."

Palace Police Chief At Havana Shot Dead

Havana, Cuba, April 24 (AP)—Enrique Enriquez, chief of the Presidential Palace Police Corps, was killed by a gunman on a downtown street today. The unidentified assailant escaped.

Enriquez headed the police force assigned to President Ramon Grau San Martin.

TRUMAN TO OPEN PARLEY TONIGHT

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Will Address United Nations Conference from White House.

WASHINGTON, April 24 — (AP) President Truman went to work today on his United Nations conference speech after spending nearly an hour with Cordell Hull at the Bethesda, Md., Naval medical center. Hull, a conference delegate, will be unable to attend because of ill health.

The Chief Executive had an opportunity to discuss with the former Secretary of State the 10 minute address he will make from the White House tomorrow night formally opening the San Francisco gathering.

The speech will wind up a half-hour program from 7:30 to 8:00 p m., Eastern War Time, on which Secretary of State Stettinius, Governor Earl Warren of California and Mayor Fred D. Lapham of San Francisco will be the other speakers.

Aside from the visit to Hull, Mr. Truman's day was more or less routine. He talked Missouri politics with Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National committee. Byron Price, brought him up to date on censorship matters. Truman has asked Price to remain as director of censorship.

Among those who said they called merely to pay their respects today were James P. McGranery, assistant to the attorney general; Chairman Doughton (D-N. C.) of the House Ways and Means committee, and Sen. Pepper (D.-Fla.)

Mr. Truman as usual walked across to the Blair House for lunch this time with three friends, two of them were World War battery mates in the old 129th field artillery—Fred J. Bowman, Chicago and Ed McKim, Omaha. The other was N. T. Veatch, Kansas City, Mo consulting engineer.

GI's 42 Or Over Due For Discharge

Washington, April 24 (AP)—The War Department today announced that enlisted men 42 years of age or over will be discharged from the Army at their request.

The ruling will not apply to any soldier who is undergoing disciplinary action or who is in need of further medical or surgical treatment.

Approximately 50,000 men in the Army are 42 or over, the department said.

Soldiers overseas who apply for and are eligible for discharge will be brought back to this country for release at the "earliest practicable date."

Asks Pershing Victory Role

V. F. W. Wants Men He Headed to Represent Him at Berlin

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—Veterans of Foreign Wars asked General Dwight D. Eisenhower today to designate world war I veterans to represent General John J. Pershing in ceremonies marking the formal occupation of Berlin.

The request was cabled to General Eisenhower by Jean A. Brunner, V. F. W. commander in chief, who said, "this recognition would be fitting tribute to the foresight of another great military leader."

Mr. Brunner pointed out that General Pershing had hoped to march down Berlin's Unter den Linden at the conclusion of world war I in an effort to warn the Germans against another war.

Mr. Brunner suggested that "holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor be selected as General Pershing's personal representatives in the victory parade that was denied him."

New York Men Get Parley Posts

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., will represent the United States Chamber of Commerce as consultant at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

Benjamin H. Namm of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco will be associate consultants, the chamber announced today. The American section of the international chamber will have Philip D. Reed of New York city and Marshall Dill of San Francisco as consultant and associate.

Medal of Honor Voted Roosevelt

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—The House Judiciary Committee today approved legislation authorizing President Truman to award posthumously to the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Chandler Thinks Armies Have Met

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.) spoke in the Senate today of a possibility that the American and Russian forces already had joined in Europe.

"I'm not so sure the forces have not already met and joined," said Chandler, a member of the military committee. "If they have, it means the end of the war is that much closer."

His remarks came in the course of debate over extension of the draft law.

Rogers Was Hit In Leg by Shrapnel

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Will Rogers Jr., former Congressman from California, was hit in the leg by shrapnel in the American drive on Kassel, Germany.

His wife was notified last week that Rogers, son of the late Will Rogers, cowboy humorist, had been wounded. The former Congressman's associates said they were advised today that he received the wound April 9 and was flown to a base hospital in England April 11 for an operation, they added that the wound is not considered serious. Lieut. Rogers is a platoon leader attached to the Seventh Armored Force.

AFL PROTESTS ADVISER LIMIT

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Contrasts Transportation For CIO To San Francisco

Washington, April 24 (AP)—The AFL protested angrily today that it had not been able to send as many representatives to San Francisco as the CIO.

An editorial in the Federation's weekly *News Bulletin* said efforts were made to obtain transportation for the fifteen-member AFL executive council, so it could meet in San Francisco and advise the official American delegation to the United Nations conference if called upon.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, the editorial said, declared that transportation was available for only one AFL consultant and one alternate. However, "more than 30" CIO officials and foreign labor representatives "sponsored" by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, left for San Francisco last Thursday, the editorial added.

"Advisers" Or "Consultants"

It also protested that labor-union representatives at San Francisco, instead of being "advisers" sitting in on all conferences, will merely be "consultants" who must wait until they are asked for advice. The situation, it said, poses "the question whether the State Department can be trusted."

CIO officials remaining in Washington had no comment on the AFL's protest. Philip Murray, CIO president, and other officials who usually speak for the CIO are in San Francisco.

State Department Explanation

Officials of the State Department here explained that the CIO, like the AFL, was turned down in its effort to get more than its consultant and alternate transported to the conference.

These officials said the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the request of the CIO, had put on two overflow cars on the Liberty Limited last Thursday evening as far as Chicago. From there on the CIO and foreign labor representatives got individual reservations, these State Department officials said.

Philippine Repatriates Will Be Returned Free

Army and Navy Will Give Back Fares Already Charged

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—The Army and Navy have agreed not to charge repatriates from the Philippines for transportation or subsistence en route, the Navy reported today.

Fares already charged will be repaid.

GOODS DEARTH PERILS PEACE

Production Experts Warn Of Shortages Of Commodities

Washington, April 24 (AP) — World shortages of textiles, coal, trucks and other commodities are so severe as to endanger a secure peace, the combined Production and Resources Board said today.

The board, made up of top production experts of the United States, Britain and Canada, issued a "plain warning" that "with the liberation of many destitute millions and war-devastated areas," the situation is becoming increasingly critical.

"Some of these short-supply problems may easily worsen, and at present we see no quick and easy solution," said an accompanying statement by J. A. Krug, war production chairman, American member of the combined board.

Gives Warning

"It is only fair," he continued, "that we give this warning and point up its implications to everyone."

The board, in a report that followed a recent meeting in the Capital, described the shortages as "so severe and widespread as to affect the building of the kind of economic conditions upon which a secure peace can be founded."

Joining Krug in issuance of the report were Oliver Lyttelton, British member of the board and Minister of Production, and Canadian member C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions.

The shortage of cotton textiles alone eventually will grow to at least 1,250,000,000 yards a year, the board predicted. Disruption of Europe's transportation system, it added, has thrown the burden of supply on motor trucks.

ATROCITIES ARE DETAILED

Philippines Issues a Pamphlet Signed by Victims of Japanese

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—An illustrated pamphlet detailing Japanese atrocities in the Philippines was released today by the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

Affidavits signed by priests and other Filipinos who either witnessed or suffered tortures at the hands of the Japanese featured the booklet, which heretofore was confidential.

It was made public after first being distributed to Congressmen shortly before Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Resident Commissioner, spoke in the House of Representatives last week on the extent of Japanese atrocities.

Col. Allen Loses Part of Right Arm

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—The War Department said today that wounds suffered by Col. Robert S. Allen, former Washington newspaper man, had necessitated amputation of the lower part of his right arm.

Allen, who was co-author with Drew Pearson of a syndicated Washington column and correspondent for the Philadelphia Record prior to entering the Army in 1942, was taken prisoner in Germany April 7, but was freed three days later. He was released from a hospital on April 20, the department said.

Senate Group Approves Nomination Of Snyder

Washington, April 24 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee unanimously approved today the nomination of John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, as Federal Loan Administrator.

Snyder's was the first major nomination made by President Truman.

A close friend of the President since World War days when they served in France together, Snyder is 48. If confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Fred M. Vinson as loan administrator.

The same committee also approved the nomination of James J. Caffrey as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Caffrey's nomination was one of the last sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt. He was nominated to succeed Robert H. O'Brien, resigned, for the term expiring June 5 and also for a new five-year term beginning on that date.

PLAN REVEALED TO CUT CASUALTIES IN FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP) The Army and Navy today announced a plan intended to prevent additional losses in action by families that have lost two or more members in the war.

In such cases, a joint announcement said, remaining members of the families in the services will be assigned to "non-hazardous duty" upon their own request or that of an immediate relative.

The non-hazardous duty, the statement said, may mean assignment to rear areas in an active battle theater, duty in an inactive theater or in the United States. In cases where the service member is the sole surviving child, he will be retained in the United States or returned here for permanent assignment.

COAL PRICE ISSUE IS PUT UP TO OPA

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—John L. Lewis's soft coal agreement, bolstered by unanimous WLB approval, was subjected today to the test of its effect on the wartime stabilization program.

WLB, saying that the contract signed two weeks ago would not upset established wage policy, checked the issue to OPA and Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

OPA will determine whether coal prices must be hiked—both the mine union and operators said that an increase would be necessary—and Davis will have the final say. There were indications that OPA's findings would be given to the stabilization Director on Thursday.

WLB Chairman Taylor, describing the contrast as a prudent agreement, estimated that the average daily increase for all workers covered at $1.01 or $1.02.

GILES PACIFIC AIR FORCE HEAD

Eaker Succeeds Him As AAF Deputy Commander

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Washington, April 24 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles as commanding general of the Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean Area was announced today by the War Department.

General Giles will be replaced as deputy commander of the Army Air Forces and chief of the air staff by Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, who has been commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force since December, 1943.

General Giles replaces Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, reported missing on a flight in the Pacific several weeks ago.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Hale, deputy commander in the Pacific air forces, has been acting as commanding general in that area.

Cannon Replaces Eaker

Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, who has been commanding general of the 12th Air Force in the Mediterranean will replace General Eaker as leader of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

Both Giles's unit and the Far Eastern Air Force commanded by Gen. George C. Kenney are under the control of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of land forces in the Pacific. The 20th (Superfortress) Air Force operates under the direct command of Gen. H. H. Arnold, AAF chief.

Giles, who is 52 and a native of Mineola, Texas, has been an army flyer since 1918. He was named chief of the air staff and AAF deputy commander in 1943 after serving as commanding general of the 4th Air Force at San Francisco.

Eaker, one of the leaders in building up Allied air strength in Europe, headed the 8th Air Force in Britain before he became commander of the Mediterranean forces.

U.S. URGED TO USE ARMS TO PURSUE NAZI CRIMINALS

APR 25 1945

WASHINGTON, April 24—(AP) The House Foreign Affairs committee called upon the government today to use arms and ignore treaties if necessary to pursue any Nazi war criminals who seek safety in neutral countries.

The committee adopted a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that no perpetrator of atrocities be permitted to find sanctuary behind neutral borders, as the Kaiser did after the last war.

The resolution must be approved by both branches of Congress. It does not have the force of law but is strongly-worded advice to the executive branch of government.

"This," said Rep. Luther Johnson (D-Tex.), acting chairman of the committee, "is a warning to neutral countries not to shelter criminals."

Written by Rep. King (D-Calif.), the resolution came out of the committee after a group of Congress members went to Europe to inspect Nazi atrocity camps.

A clause pointed at Hitler and other leaders of the Nazi party, says no one should escape punishment on the grounds that his crimes were committed as "acts of state."

In its strongest paragraph the resolution calls upon the government to make it an expressed policy to cross neutral borders, if necessary.

It asks the United States to join other Allies "in the use of such means as may be necessary—irrespective of the limitations of any treaties of extradition—to secure the person or property of those persons determined to be war criminals who have already fled or who may hereafter flee to any neutral nation, or any other nation that may harbor them or afford them a place of asylum."

The committee killed, by tabling, a resolution offered by Rep. Celler (D-N.Y.) which would have requested the President to appoint a special commission to work with the United Nations War Crimes commission in defining war crimes. The King resolution sets up no special group but it calls upon the government:

"To cooperate with the nations Allied with the United States in the present war in the determination of some persons, irrespective of rank, who shall be brought to trial, or summarily punished, as war criminals, for the perpetration of or the participation in acts of atrocity or treachery, oppression, or pillage by political, military or economic means."

Approve Promotion Of Hodges and Patton

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—The Senate Military Committee today approved promotions to the rank of four-star general for George S. Patton, Third Army commander, and Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the First Army.

Both promotions, from lieutenant - general, were made by President Truman, who said two such excellent fighting men should have the increased rank.

The committee also approved the promotions of nine officers to the temporary rank of lieutenant - general.

They are: Eugene Reybold, chief of engineers; Levin H. Campbell Jr., chief of ordnance; Lucius D. Clay, Joseph L. Collins, Oscar W. Griswold, Geoffrey Keyes, Edmund B. Gregory, Walton H. Walker, and Wade Hampton Haislip.

TOP MEDAL TO PRIVATE

D. R. Lobaugh of Freeport, Pa., Died in Charge at Japanese

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to Pvt. Donald R. Lobaugh, who died in a single-handed charge against Japanese troops to enable his platoon to withdraw from an isolated position.

In announcing this today, the War Department said that the Freeport, Pa., infantryman was killed last July 22 while his unit in the Thirty-second Infantry Division was clearing the Japanese from Afua, in New Guinea.

The fighting was fluid and the platoon to which he was attached was cut off when his company in the 127th Infantry Regiment withdrew to correlate its fire.

"The platoon organized and fought off the Japanese through the night and attempted to move out in the morning," reported First Lieut. Leonard Lowry, Susanville, Calif. "There was only one route of withdrawal and the enemy had a machine gun and riflemen covering this point.

"It was evident that Private Lobaugh made up his mind to sacrifice himself. He crawled as close as he could under the enemy fire and threw a hand grenade, then rushed the enemy, firing as he advanced. He was struck time and time again, but continued on, killing two of the enemy before he was struck by the last fatal burst."

The medal will be presented to Private Lobaugh's mother, Mrs. Ida Lobaugh of 600 Walnut Street, Freeport.

DOUGHTON SEES CUT IN SOME TAXES

APR 25 1945

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP) Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) of the House Ways and Means committee, which originates revenue legislation, said today there is a possibility of some tax adjustments "right after V-E Day."

Doughton did not say that the changes would embrace any immediate lowering of rates. There have been strong indications that the first relief would come to business in elimination of uncertainties, speeding of refunds and increased exemptions.

The 81-year-old North Carolinian talked to reporters after calling on President Truman, but said his White House conversation did not relate to taxes or other legislation. It was merely a courtesy call, he declared.

The Treasury and a joint Congressional committee on postwar taxation "are working together in harmony" in assembling information upon which to base tax adjustments for individuals and business, he said. He then forecast the possibility of adjustments immediately after the fall of Germany.

BIDDLE FAVORS LEASING PLANTS

Urges Disposal Procedure to Aid Little Business.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—Attorney - General Biddle today recommended leasing rather than outright sale of surplus war plants to help little business and spur peacetime employment.

"Leasing of plants by the Government would not only give business and Government an opportunity to determine more realistically the ultimate sales prices but would encourage bidding by small business furnished with more limited capital resources than its larger competitors," Mr. Biddle said in a report to Congress under the war mobilization and reconversion act.

"The disposal of surplus property," the Attorney-General added, "inevitably will be one of the major steps in any governmental program to provide for full employment in the post-war period."

Suggesting that industry, without curtailing war production, should be encouraged to chart an orderly reconversion course, the report said business would be less reluctant to lease than to purchase "where the future is uncertain." It recommended:

That leases contain options for sale at a price based on earnings, or to be fixed by arbitration;

That, whether for sale or for lease, the form of bids take into consideration the objectives or the surplus property act "in order to stimulate new enterprise and provide for full employment";

That bids be required to state in detail the proposed future use of plants and facilities along with an estimate of the number of persons to be employed;

That the leases contain clauses against closing plants to eliminate competition and providing that the lessee maintain a stipulated number of workers.

WAR CRIMINALS FACE ARREST IN NEUTRAL LANDS

House Committee Urges U.S. to Invade Any Nation Harboring Guilty.

RESOLUTION SENT TO FLOOR

Measure Does Not Have Force of Law, but Merely Serves as Congressional Expression.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—A warning to neutral countries against offering sanctuary to perpetrators of Nazi war atrocities came from the House Foreign Affairs Committee today.

The committee approved for floor consideration a resolution making it United States policy to go into neutral countries, regardless of treaties, to pursue and capture enemy war criminals.

The resolution, introduced by Representative King (D.-Cal.) must be approved by both branches of Congress. It does not have the force of law but serves merely as a congressional expression to the Government.

The committee killed a resolution by Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.) which would have requested the President to appoint a commission to work in conjunction with the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

The King legislation, however, expresses as "the sense of the Congress" that the United States shall co-operate with other Allies in the arrest, prosecution and punishment of war criminals.

As demands were voiced on Capitol Hill for a harsh Nazi peace, the Germans themselves read a solemn warning that ruthless pursuit and punishment await those who mistreat Allied prisoners.

Revercomb On Youth-Use

Washington, April 24 (AP)—Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) asserted today that young American fighting men must suffer risks disproportionate to those incurred by the youths of other Allied nations.

This, he told the Senate, was true because the United States has no statutory minimum training

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provision.

Provisions In Other Nations

Urging adoption of an amendment to the selective-service extension bill so as to bar the use of 18-year-olds for combat unless they had received at least six months' training, Revercomb said:

"Our Government is the only Government among the Allied nations, with the possible exception of China, which hasn't legislated on the subject.

"England has a provision that no boy may be sent out of the British Isles on any fighting service until he is 18 years 6 months old. In Canada it is 19.

"No boy may leave Australia for service until he is 19, and in New Zealand it is 21. The Russian conscription act fixes the ages between 19 and 50, although it is probably true that since Russia was an invaded country, Russians of any and all ages fought the Germans with anything they could get.

"Have Duty To American Boy"

"We have a duty to fight our full part of this war, but we also have a duty to the American boy to see that he is not the victim of a legislative situation because we failed to pass a law."

Revercomb declared that the Army had violated an unwritten understanding that young draftees would receive a certain minimum training before being sent to the front.

ICKES'S BUDGET CUT A FOURTH BY HOUSE BODY

Committee Criticizes Bureau Activities and Slashes Its Request by 39 Millions.

ALASKA PROJECT THROWN OUT

Overhauling of Indian Office Is Again Demanded—Bonus for Employees Rejected.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—The House Appropriations Committee tossed a handful of verbal brickbats and a 25 per cent budget cut at the Department of the Interior today.

Sending to the floor a $102,602,628 measure to finance the department for the year starting July 1, the committee criticized many of the agency's activities and trimmed $38,743,419 from its budget estimates.

However, the amount it recommended exceeds by $4,460,629 the funds made available to the department for the current year. The increase, the committee said, was due to the necessity for furnishing reclamation projects more money to spur food production.

The committee's formal report, prepared by a sub-committee headed by Representative Johnson (D.-Okla.), a long-time critic of Secretary Harold Ickes, expressed hope that within a few years the department's revenues would equal operating expenses. Its income next year was estimated at $74,500,000.

The committee continued in effect a sharp restriction on department's expenditures for long-distance telephone calls and telegrams. Representative Johnson said during the lengthy hearings on the bill that the only collect telegram the department "found necessary to send to a member of Congress" was one sent to him.

An Unexplained Remark.

The incident went unexplained after Mr. Johnson asked Interior Department officials whether it was merely a coincidence or whether the department wanted "to call attention to the fact" that it "resented what they considered had been discrimination against them."

The committee turned down a request for $1,072,600 to finance an Alaskan development study commenting that it would be of "little or no practical value."

It also rejected a request for $21,000 to pay bonuses to employees, saying: "The payment of awards for 'music in cafeteria during lunch hours' and several similar suggestions for which awards have been made indicate the impracticability of the program."

In cutting budget estimates for the grazing service almost 40 per cent, the committee criticized that activity as "overgrown," "highly impractical and unbusinesslike."

It reiterated past demands for "overhauling, reorganizing and streamlining" the Office of Indian Affairs.

The amount recommended for the Reclamation Bureau exceeded current year funds by more than $6,000,000, although they were some $14,700,000 below estimates.

In 1944, the committee said, crops produced on reclamation acreage were valued at approximately $400,000,000 and amounted to more than 9,000,000 tons of food.

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Bankruptcy in Philippine Ruins

Worthless Japanese Currency and Deliberate Destruction Emphasize Islands' Plight.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—Every domestic Philippine credit institution which operated during the Japanese invasion is bankrupt, according to E. D. Hester, economic adviser to the High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Most of the larger domestic institutions did operate, he said, adding, "Some probably were forced to."

The situation was disclosed during hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill, which reached the floor of the House today.

Hester blamed the condition on circulation by the Japanese of what the Filipinos call "Mickey Mouse money"—paper currency which is worthless and has no backing.

Destruction in the Philippines was enormous, he said estimating the total damage claims to be presented to Congress "sooner or later" at between $300,000,000 and $600,000,000.

"The Japanese did what they threatened to do and what some of us hardly believed they would do," he continued. "They destroyed practically the whole city of Manila. If that is to be taken as a criterion, they will destroy Cebu, Iloilo, and Legaspi, when they are chased out of these points.

Physical Destruction.

"These important cities will be shelled, bombed, mined, burned. This wanton practice followed by the Japanese in retreat—in defeat—causes a serious situation. Nearly all of the important private and public buildings, the bridges, dams, electric plants, docks, warehouses, and the roads will be destroyed or damaged beyond use."

Hester said that although the private financial situation is "very bad" a ray of hope remains in the two British banks and one American branch bank in the islands.

These three, he said, "will be able to reopen and bring in some much-needed investment capital"—at least the American bank should be able to do so."

Two or perhaps all three of the Philippine government banks operated under the puppet government and are flooded with worthless money," he said. These banks were closed down on American reoccupation.

LAYS '29 CRASH TO HIGH TARIFF

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Wallace Says Policies of G. O. P. Caused Collapse.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.)—Republican tariff policies were held largely responsible by Secretary of Commerce Wallace today for the 1929 economic collapse.

Addressing Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.) at a House Ways and Means Committee hearing, Mr. Wallace said:

"God grant that men of your attitude don't get in power to bring back that sort of thing again."

The Secretary's remark came after Mr. Gearhart had attributed the prosperity of the 1920's largely to Republican high tariffs.

Mr. Wallace said it was a "false prosperity" in which business boomed as long as America lent money abroad. When high tariffs prevented repayment, he asserted, the loans stopped and then the economic collapse occurred.

When Representative Gearhart attacked the reciprocal trade agreements program which the committee is considering, Mr. Wallace said: "I am overcome with a profound sorrow to contemplate what will come to the world as a result of that type of thinking."

The Californian said that in the 1920's "working men were wearing silk shirts." He attacked the trade agreements program as unconstitutional and the "most reactionary step in 150 years" because, he contended, it takes the taxing power away from Congress and the people and puts it in the hands of the Executive.

Knutson Apologizes.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), Republican leader on the Ways and Means Committee, formally apologized to Mr. Wallace today for remarks he made during yesterday's hearing.

"I made a remark I regret and I want to apologize to the Secretary and to the committee," Mr. Knutson said as the committee reconvened. "I feel so intensely on the issue I let my zeal get the better of me."

Mr. Wallace replied, "I understood completely and I do accept in the spirit in which the apology is offered."

When Secretary Wallace said a question propounded yesterday was "too complicated to be answered," Mr. Knutson said: "Then I'll wait and ask the question of some witness of ordinary intelligence."

The remark was stricken from the record, on Mr. Knutson's own motion.

REPUBLICANS SEEK SINGLE AGENCY TO CONTROL FOOD

WASHINGTON, April 24—(AP) A resolution urgently requesting President Truman to put a single agency in charge of food controls to end a "deplorable" situation was adopted today by House Republicans.

Food production also would be classified as an essential war industry under the resolution, approved at a caucus. Rep. Jenkins of Ohio, chairman of a Republican Study committee which has been investigating food shortages, told his colleagues:

Hit Confusion

"The confusion and disorganization resulting from conflicting and arbitrary orders from a half-dozen different agencies has created maldistribution, false shortages, black markets, and empty store shelves, and holds no promise whatever of improvement in the future."

On the Senate side of the capitol, Mayor La Guardia of New York struck out at government meat policies as unrealistic, and urged higher price ceilings to deal a blow to black markets.

In Pittsburgh, meantime, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), called for "good stiff sentences" for ringleaders of black markets "raging" across the nation. He said there seems to be "a complete breakdown" of enforcement, and "OPA might as well close up."

Wheeler is chairman of a Senate Agriculture subcommittee, which heard Ray Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter, testify that black markets supply an estimated 80 per cent of the Pittsburgh district's meat.

La Guardia, testifying to another Senate Agriculture subcommittee here, said that for the next two years the United States must bear much of the burden of feeding Europe. To do this job, take care of the American population and weed out black markets, he proposed:

1. A cent a pound higher ceiling prices on meat all the way from the producer to the consumer.

2. Higher subsidies, where necessary, to guarantee the meat industry against loss and thus "destroy the reason" for black market operations.

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Merge Agencies

3. Merger of the War Food administration and OPA—"Let's get all the distribution, allocation, production, pricing and control together."

Fiery as ever, his hair awry and his spectacles shoved up on his forehead as though forgotten, the Mayor told the Senate Agriculture subcommittee investigating the food situation that the meat shortage doesn't surprise him. He saw it coming last fall.

What happened was this, La Guardia contended:

The feeder didn't have a fixed price on his cattle feed and he got caught. The cattle, as a result, weigh less. The slaughterer in many cases found he couldn't buy and sell at the government ceilings and avoid a loss. Then the "tin-horn and chiseler" started tie-in and mark up practices. The retailer had to close up or take higher-priced meat and pass on the illegal sum to the consumer.

It would be cheaper in the long run, the Mayor said, to add a cent a pound from the bottom up the scale "than the fictitious ceiling prices now."

Ninety per cent of the retailers "are making an honest effort to comply" with the situation, La Guardia said, but he added: "Within their limitations."

New Program to Help

The new 10-point government program will help some, he said, especially the increase of 25 cents a hundred pounds on meat bought by the armed forces. But he said that isn't enough. It ought to be higher. The armed forces, he said, "should be required to pay at least as much as the cost of the meat."

Merger of WFA with OPA, and he indicated he thought WFA should be top agency in that setup, would "eliminate overlapping, duplication and what is worse, inaction."

He suggested that the committee look into the possibility of creating commissioners within the Federal courts to handle violations. This was proposed in prohibition days, he said, but didn't get anywhere. Now, he said, it would be a boon to local enforcement officers, especially "if this gang-up becomes too powerful."

Food controls will be needed a long time, he said, much longer than many of the other wartime measures. He estimated that food would have to be sent to Europe until spring of 1947. Meantime, La Guardia asserted, the national appetite will continue high "because we have more money to spend for food than ever before."

Chairman Thomas (D-Okla.) said the committee would hear from the meat industry Friday what effect the government's new packer subsidy program will have.

"I've been told it won't work," Thomas told a reporter. "But I'm not so sure. We want their frank opinions."

On this score, La Guardia suggested that whatever changes are made, "Let's get a butcher or two in there to write the regulations."

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Bill Extending Draft Approved by Senate

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Ban Use of 18-Year-Old Draftees in Combat without Six Months Training.

WASHINGTON, April 24—(AP) A bill extending the Draft Law for a year but banning the use of 18-year-old draftees in combat without six months training was passed today by the Senate.

The measure, approved on a voice vote, now goes to the House for action on amendments.

Passed 50 to 25

The amendment relating to 18-year-olds was passed, 50 to 25, over the objections of the high command. Twenty-three Democrats, 26 Republicans and Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) voted for it. Against were 19 Democrats and six Republicans.

Another amendment offered by Senator Brewster (R-Me), to prohibit the drafting of men over 31 after May 1, was rejected 57 to 11.

At the request of Chairman [illegible]sh (D-Mass) of the Naval committee, the sponsors accepted an audition to the language of the ban. This reads:

"This proviso shall not be construed as preventing the assignment of enlisted men of the Navy or Coast Guard and the reserve components thereof to duty for training on combat vessels of the Navy or Coast Guard and at naval bases beyond the continental limits of the United States."

Senator Hill (D-Ala), acting majority leader, argued that the "practical effect of this language is to eliminate the Navy." But Revercomb disputed this. The Navy, the West Virginian said, could not send men into combat without six months training, no matter where they were trained.

Asking defeat of the whole proposal, Hill recalled that General of the Army George C. Marshall had opposed it and had advised that the Army planned, as soon as military conditions permit, to send no soldiers under 19 overseas.

"Let us stand by our military commanders," he pleaded.

Senator Magnuson (D-Wash), who served a tour of duty in the Pacific as a naval reserve officer earlier in the war, urged the Senate to go slow in cutting down on Selective Service.

"No matter how optimistic we may be about the situation in Europe we should remember that this war is far from over," he said. "Westward lies our most formidable enemy, Japan."

MAYOR ASSERTS CEILINGS CAUSE BLACK MARKET

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Declares Meat Prices Set by the Government Are Fictitious.

TALKS TO SENATE COMMITTEE

He Says Figures Are Too Low, Asks New Levels and Merger of Control Activities.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.).—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York said today that "fictitious" price ceilings set by the Government had been the primary cause of a black market in meat.

He suggested to the Senate Food Investigating Committee:

1. Establishment of new ceilings from the packer to the retailer.

2 Merger of the War Food Administration and food handling duties, including pricing, of the OPA.

Mayor LaGuardia proposed one more step—requiring the armed forces to pay the full cost of meat set aside for them.

These measures, he said, would eliminate the black market by enabling every one in the meat business to sell without loss. What little enforcement would be needed after that, he said, could be handled locally.

"The present situation in meat does not surprise me at all," LaGuardia told the committee.

Says He Saw It Coming.

He said he saw it coming last fall but that "we squeezed through that crisis."

In 1944, he said, New York city market inspectors served 18,857 court summons for retail meat violations and got 17,958 convictions. The sheriff served 5,316 summons on wholesalers.

Enforcement in New York "got a setback recently," the Mayor said, by enactment of a New York State law forbidding a centralized court for all the five boroughs in the handling of food violations.

"Now we can't bring a case outside a borough. . .not for the convenience of the witnesses but for the convenience of the violators.

"I am only the Mayor. I haven't the influence that chiselers and tinhorns have. That goes for both parties." It means, he said, that his agents have to divide their time among five borough courts.

Suggests Commissioners.

For Federal enforcement, Mayor LaGuardia suggested that the committee consider the creation of commissioners in Federal courts to hear violations at "the retail level if this gang-up becomes too powerful."

The Mayor forecast that the heavy demand for food will continue for two years after the end of hostilities in Europe. Long range food controls will be necessary, he said, "much longer than many of our other emergency measures."

In Washington, he asserted, "there are just too many bosses around—too many theorists who are well meaning, but this thing is becoming more involved all the time." The merger of WFA and OPA, he contended, would eliminate overlapping, duplication "and what is worse, inaction."

"Let's get the supply, the production, the distribution and the controls all in one," he said.

Reason for Black Market.

"Why is there a black market?" the Mayor asked belligerently. "There is only one reason. The first processor can't sell at the lawful ceiling prices without a loss. And when one goes wrong, he goes wrong all the way. That is reflected into the wholesaler and the retailer."

Revised price ceilings "all along the line," taking into account the producer and the cattle feeder, subsidized by the Government, would eventually be cheaper, he said, "than the fictitious ceiling prices now."

"Let's do it right," he said. "It won't cost much more. Fix the prices from the packer to the retailer. Then there will be no reason for an intervening black market."

"Fix the price of the feed," he said, adding that cattle are running underweight now and "we can't eat the feed but we can eat the extra meat."

One-cent Rise Suggested.

Questioned by Senator Ellender (D.-La.), Mayor LaGuardia suggested that the consumer would be willing to pay a cent more a pound for meat, "legitimately." This cent increase in ceiling could be added to the ceiling all the way back to the source, he said.

"It would be cheaper to the consumer," LaGuardia contended, "than paying these markups they are paying now—three or four cents cheaper."

Iwo Photo Profit Goes To Navy

New York, April 24 (AP)—All proceeds received by the Associated Press from use of the photograph of Marines raising the American flag on Mount Suribachi of Iwo Jima have been presented to the Navy Relief Society.

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, made this known yesterday after Representative Cole (R., N.Y.) introduced a bill which would give the Navy Department exclusive ownership of the photograph which was taken by Joseph Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer.

Profit Ban Urged

"This photograph has been accepted by the public as representative of all the forces at work in this war," Cole said in Washington. "It should become public property, so it can be dispensed to all with no one profiting from it."

Cooper said the first check, covering gross receipts through April 1, without any deduction for cost of reproduction and mailing, had been sent to the Navy Relief Society April 18. His statement follows:

"On April 12 I wrote Secretary of the Navy Forrestal that the Associated Press had made the picture available at nominal cost to all those who agreed to make proper use of it, but not for advertising. In addition, it was made available to the United State Treasury Department without cost for use in advertising the Seventh War Loan. Further I offered to the Navy Relief Society the gross proceeds from the sales without any deduction whatever for the cost of reproduction and mailing.

Acceptance Reported

"On April 18, having received a letter of acceptance and appreciation from Mr. Forrestal, the first check covering the gross receipts to April 1 was forwarded with a letter saying checks would continue to be sent at the end of each month, covering the gross receipts as long as there were any.

"I told Secretary Forrestal that the Associated Press would not use the facts of this gift to seek acclaim for itself. No announcement was made of it by the Associated Press then and no comment would be made now, except that the legislation introduced in Congress today by Congressman Cole might be taken to indicate that the Associated Press had profited from sales of the picture."

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German-Captive Labor Worth $100,000,000

New York, April 24 (AP) — German prisoner-of-war labor has become a $100,000,000-a-year business benefiting the United States Government, Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Army provost marshal general, says in an *American Mercury* magazine article made public today.

Writing in the magazine's May issue, General Lerch said that private contractors paid the Government more than $22,000,000 last year for the use of German prisoners in this country, while the War Department realized a saving of over $80,000,000 in work done by the prisoners at army installations.

Prisoner work for contractors totaled 10,181,273 man days of work for contract employers and 19,569,719 man days for the Army, General Lerch said.

NEW DIET CONSIDERED FOR NAZI PRISONERS

NEW YORK, April 24. — (AP) Army officials said today the War department has under consideration national application of a new diet for German prisoners of war which the Second Service command, conserving scarce food items, developed for its tri-state area.

The new menu, providing a daily diet of 3,560 calories, features such foods as fatback, sausage and cabbage in place of most fresh meats, canned fruits and vegetables and butter.

In announcing the new menu at a press conference, Col. Clinton J. Harrold, director of supply for the Second Service command, said the diet conformed to requirements of the Geneva convention and was "not on a retaliatory basis but in keeping with our critical food situation."

The menu, now effective for 13,000 POW's in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, limits fresh meat to hearts, liver and kidneys, eliminates jams, jellies and butter and stipulates that fresh vegetables must be used instead of canned ones when available.

Polio Fund Campaign Memorial To Roosevelt

New York, April 24 (AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will continue observance of the late President Roosevelt's birthday, January 30, with the March of Dimes Fund Campaign, Basil O'Conor, foundation president, said today.

In a message to some 3,000 county chapters throughout the country, O'Connor urged "a spirit of rededication to this great cause, of which a great man is the national symbol."

"Our service to infantile paralysis victims and our research and education programs will be expanded and intensified in the years ahead," he said.

18 Editors Arrive In Paris On Camp Tour

New York, April 24 (AP)—A party of eighteen editors, en route to inspect scenes of Nazi concentration camp atrocities at the request of General Eisenhower, arrived in Paris today, the Air Transport Command announced.

The group of publishers and executives left yesterday from LaGuardia Field aboard an ATC C-54 four-engined plane for Europe, where they will meet a congressional delegation for a joint tour of the atrocity areas.

LOWELL THOMAS SEES SHELLS HITTING BERLIN

NEW YORK, April 24 — Lowell Thomas, NBC news commentator, flew over Berlin today and said tonight in a broadcast from Paris that the German capital was "in flames from one end to the other" with the exception of the Potsdam area.

Thomas said he flew over the city in a P-51 Mustang reconnaissance plane, with another fighter as escort, at 6,000 feet.

"Just below an artillery duel was going on," he said. "Heavy guns on both sides were going all out, with dense clouds of smoke rolling over Berlin.

"Potsdam and the southern side of Berlin seemed comparatively undamaged, while the rest of Berlin is blazing from end to end."

Senator Wheeler Lashes Out At OPA For Situation In Meat

Pittsburgh, April 24 (AP)—Asserting a black market in meat is "raging" across the nation in what "seems to be a complete breakdown of law enforcement," Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) declared today the ringleaders should be jailed "with good stiff sentences."

The chairman of a Senate food investigating subcommittee said "OPA officials are not doing their duty" after Ray Sprigle, reporter of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, testified at a subcommittee hearing here that an estimated 80 per cent of Pittsburgh district meat, or about 3,000 cattle a week, came from black-market sources.

Might As Well Close Up

"The OPA might just as well close up," Wheeler declared. "There's something wrong somewhere. This has to stop or there'll be some changes in the OPA. I'll guarantee that. The OPA wants to blame the public to cover up when they don't do a good job."

Another witness, Alvin J. Williams, district OPA director, said the black market was an "indictment of the consumers." He added, that although the OPA filed 1,088 cases in Federal Court here, only one dealer was jailed.

The 58-year-old sombrero-wearing Sprigle, who won a $1,000

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Pulitzer prize in 1938 for disclosing the one-time Ku Klux Klan membership of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, testified that in an eight-day period he bought 2,100 pounds of meat without points and at prices up to twice the OPA ceilings.

Says Points Can Be Bought

He said he paid 65 cents a pound for ham and 55 cents for pork loin, compared with their OPA ceilings of 27½ and 33 cents, respectively. He told of a price scale in effect for buyers with necessary ration points, those with an insufficient number of points, and buyers with no points at all.

Ration points could be bought, he said, at prices varying from $3.50 to $6 per 1,000 points.

Sprigle posed as a black-market dealer to make the purchases. Wheeler commended him and the *Post-Gazette* for their work, saying "there should be more newspaper men like you."

3,000 Back From West Front

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 24 (AP).—More than 3,000 American soldiers from the European area, including 1,930 casualties and sick men, arrived here today. Rotational furlough troops totaled 1,173. The rotational troops will depart within thirty-six hours to begin their furloughs, while the patients, of whom 328 are litter cases, will remain at the Camp Patrick Henry Hospital for three or four days before departing for hospitals nearest their homes.

Draft Figures In War-Plant Strike

Chicago, April 24 (AP)—One hundred and fifty members of an AFL union, protesting the imminent army induction of their local president, John Nechistak, were on strike today at the Pettibone-Mulliken Corporation, makers of gun carriages.

J. J. Vincent, regional supervisor of the United States Conciliation Service, said the principal complaint of Local 625, International Brotherhood of Drop Forgers, Blacksmiths and Helpers, was that the company sought to "get rid of" Nechistak by declining to ask further deferment of him. A conciliator has been unable to effect a settlement since the walkout began last Friday night, Vincent said.

Company officials said Nechistak was merely one of many men for whom it was no longer necessary to ask specific deferments.

Nechistak, a welder, is 29, married, and the father of two children. He has been deferred at company request, he said, as an essential worker.

Nazi Prisoners Punished For Hitler Birthday Rally

Omaha, April 24 (AP)—German officer prisoners in the Concordia (Kan.) prisoner of war camp are being punished for celebrating Adolf Hitler's birthday last Friday in violation of War Department orders, 7th Service Command headquarters here announced today.

Punishment consists of being forced to cook their own food, do all the "KP" and losing all privileges previously accorded officers, the headquarters said, adding that they also are barred from recreation areas and the canteens.

Their celebration consisted of singing Nazi songs and making speeches.

Japs Claim U.S. Destroyer Sunk

San Francisco, April 24 (AP)—Radio Tokyo today claimed Japanese artillery had sunk a destroyer in a group of ships entering Nakagusuku Bay off Okinawa.

The broadcast, recorded here, reported the recapture of Kakazu town, on Okinawa, already reported by American forces.

Aussies Reach Jap Base in New Guinea

San Francisco, April 24 (A. P.).—The Melbourne radio reported today that Australian forces in northern New Guinea have fought their way to the Japanese base at Maprik, twenty-five miles inland from the coast. One strongpoint is delaying complete occupation said the broadcast, recorded by the FCC. Other Australian forces have reached Boiken, site of a former Catholic mission, on the north coast.

Argentina Puts Teeth In War Decree

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San Francisco, April 24 (AP)—Argentina's military government is adopting far-reaching measures to put teeth in its declaration of war against the Axis, Avra Warren, director of the State Department's office of American Republic Affairs, reported today on his arrival from a good-will mission to Buenos Aires.

Eager to demonstrate that their decision to participate in the Allied war effort is sincere, even though belated, the Argentine authorities have promised full co-operation in both military and economic aspects of the struggle.

Naval And Air Agreements

Coincident with Warren's visit, agreements were concluded between Vice Admiral William R. Monroe, commander of the South Atlantic Fleet, and Argentina's Navy Minister, Rear Admiral Alberto Tesaire, for collaboration in naval activities.

A similar agreement, affecting military aviation, was reached in conversations between Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Caribbean area, and Argentine Vice President and Minister of War, Col. Juan D. Peron.

John C. McClintock, who accompanied the Warren mission as economic adviser, remained behind to confer with Gen. Julio Checchi, Secretary of Industry and Commerce, on economic measures.

Expected Results Listed

These studies are expected to result in decrees or agreements for exchange of information, enforcement of the black list, intervention in German banks and business houses, expansion of import and export movement between the United States and Argentina and between Argentina and the other countries engaged in the war against the Axis and guaranteeing that Argentina will not become a safe haven for German funds.

Warren also received formal assurances that Argentina would contribute the equivalent of one per cent of its national income—the same amount as other participating nations—to UNRRA.

Furthermore, Warren said, Acting Foreign Minister Ameghino told him that Argentina would participate unreservedly in the Chapultepec conference decisions, reached in its absence, and would collaborate in the reinforcement of the Pan-American Union projected at Mexico City, and in strengthening the inter-American system.

New Yorker Taken Prisoner.

Ottawa, April 24 (A. P.).—The Canadian Army announced today that Private Thomas H. Edwards, whose wife lives at 33 East 70th street, New York city, is a prisoner of war. He previously was reported missing.

Quintuplets May Aid 7th War Loan Campaign

North Bay, Ont., April 24 (AP)—Oliva Dionne, father of the quintuplets, said today he is considering an invitation for the five girls and their parents to participate in the United States Seventh War Loan Drive at Chicago in June.

He said the invitation from the Chicago State Street Council was approved by the United States Treasury Department.

Dionne said he did not think there was sufficient time to prepare for such a trip, but that he would consider further before making a decision. The quintuplets and their parents were invited to make a three-day visit to Chicago, beginning June 16.

LONG ISLAND FLYER FLED NAZI CAPTORS

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Montreal, April 24 (A. P.).—Capt. Edward H. Stafford of Port Washington, N. Y., the only civilian aviator flying out of Montreal ever to be made a prisoner of war, has returned from Britain to nearby Dorval Airport, it was announced today.

Stafford, before Pearl Harbor, volunteered to fly bombers from Canada to the Allied forces overseas. Two years ago an unarmed Catalina flying boat—which he was piloting from nearby Boucherville to Scotland—was attacked and shot down into the sea by Nazi fighters, the only one of the many thousands of combat aircraft sent across the Atlantic from Canada to be destroyed in transit by enemy action.

Stafford, although injured, swam for an hour with two survivors of his crew of five. They finally reached the French coast, where they were captured by Nazi soldiers. Stafford was separated from his companions and only learned upon returning here that they are safe in a German prison camp. He had been sent to another camp, from which he escaped shortly before the Allies seized it.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

ON WESTERN FRONT.

3d Infantry—Crossed intact Danube bridge at Dillingen.

4th Infantry—Crossed Danube at Dillingen.

8th Armored—Captured the commanding general of the newly annihilated German Eleventh SS Panzer Army in the Harz Mountain trap.

10th Armored—Reached the Danube forty miles to the southwest at Ehlingen; presumably took part in capture of Ulm.

11th Armored—Drove into Cham in spearheading Third Army push; severed three more main routes from the Pilsen-Prague munitions plants to the Alps.

12th Armored—Widened bridgehead across the Danube at Dillingen to ten miles and deepened it to six; captured airfield at Kicklingen; seized towns of Gumbremmingen, Altenbraindt and Sontheim.

26th Infantry—Advanced eighteen miles southeast to the Schongras area, seventeen miles northeast of Regensburg.

44th Infantry—Made latest crossing of the Danube at Ehingen, 117 miles northwest of Brenner Pass.

83d Infantry—Established Ninth Army contact with Russians by radio.

90th Infantry—Reached Michldorf, forty miles north of Regensburg.

100th Infantry—Captured eighty-acre V-bomb plant intact.

IN THE PACIFIC.

1st Marines—Mop up northern Okinawa.

6th Marines—Mop up northern Okinawa.

7th Infantry—Took two small crags on east coast of Okinawa.

24th Infantry—Dashed halfway to Davao on Mindanao; split Jap forces in two.

27th Infantry—Makes small gains on west coast of Okinawa.

32d Infantry—Local advances on Luzon.

33d Infantry—Local advances on Luzon.

40th Infantry—Killed 1,000 Japs in ten days on Leyte.

96th Infantry—Stalled under Jap artillery bombardment in center of drive down southern Okinawa.

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LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-DISINTEGRATION OF SOME GERMAN FORCES INTO
"HUNTING COMMANDOS" ARMORED UNITS LED BY YOUNG OFFICERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED
HITLER'S HIGHEST DECORATIONS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE SOUTHERN
CIRCUIT OF THE GERMAN RADIO.
THE BROADCAST DECLARED EACH UNIT STRIKES "WITH LIGHTNING SPEED
AGAINST ADVANCED TANK SPEARHEADS OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS, OFTEN
APPEARING WITHIN 24 HOURS ON SECTORS 60 MILES APART."
"THEIR CHARACTERISTIC MODE OF ATTACK," THE BROADCAST ADDED, "IS
THE ASSAULT ON FLANKS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN TANK COLUMNS, WHERE THEY
INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES, CUT COMMUNICATIONS, AND CUT SUPPLIES."
DN50 1AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE MIDNIGHT SUPPLEMENT TO THE
SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN THE AREA OF DRESDEN FRONTLINE
RUSSIAN FORCES HAD FREED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SLAVE WORKERS
"OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES."
RP 1057PEW

BY ALEX SINGLETON
LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-A TOBACCO-CHEWING CONGRESSMAN FROM ALABAMA,
HIS BLOOD PRESSURE AT A HIGH PITCH AFTER VIEWING EVIDENCE OF NAZI
ATROCITIES IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, TOLD TODAY HOW WE HAD
SQUIRTED A POSTER OF HITLER "IN THE EYE," WITH TOBACCO JUICE.
REP. PARKER MANASCO (D-ALA.), STILL BOILING MAD AFTER GOING THROUGH
A DELOUSING PROCESS TO PREVENT POSSIBLE DISEASE FROM HIS MINGLING
WITH THE GERMANS, DESCRIBED HOW HIS PARTY OF LAWMAKERS HAD ENCOUNTERED
GROUPS OF ARROGANT GERMAN HAUSFRAUS WHO STUCK OUT THEIR TONGUES UPON
LEARNING THAT THE VISITORS WERE CONGRESSMEN.
MANASCO SAID HE RETALIATED IN KIND. FURTHERMORE, WHEN HE CAME UPON

A DECORATED PICTURE OF HITLER, PLASTERED UPON AN IMPOSING BUILDING, HE GAVE IT A FULL MOUTHFUL OF TOBACCO-FLAVORED CONTEMPT--AND SCORED A BULL'S-EYE.

WE1027PEW

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LONDON, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, SILENT SINCE 6 P.M. SUNDAY, ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD RESUME A ONE-HOUR SKELETON SERVICE TO NEWSPAPERS STILL PUBLISHING IN GERMANY BY BROADCASTING NIGHTLY FROM 1 TO 2 A.M. AT DICTATION SPEED FOR MORNING EDITIONS.

THE TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY STATION, ALSO SILENT SINCE SUNDAY, STILL HAS NOT BEEN HEARD.

ME936AEW

(170) LONDON APRIL 24-(AP)-SHIPPING IN KIEL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED TWICE LAST NIGHT BY RAF MOSQUITOS, USING THE SAME QUICK-HITTING TACTICS THAT BAFFLED BERLIN'S DEFENSES FOR A YEAR. IT WAS THE FOURTH ATTACK ON KIEL IN THREE NIGHTS.

OTHER MOSQUITO SQUADRONS BOMBED RAILWAY YARDS AT RENDSBURG, WEST OF KIEL ON THE MAIN LINE FROM SOUTHERN DENMARK, AND SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR OF TRAVEMUENDE ON LUEBECK BAY IN THE BALTIC.

NO PLANES WERE LOST IN ANY OF THESE ATTACKS. TWO GERMAN AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN BY NIGHT FIGHTERS ON PATROL NORTH OF BERLIN.

GERMAN SHIPPING AROUND THE FRISIAN ISLANDS AND ESTUARIES LEADING TO NORTH GERMAN PORTS ALSO WAS ATTACKED LAST NIGHT BY RAF PILOTS, WHO HAVE SUNK MORE THAN 150 SMALL SHIPS AND BARGES IN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS.

SOUTHWEST OF WANGEROOGE, THE MOST EASTERLY OF THE FRISIAN ISLANDS, A GROUP OF TYPHOONS SET TWO 3,000-TON STEAMERS AFIRE AND DAMAGED NINE SMALLER VESSELS AND THREE TUGS.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BEAUFIGHTER PILOTS DIVED BETWEEN 3,000 FOOT CLIFFS IN SOGNE FJORD IN NORWAY AND SANK A GERMAN FREIGHTER YESTERDAY.

KK649AEW

LONDON, April 24--(AP)--Most Britons have a net income of between $600 and $1,000 a year, a government-published analysis of national income disclosed tonight.

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There are only 80 persons in the nation with a net annual income of $24,000 or more.

The number of persons in the $600-$1,000 bracket increased from 4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1938-39 to 7,000,000 for the year 1942-43. In the $1,000-$2,000 bracket the number increased from

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1,820,000 to 5,300,000. The number of persons in the $2,000-$4,000 group increased from 450,000 to 550,000.

The number of persons in the $16,000-[illegible] $24,000 bracket decreased, however, from 12,000 in the prewar fiscal year to 1,170 in 1942-43.

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LONDON, APRIL 24--(AP)--EVEN IN WAR BRITONS SPENT MORE FOR BEER AND CIGARETTES IN 1944 THAN FOR BREAD, CEREALS AND MEAT.

BUDGET FIGURES ANNOUNCED TODAY SHOWED THEY SPENT $1,846,280,000 FOR BEER AND $1,725,080,000 FOR CIGARETTES, A TOTAL OF $3,571,360,000 COMPARED WITH $2,169,480,000 FOR BREAD, CEREALS AND MEAT.

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MC 920PEW APRIL 24 BOANES 00110APL

LEIPZIG, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN LEIPZIG IS SUPPORTED BY A POLICE FORCE THAT PACKS A TERRIFIC PUNCH. THIS FORCE IS EQUIPPED WITH HALFTRACKS WITH REVOLVING TURRETS, MACHINEGUNS AND SELF PROPELLED GUNS.

ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF THE CITY, THE TOUGHEST SECTION, IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF LT.COL.DONALD L.MCMILLAN OF 250 WEST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

MOST OF THE TROUBLES HAVE OCCURRED AT FOOD STORES AND AT LIQUOR AND TOBACCO SHOPS. LIBERATED FOREIGN WORKERS STORMED THEM AND THE GERMANS GOT THE SAME IDEA. THERE WERE SOME LIVELY DISORDERS UNTIL AMERICAN HALF TRACKS WITH SMOKING GUNS SWUNG INTO ACTION. THEY FIRED SHOTS INTO THE AIR AND CHARGED THE MOBS WITH VEHICLES AND IN THIS MANNER SCATTERED THE RIOTERS.

CURFEW VIOLATORS WERE NUMEROUS THE FIRST NIGHT. THEY WERE HERDED INTO A LARGE VACANT LOT AND FORCED TO SPEND THE NIGHT THERE.

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MCMILLAN USED THEM ALSO TO HELP PUT OUT A FIRE THAT HAD STARTED IN THE RAILROAD YARDS, DANGEROUSLY NEAR SOME GERMAN EXPLOSIVES.
MT1122AEW

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, APRIL 24-(AP)-T/SGT.DAVID A.PHILLIPS OF 353 DOROTHY LANE, FORT WORTH, TEX., WAS LIBERATED A FEW DAYS AGO FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP BY ADVANCING AMERICAN FORCES AFTER A YEAR'S CONFINEMENT. THIS WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING.

DOUGHBOYS OF THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION GAVE HIM A BOTTLE OF COGNAC AND A KEG OF BEER. THEN HE MET HIS FIRST FOUR STAR GENERAL --OMAR N.BRADLEY. THEN HE SAW HIS SISTER JANE, A RED CROSS WORKER WITH THE TWELFTH ARMY GROUP, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS. AFTER ALL THIS HE HAD A BATH AND A STEAK DINNER.

SGT.PHILLIPS WAS SHOT DOWN OVER VIENNA IN A FLIGHT FROM ITALY.
Q0850AEW

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

HOLZHEIM, GERMANY, APRIL 24-(AP)-TWENTY AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE LIBERATED LATE YESTERDAY AT EPPISBERG WHEN A 12TH ARMORED DIVISION TANK FORCE COMMANDED BY LT.CHARLES MCLAUGHLIN OVERRAN THE TOWN AND GERMAN GUARDS.

THREE OFFICERS AND 17 ENLISTED MEN WERE IN THE GROUP, MOST OF THEM CAPTURED IN ACTION EARLY THIS MONTH. THIS NEWS OF THEIR LIBERATION MAY REACH THEIR RELATIVES AHEAD OF WAR DEPARTMENT NOTICES THAT THE MEN WERE MISSING IN ACTION.

TWO AIR FORCE OFFICERS CAPTURED LAST MARCH SAID THE GERMANS SOME MILES AHEAD WERE DRIVING A COLUMN OF PRISONERS, INCLUDING 500 AMERICANS AND SEVERAL THOUSAND OTHER NATIONALITIES, TOWARD MUNICH. THEY WERE ON FOOT, AND U.S. ARMOR MAY REACH THE MEN SOON.

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THE 20 MEN LIBERATED ARE:

LT.HENRY BOCKSTEGE, 905 HARMONY WAY, EVANSVILLE, IND., A NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT SHOT DOWN LAST MARCH 20 AT LANDAU.

FLIGHT OFFICER GEORGE NASTANOVICH, 47 CARLTON ST., JOHNSON CITY, N.Y., U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOT SHOT DOWN NEAR STUTTGART MARCH 22.

LT.NOEL FELIX, PRIOR LAKE, MINN., 100TH DIVISION, CAPTURED APRIL 7 NEAR HEILBRONN, IN FIGHTING A DELAYING ACTION.

PFC.A.A.HITZELBERGER, 1443 SUMMERDALE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., PFC. ELWOOD METCALF, 2724 EIGHTH ST., ASTORIA, N.Y., PFC.CARL CORLENIUS, 11 PENN ST., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., AND PFC.GLEN HODGES, 5160 CASPAR AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ALL CAPTURED AT HEILBRONN APRIL 7.

SGT.HERMAN BLACK, LESTERVILLE, MO., SGT.CHARLES EARLE, BOX 55, GROVER, PA; PVT.OLIVER LARSON, BOTTINEAU, N.DAK.; PVT.DOUGLAS TODD, LUMBERTON, N.C.; PFC.BENJAMIN PEDDICORD, 1132 RIVERSIDE AVE., BALTIMORE, MD., PFC.ELMORE LIPSCOMB, 1710 HOLBROOK AVE., BESSEMER, ALA., PVT.ROBERT CONROW, 314 SHENANGO ST., BINGHAMTON, N.Y., ALL CAPTURED NEAR HEILBRONN APRIL 7.

PFC.ELWOOD STITZEL, 3508 BAKER BLVD. (CITY UNLISTED). PVT. IVAR JOHNSON, 923 LINCOLNWAY SOUTH, LA PORTE, IND.; PVT.WALTER STAEHLI, ROUTE 1, PARIS, OHIO; PVT.ABIJAH JONES, (NO.35843886) HAYDEN, KY., (UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE); SGT.SAM JOHNSON, 2906 49TH ST., TAMPA, FLA., ALL CAPTURED BELOW HEILBRONN ABOUT APRIL 8-10, AND PVT.BRUNO WAZNY, 2111 SIDNEY ST., SOUTHSIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA., CAPTURED NEAR CRAILSHEIM THREE WEEKS AGO.

BOCKSTEGE SAID THE MEN HAD LITTLE TO EAT, AND THAT ONE LOAF OF BREAD DAILY FOR FIVE MEN WAS THE USUAL RATION. THE GERMANS MARCHED THEM 12 TO 15 MILES A DAY AHEAD OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

HE DECLARED THERE WAS A LARGE PRISONER COLUMN ON THE ROADS AHEAD.

FELIX SAID, "I SUPPOSE THE GERMANS FED US AS WELL AS THEY COULD. THEY DON'T HAVE MUCH THEMSELVES."

OCCASIONALLY DURING THE 16-DAY TREK, THE COLUMN WOULD FIND ITSELF NEAR A GERMAN FIELD KITCHEN, AND THE GUARDS ALLOWED THEM TO TRY TO GET SOME SOUP, BUT FELIX SAID IT WAS UNPALATABLE.

NASTANOVICH SAID RED CROSS PARCELS HELPED DURING HIS MONTH OF CAPTIVITY, BUT FEW CAME THROUGH. ONE, HE SAID, WAS PARCELLED OUT AMONG 16 MEN. AIR CORPS MEN, HE ADDED, WERE WELL TREATED BEFORE THEY WERE INTERROGATED, BUT AFTER THAT WERE NOT TREATED SO WELL.
BZ213PEW

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(BY HOWARD COWAN--A31) X X X SINCE MARCH 15.

WIDE-RANGING COLUMNS OF BOTH FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS FILTERED THROUGH THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF GERMANY TO A POINT WHERE EVERYTHING WEST OF A LINE RUNNING FROM ULM TO LAKE CONSTANCE ON THE SWISS BORDER COULD BE WRITTEN OFF--FREEING POWERFUL FORCES FOR A NEW DRIVE TO THE EAST.

ELEMENTS OF THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION WERE AT SONTHEIM, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF AUGSBURG, THE 45TH AND 42ND DIVISIONS ON THEIR LEFT FLANK, THE DANUBE WAS IN A CIRCULAR WERE APPROACHING THE DANUBE ON A SOLID 25-MILE FRONT WHICH WAS ONLY 7 MILES FROM THE RIVER AT SEVERAL POINTS.

THE ONLY OTHER RESISTANCE NORTH OF THE DANUBE THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE OF AREA RADIATING 14 MILES FROM HEIDENHEIM BUT THERE THE SEVENTH'S DILLINGEN AND THE NUMBER OF GERMANS TRAPPED THERE BETWEEN THE ULM-EHINGEN BRIDGEHEADS.

THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERBOMBERS RANGED AHEAD OF THE SEVENTH WHICH HAS CAPTURED 9,557 PRISONERS IN THE PAST 24 HOURS AND WORKED OVER SEVEN GERMAN FIGHTER BASES IN THE AUGSBURG-MUNICH AREA, DESTROYING 58 PLANES AND DAMAGING 83 OTHERS.

TWENTY-THREE JET PLANES WERE DEMOLISHED AND 35 DAMAGED ON AN AUTOBAHN FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD WHERE THEY WERE PARKED UNDER CAMOUFLAGE.

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS MAY EFFECT A JUNCTURE TODAY WITH EAGERLY WAITING AMERICAN TROOPS, A SOVIET TANKMAN HINTED IN FIELD RADIO CONVERSATIONS WITH DOUGHBOYS ON THIS FRONT YESTERDAY.

(SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS HAS SAID THAT FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF A JUNCTURE WILL BE MADE BY THE CHIEFS OF STATE IN WASHINGTON, LONDON AND MOSCOW.)

STAFF SGT.ALEXANDER J.BALTER, [redacted] AMERICAN TANKMAN FROM PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO SPEAKS BOTH RUSSIAN AND GERMAN, HEARD THE SOVIET SOLDIER SAY:

"CHEERFUL GREETINGS TO OUR AMERICAN COMRADES. GOD BE WITH YOU. GREETINGS AND HEALTH TO OUR ALLIED FRIENDS. WAIT WHERE YOU ARE. HOLD YOUR PATIENCE. WE WILL CONTACT YOU AT YOUR PRESENT LOCATION." THEN HE HINTED THAT THE JUNCTURE MIGHT TAKE PLACE IN THE NEXT 24 HOURS. HE GAVE NO INDICATION OF HIS POSITION, WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE LISTENING AND OBVIOUSLY CHAGRINED GERMANS, WHO TRIED TO JAM THE RECEPTION.

FIELD RADIOS USED FOR THE CONVERSATIONS HAVE A MAXIMUM RANGE OF ONLY 30 TO 35 MILES.

"WE ARE GETTING CLOSER TO YOU CONTINUALLY," THE RUSSIAN VOICE SAID DURING CONTACTS BETWEEN NOON AND 6 P.M. "MORE THAN THAT CANNOT BE SAID NOW. WE RUSSIANS ARE NOT SLEEPING AND ARE DOING EVERYTHING IN OUR

POWER TO REACH YOU."
AT ONE POINT THE GERMANS BROKE INTO THE CONVERSATIONS WITH A FEMININE RECORDING OF "ACH DU LIEBER AUGUSTINE" AND AT ANOTHER A VOICE WITH A HEAVY GERMAN ACCENT INTERJECTED IN ENGLISH: "YES, IT WILL BE A GREAT MEETING."
(A DISPATCH BY STARS AND STRIPES REPORTER WADE JONES WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM THE U.S.NINTH ARMY FRONT SAID THAT THE FIRST DEFINITE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND U.S. 83RD DIVISION TROOPS EAST OF THE ELBE WAS ESTABLISHED BY FIELD RADIO YESTERDAY.)

A8
(A RUSSIAN ARTILLERY LIEUTENANT LIBERATED RECENTLY FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP BY THE AMERICANS RECORDED A MESSAGE FROM HIS FORMER COMRADES WHICH WAS PREFACED WITH THE GREETING "AMERICAN FRIENDS, AMERICAN FRIENDS," JONES REPORTED.
(ASKED WHETHER THEY COULD MEET THE AMERICANS IN A SPECIFIC TOWN, THE RUSSIANS REPLIED: "THAT TOWN IS HELD BY THE GERMANS. WE ARE STILL FIGHTING A WAR, YOU KNOW, AND WE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT OUR WAY IN IT." THE INTERPRETER, GRINNING, SAID: "THEY ARE KIDDING US A LITTLE--BUT THEY ARE EXCITED AND HAPPY ABOUT TALKING TO YOU.")
(A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER ON THE NINTH ARMY ELBE RIVER FRONT SAID THE AMERICANS SAW FLARES GO UP SUDDENLY LAST NIGHT IN THE DIRECTION OF BERLIN.)

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WITH FIRST ARMY ON THE MULDE--2ND ADD FIRST LEAD PANIC-STRICKEN GERMANS (BY BOYLE) X X X A JUNCTION.
ONE AMERICAN WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD NO RESERVE TROOPS BETWEEN THE MULDE AND THE ELBE AND THAT THEY HAD THROWN INTO THEIR COLLAPSING LINES ALL THEIR TROOPS SOUTH OF BERLIN. HE SAID HE SAW SIX RUSSIANS ON MOTORCYCLES DURING HIS HIKE BACK.
AN EXAMPLE OF THE FLUIDITY OF THE SITUATION EAST OF THE MULDE WHERE THE GERMAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS WERE MILLING ABOUT BEFORE THE ONRUSHING RUSSIANS WAS THE EXPLOIT OF THREE VETERAN CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE FIRST ARMY.
WILLIAM STONEMAN OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, RUSSELL HILL OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AND JACK BELDEN OF HARPERS MAGAZINE CROSSED THE MULDE RIVER AND AFTER PARKING THEIR JEEP PICKED UP THREE BICYCLES ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS. THEY PEDALLED EASTWARD SEVERAL MILES BEYOND THE AMERICAN POSITIONS ALONG ROADS FLOODED WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS, CIVILIANS, FOREIGN WORKERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR -- ALL MIXED TOGETHER LIKE ANIMALS FLEEING FROM FOREST FIRE.
STONEMAN MET A CAR OCCUPIED BY A GERMAN FAMILY AND A SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONER WHO WANTED TO GO BACK AND PICK UP SOME OF HIS PALS. SO STONEMAN CLIMBED IN TOO AND THE CAR DROVE BACK EAST.
"WE PASSED SIX VILLAGES AND WERE 15 MILES BEYOND THE MULDE BEFORE WE HALTED," STONEMAN SAID. "EVERY TIME WE CAME TO A BUNCH OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WE JAMMED ON THE BRAKES, BUT THEY ALL WANTED TO SURRENDER."
THEY FOUND THE VILLAGE THEY WERE LOOKING FOR, HALTED LONG ENOUGH TO LOAD ON THE SOUTH AFRICANS AND THEN STARTED BACK TOWARD THE MULDE.
"I TOLD THE GERMANS THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD PROBABLY BE THERE TONIGHT," SAID STONEMAN, A VETERAN CORRESPONDENT OF SEVERAL WARS, "AND THEY ALL DROPPED THEIR WEAPONS AND LIT OUT FOR THE MULDE. WE CAME BACK WITH SOUTH AFRICANS HANGING FROM THE ROOF AND SITTING ON THE HOOD."

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B54 (Q) (340)
BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP--1ST ADD FRYE'S ATROCITIES (TOP AYE)
X X X NAMES OF VICTIMS. HUNGARY
THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE OR HAD RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE RELATIVES, ALL OF THOSE MENTIONED -- WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LILY PAKARAK -- ARE WELL. LILY IS ILL, BUT APPARENTLY WILL RECOVER. SHE SAID THAT HER BROTHER, LUDWIG WEINER, LIVED AT LOS ANGELES, AND THAT AN UNCLE, DAVID BART, LIVED IN NEW YORK CITY.
HELEN SKARZYNXKA -- UNCLE AND AUNT, JAMES AND HELEN BRADY, CANTON, OHIO.
IRENE SIEKIERSKA OF POZNAN -- COUSIN, STANISLAW ETOX OF NEW YORK CITY, BELIEVED TO BE IN THE U.S. NAVY.
DORA KORZEC AND DAUGHTER -- SISTER, ANNA DORENBLUM OF PHILADELPHIA; BROTHER, ISRAEL FINE OF LOS ANGELES.
STEFFANIA PIETRUSIEWICZ -- AUNT, HELENA BROZOZOWSKA OF 1141 DOHRMAN ST., MCKEES ROCKS, PA.
FATHER STANISLAW KADSIALKA OF ZEMBRZYCE, POLAND -- AUNT, STEFANIA GRYGIEL OF CHICAGO; FATHER, JAKOB KADSIALKA OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
BRONISLAWA CHICHOCHA OF WARSAW -- BROTHER, JOSEF CHICHOCHA OF VANDERGRIFT, PA.
MARIA SUSYNSKA OF WARSAW -- BROTHER, FELIKS SUSYNSKA OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. SHE WAS NOT SURE OF THE SPELLING OF THE TWO AND THE NEAREST APPROACH IS WEST NOTTINGHAM.
EDITH GLUCKMAN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- RELATIVE, JULIUS REDLICK, NEW YORK CITY.
BERTA SCHUSTER OF FRANKFORT ON MAIN -- BROTHER, HEINZ SCHUSTER OF 507 COMMERCE ST., SHREVEPORT, LA.; UNCLE, MORITZ SCHUSTER OF 712 E. GROVE ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
LOTTE PRESSBURG -- COUSINS, IDA AND ALBERT ABLES OF WARWICK AVE., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.
ALDONA CZELOWICZ-- BROTHER, NATHAN POMARANCZ OF BALTIMORE, MD.
TRUDE GUNTHER OF NUERNBERG -- BROTHER, LEO GUNTHER, EMPLOYE OF AN UNSPECIFIED HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.
HETHA (NO OTHER NAME GIVEN) OF BERON, CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- UNCLE, ALFONS HERMANN OF KANSAS CITY, MO.
ROSA HOHNER OF SERVEVC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- UNCLE, ROBERT CELLTITZ OF NEW YORK CITY.
ADELA TADNICKA OF WARSAW -- BROTHER-IN-LAW, DR. JOSEF MICHALSKI OF NEW YORK CITY. SHE REPORTS THAT HER MOTHER IS WELL AND NOT IMPRISONED.
ROSSETTA, EVY AND LILI MAYER -- SISTER, MRS. GABRIAL KRON OF 1763 REGENT ST., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; UNCLE, ARTHUR LUX OF BALTIMORE, MD.
TA920PEW

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X THE LEGION OF HONOR, ORDER OF OFFICER, WAS PINNED ON MAJ.GEN. FREDERICK L.ANDERSON, U.S.STAFF DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS, OF 1301 JUNIPER ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.; MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.KNERR, U.S.STAFF DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR ADMINISTRATION, OF 3900 CATHEDRAL AVE., WASHINGTON AND BRIG.GEN.EDWARD P.CURTIS, CHIEF OF STAFF TO SPAATZ, OF 611 QUEEN ST., VICTORIA, VA.
THE LEGION OF HONOR, ORDER OF CHEVALIER, WAS AWARDED TO THESE

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BRIGADIER GENERALS; GEORGE S.MC DONALD, DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, U.S. STAFF, OF 4000 CATHEDRAL AVE., WASHINGTON; MALCOLM C.GROW, DIRECTO OF MEDICAL SERVICES, OF RFD 2, ANNAPOLIS, MD.; CLARENCE P.KANE, COMMANDING THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND IN EUROPE, OF 3951 CLEVE-LAND AVE., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; ISAAC W.OTT, COMMANDING THE CENTRAL AIR DEPOT AREA, OF 402 &-44856 49-$, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; JAMES B.NEWMAN, COMMANDING THE ENGINEER COMMAND, OF WARDMAN PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON; JUNIUS H.HOUGHTON, DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY, OF JACKSON, MISS.; ALFRED R. MAXWELL, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, 136 FOREST AVE., PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.

AND TO THESE COLONELS: WILLIAM H.STOVALL, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OF STOVALL, MISS.; KENNETH BRITTING, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL WR
CL

DEPOT AREA, OF 402 GARRITY ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; JAMES B.NEWMAN, COMMANDING THE ENGINEER COMMAND, OF WARDMAN PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON; JUNIUS H.HOUGHTON, DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY, OF JACKSON, MISS.; ALFRED R. MAXWELL, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, 136 FOREST AVE., PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.

AND TO THESE COLONELS: WILLIAM H.STOVALL, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OF YTOVALL, MISS.; KENNETH BRITTING, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL WR
CLAREMONT LANE, ST.LOUIS, MO.; CHARLES G.WILLIAMSON, MILITARY AIR ADVISOR TO THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION, OF ARLINGTON, VA.; KINGMAN DOUGLAS, CHIEF, AIR LIAISON AND SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE, 425 ILLINOIS ST., LAKE FOREST, ILL., AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE LOWELL P.WEICKER, 895 PARK AVE., NEW YORK.

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THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM WAS AWARDED TO THESE COLONELS: T.C.ODOM, ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS, 202 EVANS AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; WILLIAM BAILY, CHIEF OF SPECIAL AND INFORMATION SERVICES, BELLINGHAM, WASH.; GRANVILLE S.CARROL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL, 55 WALL ST., NEW YORK; GEORGE P. DIXON, DIRECTOR, COMMUNICATIONS, NATIONAL CITY BANK BLDG., NEW YORK; HACK RILEY, CHIEF OF PERSONNEL TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION, 1358 MADISON ST., WASHINGTON; HARRIS T.SCHERER, ADJUTANT GENERAL, BROADMOOR HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; PHILIP SCHWARTZ, DIRECTOR OF ARMAMENT, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK; HAROLD W.OHLKE, 1404 COLLEGE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.; HAROLD W.BOWMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, 312 SOUTH IRVING ST., ARLINGTON, VA.; FREDERICK H.MILLER, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, 736 WEST DIVISION ST., UNION CITY, N.J.; MARTIN BATEMAN, COMMANDING OFFICER, 302ND TRANSPORT WING, CAMDEN, S.C.

THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD STAR WAS AWARDED TO THESE COLONELS: WILLIAM WRIGGLESWORTH, ASSISTANT, EXECUTIVE PLANS DIVISION, 1011 SIXTH AVE., EAU CLAIRE, WIS., AND 2808 CHATSWORTH BOULEVARD, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; ROBERT L.SNIDER, EXECUTIVE TO THE DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS, 1512 INDIAN DRIVE, ENID, OKLA., AND 130 NORTH DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.;

AND TO LT.COL.FRANK P.BENDER, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS PLANS, ANCHOR-AGE, WILMINGTON ISLAND, SAVANNAH, GA., AND LT.COL.CHARLES S.BARROWS, STATION COMMANDANT, 122 CHELMSFORD RD., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

MT114PEW

APR 25 1945

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

DILLINGEN ON THE DANUBE, APRIL 24-(AP)-INFANTRY AND ARMOR POURED ACROSS THE DANUBE BRIDGE HERE TODAY AS ADVANCE ELEMENTS AHEAD OF THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION'S SECURED BRIDGEHEAD PROBED INTO THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALPS.

ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, WHICH JOINED INFANTRY ATTACHED TO BRIG.GEN.RILEY ENNIS' COMBAT COMMAND A, ROLLED OVER A SPAN THAT HAD BEEN SAVED BY MINUTES FROM BEING BLOWN UP.

THE GERMANS STILL WERE TRYING TO KNOCK OUT THE BRIDGE, AND LOST FOUR MESSERSCHMITT 109S THEY SENT AGAINST IT THIS MORNING. TWO MESSERSCHMITT-109S WERE SHOT DOWN SUNDAY AND ONE JUNKERS-88 YESTERDAY.

AN EFFORT TO WRECK THE BRIDGE WITH ARTILLERY FAILED.

THE KNOWLEDGE THAT ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE AHEAD IN THE HILLS WAS A COLUMN OF AT LEAST 500 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR SPURRED THE DRIVE SOUTHWARD. TWENTY MEN WERE RELEASED LAST NIGHT BY A FORCE AT EPPISBERG.

ENNIS' TASK FORCE 2, COMMANDED BY LT. COL. CLAYTON "DOC" WELLS, 440 HICKORY ST., ABILENE, TEX., AND FORMERLY OF 1236 NORTH RILEY ST., INDIANAPAOLIS, IND., WAS THE FIRST TO REACH THE BRIDGE HERE. HIS MEN SWARMED ON OVER IT.

THE FIRST TANK WAS LED BY LT. CHARLES IPPOLITO OF 716 VAN NEST AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y. IT HIT A LAND MINE, BUT IPPOLITO'S CREW WAS JARRED ONLY SLIGHTLY.

"I'VE HAD TWO OTHER BRIDGES BLOW UP IN MY FACE," IPPOLITO SAID. "THE LAST ONE WAS AT DINKELSBUHL, JUST ABOVE HERE, AND I KEPT MY EYE ON THIS ONE. WE CAME ON THROUGH THIS TOWN, OUR GUNS FIRING, AND CAUGHT TWO COLUMNS OF GERMANS TRYING TO GET OVER THE BRIDGE, ONE MOTOR VE-HICLE AND ONE HORSE-DRAWN. WE BROKE THEM UP. THEN SGT. HUSTON, PVT. STRUTHERS, CAPT. RIDDELL, SGT. WELCH AND SGT. RUDELL GOT UP THERE AND CUT THE WIRES ATTACHED TO THE BOMBS -- AND HERE WE ARE."

(MORE)

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HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST OF THE MEN WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE TO GET ARMOR QUICKLY OVER THE DILLINGEN BRIDGE:

SGT. IRA RUDELL, 505 NORTH MECHANICS ST., BUTLER, MO., PLATOON LEADER; SGT. J. OGDEN HUSTON, 4128 NORMANDIE ST., SPOKANE, WASH.; SGT. ROBERT E. WELCH, JR., CROSBY TEX.; PVT. R.L. STRUTHERS, 1525 HUNTER ST., WILKINSBURG, PA.; CAPT. WILLIAM RIDDELL, WILMAR FARMS, LIBERTY MO., COMMANDER OF COMPANY C, 43RD TANK BATTALION."

THE FIRST MEN OVER THE BRIDGE SOUTH OF THE DANUBE WERE IN A DETAIL HEADED BY SGT. LESTER PORTER, 402 ACADEMY AVE., DUBLIN, GA. THIS GROUP INCLUDED PFC. FRANK ZENDELL, 3230 NORTH ILLINOIS AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; PFC. WILLIAM MOORE, 1100 EAST OCEAN VIEW AVE., NORFOLK, VA.; PFC. ROBERT COMPTON, 1949 BURLING ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; PVT. JOHN HORN, FAIR WATER, WIS.; PFC. EDWARD MC GARR, 98 KELLOGG ST., OYSTER BAY, N.Y.

WELLS, RIDDELL AND THE OTHERS GENERALLY AGREED THAT HUSTON WAS THE FIRST MAN ON THE BRIDGE.

"I WAS PLAYING UP AROUND THERE," HUSTON SAID SIMPLY.

ON THE BRIDGE THEY FOUND 9,500 POUNDS OF CAPTURED AMERICAN AERIAL BOMBS SPLIT INTO TWO LOADS, WITH HEAVY LOADS OF ITALIAN EXPLOSIVE BANKED AGAINST THEM. BENEATH THE BRIDGE ON A SHELF BUILT IN A BOAT AGAINST THE PIER THERE WAS ANOTHER HEAVY LOAD OF EXPLOSIVE.

RIDDELL AND STRUTHERS HURRIED BACK, GOT PLIERS AND CUT EVERY WIRE IN SIGHT. THE ENGINEER CORPS WAS CALLED IN LATER TO DOUBLE CHECK ON THE BRIDGE'S SAFETY, AND AN OFFICER SAID:

"ALL THE CREDIT GOES TO THE INFANTRYMEN. THEY CUT THE RIGHT WIRES. ALL WE HAD TO DO WAS TAKE THE BOMBS OFF THE BRIDGE."

JUST BEFORE THE WIRES WERE CUT STRUTHERS SAID A GERMAN CAR CAME DOWN THE ROAD TOWARD THE BRIDGE, PROBABLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SEE WHY

THE BOMB LOAD HAD NOT GONE OFF. THE INFANTRYMEN ROSE FROM THEIR FOXHOLE AND TOOK THE GERMANS PRISONER.

"WE GOT 1,000 GERMANS AFTER WE GOT INTO TOWN AND I HAD ONLY TWO MEN SHAKEN UP WHEN THAT TANK HIT THE MINE," WELLS SAID. "THERE WAS COMPLETE SURPRISE. THE GERMANS DIDN'T KNOW WE WERE AROUND UNTIL WE CAME SHOOTING IN AT 30 MILES AN HOUR."

B10

WALTER RIDDER OF THE ST.PAUL DISPATCH AND I STARTED OUT EARLY SUNDAY HOPING TO CATCH UP WITH THE 12TH ARMORED AT THE RIVER. AT SCHOPKOPF WE CAUGHT UP WITH LT.-COL. CECIL HILL, KNOXVILLE, TENN., WHO SAID HE WOULD TRY TO MAKE A RUN WITH US TO THE RIVER. BUT FARTHER ON MAJ. ELBERT SUMMERS, PALESTINE, TEX., HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT, WARNED AGAINST THE 20-MILE TRIP SOUTH BECAUSE OF GERMAN SNIPERS AND ROADBLOCKS.

THE NEXT DAY WE MOVED ON TO THE DANUBE IN HILL'S COMMAND CAR DRIVEN BY PFC. MARSHALL DRUCKER, 1200 SOUTH REDONDO AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WITH HILL'S CLERK, SGT. HARRY EDMOND, 449 MORAN ROAD, GROSSE POINT, MICH., ALONG AS GUARD.

LAST NIGHT CAPT. CHARLES CLAYTON, STILLMAN, OKLA., TOOK A TANK FORCE OUT NEAR AISLINGEN, KILLED 101 GERMANS, CAPTURED 67, AND KNOCKED OUT FOUR OF 11 88-MILLIMETER GUNS DESTROYED BY THE 12TH ARMORED YESTERDAY.

JR446PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

WITH U.S.83RD DIVISION IN GERMANY, APRIL 24-(AP)-FOR FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS NOW CORRESPONDENTS AND SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN SITTING AT THIS NINTH ARMY COMMAND POST WAITING TO REPORT THE IMPENDING AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN JUNCTION.

AT SUNDOWN TONIGHT THERE WAS NO SIGN OF THE RUSSIANS. THERE WERE PLENTY OF RUMORS, RADIO CONVERSATION AND LOTS OF MASTERMINDING REASONS WHY THE JUNCTION HAD NOT BEEN MADE BUT THERE STILL WERE NO RUSSIANS.

ONE OF THE MOST NATURAL SIGHTS HAS BEEN A CONSTANT POKER GAME. THE BOYS WERE USING FRENCH AND BELGIAN FRANCS, GERMAN MARKS, DUTCH GULDEN AND ENGLISH POUNDS WITH HERE AND THERE AN OCCASIONAL YANKEE DOLLAR.

THE GAME WAS CONSTANTLY INTERRUPTED BY RUMORS AND REPORTS ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

VARIOUS RUMORS SAID THE JUNCTION ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE AT A DOZEN DIFFERENT PLACES; THAT NO JUNCTION WOULD BE MADE UNTIL BERLIN HAD BEEN COMPLETELY CLEARED; AND THAT THE GERMANS WERE INTENDING TO CONCENTRATE A HUGE FORCE IN JUNCTION TERRITORY IN HOPES OF KILLING OR CAPTURING AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN LEADERS.

RP1054PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY ON THE MULDE RIVER, APRIL 24-(AP)-A STAFF OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY AT 9 P.M. TONIGHT (3 P.M., E.W.T.) SAID FLATLY THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO LINKUP YET WITH THE RUSSIANS ON THE FIRST ARMY FRONT.

"WE HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF CONTACT WITH RUSSIAN TROOPS ON OUR FRONT," HE SAID WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT ON A REPORT FROM MOSCOW SAYING THAT MARSHAL KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY HAD MADE A JUNCTION WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY SOME 60 MILES SOUTH OF BERLIN. (THIS REPORT WAS NOT CARRIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AERIAL OBSERVERS FOR THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION REPORTED TONIGHT SEEING AN UNIDENTIFIED COLUMN AND WATCHING THE TROOPS MARCH INTO A TOWN AFTER ARTILLERY HAD SET ITS BUILDINGS ON FIRE.

MOST FRONT LINE OBSERVERS BELIEVE NOW THAT THE JUNCTION MAY BE MADE SOME TIME TOMORROW.

JS513PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 24-(AP)-LT.GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S TANKS AND INFANTRY POURED ACROSS THE DANUBE RIVER AT SEVEN CROSSINGS TODAY AND POISED FOR WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE LAST ROUND-UP -- A DRIVE EAST TOWARD MUNICH AND BERCHTESGADEN.

ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "LIGHT" AND THE GENERAL PICTURE WAS ONE OF UTTER COLLAPSE ON THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT.

AN ESTIMATED 10,000 GERMANS WERE TRAPPED IN A HUGE POCKET SOUTH OF STUTTGART AND WEST OF EHINGEN, COMPRISING THE REMNANTS OF FIVE DIVISIONS. OTHER UNITS WERE CUT OFF AND SURRENDERING IN NUMBERS WHICH SENT THE PRISONER TOTAL SOARING TO MORE THAN 180,000 SINCE MARCH 15.

JS612PEW

BY WILLIAM FRYE

BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP, GERMANY, APRIL 24-(AP)-LIFE WAS BEGINNING TO OVERTAKE DEATH HERE TODAY -- BUT ONLY JUST BEGINNING.

THE BURIAL PITS WERE STILL RECEIVING THEIR MOUNDS OF NAMELESS DEAD, BUT BY THE HUNDREDS NOW INSTEAD OF THOUSANDS.

YESTERDAY APPROXIMATELY 1,600 PERSONS WERE BURIED. IT WAS THE FIRST DAY SINCE THE BRITISH ENTERED THE CAMP A WEEK AGO THAT BURIALS LEFT THE STOCK OF CORPSES SMALLER AT THE END OF A DAY.

HOWEVER, AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT BETWEEN 300 AND 400 PERSONS STILL ARE DYING DAILY FROM THE EFFECTS OF STARVATION DELIBERATELY IMPOSED UPON THEM BY THE S.S. THEY ESTIMATE THE POPULATION WAS 39,000 WHEN THEY TOOK IT OVER AND THAT IT IS NOW 37,000, BUT ADMIT THIS FIGURE IS A VERY ROUGH ESTIMATE.

NEVERTHELESS, PROGRESS IS BEING MADE AND THE CAMP, WHICH LEADING GERMAN CITIZENS ARE BEING FORCED TO INSPECT, IS TODAY ALMOST A PLEASURE GARDEN COMPARED TO THE HORROR OF FIVE DAYS AGO.

IT IS STILL NOT POSSIBLE TO WALK 50 YARDS WITHOUT SEEING DEAD AND DYING AND YOU STILL CAN NOT ESCAPE THE STENCH OF BURNING RAGS AND ROTTING FLESH AND THE EVIL SMELL OF SICKNESS. BUT LONG HUTS AND THE EARTH AROUND THEM, ONCE COVERED WITH CORPSES AND FILTHY RAGS AND AN UNIMAGINABLE COLLECTION OF TRASH, HAVE BEEN SWEPT CLEAN. SEVERAL HUNDRED CHILDREN AND SICK ADULTS ARE BEING MOVED BY DOCTORS TO PLEASANT QUARTERS IN CAMP NUMBER 2, FORMERLY A MILITARY BARRACKS CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK AND CONCRETE WITH RED TILE ROOFS. THE BUILDINGS ARE SET IN LAWNS SURROUNDED BY TREES.

ABOUT 1,000 FRENCHMEN WHO HAD BEEN HELD HERE ARE LEAVING TODAY IN FIFTY TRUCKS FOR HOME.

ME930AEW

Landwasser Prison Camp, outside Nuernberg, April 17 (delayed) (ap)---Corp. Earl Myers, serial No. 33026192, of Plumsteadville, Penna., was one of some 200 American soldiers liberated when this prison camp was overrun by American Seventh Army troops today.

goldberga 07171 24/4 egn

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BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

PARIS, APRIL 24-(AP)-FRENCH STYLISTS DENTED THE AMERICAN MASCULINE ARMOR TODAY WHERE AMERICAN WOMEN FOR YEARS HAVE FAILED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICAN MEN WERE LURED INTO UNASHAMED ATTENDANCE AT AN OUT-AND-OUT FASHION SHOW PUT ON WITH DOLLS, YARD-HIGH MODELS WITH WIRE BODIES AND PLASTIC HEADS. FIVE LIVE MODELS WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

BUCK PRIVATES AND GENERALS MINGLED IN THE THRONG AT THE ELABORATE DISPLAY OF MANNEQUINS IN MINIATURE COSTUMES, AND ONE WAC LIEUTENANT COMMENTED AFTER THIS PREVIEW FOR ALLIED SERVICEMEN:

"IF LA GUARDIA WANTS TO MAKE NEW YORK THE WORLD FASHION CENTER, THIS DISPLAY WILL MAKE HIM PLENTY DISCOURAGED."

BRIG. GEN. H.F.LOOMIS OF ROCKVILLE, CONN., VIEWING EVENING GOWN CREATIONS WITH A RAISED EYEBROW, REMARKED: "I'M GOING TO WRITE ABOUT THIS TO MY WIFE. THEY'VE MANAGED TO GET A GREAT VARIETY IN STYLES, BUT THE HATS ARE AWFUL. THERE SHOULD BE A GOVERNMENT DECREE ABOUT THESE GREAT HIGH HATS. BESIDES, SOME OF THEM LOOK LIKE WHAT WE HAD IN AMERICA TWO YEARS AGO."

SGT. MAX ROSENMAN, 424 ASHFORD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., MADE NOTES ON THE DISPLAYS.

"THIS IS TERRIFIC," HE SAID. "THE BEST SELLING JOB I'VE EVER SEEN. THIS IS MY BUSINESS. I WAS A RESIDENT BUYER IN NEW YORK FOR CHICAGO STORES."

T/3 HAROLD PRAGER, SIX MELROSE AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO, SEEMED A BIT UNHAPPY.

"I DON'T KNOW ABOUT THIS STUFF," HE SAID. "I WAS DRAGGED HERE BY A FRIEND. THOSE LIVE MODELS ARE PRETTY, THOUGH."

ME955AEW APR 25 1945

BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE WHOLE OF FRANCE WAS ELECTRIFIED TODAY BY THE NEWS THAT AGED MARSHAL PETAIN WAS IN SWITZERLAND AND INTENDED TO RETURN TO PARIS TO STAND TRIAL.

A MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OFFICIAL SAID THE PROCEEDINGS, NEWLY SET TO START MAY 17, PROBABLY WOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL IT WAS CERTAIN PETAIN ACTUALLY PLANNED TO RETURN TO FRANCE.

ONLY TODAY THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HAD ANNOUNCED THAT PETAIN WOULD BE TRIED BY PROXY AND THE DATE SET FOR MAY 17. ANDRE MORNET WAS NAMED PROSECUTOR.

THE CHARGE WILL BE HIGH TREASON.

IT IS BASED ON PROBABLY THE LARGEST DOSSIER EVER COMPILED AGAINST ANY ACCUSED FRENCHMAN. THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS, OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS AND RECORDS OF HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GERMANS WILL BE INTRODUCED.

IN SHORT THE WHOLE STORY OF EVENTS IMMEDIATELY LEADING UP TO THE FALL OF FRANCE AND THE RECORD--MOST OF WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED--OF WHAT OCCURRED THEREAFTER WILL BE GIVEN TO THE WORLD.

MOREOVER IT IS KNOWN THAT THE PROSECUTION WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT PETAIN WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE GERMANS EVEN BEFORE THE WAR. THAT PART OF THE DOSSIER IS BEING KEPT SECRET.

AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE IT WAS REPEATEDLY ASSERTED THAT PETAIN, WHO IN 1930 SERVED AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO SPAIN, WAS AN INTIMATE OF A FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR MADRID.

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IN 1930 SERVED AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO SPAIN, WAS AN INTIMATE OF A FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MADRID.

ON THIS POINT, ESPECIALLY, THE FRENCH ARE ANXIOUS TO HEAR HIS OWN TESTIMONY.

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THE TRIAL BY PROXY, A LEGAL INSTITUTION IN FRANCE, WAS PREPARED AND SCHEDULED FOR HEARING FOR THREE MAIN REASONS:

1. IT IS THE CROWNING EFFORT IN A LONG AND SOMBER PROCESS OF "PURGING" FRENCH COLLABORATORS, A MAJORITY OF WHOM SAID THEY MERELY TOOK ORDERS FROM PETAIN.

2. IT IS DESIGNED TO DISPEL BELIEF THAT PETAIN WAS "A CONFUSED BUT HONEST OLD MAN WHO MADE A MISTAKE."

3. DECISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO PROVE TO THE WORLD AND ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES THAT FRANCE WAS BETRAYED BY A SMALL CLIQUE OF WHICH PETAIN WAS THE CHIEF--NOT THAT THE FRENCH NATION AS SUCH QUIT IN THE FACE OF THE GERMAN ATTACK.

ME1146AEW

GEN. DE GAULLE HIMSELF MIGHT BE CALLED UPON TO TESTIFY. DE GAULLE WAS PRESENT AT THE STORMY SESSION IN JUNE, 1940, WHEN PETAIN ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE. DE GAULLE AND OTHER MILITARY LEADERS ARGUED FUTILELY THAT THE FRENCH ARMY STILL WAS CAPABLE OF HOLDING A LARGE SECTION OF FRANCE, ESPECIALLY THE BRITTANY COAST. BUT PETAIN WAS ADAMANT.

HE HAS BEEN CALLED THE "THE APOSTLE OF SURRENDER" AND THE DIARY OF RAYMOND POINCARE, FRENCH PRESIDENT IN THE LAST WAR, IS STUDDED WITH NOTES ABOUT PETAIN'S PESSIMISM OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ALLIES WINNING THAT CONFLICT.

THE PROSECUTION SAID PETAIN'S DOSSIER WOULD SHOW WITH ALMOST COMPLETE ACCURACY THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE FRENCH COLLABORATIONISTS ACTED ON DIRECT INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIM.

POSTERS SUMMONING PETAIN TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL MAY 17 ALREADY HAVE BEEN PRINTED. NORMALLY THEY WOULD BE POSTED IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT FRANCE 10 DAYS BEFORE THE HEARINGS.

FEW FRENCHMEN EVER EXPECTED TO SEE THE OLD MAN ACTUALLY APPEAR IN THE DOCKET. BUT THEY ANXIOUSLY AWAITED THE READING OF HIS PRIVATE PAPERS. UNDER A TRIAL BY PROXY WHATEVER DECREE THE COURT MIGHT RENDER WOULD REMAIN VALID UNTIL HIS DEATH OR UNTIL HE APPEARED AND FOUND MEANS OF CLEARING HIMSELF OF ITS CHARGES.

ME1244PEW APR 25 1945

BY JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, APRIL 24-(AP)-DESPITE HAMBURG RADIO BROADCASTS BOASTING THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS IN BERLIN PERSONALLY COMMANDING THE DEFENSE OF THE TOPPLING CAPITAL, IT WAS BELIEVED GENERALLY AT SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY THAT THE FUEHRER ACTUALLY HAS LONG SINCE FLED TO HIS SOUTHERN REDOUBT AND PROBABLY NOW IS AT BERCHTESGADEN.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICES A WEEK AGO MOVED TO THURINGIA. BUT THE AMERICAN DRIVE THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF GERMANY FORCED THESE AGENCIES AND OFFICES TO FLEE AGAIN, AND THIS TIME THE WHOLE ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY WENT INTO THE SOUTHERN HIDEAWAY, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION HERE.

IT IS HARDLY CONCEIVABLE, EVEN WITH HIS FLAIR FOR THE MELODRAMATIC, THAT HITLER WOULD HAVE SO PAINSTAKINGLY TURNED THE BAVARIAN AND NORTHERN AUSTRIAN MOUNTAIN BELT INTO A FINAL FORTRESS OF NAZISM IF HE HAD NOT COUNTED ALL ALONG ON BEING THERE HIMSELF FOR HIS FINAL DAYS IN POWER.

(WHILE NAZI PROPAGANDISTS PICTURED HITLER LAST NIGHT AS "DIRECTING FROM THE FRONTLINE" THE BATTLE OF BERLIN A LATTER BROADCAST BY A STATION USING THE WAVELENGTH OF THE UNDERGROUND WEREWOLF SAID THAT HITLER WAS NOT IN THE REICH CAPITAL, BUT THAT PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, "THE FUEHRER'S TRUSTED FRIEND, IS DIRECTING THE BERLIN VOLKSSTURM."

(THE FREE DUTCH RADIO REPORTED THAT HITLER HAD FLED TO A NORTHERN REDOUBT IN MECKLENBURG PROVINCE, ADJACENT TO DENMARK).

MT1018AEW

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BORDEAUX, FRANCE, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MONUMENT AT POINTE DE GRAVE, MARKING THE SPOT WHERE THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE LAST WAR FIRST DISEMBARKED IN FRANCE, WILL BE RESTORED BY FRENCH TROOPS WHO RECENTLY CLEARED THE LAST GERMANS FROM THAT AREA.

THE MONUMENT WAS DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS WHILE THEY HELD THE PENINSULA DURING THE MONTHS AFTER THE ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH IN NORMANDY. THERE WAS MUCH FIGHTING AROUND THE MONUMENT H ITSELF.

ELO-MORINS 2230--630PEW APR 25 1945

PARIS, APRIL 24-(AP)-- THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD STAR TO U.S. MAJ. JOHN E. KEIFFER OF BUFFALO, N.Y., FOR HEROISM IN FIGHTING WITH AN FFI BATTALION ON THE APPROACHES TO METZ LAST SEPTEMBER.

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BRIG. GEN PLEAS B. ROGERS PRESENTED THE AWARD SATURDAY.

KIEFFER, NOW TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE IN PARIS, WAS LAST FALL WAS INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WITH THE 459TH REGIMENT, 90TH DIVISION, TO WHICH AN FFI BATTALION VOLUNTARILY BECAME ATTACHED.

KIEFFER BECAME LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE FRENCH TROOPS AND AMERICAN REGIMENT.

THE AWARD ORDER BY GEN. ALPHONSE JUIN, FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF SAID DURING THE BATTLE AT GRENELOTT AGAINST SS TROOPS, KIEFFER "PERSONALLY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO DIRECT THE ADJUSTED FIRE OF THE GUNS OF FORT JEANNE D'ARC, PRINCIPALLY TO ENSURE BETTER LIAISON" BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH.

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ALB/ 01930 WILSON MK 235PEW

ADD ROME XX PILOTS

LT. RAYMOND L. KNIGHT, 810 KAPLAN ST., HOUSTON, TEX., AND LT. ALVA D. HENEHAN, 4602 ROLANDO BLVD., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., DESTROYED THE PLANES AND KNIGHT GOT CREDIT FOR EIGHT MORE WHEN HE SHOT UP PLANES PARKED ON THE BERGAMO AIR FIELD.

JRWYQWPEW

WITH AMERICANS NORTH OF THE PO--1ST ADD FEDER'S ITALY (TOP AYE) X X X THE CAPTIVES.

MOST OF THE CROSSINGS OF THE PO MET LITTLE OPPOSITION. LAST NIGHT LT. GEORGE GUFFEY OF HELENA, MONT., TOOK A FIVE MAN PATROL ACROSS THE RIVER AT ONE SPOT AND FOUND NO RESISTANCE WHATEVER. SO TODAY HE WAS FOLLOWED BY A STRONG FORCE SMASHING ACROSS THE RIVER AT A POINT WHERE IT IS 1,300 FEET WIDE.

THEY TRAVELED IN ASSAULT BOATS PILOTED BY ENGINEERS -- ARMY "SAILORS" LIKE SGT. HERMAN HUGHES AND SGT. ROBERT MCKEE, BOTH OF AUGUSTA, GA., AND SGT. GEORGE ELDRIDGE OF PERTH AMBOY, N.J., WHO TOOK THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE ACROSS.

"IT WAS JUST LIKE BASIC TRAINING -- IT WAS THAT EASY," REPORTED ONE OF THE ENGINEERS ON RETURNING FROM A TRIP ACROSS WITH TROOPS LED BY LT. COL. RUSSEL BOYT OF MISSOURI -- A FELLOW TOWNSMAN OF PTESIDENT TRUMAN AT INDEPENDENCE, MO.

THERE WERE ONLY TWO SNIPER SHOTS AT THIS PARTICULAR POINT AND WITHIN TWO HOURS THE FOURCE HAD OVERRUN THREE VILLAGES AND FANNED OUT, ENCOURAGED BY EVIDENCE THAT THE ENEMY HAD NO INTENTION OF DEFENDING THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER.

ONE OF THE OTHER CROSSINGS WAS MADE BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY MAJ. HAROLD L.AYRES OF NEW ORLEANS, LA. THE LEADING ELEMENTS OF HIS COLUMN SWAM THE STREAM AFTER WIPING OUT THE LAST SNIPER POCKETS ON THE SOUTH BANK.

ONE OUTFIT CONSISTING OF PFC RALPH RAKES OF ASHFORD, W.VA., PFC NICK PERENCEVICH OF JOHNSTOWN, PA., SGT. MIKE EVANGILISTA OF HAMBURG, PA., SGT. JOHN O'CONNOR OF GREEN BAY, WIS., PFC LLOYD G.RAMSEY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND LT. DAN WHITE OF NEW YORK CITY PROWLED AROUND A BIG RED BRICK BUILDING AFTER IT HAD BEEN HIT POINT-BLANK BY A TANK

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AND ROUNDED UP WELL OVER 100 GERMANS.
ONE COMPANY OF TANKS -- THE LEADING ONE COMMANDED BY SGT. SIGMUND SHUPACK, 1420 COLLEGE AVE., NEW YORK CITY -- HAS ROUNDED UP MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS INCLUDING AN ENTIRE GERMAN HOSPITAL STAFF AND THE HOSPITAL'S PATIENTS.
TA1035PEW

ROME, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS TO STUDY AMERICA'S WAR-IMPROVED HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION METHODS IN ORDER TO APPLY THEM TO ITALY'S RECONSTRUCTION.

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[redacted]

OFFICIALS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION SAID WASHINGTON HAD BEEN ASKED TO ALLOW AN ITALIAN EXPERT TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES. PERMISSION ALREADY HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ITALIAN STRAW PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TO GO THERE TO STUDY STYLES AND MARKET REQUIREME

SEVERAL HANDICRAFT TRADES IN THE STRAW GOODS INDUSTRY AREA AROUND FLORENCE ARE APPARENTLY IN POSITION TO SUPPLY EXPORTABLE GOODS QUICKLY, THEREBY HELPING ITALY OBTAIN NEEDED FOREIGN CREDITS.

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ELC-NORGAARDS 2118--622PEW

ROME, APRIL 24 (AP)--THE APPOINTMENT OF LT.GEN.JOHN K.CANNON AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES SUCCEEDING LT. GEN. IRA C.EAKER WHO BECOMES DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES AND CHIEF OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

9 GEN.EAKER SUCCEEDS LT. GEN. BARNEY M.GILES, WHO HAS BEEN D SIGNATED COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

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9 THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJ.GEN. BENJAMIN W.CHIDLAW AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S.12TH AIR FORCE IN ITALY SUCCEEDING GEN. CANNON WAS ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY.

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AFRB1600SERIES AM1055AM

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 24-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII GRANTED A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY TO COL. ORPHEUS J. BIZZOZZERO OF WATERBURY, CONN., SURGEON WHO HAS BEEN NAMED HEAD OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S HEALTH COMMISSION FOR THE MILAN REGION WHEN THAT AREA IS LIBERATED. BIZZOZZERO, WHO SERVED WITH THE AMG IN ROME, HAS HAD A PREVIOUS AUDIENCE WITH THE PONTIFF.

MOSCOW, APRIL 24-(AP)-A FRONT DISPATCH TO KOMSOMOL PRAVDA REPORTED TODAY THAT PICTURES OF DER FUEHRER LITTER THE STREETS AND SUBURBS OF INVADED BERLIN AS THE GERMANS RID THEMSELVES OF THIS ONCE ESSENTIAL COMMODITY.
QQ254PEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 24-(AP)-RUSSIAN ARTILLERYMEN IN BERLIN, FINDING COPIES OF A CAPITAL NEWSPAPER SHOWING PICTURES OF THE OFFICES OF HITLER GOERING, AND GOEBBELS, "ADDRESSED" THEIR SHELLS TO THOSE LOCATIONS, A FRONTLINE CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY.
SOME WERE DESIGNATED "LEIPZIGSTRASSE NOS. 3 TO 7 FOR MINISTER OF AVIATION GOERING," AND THEN FIRED IN HOPES THEY WOULD HIT SOMEWHERE NEAR THE MARK.

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ANOTHER WAS ADDRESSED "WILHELMSTRASSE NOS. 8 TO 9 FOR MINISTER GOEBBELS," AND ONE OF THE BIGGEST WAS SENT MARKED "FOR THE GENERAL STAFF, KOENIGS PLATZ, NO. 6."

ME919AEW

(100) FOLO LONDON

MOSCOW APRIL 24-(AP)-MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S MOBILE GROUPS WEDGED TODAY INTO THE ENVIRONS OF POTSDAM ON THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF GREATER BERLIN AS RED ARMY FORCES STEADILY CLOSED TWO ARMS OF STEEL AROUND THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

MOVING WEST FROM THE BATTLE-TORN CITY'S SOUTHERN SUBURBS, KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY BEGAN SHELLING ROADS BETWEEN POTSDAM AND CHARLOTTENBERG OVER WHICH THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE BRINGING IN RESERVES FROM THE ELBE RIVER TO THE WEST.

FROM NEWLY-WON POSITIONS ON THE CAPITAL'S NORTHWESTERN PERIMETER MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY MEANWHILE MOVED SOUTHWARDS OVER THE JUNGFERN AND BAUERN HEATHS.

KK601AEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER BOLSHEVIK SAID TODAY "THE HOUR IS APPROACHING WHEN TROOPS OF THE RED ARMY WILL JOIN UP WITH TROOPS OF THE ALLIES."

QQ114PEW

APR 25 1945

BERN--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF PETAIN XXX FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

(THE SWISS RADIO SAID PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT AT VICHY, HAD ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE FRONTIER OF NEARBY LIECHTENSTEIN FROM GERMANY, BUT WAS TURNED BACK BY "DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT" OF THE PRINCIPALITY. THE FCC RECORDED THE BROADCAST. LAVAL IS UNDER A DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED BY A MARSEILLE COURT WHICH CONVICTED HIM IN ABSENTIA LAST FALL ON A CHARGE OF HAVING HAD "INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY.")

THE FRENCH CHIEF OF STATE ETC., X X X SECOND GRAF.

JP855AEW

BERN--SECOND ADD PETAIN X X X AUTHORITIES.

THE MARSHAL, HERO OF VERDUN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, CROSSED INTO SWITZERLAND AS ALLIED FORCES ROLLED FORWARD IN THE ADJACENT AREAS OF GERMANY.

(HIS MOVE TO SURRENDER CAME THE SAME DAY THAT HIS TRIAL, IN ABSENTIA, WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN. TODAY, APRIL 24, WAS SET NEARLY A MONTH AGO FOR OPENING OF THE TRIAL BEFORE A SPECIAL FRENCH "PURGE COURT."

(THIS DISPATCH DID NOT INDICATE HOW HE HAD MANAGED TO MAKE GOOD HIS FLIGHT FROM GERMANY. ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION SINCE HE WENT INTO THE REICH HE WAS REPORTED IN CUSTODY OF THE GESTAPO. HE HAS BEEN HEAD OF A PUPPET FRENCH REGIME SET UP BY THE NAZIS IN SIGMARINGEN, GERMANY).

JP753AEW

DASH MATTER FOLLOW BERN PETAIN

--DASH--

APR 25 1945

MARSHAL PETAIN, WHO ROSE TO HEROIC HEIGHTS DURING WORLD WAR I WHEN HE HELD 80 OF GERMANY'S BEST DIVISIONS AT BAY AT VERDUN AND COINED THE SLOGAN "THEY SHALL NOT PASS," LOST MOST OF HIS HEROIC LUSTRE AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

WITH PIERRE LAVAL, DISTRUSTED BY PETAIN HIMSELF, HE HEADED THE COLLABORATIONIST VICHY REGIME.

IN THE DAYS PRECEDING THE ALLIED LANDINGS HE APPEALED TO FRENCHMEN NOT TO SUPPORT ANY INVASION. WHEN THE INVASION CAME LAST JUNE 6 HE BROADCAST ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE FRENCH NOT TO HEED "OUTSIDE VOICES CALLING UPON YOU NOT TO LISTEN TO OUR DECREES." SUPPORT OF THE INVASION, HE SAID, "WOULD CALL DOWN ON YOU TRAGIC REPRISALS." THEN HE FLED TO GERMANY.

LEOPOLD HAS BEEN A GERMAN CAPTIVE SINCE HE ORDERED THE BELGIAN ARMY TO LAY DOWN ITS ARMS ON MAY 28, 1940, NEAR THE START OF THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN WHICH OVERRAN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE. HIS GOVERNMENT DEPOSED HIM THE SAME DAY.

A DISPATCH FROM SWITZERLAND ON APRIL 16 SAID THAT SWISS GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS TO FREE THE MONARCH HAD FAILED. THE NAZIS PREVIOUSLY WERE REPORTED TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF USING LEOPOLD AND OTHER PROMINENT PRISONERS AS HOSTAGES IN THEIR BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN REDOUBT.

PRINCE CHARLES OF BELGIUM, BROTHER OF THE KING, IS SERVING AS BELGIAN REGENT. THE KING, A WIDOWER AFTER THE TRAGIC DEATH OF QUEEN ASTRID, MARRIED A COMMONER WHILE IN CUSTODY IN A CASTLE OUTSIDE BRUSSELS. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE VISITED HITLER IN BERCHTESGADEN A FEW MONTHS AFTER BEING TAKEN CAPTIVE.

PIERRE LAVAL, 62, TWICE PREMIER OF FRANCE, BECAME THE PRIME ADVOCATE OF COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE AND FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE NAZIS WOULD BE VICTORIOUS IN WORLD WAR II.

OLD MARSHAL PETAIN NAMED LAVAL HIS VICE PREMIER AND SUCCESSOR ON JUNE 12, 1940, LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER PETAIN TOOK OVER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND SUED FOR PEACE.

LAVAL MADE FREQUENT TRIPS TO VISIT HITLER AND SENT THOUSANDS OF FRENCH WORKERS TO THE REICH. HE INSTITUTED MANY VIOLENT ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES.

ME1014AEW

APR 25 1945

ZARAGOZA, [redacted] Spain, Wednesday, April 25--(AP)--

White-haired, deaf and nearly blind, 34-year-old Spanish Socialist

a

Marcelino Santabarbara has emerged from the bottom of the well in

his back yard where he hid for nine years from Franco's police.

When Nationalist forces captured Zaragoza on Jyly 18, 1936,

Marcelino's family drew all the water out of the well and installed

a small room at the bottom. The socialist then began his long vigil,

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fed and cared for by his parents.

When informed of the government's decision to liquidate

the Tribunal of Political Responsibilities and political charges

30.24-25125

growing out of the civil war, Marcelino came up out of his well and gave himself up to the police. The police declined to make any statement.

ap100015 jg954p

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (120)

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, APRIL 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LEYTE IS STILL BEING DELOUSED OF JAPANESE STRAGGLER TROOPS.

ALTHOUGH THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN WAS DECLARED OFFICIALLY CLOSED LAST DEC. 26, MAJ. GEN. RAPP BRUSH'S 40TH DIVISION HAS KILLED 1,000 JAPANESE IN THE PAST 10 DAYS, AND TAKEN LESS THAN 20 PRISONERS.

THE MAJOR CLEANUP WORK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, AND IT'S GETTING DOWN TO THE BUSINESS NOW OF PICKING OFF SMALL BANDS OF STRAGGLERS, ALL UNCOMPROMISING NIPPONESE SOLDIERS WHO FIGHT UNTIL THEY ARE KILLED

SINCE THE INVASION LESS THAN 800 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER AND NEARLY 24,000 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED SINCE LT. GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER'S EIGHTH ARMY TOOK OVER LEYTE FROM THE SIXTH ARMY THE DAY AFTER LAST CHRISTMAS.

WW532APW

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S-I-D-E-S-H-O-W

OKINAWA, APRIL 24-(AP)-LT.WALTER HOBKIRK, FORMER RYE, N.Y., PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR, NOW A CHAPLAIN, WAS CONDUCTING SUNDAY SERVICES WHEN A NIPPONESE BOMBER DIVED OUT OF A CLOUD AND STRAFED THE OPEN AIR CHURCH AREA.

HOBKIRK AND 48 LEATHERNECKS HIT THE DIRT SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE PLANE FLEW AWAY AND HOBKIRK AROSE, BRUSHED THE DUST FROM HIS UNIFORM AND SAID: "LET US SING."

THE 48 MARINES LUSTILY COMPLIED.

PERTH,AUSTRALIA,APRIL 24-(AP)-THE BODIES OF THREE AMERICAN RED CROSS WOMEN WORKERS, KILLED IN A NAVY PLANE CRASH HERE THURSDAY, ARE BEING TAKEN TO SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, FOR BURIAL.

FUNERALS ALREADY HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED FOR 10 AMERICAN MEN ALSO KILLED IN THE ACCIDENT.

THE THREE WOMEN WERE IDENTIFIED AS THE MISSES GERALDINE CROW OF UNIONTOWN,PENNA., GERALDINE WOODWARD AND CECIL NICHOLS. HOME ADDRESSES OF THE LAST TWO WERE NOT AVAILABLE. NO IDENTIFICATION OF THE MEN WAS ANNOUNCED.

JW639ACW NM

BUENOS AIRES APRIL 24-(AP)-AS A SEQUEL TO ITS RECENT DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT TODAY LIFTED A LONG-STANDING BAN ON THE SHOWING OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S MOTION PICTURE, "THE DICTATOR," IN ARGENTINA.

THE BAN ORIGINALLY WAS IMPOSED BY THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT, WHICH THEN WAS ON GOOD TERMS WITH GERMANY.

KK607AEW

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BUENOS AIRES APRIL 24-(AP)-A WEEKEND ROUNDUP IN WHICH SCORES OF PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN SEVERAL ARGENTINE CITIES WAS EXPLAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT IN A COMMUNIQUE AS AN INVESTIGATION OF ATTEMPTS TO EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPEDE ITS WAR EFFORT.

AMONG THOSE IN CUSTODY WERE GEN.ARTURO RAWSON, WHO HELD THE PRESIDENCY FOR TWO DAYS AFTER PRESIDENT CASTILLO WAS OUSTED IN 1943. ALSO HELD WERE SEVERAL FORMER CABINET MINISTERS AND HIGH-RANKING ARMY OFFICERS.

KK417AEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA TODAY ORDERED THE RELEASE OF FRED STORGOFF, A DOUKHOBOR SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR PARADING NUDE IN PUBLIC WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SECT IN STANLEY PARK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, LAST MAY.

THE NUDE PARADE WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED BY THE SECT WHICH HAD OBJECTED TO NATIONAL REGISTRATION MEASURES.

PS356PEW

MONTREAL, APRIL 24-(AP)-MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE SAID TONIGHT HE WILL BE A CANDIDATE IN THE FORTHCOMING FEDERAL ELECTION DURING WHICH HE WILL "LEAD A (POLITICAL) MOVEMENT IN THE PROVINCE."

MAYOR HOUDE, ELECTED LAST DECEMBER AFTER SPENDING FOUR YEARS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP FOR VIOLATION OF DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS, ADDED IN HIS STATEMEN:-

"I AM NOT A MEMBER OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY OR GROUP WHATEVER THEY MAY BE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

"I WANT TO ASK THE PEOPLE IF THEY WISH THE FRENCH-CANADIAN ELEMENT TO REMAIN AS UNEQUIVOCALLY UNITED AS THEY WERE DURING THE (1942) PLEBISCITE (ON CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE), AND IF THEY WISH TO REMAIN SO DEFINITELY IN ORDER TO HAVE OUR RIGHTS AND CONVICTIONS BETTER RESPECTED.

"I WANT THE PEOPLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THEY APPROVE MY STAND ON NATIONAL REGISTRATION, MY FOUR YEARS INTERNMENT FOR HAVING DENOUNCED NATIONAL REGISTRATION AS A CONSCRIPTION MEASURE AND FOR HAVING ASKED THE KING GOVERNMENT TO GO TO THE POLLS BEFORE ENFORCING CONSCRIPTION."

TA1111PEW

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NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (220)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (TUES) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH FOUGHT LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM BREMEN'S EASTERN OUTSKIRTS, TIGHTENED ARC ON HAMBURG; CANADIANS SLUGGED SLOWLY AHEAD IN HOLLAND.

CENTRAL SECTOR: FIRST AND NINTH U.S. ARMIES DRAWN UP AWAITING JUNCTION WITH RUSSIANS.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: THIRD ARMY DROVE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF REGENSBURG, 35 OF AUSTRIAN BORDER; SEVENTH ARMY DEEPENED DANUBE BRIDGEHEAD WITHIN 50 MILES OF MUNICH AND WITH FRENCH CAPTURED ULM.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST: MADE SLOW PROGRESS IN HOLLAND.

BRITISH SECOND: ASSAILED BREMEN FROM THREE SIDES.

U.S. NINTH: MASSED ALONG ELBE WEST OF BERLIN, AWAITING RUSSIANS.

U.S. FIRST: STAFF OFFICERS DENIED IT HAD MADE CONTACT WITH RUSSIANS

U.S. THIRD: FOUGHT FOUR MILES FROM REGENSBURG; SLASHED WITHIN 35 MILES OF AUSTRIA, 93 OF BERCHTESGADEN.

U.S. SEVENTH: DEEPENED DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS DANUBE; HELPED FRENCH CAPTURE ULM.

FRENCH FIRST: HELPED TAKE ULM, STEADILY CLEARED SOUTHWESTERN CORONER OF GERMANY.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

10TH ARMORED: REACHED ERBACH, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF ULM ON DANUBE.

11TH ARMORED: DROVE 23 MILES TO POINT 40 MILES EAST OF REGENSBURG AND 35 FROM AUSTRIAN BORDER.

12TH ARMORED: EXPANDED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS DANUBE AT DILLINGEN, 50 MILES FROM MUNICH.

26TH INFANTRY: SEIZED SEVERAL BRIDGES ACROSS REGAN RIVER NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG, TOOK TOWNS OF WACHERLING AND NITTENAU.

42ND INFANTRY: DROVE 10 MILES, CAPTURED POLSINGEN, 36 MILES NORTH OF AUGSBURG.

44TH INFANTRY: WON NEW BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS DANUBE AT EHINGEN.

90TH INFANTRY: LIBERATED CONCENTRATION CAMP NORTH OF REGENSBURG.

100TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED BIG V-BOMB FACTORY NEAR STUTTGART.

TA803PEW

APR 25 1945

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS (105)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES--SIXTH ARMY CLOSED IN FOR KILL ON BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON; EIGHTH ARMY SWEPT AGAINST INEFFECTIVE RESISTANCE TOWARD DAVAO, MINDANOA.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY CAPTURED HIGH GROUND ON WEST FLANK OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE, SEIZED THREE MORE ISLETS OFF TKINAWA.

CORPS AND DIVISIONS--

33RD ARMY DIVISION WITHIN 2,500 YARDS OF BAGUIO.

32ND ARMY DIVISION REACHED TAYUG ON APPROACH TO BALETE PASS ON LUZON.

24TH ARMY DIVISION DROVE EASTWARD FROM KABACAN ON EAVAO HIGHWAY.

AMERICAL ARMY DIVISION IN AMPHIBIOUS LEAP LANDED NINE MILES NORTH OF CEBU CITY TO CUT OFF RETREATING CEBU JAPANESE.

7TH ARMY DIVISION CAPTURED IMPORTANT ELEVATION WEST OF ISHIN VILLAGE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

27TH AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS DEADLOCKED ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT.

3RD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS CAPTURED YAGACHI, KOURI AND HEANZA ISLANDS OFF OKINAWA.

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Berlin Encircled, Battles Rage in Subways; R.A.F. Razes Hitler's Berchtesgaden Chalet;

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MASSED RUSSIAN ARMOR DRIVES TO CENTER OF CITY

Believe 500,000 German Troops May Be Trapped in Encirclement.

CITY IS DOOMED

Link-up of Russians and Americans Near Elbe Now Imminent.

By ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, Thursday, April 26—(AP) Doomed Berlin was completely encircled by two mighty Soviet armies yesterday and as the Russians fought through subways and streets toward the city's blazing heart, Red army spearheads to the southwest swarmed across the Elbe river toward an imminent link-up with American forces.

Perhaps 500,000 Nazi troops were trapped in the historic encirclement of the wrecked capital, and late German broadcasts reported that massed tanks of Soviet armor had smashed through jungles of twisted steel and stone and had reached the "center" of the half-conquered city.

There was a possibility that Adolf Hitler and Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had been caught in the Red army trap at Berlin. Throughout last night the Hamburg radio—principal Nazi station still operating—began every report with the slogan: "The Fuehrer is in Berlin."

No less momentous than Premier Stalin's triumphant announcement of Berlin's encirclement — three years and 10 months after Hitler's legions invaded the Soviet Union June 22, 1941—was the Soviet high command's disclosure that Red army forces were pouring across the Elbe.

Near Junction with Americans

There, in the narrowing waist of Hitler's "Fortress Europe," Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army surged across the water barrier and captured the west bank fortress of Reisa, 22 miles northwest of the Saxony capital of Dresden. These forces were 22 miles west of American positions on the Mulde river—but only 18 miles from German-reported American bridgeheads across the Mulde.

German broadcasts said that Konev's troops had reached the Elbe on a 24-mile front between Reisa and Torgau and indicated that Russian engineers were pouring men across the Elbe along the entire sector at points less than 17 miles from the Americans.

On top of these victories on the central front, Marshal Alexander Vasilenvsky's Third White Russian army captured the East Prussian port of Pillau and cleared the East Prussian mainland of the last German hold-out troops.

Far to the south, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army was fighting in the outskirts of the Czechoslovakia arensal city of Bruenn (Brno), one of Hitler's last war production centers, after capturing the suburbs of Lisen, Cernovice and Prizrenice on the east and south.

The Moscow radio, meanwhile, announced that nearly 2,000,000 German troops had been killed or captured on the Eastern front since Jan. 1, raising to more than 11,000,000 the vast toll of German casualties announced by the Red army in nearly four years of war.

As the fantastic battles above and below ground inside Berlin increased in deadly fury, the burning German capital was encircled in swift wheeling movements around the western suburbs by Konev's First Ukrainians and Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army.

Even as Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels was broadcasting empty promises that reinforcements were on their way and was exhorting Berliners to hold out, the combined Soviet armies slashed across Berlin's last westward communication links with Brandenburg.

Zhukov's tankmen thrust 11 miles south from captured Nauen and seized the Havel river fort of Merquandt, five miles northwest of the great southwestern suburb of Potsdam.

Cross Havel River

At the same time, Konev's army smashed 18 miles northward from Beelitz below Potsdam, broke through a defense line south of Schwielow See and crossed the Havel river, winning suburban Ketzin, 12 miles east of the great city of Brandenburg.

Along the Havel river, the steel ring around Berlin's western approaches was five miles wide. Nine miles to the north, Zhukov's troops broadened to the band to 10 miles between Nauen and Falkenhagen, four miles west of the ordnance center of Spandau. In the area, Zhukov's men also captured Elstal, Roehrbeck, Falkensee and Lager Doeberitz near Berlin's western city limits.

The dramatic encirclement ended all Nazi hopes of rushing reinforcements to the trapped Berlin garrison except by air, Berlin's airfields reportedly were filled with planes evacuating high Nazi officials.

Relentless Pounding

In Berlin the Nazi garrison slowly was being overwhelmed by a mass of Soviet armor as the Russians seized four more city districts, pressing through rubble-strewn streets as Soviet artillery and aircraft mercilessly bombarded bridges over the Spree river in mid-city and brought virtually all the capital's rail stations under fire.

The Hamburg radio said that Red army forces had reached Berlin's shell-pocked center in an unidentified sector, but claimed they had been "halted by German counter-thrusts" launched by German soldiers with the guns of Nazis SS fanatics at their backs.

Fight in Subways

The Soviet high command announced that Zhukov's troops, pressing into the city from the east, where artillery battles were being fought in the depths of the subway system of the Frankfurter Strasse, had captured Treptow, three and a quarter miles from the interscetion of Unter Den Linden and Friedrichstrasse.

Near the Schlesischer railroad depot, the Germans reported that the Plaza theater had changed hands several times in bloody fighting in which the flaming building was half held by the Russians and half by the defenders.

By German account, these troops were little more than a mile southwest of Alexander Platz, one of Berlin's main commercial centers, and late enemy broadcast said Zhukov's men were driving on Alexander Platz along Frankfurter strasse, Landsberger strasse and Greitswalder strasse.

Near Airport

In southeastern Berlin, Zhukov's tankmen broke down street barricades and captured the Britz district, only a mile from the great Tempelhof airdrome which was under constant artillery fire.

Simultaneously, Konev's troops battled deeper into the city from the southwest and captured the residential districts of Lichtenfelde and Ehlendorf, eight miles from the city center, and by German admission had pushed on toward nearby Dahlem and were fighting near the Botanical gardens.

As German loudspeaker vans circled around the wrecked city "in order to prevent rumors and give a clear picture of the situation", Soviet troops southeast of the capital were cutting up a 1,500-square mile pocket of German troops trapped in an encirclement west of the Neisse river.

Zhukov's troops occupied the town of Muellrose on the Oder-Spree canal and swept 20 miles beyond the Oder-Neisse confluence and won Friedland, a highway junction controlling enemy communications in the dwindling pocket. Konev's troops seized 40 towns and villages at the base of the pocket north of Cottbus, including Peitz.

While the two armies captured 6,500 prisoners in the day's fighting, Moscow confirmed German reports of vicious enemy counter-attacks northeast of Dresden in the Bautzen area against the southern flank of Konev's army which had swept to the Elbe.

In Berlin, the gigantic battle roared on without let-up.

Describe Subway Battles

Berlin eye-witness reports relayed from Moscow told of resistance as the battle surged through the capital's subway stations and tunnels. Special squads of Nazi submachine gunners rode underground express trains in reckless attempts to disrupt Soviet communications lines, emerging from the tunnels behind Red Army lines.

A front dispatch said the Germans were holding streets under crossfire from subway station entrances. Again and again they popped up in such vantage points, long after Soviet infantry vanguards had swept by.

Russ Encircle Reich Capital, Reported In Heart Of City

APR 26 1945

London, April 25 (AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin announced complete encirclement of Berlin today and the Hamburg radio admitted that the Russians had reached the heart of the city.

The announcement of the encirclement came in an order directed jointly to Marshals Gregory K. Zhukov and Ivan Konev, which said the troops of the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian armies had linked up northwest of Potsdam.

Stalin said the juncture cut all roads leading out of the capital and totally inclosed it.

The Hamburg radio announced the penetration to the center of Berlin a short time before Stalin's order was broadcast from Moscow.

"The Soviets were halted by German counterthrusts in the center of Berlin," the enemy station said of the battle for the capital. "They suffered tremendous losses."

The geographical heart of the city is on the famous Unter den Linden. The German high command announced earlier that the Red Army had sliced the last escape railway line westward from Berlin.

At Elbe On 22-Mile Front

Soviet troops were reported in the enemy's communiqué to have reached the Elbe River on a 22-mile front northwest of Dresden.

Moscow announced Monday that Russians had reached the Elbe northwest of Dresden. At last reports, Americans stood on the Mulde River, east of Leipzig, and 20 miles from the Elbe there.

Between Riesa And Torgau

The broadcast German communiqué said the Russians reached the Elbe between Riesa, 25 miles northwest of Dresden, and Torgau, another 22 miles farther northwest.

Half of Berlin was held by Soviet troops, who were beating down German barricades of stone and iron, knocking back German tanks, and fighting Nazis who popped out of subways behind Russian lines. The city was described as a wreckage of stone.

Reach Ketzin

The 1st White Russian Army cut 9 miles southward west of Berlin to Ketzin, 14 miles due west of the capital, the German communiqué said.

The Germans said the 1st Ukrainian Army had reached Babelsberg, fashionable suburb between Potsdam and Berlin. Babelsberg is 11½ miles east and slightly south of Ketzin. There the Soviets snipped the last link southwestward.

Russian guns were methodically reducing the huge city block by block.

The beleaguered enemy within the city threw in repeated counter-attacks yesterday, dying by the scores. The Russians announced that German dead during the day totaled at least 6,000. The remnants of the Luftwaffe, husbanded for this final defense of the capital, lost twenty-six aircraft shot down yesterday, Moscow said.

The junction of the two armies in Berlin completed encirclement of all Germans remaining in an area sixty miles long and thirty miles broad, stretching back to the Oder and Neisse rivers. Already battling toward a cleanup of this region, the Russians yesterday captured the fortress of Fuerstenberg on the west bank of the Oder and Guben on the east bank of the Neisse just south of the confluence of the two streams.

South of Berlin, in the region where Russian and American forces were drawing together on a broad front, Soviet troops captured Grossenhain, twenty miles northwest of Dresden.

The Germans still were broadcasting the assertion that Hitler himself was inside Berlin, directing its defense, but the best Allied sources believed that this was just propaganda and that the Fuehrer had taken refuge at Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, toward which both Russian and American armies were advancing.

Red Army troops in East Prussia, far behind the Berlin front, have captured the port of Pillau, last Nazi stronghold on the Samland peninsula, Stalin announced tonight in a second order of the day.

Battle Of Subways

Moscow, April 25 (AP)—A fantastic battle surged through the subways beneath Berlin's rubble-strewn streets today as Russian forces fought to crush fanatical Nazi troops using the underground network to stage surprise raids on Soviet communications.

Eyewitness accounts sent by Russian correspondents from the German capital said Nazi soldiers, rushing from station to station in express trains, were constantly popping up at unexpected spots behind Red Army troops fighting their way toward the center of the city.

These and other reports of the struggle inside Berlin suggested the Germans might succeed in making a long stand in the capital.

Battle Called "Peculiar"

A *Red Star* correspondent, describing the strategic use to which the Germans were putting the Berlin subways, declared the battle for the city was assuming "a peculiar character."

"It is difficult to define," he wrote. "Firing is going on up ahead and then there are unexpected battles in the comparatively deep rear.

"The Germans have transferred from the center of Berlin through the subways many fresh units. They crawl from the subway stations, bringing fieldpieces with them. The streets are again under fire.

Must Be Driven Back

"We have to wipe them out or drive them back into the tunnels; otherwise they would spread over many blocks and seriously threaten our communications."

The *Red Star* correspondent told of a fierce hour-long battle around one station where the Nazis suddenly appeared in an area from which they previously had been cleared.

Russian tanks and artillery finally were called into action to blast a path for Soviet infantry, who drove the Germans back into the subway at bayonet point and then followed them in the pitch-dark tunnel to set off mines and seal it up.

"Our artillery even managed to pull in small guns and fire along the tunnels," the correspondent said.

Traffic Heavy West Of Elbe

Red Air Force pilots reported roads leading into the city from the west crowded with traffic, apparently Nazi reserves hurrying in from positions along the Elbe.

This traffic was running a gantlet of bursting shells and bombing and strafing from Russian and British planes.

By this morning, Russian forces steadily fighting their way toward the center of Berlin held 27 suburbs and intermediate sections of the city and at least eight railway and electric railway stations, including some of the largest. Pilots said they could see new large fires in the city.

The *Izvestia* correspondent in Berlin described the center of the capital as an "inferno."

Many White Flags

White flags are appearing in larger numbers in the streets down which the Russians are driving, these advices said. Nazi officers were reported shooting down men in other places if they tried to retreat or give up.

Water, gas, electricity and food are giving out in the city. Russian shells have burst many water mains. A major gas works and a substation have been captured. Some power stations have been damaged and many electric wires are down. Telephone communications are disrupted.

"Continuous Counterattacks"

"The Hitlerites are launching continuous counterattacks, but Soviet tankmen, artillerymen, infantry and special storm troops, are fighting with unparalleled fury, knowing that victory is in sight," wrote Boris Afanasiev, correspondent for the newspaper *Trud*.

"German anti-tank guns and machine guns are opening fire from basement windows and special embrasures made in the walls of brick buildings," he said. "German soldiers with grenades lie waiting in ambush for Soviet tanks.

"Enemy guns are firing from barricades, enemy tommy-gunners are opening from roofs and windows and from the tall buildings of all Berlin. All streets and squares are mined."

Russ Repair Canal Bridge

At one unidentified canal, front-line correspondents said, Soviet sappers repaired a bridge. Elsewhere infantrymen built a makeshift bridge of captured German equipment, including trucks and guns, and Russian tanks clanked over. Other troops waded across, helping each other up the bank.

"In the center of Berlin on bridges over the Spree, on the Northern and Stettin railway stations, guns answer the command of officers, 'Fire on the Fascist capital, battery fire!'" *Izvestia* Correspondent Roman Karman declared.

"I stayed all night in the cellar of a five-story house where the staff of General Krivoshein was located. Nobody slept that night. The telephone rang every minute. Officers rushed in with dispatches about operations of some groups. We didn't wait for morning. We got on the roof to look at Berlin."

Goebbels's Plea On Houses

Karman said there were signs in fresh white paint on houses with Goebbels's appeal, "All Germans will defend Berlin with their bodies. Let us halt the Reds at the gates to Berlin."

But the Soviet "avalanche wipes everything out of the way," he added.

Whole units of hardened Russian troops "refuse to rest inside Berlin," a *Red Star* writer said. One unit shouted "nobody is tired," when ordered to rest after fighting seven days and nights.

Rubble Ten Feet High

Press photographs showed Russian tommygunners advancing along Berlin streets lined with rubble 4 to 10 feet high, and past blasted buildings and houses.

He said the Germans had "bricked up the Brandenburg gates so the Russian triumphant march into the capital could not go through them. Only a state of hysteria and despair brings about such action."

At some points, Russian infantrymen charged with bayonets against Germans blinded by smoke bombs. Nazis laid ambushes, correspondents said, and suddenly fighting would break out deep in rear areas.

Hitler's Chalet Smashed by RAF, Berchtesgaden Fortress Damaged

CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Thursday, April 26.—(AP) Adolf Hitler's chalet near Berchtesgaden was obliterated and the adjoining weird "Eagle's Nest" fortress was damaged yesterday by more than 350 RAF heavy Lancasters which raided the mountain retreat for the first time in an apparent attempt on the Fuehrer's life.

The big barracks of Hitler's bodyguard, the SS stores, and the whole pretentious establishment from which the Nazi overlord once ruled German Europe were smashed by the six-ton British bombs while American Eighth and Ninth Air Force planes by the hundreds ravaged selected targets throughout the Berchtesgaden area.

Simultaneously the Eighth Air Force hurled more than 300 Flying Fortresses at the Skoda munitions works at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, advertising the devastating attack in advance with a radio warning to slave laborers to flee from that last great Nazi war plant.

Whether Hitler was at the sumptuous chalet or inside the almost-impregnable Kehlstein fortress was not known, but returning fliers left no doubt that the two-story chalet had been wiped off the face of the earth by a direct hit of a 12,000-pound bomb, and said delayed-action bombs of the same great weight had buried themselves deep in the Kehlstein (Hollow-Stone) mountain of the Eagle's Nest.

The Nest itself, with a roof 17 yards square protruding above the mountain peak, apparently was straddled but not squarely hit.

German radio propagandists insisted that Hitler was inside encircled Berlin, directing its wild defense, but reports from many parts of Europe lent support to the story he had taken refuge at the Berchtesgaden retreat to which for years he had summoned the heads of states who were his selected dupes to hear his bidding.

There he overawed and seized Kurt Schuschnigg, last premier of Austria, before the anschluss; there he convinced the late British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that "peace in our time" had been established; and there during the war years he received his trembling victims or bootlicking subordinates from Scandinavia to the Balkans.

There Hitler stared through wide picture-windows across at his native Austria while almost living atop the powder-kegs he had stored there in the heart of his vaunted last redoubt for the death-stand of Nazidom.

Why such a shining target had never been bombed before remained officially without explanation, but an RAF staff officer said unofficially today, "with the fall of Berlin near, Berchtesgaden is looked upon as a sort of Nazi capital—the last spot over which the Swastika will fly.

"Thus the bombing at this time has a psychological effect, and it also can be assumed that the Germans are gathering there for a last stand. Thus it becomes a military target of more importance than before."

The reaction of the men who did the bombing was summed up by a returning navigator who exclaimed:

"This was the mission we have been waiting for all through the war."

"I saw one terrific flash right on Hitler's house," said a British flight sergeant. "It was a 12,000-pounder all right."

Photos taken during the spectacular attack showed a large number of bombs bursting on and around both locations and on the nearby barracks of his hand-picked bodyguard of 10,000 Nazi fanatics.

Six ton bombs—the type which riddled the great German battleship Tirpitz and drove through 20-foot thick concrete U-boat shelters—were poured into the Berchtesgaden area and an air ministry announcement indicated the RAF may also have used its new 11-ton Volcano bomb that can create a 150-foot crater.

The bombers met only moderate flak in the area but fighters, sweeping over the peaks and valleys in a strafing romp, were greeted by intense anti-aircraft fire. It was known that Hitler's formidable fortress was protected by a chain of anti-aircraft positions along the Lattengebirge mountain chain opposite the Kehlsteinhaus.

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Blast Other Targets

While the great Lancasters hit at the heart of this redoubt, more than 1,000 American warplanes blasted targets within a 10-mile radius of Berchtesgaden.

Out of the Eighth Air Force armada sent against Bavaria and Pilsen, 16 bombers and three fighters were missing, U. S. airforce headquarters announced. The British air ministry said two of its Lancasters were missing.

The bombs dumped on Hitler's retreat were fused for deep penetration.

"I saw two heavy bombs fall either on the house or so near it makes no difference," said the

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sergeant who described destruction of the chalet. "Just before we got to the house there was a steep hill, and although I could see bombs falling from planes ahead they disappeared behind the hill before they hit the target. Then as soon as we flew over the hill, there was his house right below and I saw two hits."

Another airman said, "The SS barracks were taking a severe beating. Each time we looked down at them, one of the buildings was exploding. A large door went spinning through the air and fell on another building."

A second wave of Lancasters hit the barracks with six-ton "Earthquakes," two-ton "Blockbusters" and 1,000-pound bombs 45 minutes after the first attack. Crews said the area was almost obscured by great pillars of smoke.

"The largest pall of smoke was over the chalet," said a flight officer. "The whole area seems to have been straddled."

Hitler's private house, also known as the Haus Wachenfeld, is 16 miles from the town of Berchtesgaden itself and is on the slopes of the Obersalzburg. The house has been considerably enlarged since Neville Chamberlain visited Hitler there in 1938.

The air ministry said all targets were clearly identified.

"This was the mission we have been waiting for all through the war," said a returning navigator.

An RAF Mustang pilot, who was over the area during the attack, said the Berchtesgaden district was blanketed with oily black smoke, flames leaping through it.

"Smoke boiled thousands of feet high," he said, "but despite it we could still see massive explosions going on beneath as the bombs crashed down. The place was a little hell.'

From Hitler's chalet a road winds five miles to the Khelstein, a 5,000-foot spur of the Hoher Goll mountain range. The road ends abruptly at the great bronze doors of the refuge.

Behind the first doors are a second pair and these open onto a corridor 130 yards along which leads straight into the heart of the mountain. At the end of this passage is an elevator as large as an average-sized living room. A shaft rises 400 feet to an extraordinary building whose roof occupies almost the whole top of the mountain.

This roof is only 17 yards square, probably the smallest target any heavy bomber has ever had.

This was the target today for the Lancasters hauling the specially fused "Earthquakes." No claim was made that this "roof of the world" was hit directly, but it was at least straddled and damage probably was caused to the inner quarters of the fortress. These quarters were elaborately supplied with electricity, water, kitchens and rooms for scores of servants and secretaries.

Before the war "Eagle's Nest" had no bedrooms and Hitler used it for an observation post and entertainment quarters. From a balcony above a precipice, he admired the view of the Hoher Goll mountain and the Kenigsee Lake. Today they both made useful landmarks for the bombers flying over the maze of peaks and valleys.

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HIDE-OUT IS BLOWN TO PIECES BY R. A. F.

Six-tonner's Direct Hit Smashes Chalet at Berchtesgaden and Earthquakers Are Dropped on 'Eagle's Nest.'

JAMESON

London, April 25 (A. P.).—Heavy Lancasters of the Royal Air Force blew to pieces Adolf Hitler's chalet at Berchtesgaden today with a direct hit by a 12,000-pound earthquake bomb and rained the mammoth bombs down on his "Eagle's Nest" fortress atop Kehlstein mountain, five miles from the chalet. The raid on the Alpine lair possibl was an attempt on the Fuehrer's life, and even heavier bombs may have been dropped.

Six-ton earthquake bombs—the type which drilled the thick steel shell of the Tirpitz and plunged through twenty-foot-thick concrete U-boat shelters—were dropped in the area where Hitler's underground fortress is believed to be situated.

Probably 200 of Britain's biggest planes staged this first direct attack on Hitler's Berchtesgaden properties. An Air Ministry announcement that other high explosive and deep penetration bombs were used indicated that possibly the 22,000-pound monster bombs, capable of making a 150-foot crater also were dropped.

Airmen Tell of Bombardment.

Fused for deep penetration, the six-ton bombs also crashed into the area where Hitler's underground fortress is believed to be located in Kehlstein Mountain, topped by his hide-out.

"I saw one terrific flash right on Hitler's house," a flight-sergeant said. "It was a 12,000-pounder all right. There seemed to be snow on the roof and around the house, and this made it difficult at first to identify the target, but there was no artificial camouflage. I saw two heavy bombs fall either on the house or near—it makes no difference."

The six-ton bombs are the type which drilled through the heavy armor of the Tirpitz, and through twenty-foot-thick concrete U-boat shelters. Photographs taken during the spectacular Berchtesgaden attack showed a great number of bombs bursts on and around the chalet and nearby barracks which house Hitler's hand-picked bodyguard of 10,000 storm troopers.

Great Pall of Smoke.

Another airman said: "The SS. barracks were taking a severe beating. Each time we looked down at them, one of the buildings was exploding. A large door went spinning through the air and fell on another building."

A second wave of Lancasters hit the barracks with six-ton, two-ton and 1,000-pound bombs after the first attack. The crews said that the area was almost obscured by great pillars of smoke.

"The largest pall of smoke was over the chalet," a flight-officer said. "The whole area seems to have been straddled."

The "place was a little hell," said a Mustang pilot. "Smoke boiled thousands of feet high," he continued, "but, despite it, we could still see massive explosions going on beneath as bombs crashed down."

Hitler's Whereabouts Unknown.

Targets were Hitler's chalet, near Berchtesgaden itself, SS barracks on the grounds reputedly garrisoning 10,000 picked troops, and the mountain refuge perched atop Kehlstein Mountain, five miles from the chalet. The Kehlstein castle, attainable only by a serpentine road and elevators inside a mountain shaft, is believed to have a vast underground fortress of air-conditioned corridors and huge supplies, but whether Hitler was there at the time was not known.

The attacks were carried out between 9 A. M. and 10 A. M. by two separate forces of heavy Lancasters with 12,000-pound earthquake bombs and assorted types of explosives. Both American Eighth Air Force and R. A. F. fighters escorted the Lancasters in the assault. The first announcement from the Air Ministry reported two bombers missing.

Simultaneously more than 1,050 American heavy bombers flying from Britain hammered one of the Fuehrer's private rail lines only ten miles from Berchtesgaden, and the great Skoda armaments works at Pilsen in Czecho-Slovakia.

There was no official suggestion that the attack was planned specifically to catch Hitler in his fortress home, but it was pointed out unofficially that "there is always that possibility." Several German broadcasts have insisted that Hitler is staying in Berlin as a martyr to his lost cause, but such reports are discounted in Allied quarters as propaganda.

The use of the six-ton earthquake bombs indicated that the air strategists sought to destroy the underground installations at Berchtesgaden. American Third Army troops are eighty-two miles from Berchtesgaden, while the Russians driving across Austria from the east are ninety miles from the famed retreat of the Nazi leader.

Joining the terrific aerial bombardment of southern German strongholds, Italy-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Fifteenth Air Force attacked the railway yards of Linz, largest communications center left to the German army in Austria. Linz is sixty-eight miles from the American lines, and fifty-seven from Russian vanguards.

Attack on Linz.

Early reports said that the attack on Linz, at the southern end of the main line to Prague, was successful. Other Italy-based Allied planes continued the pounding of the German retreat in northern Italy, and hit targets along the Brenner Pass line.

The little Bavarian mountain summer resort of Berchtesgaden is about eighty miles southeast of Munich. About two and a half miles away, across the Little Ache River, is the Obersalzberg, or Upper Salt Mountain, where Hitler has his country home. It faces the peak of Watzmann Mountain. Around the residence are various buildings for administrative buildings.

A few miles farther on is the famous refuge perched on Kehlstein Mountain. It is accessible only by an elevator, whose shaft was built inside the mountain.

The attack on the Skoda pl... came two hours after slave w... ers had been warned by an Allied broadcast over the Luxembourg radio to flee to safety in the country. Liberators attacked railway targets at Hallein, ten miles northeast of Berchtesgaden; Salzburg, fifteen miles north of Berchtesgaden; Traunstein, twenty-five miles northwest, and Bad Reichenhall, fifteen miles northwest.

Nazis Move to Salzburg.

The Stockholms Tidningen, quoting what it said was an authoritative source, reported on Monday that the German Government is at Salzburg. The Skoda works, formerly the third largest armament producer in Europe, were attacked by more than 300 Flying Fortresses, which struck in two waves. The factories in Pilsen produce all types of guns, ammunition, bombs, armored vehicles, tanks, armor plate and heavy and light engineering products.

For the British-based bombers, the attack on Pilsen involved a round trip of approximately 1,200 miles.

Shortly before 9 A. M., while the bombers were roaring across central Germany, the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio flashed a warning to the Skoda slave workers to take cover. The broadcast said the warning was issued on orders of Gen. Eisenhower in an effort to spare the lives of slave laborers and other civilians. It was the first time that such a direct message ever had been issued to the residents of a city selected by the Allies as a target for air attack. The nature of the warning indicated a heavy bombing was planned.

A few hours before the broadcast a 200-mile streak of American bombers had been reported crossing the British coast in a southeasterly direction coastal observers described it as "the biggest aerial show in more than two weeks."

Wording O... broad...

The text of the Lux... broadcast:

"The following warning is issued from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force—Allied bombers are out in great strength today. Their destination may be the Skoda works. Skoda workers, get out and stay out until this afternooon."

PATTON'S FORCES SLASH RAIL LINE, THREATEN MUNICH

Direct Route to National Redoubt Severed by Third Army Spearhead.

RESISTANCE LIGHT

British Airmen Striking Ahead of Americans, Blast Nazi Concentrations.

By ROBERT EUNSON

PARIS, Thursday, April 26. — (AP) U. S. Third Army tanks punched within 15 miles of the German-Austrian border last night as other American and French forces raced almost unchecked across southern Germany, threatening Munich and Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat, which the RAF attacked yesterday with 12,000-pound "Earthquake" bombs.

The Third Army spearhead, already east of Berlin although 250 miles to the south, cut the last direct route to the Nazis' so-called National Redoubt by mopping up the rail and highway center of Regen and then drove straight for the frontier of Austria at Passau. This column was 76 miles north of Berchtesgaden.

To the west the American Seventh Army broke through German positions [illegible] fanned out on an 80 mi... along or across the Danube river within 45 miles of Munich and the French First Army completely smashed Germany's veteran 19th army in the Black Forest.

The Allied armies—estimated at nearly 400,000 men and thousands of tanks—were charging into the Alpine foothills along a 200-mile front in a determined effort to

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crush any last-ditch Nazi stand in the southern redoubt before it could get well started.

Resistance at most points was extremely light, bearing out an official announcement from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters that "the German army has ceased to exist as an integrated fighting force." An Associated Press field dispatch declared that the encirclement of Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party, was shaping up swiftly.

Leading the rapid surge of Allied forces today was the 11th Armored division of Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, which stabbed 18 miles southeast beyond captured Regen to a point only 15 miles from the Austrian border and 76 miles due north of Berchtesgaden.

RAF Blasts Nazis

Striking ahead of the advancing armies, two waves of British Lancasters escorted by fighters deluged the entire Berchtesgaden area with six-ton bombs, many of whose fuses were set to explode at a great depth in underground emplacements. One was seen to score a direct hit on Hitler's chalet.

There was no official suggestion that the bombing was a direct attempt on Hitler's life, but unofficially an Allied spokesman pointed out that "there is always that possibility." The German radio insisted Hitler still was in Berlin, directing the defense of the capital against the Russians.

Joining in the giant squeeze on the enemy's vaguely defined southern redoubt were Russian forces hammering westward across Austria, last reported within 90 miles of Berchtesgaden, and two Allied armies pursuing broken German troops beyond the Po river in northern Italy. The latter Allied force was within 96 miles of the Brenner Pass through the Alps, southern gateway to the Nazi "Fortress."

Closest to Munich was the 12th Armored division of Lt. Gen. Alexander N. Patch's Seventh army, which plunged to a point eight miles south of its bridgehead across the Danube at Dillingen and seized a five-mile strip of a superhighway leading to Munich 45 miles to the southeast.

Superhighway Cut

Forward elements of the 12th were less than 10 miles from Augsburg as additional American power poured into the bridgehead, now eight miles deep and 35 miles wide. The superhighway was cut near Burgau. Endless convoys churned up clouds of white dust as they thundered toward the front.

At the southeastern edge of the bridgehead, about 14 miles northwest of Augusburg, tankmen and infantry of the Third division were meeting stiff resistance, but for the most part the Nazis were fighting hard only for occasional towns and villages. The 44th division forced two crossings of the Iller canal south of Ulm, near Vorringen and Illertissen.

The fast-traveling U. S. Third Army on the east had smashed within 55 miles of Munich and was fighting into both the northern and western outskirts of the big communications center of Regensburg.

The 11th Armored division, leading Patton's spectacular dash toward the blue hills of Austria, was 105 miles from the last reported position of Red Army troops advancing west of Vienna. A junction of the two forces would turn all of Czechoslovakia into a giant trap and probably lead to the annihilation of more German troops than the Ruhr pocket yielded. (Prisoners taken in the Ruhr totalled 317,000.)

Another armored column drove six miles northeast of Regen and captured the town of Zweisel. The Third Army still was cloaked in a partial news blackout and possibly was well beyond its indicated positions. It already had severed most rail and highway routes between Czechoslovakia and southern Germany.

Bitter Fight for Bremen

British Second Army troops fought forward bitterly for another day through the suburbs of the northern port of Bremen. Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had committed four crack armored and infantry divisions to the assault.

The 52nd and Third divisions, fighting into the city from the southeast, found the going slow due to the great devastation done recently by Allied bombers. Arsten and another small village on Bremen's southeastern approaches were captured by the Third division in a night attack. The guards armored division cleared Zeven, Nazi stronghold about halfway between Bremen and Hamburg, and cut the Bremen-Hamburg superhighway 10 miles east of Bremen.

Scots of Montgomery's 52nd Division fought into the Bremen suburb of Hastedt, a gain of about a mile and a half in 24 hours. RAF planes set vast fires in northern Bremen and scored direct hits on a 2,500-ton merchant ship in the harbor. An escorting vessel of destroyer type also was damaged.

Canadian troops drove within four miles of the naval base of Emden as German forces in the port turned naval guns against the opposite bank of the Ems estuary. The Canadians still were west of the Ems river opposite Emden, and it was difficult to see how they could assail Emden without making an amphibious operation.

A field dispatch said it was considered possible that Hitler and other Nazi high-ups might intend to use either Emden or Wilhelmshaven for a getaway by sea. Both ports still are in working order, though badly damaged.

The Canadians still were checked on the enemy's Grebbe river line in western Holland, behind which an estimated 100,000 Nazi troops were putting up fierce resistance. The last German pocket in northeastern Holland, at Spijk on the Ems estuary, had been sealed off.

Allied headquarters still awaited an official announcement that American and Russian forces had formed a junction south of Berlin. A dispatch said the U. S. 69th infantry division on the Elbe had decorated its most comfortable chair with Russian and American colors and had marked it: "Reserved for the liaison officer of the USSR." It still was unoccupied.

The U. S. Ninth Army, drawn up along the Elbe west of Berlin, bagged a brother-in-law of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler — Brig. Gen. Heinz Kokott, commander of a Volksgrenadier division. He declared that the Nazis never would surrender and that only a proclamation by Gen. Eisenhower could end the war.

3d Army Only 18 Miles From Austria Line

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BEMIDJI PIONEER

Paris, April 25 (AP)—American 3d Army tanks clattered to within 18 miles of the Austrian border today in a dash that carried within 79 miles of Berchtesgaden, and within 105 miles of a junction with Russians to seal off Czechoslovakia in a great new trap.

Two other armies—the United States 7th and French 1st—were assaulting the Germans' long and craggy southern redoubt, and were punching ahead in a great maneuver to encircle Munich.

The 3d Army now was on the Danube.

Its 11th Armored Division stabbed farther southeast in the corner of Germany, reaching near Haibach, 18 miles from Austria, and 79 miles north and slightly east of Berchtesgaden, where the Nazi leader's Alpine refuge smoked from a heavy bombing attack.

Move To Spring Trap

The 11th Armored approaching Austria was but 105 miles—and possibly less—from two Russian columns striking across Austria. The Austrian communications hub of Linz, also bombed today, was about midway between the Russian-American armies. The 11th stood 49 miles northwest of Linz.

Bohemia and Moravia were rapidly being sliced off to form a huge German pocket between Berlin and the Nazi Alpine fortress.

British in the north stormed Bremen while armies in the center awaited a junction with the Russians.

Drive To Circle Munich

The American 7th and French 1st armies are exploiting their Danube bridgeheads in drives to the Swiss and Austrian borders with the encirclement of Munich shaping up steadily," Associated Press Correspondent A. I. Goldberg reported from General Devers's 6th Army Group headquarters.

The vaguely defined redoubt in the south perhaps has been invaded already by Devers's troops which have outflanked Lake Constance, its western limit.

46 Miles From Munich

The Tiger (10th Armored) Division of the 7th Army captured Oberbalzheim, 67 miles southwest of Munich and 97 from the Brenner Pass into Italy. Other 7th Army troops were but 46 miles from Munich—capital of the Nazi party and third largest city in Germany—on the north.

All three armies were rolling through foothills of the Alps through terrain 2,000 or more feet high.

General Patton's 3d Army reached Regen, 32 miles from Austria and 123 miles from Russian lines in the St. Polten area west of Vienna. Both armies are in the Danube Valley, good tank country. A junction of these forces would encircle all the unconquered Bohemian and Moravian portions of Czechoslovakia which Bismarck said was the key to control of Europe.

Twelve Generals Seized

While Britons in the north fought in the Bremen suburbs, Canadians along the North Sea advanced within 4 miles of the naval port of Emden. German naval guns were turned on the Canadians.

American and French armies captured at least twelve German generals yesterday.

A supreme headquarters statement said: "The German Army has ceased to exist as an integrated fighting force." General Bradley's 12th Army Group headquarters said that in two instances German officers recently told their troops: "From now on, it is every man for himself."

Prisoner Bag Increased

On all fronts Monday, supreme headquarters said 39,039 prisoners were taken, raising the total for April alone to 1,034,881 and since D-day to 2,364,586. That was a rate of attrition which no army could long stand, and that was less than half the tale. The Russians were exacting enormous casualties on the Eastern front and in Berlin; the Allies in Italy had seized more than 40,000 captives.

Meanwhile General Patton's 3d Army laid siege to Regensburg from positions a mile north and 2 miles west on the Danube.

80 Miles From Salzburg

At Regen, the spearheads were 80 miles from Salzburg and 124 miles from the Russians in the heart of Austria at Eisenerz, 90 miles east of Berchtesgaden.

The Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division, curling along the Czechoslovakian frontier, reached Eslarn, 39 miles from Pilsen and 91 from Prague—Czech cities inclosing the last heavy industry area left to the Germans. Nearly all the roads and railway lines from the Pilsen-Prague area to the Bavarian redoubt have been cut.

Pockets Mopped Up

The American 7th and French 1st armies, rolling into the redoubt on the right of Patton's army, pushed through Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden with only slight opposition. All the area west of a line from captured Ulm to Lake Constance can be written off as conquered, Associated Press Correspondent Howard Cowan reported.

The American 7th and French 1st armies were cutting off huge new pockets with little opposition. They were reducing swiftly four or more pockets formed earlier.

Reach Swiss Border

French forces boring into the Black Forest trap from their Kembs bridgehead over the Rhine captured Lorrach, 3 miles northeast of Basel, and reached the Swiss border in the Basel area. Farther east, the French took Singen, near the western end of Lake Constance, 15 miles from the city of Constance.

The drive was reducing the Black Forest pocket, originally 1,000 square miles, and the last sections of the almost forgotten Siegfried Line.

American and French divisions bit steadily into the Swabian Alps pocket of nearly 1,000 square miles west of Ulm to Rottweil.

Pockets north of the Danube were being wiped out.

The Germans tried hard to destroy a two-lane bridge over the Danube at Dillingen, losing ten planes.

The French Army captured two German air force generals and 1,200 troops yesterday.

On General Eisenhower's extreme left flank, the Canadian 1st Army sealed off the last pocket in northeast Holland at Spijk, on the Ems estuary within half a mile of the North Sea. All the North Sea coastline of Holland to the mouth of the Ems was conquered, the Allied communiqué said.

Four British divisions, including Scots and Field Marshal Montgomery's own "Iron Third," reduced Bremen by concentric attacks.

Arsten and another small village on the southeast approaches fell after a midnight attack across flooded plains. The 52d Lowlanders fought house by house in suburban Hastedt and the Guards Armored Division cleared Zeven, the key to the whole German defense position in the Bremen-Hamburg area.

Amphibious Attack

The 51st Highlanders struck against Bremen in amphibious vehicles. The superhighway ten miles east of the port was cut.

The British 2d Army took 10,000 captives in the last two days, raising its total east of the Rhine to 91,000.

For two days, artillery and planes have hammered Bremen, a great submarine base, storage and shipyard center. Two surrender ultimatums have been rejected. At dawn, the Tommies were from 2 to 3 miles from the heart of the city.

40 Trains Attacked

British Mosquito bombers attacked at least 40 trains in the Emden, Hamburg and Bremen areas last night and destroyed three German planes near Berlin. Pilots said the trains were moving north into Denmark, already outflanked by the 9th Army.

The Canadian 4th Division closed in on Oldenburg to the west of Bremen and fought hard on the Kusten Canal

The crucial battle, however, was in the south.

Advance elements of General De Tassigny's French 1st Army charged 25 miles east to the Iller Canal at a point 20 miles south of Ulm. The 7th Army's Tiger (10th Armored) Division drove southeast and reached the canal at three or more points. The waterway extends south from Ulm on the Danube.

The 7th Army in the center of the southern assault arc captured 9,557 prisoners yesterday and front dispatches described German resistance as in collapse.

Hulben and Munsingen fell to General Patch's Cactus (103d) Division commanded by Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe who gave a defiant "nuts" to a German surrender ultimatum at Bastogne last December.

Drive To Sontheim

The Hellcat (12th Armored) Division driving beyond the Danube in the Dillingen area reached Sontheim, 15 miles northwest of Augsburg and 46 from Munich.

The Rainbow (42d) and Thunderbird (45th) divisions closed on Augsburg from the north.

The 71st Division pushed 13 miles forward and reached the Danube 2 miles west of Regensburg and 6 miles from Valhalla. The division was 61 miles northeast of Munich. The extreme 28-mile advance which Patton made was to a point 2 miles northwest of Kelheim in the Danube, 55 miles northeast of Munich and 12 miles southwest of Kelheim in the Danube, 55 miles northeast of Munich and 12 miles southwest of Regensburg.

FLEEING NAZIS YIELD TO YANKS

Troops Tell Of Order To Fire Only Toward Russians

BOYLE

With U.S. 1st Army Beyond the Mulde River, April 25 (AP)—First Army patrols, probing for a junction with Soviet forces on the Elbe River, today met hundreds of panic-stricken, fully armed retreating German troops who surrendered at every opportunity without firing a shot.

"Our order of the day this morn-

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ing was not to fire on American troops but only to fire east toward the Russians," said one German soldier among the masses giving up and marching back across "no-man's land" without guards.

Discipline Breaks Down

During the day Nazi discipline broke down completely and a wave of hysteria swept over German civilians and German soldiers living and fighting in this "corridor of fear" between the Mulde and the Elbe River, where American and Soviet forces are rushing toward a linkup of the Eastern and Western fronts—which will cut Germany in half.

The fear was a fear of the Russians. Germans by the thousands, in and out of uniform, started an "Oklahoma land race" for the American lines, a pell-mell flight unlike anything else in the history of the Reich.

Two patrols of the 69th Division, totaling some 40 men, rode in highly armed jeeps through the German rear lines without meeting either resistance or Russians, and at 2.45 P.M. today no other patrol sent out from American divisions along the Mulde River line had reported any contact wit the Russians.

Between Lines Of Germans

"What kind of a war is this?" one patrol asked in a report. "We are moving down roads between lines of fully armed German infantry in good shape and they don't want to fight—they just want us to help them. Help them get away from the Russians."

Streams of German soldiers, fleeing German families and freed Allied prisoners of war and slave laborers pushed along the roads pointing back at a city near the Mulde where other troops were waiting to surrender on "uncondition" terms—about which no *Wehrmacht* soldier even wished to quibble, as long as it got him in a prisoner cage and safely out of reach of the Russians.

One 69th Division patrol, led by Capt. George Morey, of Dumont, N.J., met up deep inside the German rear positions with another patrol led by Lieut. Edward A. Gumpert, of Glen Ridge, N.J., and Major James R. Sykes, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

With Brand New Rifles

They ran into a company of German infantry and a heavy weapons company, fully equipped with machine guns, mortars and brand-new automatic rifles from which no bullet had been fired.

Forty Americans quickly argued the more heavily armed Nazi troops—who could have wiped them out in two minutes—out of carrying through their plans to group with other German units in the vicinity for a counterattack against the Russians.

"Why don't you throw down your arms and walk back to our front lines and give up?" the American patrol leaders suggested. Scores of German infantrymen promptly accepted the invitation to cast away the guns they didn't want to carry any farther or be caught with if the Russians broke through unexpectedly.

Higher Officers Balk

"But wait—I must check with my higher officers," said one young Nazi lieutenant, the only officer near by. He ran to inform his superiors, and they came back on the double, shouting to their confused troops:

"Take up your arms again. Pick them up. You must have them to fight on against the Russians."

But the three 69th Division officers, after a few minutes of diplomatic conversation, convinced the German commanders, too, that it was useless to fight on.

A few minutes later both German companies were marching back toward the west to surrender.

And the 40 Yanks rode on to the east, looking for at least one Russian to link up with.

Russian With Yanks Fails To Find Juncture

By Harold V. Boyle

With U.S. 1st Army on the Mulde River, April 25 (AP)—Joseph Stalin's lone representative with the American forces on the Western front drove 200 miles in a jeep yesterday trying to make a junction with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's forces moving toward a link-up with the United States 1st Army.

When the long ride was over—we rode through territory held by three American divisions—the only satisfaction that Major Michael G. Jdanov had to console his aching back was the memory of a pleasant chat with a group of liberated Russian workers and a brief voice contact by radio with an unknown Soviet tankman careening toward the American lines.

Americans Listening

"Tovarich! Tovarich!" called the 35-year-old former Moscow history professor and veteran of Stalingrad as he cupped a squawking field radio to his ear in a frontline command post filled with listening American soldiers.

Finally he managed to make contact with one Russian officer who gave his approximate distance from American lines. Immediately thereafter contact failed.

Major Jdanov joined more than 75 American, British and French correspondents in mad dashes about frontline areas, trying to run down reports and rumors that a junction was imminent.

Nine Months With Allies

Jdanov has spent the last nine months with the Allied armies in the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe.

"After nine months I am anxious to see and hear my countrymen again," he told the interpreter, Capt. Peter C. Oustinoff, of Redhook, N.Y., who accompanied him to the front.

24 IN HORROR CAMP HAVE KINFOLK HERE

Belsen, Germany, April 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Twenty-four prisoners with relatives in the United States have been liberated from this concentration camp of horrors. Among those liberated, and their identification of relatives, were:

Margot Israel, no address. Cousin of Edward Henschel of 34th street, Astoria, Queens; Selma Sundheimer, Frankfurt-on-the-Main — Herman Sundheimer of New York city; Anna Rosenbach of Reichenberg—Dr. Karel Mautner of New York city; Irma Glasser of Prague—Ferdinand Rieger of Universal Films, Rockefeller Center, New York city; Hermine Grunfeld of Kleindobrony, Czecho-Slovakia—Sandor Lebowitz of New York city; Erna Fuschmann of Kilin, Czecho-Slovakia—Amilie Preiss of New York city and Ilse Weteerhahn of Franfurt-on-the-Main — mother, Alice Weichsel of New York city.

Lotte Pressburg, who said that two cousins, Ida and Albert Abeles, lived on Warwick avenue, South Orange, N. J., was also among a group of women of all nationalities liberated yesterday. She seemed to be in good health despite the rigors of life in this and other concentration camps.

Terrified German Civilians In Wild Rush for U.S. Lines

By DON WHITEHEAD

KOSSERN, Germany, April 25—(AP) Thousands of terrified German civilians frantically tried to get through the American lines on the Mulde river today to escape the advancing Russians, who are nearing a junction with the U. S. First army.

The Germans are trudging along the roads in straggling groups, carrying bundles of food and clothing or riding bicycles and covered wagons.

There is no escape for them, however, as orders have come down the line that German civilians are not to be permitted to pass through the American front.

"We cannot permit these people to clutter up the roads and impede our operations," one officer said.

The Americans did accept a column of several hundred wounded German soldiers who were brought into the lines in ambulances, trucks and other vehicles along with five German nurses and 10 other women.

"Russians Are Coming"

Warnings that the Russians are coming sweep through each German village ahead of the Soviet advance, and the alarmed inhabitants take to the roads en masse.

The exact locations of the Russians are not known, but rumors sweep the American front that they are very near, and American cub reconnaissance planes have spotted columns of troops moving west of the Elbe river.

Not even the tears of a blonde, blue-eyed woman refugee who said she was a Princess of Solms-Lich, cousin of the Prince of Hesse and a distant relative of the British Royal family moved the Doughboy guards.

The Princess, with a heavy pack on her back, stood with a group of civilians near the bridge. Her husband, Otto Vossler, who said he was a former Rockefeller fellow and professor of American history at the University of Leipzig, sent word to Lt. Col. William A. Smith of Wyoming, asking to "exchange a few words with you."

Smith went across the bridge and talked to the couple. Vossler told him he had studied at Harvard and the University of Wisconsin and was at the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C., from 1925 to 1927. He said he married the Princess last August and that they lived in Leipzig until recently, when they were bombed out and had to move to Grimma, east of the Mulde.

63d Captures Sparkplug Plant

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, South Germany, April 24 (Delayed) (AP).—The "Blood and Fire" (63d) Division of the American 7th Army captured a vast sparkplug factory today at Heubach, north of the Danube.

31 Liberated Workers Die Of Poison Drink

Wiesbaden, Germany, April 25 (AP)—Thirty-one liberated Russian and Polish workers have died in the past two days from drinking wood alcohol which several workers said was purchased from a German bootlegger.

Forty-five others were treated at hospitals after engaging in a liberation drinking celebration.

Nazi Party Nor Army Will Quit, General Says

With the U.S. 9th Army, Germany, April 24 [AP—*Delayed*]—A captured Nazi general, who said he was a brother-in-law of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler told his 8th Armored Division captors today that neither the Nazi party nor the German Army would make peace and that only an Allied proclamation could end the war in Europe.

The captive is Brig. Gen. Heinz Kokott, commanding the 26th *Volksgrenadier* Division. He was taken three days ago in the Harz Mountains. An extreme Nazi type, he said Himmler himself had been in the Harz Mountains April 10, but escaped.

Two other generals, taken the day before in the same area, agreed with Kokott that only a proclamation by the supreme command would end the war. They are Lieut. Gen. Herman Floerke, 52, commander of a corps, and Col. Gen. Groenschke, commander of the 5th Parachute Division.

Too Many Prisoners Balk Link With Reds

WITH U. S. 9TH ARMY IN GERMANY, April 25 (AP).—An American liaison plane sighted what were believed to be Russian troops today at a point close to 9th Army positions.

Patrols in that sector were alerted and advanced toward the area with the hope of linking up with the Red Army, but on the way they accumulated so many prisoners they had to abandon the project and escort their German captives back to the 9th Army's lines.

Nazi Leader Opposes Flying Food to Dutch

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, April 25—(AP) The German military commander in western Holland tonight declared he was opposed to Gen. Eisenhower's order that food would be parachuted to starving Dutch residents, and suggested instead that food be supplied by boat barge or train.

He said he agreed "in principle" that relief be undertaken, but that he did not approve of air supply because the food might fall into the hands of the wrong persons—presumably black market operators.

The Nazi commander's message said Dutch officials in German-held Holland agreed with him.

It was believed here the Germans possibly feared that low-flying supply planes would photograph his defense area.

REDS FREE HERRIOT FROM NAZI PRISON

3-Time Premier Of France Assailed Reich, Petain

London, April 25 (AP)—Portly Edouard Herriott, three times Premier of France, who was thrown into a German concentration camp in 1942, after criticizing Marshal Pétain's collaboration policies, has been liberated by the Russians, the Soviet command announced tonight.

No details were given of the liberation of the 72-year-old Frenchman who was serving as president of the Chamber of Deputies at the time it was dissolved by the Vichy Government. His blunt protest at that decree by Pierre Laval was followed by announcement of his arrest.

Three times he was reported dead—once by the German news agency DNB—and each time back came other reports that the sturdy head of the French Radical-Socialists survived.

Mayor Since He Was 33

The exact location of the camp from which he was liberated was not given, the Russian communiqué saying only that "west of Berlin troops of the 1st Ukrainian front freed from German captivity the former Prime Minister of the French Republic, Herriot."

Son of a poor policeman, Herriot was elected mayor of the important industrial city of Lyons at 33, and has held the post continuously since, being last reelected *in absentia* in September, 1944.

He first became Premier of France in 1924. He again held the reins for one day in July, 1926. Back in power in 1932, he defied French sentiment by insisting on payment of the French war debt installment due the United States, and as a result was swept out of office.

Supported Daladier

As president of the Chamber of Deputies, he criticized both Hitler and the Russians and was a firm supporter of Premier Edouard Daladier. He followed the French Government into unoccupied France and continued to battle against collaboration with the Nazis.

After his arrest on October 2, 1942, he was first placed under residential surveillance and then reported removed to Germany in May, 1943. Subsequent reports were that he was in a sanatorium in Nancy, then in Paris and last—in February of this year—alive in a German detention camp.

ENVOY IN EIRE PROTESTS

Rebukes de Valera's Paper for Story of Manila Deaths

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—David Gray, the American Minister to Eire, has protested a story in Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Irish Press reporting the deaths of four Irish priests in Manila, saying that the rigid Irish censorship left possible the inference that Americans were responsible.

Mr. Gray said that he had sent the story, obtained from the Office of War Information, in the form of a letter to all Dublin newspapers, but that Eire's censorship had ordered deleted that part that made clear that the Japanese were responsible.

Only one newspaper, Mr. de Valera's, printed the letter with the deletions. The others returned it.

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asking whether Mr. Gray was willing to have it published in censored form. When he objected, they did not print it. Mr. Gray said that his protest had been lodged only with the newspaper and that he had not made any formal protest to the Government.

"The way the story appeared, it left a chance for a false impression," he said.

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Captured German General Urged Keitel End Fighting

DOANE

LONDON, April 25 — (AP) Lt Gen. Heinrich Kirchheim in a Luxembourg radio broadcast tonight appealed to the German high command to "make the Fuehrer cease fighting at once" because "the war is irrevocably lost." He was the first high ranking German officer captured by the Americans to make such an appeal.

Directing his remarks to chief of staff Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, but privately admitting he thought the effect "very doubtful," Kirchheim said:

"You, Field Marshal Keitel, are the Fuehrer's highest military adviser. It is your duty to stop this senseless slaughter of our youth and destruction of our last cities You must succeed in making reason conquer against military amateurs and make the Fuehrer cease fighting at once.

"It must not be further continued —certainly not for defense of our soldierly honor. Our honor requires us to choose our defeat and bear our heavy fate with dignity."

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No Longer Bound to Oath

Kirchheim said his fellow German officers "cannot feel bound to their oath any longer" and added that "whoever continues this war is guilty." The general reportedly took off Hitler's medals when he heard of the brutalities in German concentration camps.

Although Kirchheim is the first top-rank German officer to appeal for capitulation from the Western front, several captive officers have done so from Moscow

Kirchheim ridiculed Nazi attempts to carry on the fight with a mixture of hastily organized civilians and Wehrmacht remnants.

"The Americans look down on the Volkssturm with a mixture of compassion and irony," he said. "The Werewolf cannot be brought into accordance with fair warfare. Keitel knows that resistance is senseless."

Kirchheim was captured by the American Ninth army last week. He was found driving his own car in an American supply convoy headed toward the front.

He told Keitel he had watched the fighting in the Magdeburg area with the intention of reporting to him what "shaking observations I made." Prevented from doing this by his capture, he said he was making the report by radio.

These were his observations:

"In troops and artillery the enemy sometimes enjoyed a tenfold superiority. The Americans are equipped with inexhaustible supplies of ammunition. The enemy men, contrary to ours, were excellently clad and fed and owing to the slight number of their losses and the greatness of their successes, were in the best of spirits and conscious of victory."

Speaking in German, Kirchheim described the Volkssturm as "elderly men and boys equipped with nothing but bazookas to meet American tanks."

"Their resistance was soon broken," he related. "Costly blood was shed and many towns laid in shambles. We soldiers are united in our view about the senselessness of this sort of resistance."

The Werewolves — the German underground movement pledged to continue the fight behind the Allied lines—Kirchheim dismissed as merely a "good means of propaganda" which has "nowhere made its appearance."

Jeering at Hitler's recurrent promises of new secret weapons which will turn the tide of war, the officer said "if we had any more new weapons they would have been thrown in much earlier. They are certainly non-existent."

YANKS HAVE CHAIR READY FOR RUSSIAN

London, April 25 (A. P.).—The boys at the Sixty-ninth Infantry Division's command post on the Elbe River were all set today for the juncture of American First Army troops with the Russians.

They found the biggest and most comfortable chair in the vicinity, decorated it with Soviet and United States colors, and affixed this sign: "Reserved for the liaison officer of the U. S. S. R."

DAY

5TH, 8TH RACE TOWARD ALPS

ROME, April 25 (AP)—U. S. Fifth Army troops today reached the area of Mantova (Mantua), 25 miles from the foothills of the Alps, taking thousands of prisoners as the routed Germans fled pellmell towards Hitler's mountainous "redoubt."

The First French Army meanwhile drove a wedge two miles wide and five miles deep into Italy in the Maritime Alps 25 miles north of Nice.

Both the Fifth and the British Eight Army were pushing swiftly northward from the Po river. Mantova is seven and one-half miles north of the Po and 36 miles north of Modena.

HEADLONG RETREAT

A special allied communique announcing the pursuit, said: "Every road is jammed with the retreating enemy, who is using not only horses but oxen, cows and human beings to draw his transport. The Desert Air Force reports seeing 300 enemy vehicles set on fire by the Germans south of the Po. Thousands of prisoners or war and vast quantities of every type of equipment continue to be taken by our forces."

Swiss press reports relayed by the U. S. Office of War Information said the Germans had abandoned Milan, that Italian patriots had occupied part of Genoa, and that Benito Mussolini had fled his villa east of Milan after telling his staff that the war was lost, that it was only a question "of days, perhaps weeks, but it is lost."

The Eighth Army, whose New Zealand infantry and Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards were the first to cross the Po, reported capture of Lt. Gen. Graf Von Schwerin, commander of the 76th Panzer corps, along with his staff, by the British 27th Lancers.

The Fifth Army's 88th division, led by Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall of Palo Alto, Calif., captured Maj. Gen Schellwitz, commander of the German 305th Division.

ENEMY BOMBED

Allied planes steadily strafed and bombed the fleeing Germans while tank forces eliminated trapped pockets of the enemy.

A security blackout still prevailed east. disclosure of where the two armies crossed the Po but the known to have been massed crossed the south bank of the river on a sixty mile front from Ferrara west to Borgoforte. Any crossing in that area would put them within 30 miles of the Alps foothills.

Back of the armored spearheads other units were systematically mopping up by-passed German forces. West of Ferrara Eighth Army units were hammering at what was left of five German divisions which were trying to withdraw northward from a tiny toehold on the southern bank of the Po. Northwest of Bologna and around La Spezia, Italian naval base on the west coast, Fifth Army troops were mopping up.

At the start of the Allied offensive two weeks ago it was estimated the Germans had 25 divisions in northern Italy, plus several Italian Fascist units. On the basis of Nazi organization in the past year that probably meant a total of 150,000 men.

PRISONER BAG

Up to yesterday the Allies had taken 40,000 prisoners—25,000 by the Fifth Army alone—and in addition the Germans have suffered heavily in killed and wounded. On the basis of this it appears that the Germans will be lucky if they can get half of their original force into the Alps.

In addition to the casualties the Germans have lost more than 6000 vehicles from Allied bombing and strafing attacks during the past week.

An official observer who flew over the Po at one crossing reported hundreds of enemy dead on the southern banks where they were trapped and fought a desperate battle with South African tank forces.

PROMOTE YOUTH LEADER

LONDON, April 25—(AP) The Hamburg radio said tonight that Adolf Hitler had promoted Major Walter Baerenfaenger, 30, former Nazi youth leader, to the rank of major general "for his defense of Berlin."

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Baerenfaenger was described as an "old veteran who fought in Crimea" and Germany's youngest general, charged with the defense of Berlin's northeast area.

CLAIM 2,500 REDS POISONED IN CAMP

WHEELER

LONDON, April 25.—(AP) The Moscow radio tonight quoted an American, Christian Rohrer of Chicago, recently liberated from a Nazi concentration camp at Bunzlau, Germany, as saying that the Germans deliberately poisoned 2,500 Russian war prisoners.

The broadcast said that the 50-year-old American civilian went to Germany six years ago to visit his mother at Frankfurt-am-Main and was thrown into a concentration camp after a fight with an SS trooper.

"Rohrer asked that his family be notified that he had been liberated by the Red army and would soon be returning to Chicago," the broadcast stated.

Rohrer was thrown into a concentration camp in lower Silesia after he was arrested for hitting the SS man. The trooper "insulted him" as he was leaving his mother's home in Frankfurt, the broadcast said, and Rohrer "replied by striking the SS man on the face."

"Describing his life there Rohrer said that bad treatment accorded the Russians exceeded anything one could possibly imagine," the broadcast said, and added that "2,500 Russians, prisoners of war, were brought to camp—every one of them was poisoned."

NAZI CAMP SCENES STIR CONGRESSMEN

London, April 25 (A. P.).—Back from a visit to the Buchenwald concentration camp, Representative Francis E. Walter (D.-Pa.) declared today that the revelations of Germany's inhumanity would insure creation of a world system at San Francisco which would make similar atrocities impossible.

DAY

Representative Eugene Worley (D.-Tex.) declared the sight was the most gruesome he had ever seen as a Navy man in either the Atlantic or Pacific.

"All those who committed these crimes must pay for them, and I mean all responsible parties," he said.

Here with a House Committee on Postwar Economic Planning, they were invited by Gen. Eisenhower to inspect the camp in order to furnish Americans with a first-hand report.

FRENCH ISSUE PETAIN WRIT

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Rumor Has It That Admiral Leahy May Be Witness

MORIN

Paris, April 25 (AP)—A court writ addressed to Philippe Pétain summoning him to Paris to answer charges of "plotting against the state" was en route tonight to a Swiss frontier point where the silver-haired marshal is expected to re-enter France.

The document was carried by a court official. It was the first formal step to bring back Pétain, who reached Switzerland from Germany yesterday, offering to return to France for trial.

For reasons of national security his return is being shrouded in the greatest secrecy, but it is understood the formalities will be completed tomorrow and Pétain will then be arrested by French border guards and brought into French territory.

Leahy A Witness

Paris sizzled with rumors. One was that his arrival would signal a nation-wide uprising of Vichy sympathizers. Another was that Pétain's star witness would be Admiral William D. Leahy, former United States Ambassador to Vichy and chief of staff to President Truman. The marshal's adherents claim the American knows the full story of Pétain's forged efforts to "save" France [illegible] put her resources on the side of Germany.

Whatever the truth in these stories the Government was taking no chances. Elaborate precautions were being organized to prevent disorder. Some French papers said the Germans had let Pétain go, hoping to stir up division in France through the passions almost sure to be aroused by his trial.

Trial Postponed

The Government announced that Pétain's trial had been postponed from the May 17 original date. It also was learned that writs for the arrest of two important members of Pétain's government, Gen. Jean Debeny and Admiral Ley Blehaut, who was secretary for the navy and colonies, had been issued. All members of Pétain's entourage who accompanied him from Germany probably will be ordered arrested.

He will be spirited into Paris and then taken to some unannounced prison until the trial begins. If France adheres to one of her oldest traditions, this would be the gloomy Chateau Vincennes, a great glowering fortress in the woods.

It was there in the last war that the beautiful German spy Mata Hari faced a firing squad. There in this war, countless French patriots confronted firing squads for their resistance against the Germans.

The majority of Paris press meanwhile contin[illegible]s demands for Pétain's head. However, the newspaper *Le Monde*, which frequently reflects Government views, said the French people were divided in their attitude toward Pétain. Some hold him an arch-traitor, *Le Monde* said, while others regard him as a man who sacrificed everything, including his own honor, for what he considered the best interests of France.

A spokesman for Pétain at Zurich said the marshal escaped from the Germans by a ruse and that during the trip to the Swiss border from Sigmaringen he held a tommy gun in his lap.

SS Troopers Along

The spokesman said the Germans had ordered Petain and his entourage to proceed from Sigmaringen to Immenstadt, 25 miles east of Lake Constance in Hitler's national redoubt zone, but that the marshal had ordered his chauffeur to take his party to the Swiss border.

Yesterday, however, dispatches from Switzerland had reported that the marshal's nine-car convoy was accompanied to the Swiss border by an automobile containing German SS troopers.

MORIN

Cell for Petain Ready

Paris, April 25 (A. P.).—A cell in an unnamed fortress near Paris was prepared today for Henri-Philippe Petain, as a precaution against disorders when the aged Marshal is returned here to stand trial on charges of high treason.

Justice Minister Francois de Menthon said that Marshal Petain had not yet entered France, denying a French press agency report that the Marshal and his party had crossed the Swiss frontier near Geneva this morning.

An almost complete news blackout hase been thrown over details of the Marshal's return by French official circles.

Upon arrival, however, Marshal Petain will be held under heavy guard at the fortress in the Paris suburbs. Like any other man accused of a major crime in France, he will be denied any visitors except defense counsel.

There was every indication that France already had been torn apart by the dramatic arrival at the Swiss frontier yesterday of the aged Marshal and his announced intention of returning to France to stand trial. In the provinces, there are countless thousands of persons who idolize

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Marshal Petain Returning To France to 'Defend Honor'

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

WEESEN, Switzerland, April 25 —(AP) Aged Marshal Philippe Petain prepared tonight to return to Marshal Petain and for whom even today his vast prestige remains undimmed by the events during the German occupation of France.

With almost unanimous voice Paris newspapers demanded death for Marshal Petain today. The announcement of his arrival in Switzerland and his impending return dominated even the war news. Hardly a phrase was written in his defense, or even in extenuation of his acts.

Germany's 'V-5 Weapon.'

Newspapers bristled with such appellations as "traitor," "monster," "Hitler's valet" and "head of fifth column." The opinion that the Germans engineered his return to create confusion in France and with the hope of placing him at the head of their underground organization was expressed widely.

The newspaper Franc-Tireur called him Germany's "V-5 weapon" and Depeche de Paris said the Germans, being unable actually to bomb France, were sending Marshal Petain instead. Le Populaire asserted that "His judgment can only be pitiless."

Combat declared that "If Petain is acquitted, all those who were executed, deported, tortured and suffered died in vain."

However, there is a section of the French public which does not hold Marshal Petain responsible for the collapse of the republic in 1940, nor for the subsequent disasters under his Vichy regime. They venerate him for his record in the first world war, and say that they believe that the Germans duped him in 1940 and that he was ignorant of the actions of Pierre Laval and others under him.

France "should" within 48 hours and "defend my honor" against charges of "plotting against the state."

The one-time hero of Verdun and later head of the Vichy government during the days of German conquest, held firm to his determination to face the music after an hour's conference with his close friend Dr. Walther Stucki, prominent Swiss civil servant.

Petain, who crossed the Swiss border from Germany yesterday, had the cooperation of Swiss friends inside Germany, but reliable informants said he himself contrived most of the arrangements permitting his "escape." King Leopold of Belgium was still expected here but it was possible he had encountered some difficulties in making his getaway.

Members of Petain's entourage disclosed that the 89-year-old Marshal had written Adolf Hitler from Sigmaringen April 5 of his decision to return to France. Confident of his own position, the marshal expressed hope on his arrival here that there would be no demonstrations or public manifestations when he crossed the French border.

In his letter to Hitler, a copy of which I was shown by one of Petain's aides, the marshal declared he knew of his forthcoming French trial and was determined to "defend my honor" on French soil.

"It is in France alone that I can justify my acts and I am the sole judge of the risks which that attitude implies," he said.

No reply was received from Hitler and on April 19 Petain made a new appeal, declaring that ever since his departure from Vichy on Aug. 20, 1944, he had never ceased expressing his wish to return to France.

Petain's aides said he protested against plans to send him "east" into the Bavarian redoubt which would prevent him from going into France for the purpose of "accomplishing what I consider my duty."

The letter Petain wrote Hitler and which is likely to stand as the theme of his defense, declared:

"I am informed that the French authorities intend to place me on trial in absentia before the high court of justice.

"Preliminary discussions begin April 24. This information imposes an obligation which I consider as imperative and I address myself to your excellency to aid me in accomplishing my duty.

"I received on July 10, 1940, from the National Assembly a mandate x x x. As chief of government in June, 1940, at Bordeaux I refused to leave France. As Chief of State during the grave hours which came again for my country, I decided to remain at my post at Vichy.

"The Reich government compelled me to leave April 20, 1944. It is not that I sought refuge on foreign soil to evade my responsibilities x x x. It is in France alone I can explain my act and I am the sole judge of the risks that attitude implies. I have then the right to demand that your excellency gives me immediately the facilities.

"You will understand the decision I have taken to defend my honor x x x and to protect by my presence all those who followed my lead. This is my sole purpose. No argument can make me renounce this object. At my age one can fear only one thing: That is to have performed complete duty."

Ruse Reported to Have Aided Petain in Leaving Germany

APR 26 1945 HAWKINS

Zurich, April 25 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain awaited word from France today on when he would be permitted to return to Paris. It was said here that the transfer was not expected before the end of the week.

He arrived at a hotel near Zurich late yesterday from Germany, professedly on his way to surrender to face charges of high treason in France. A member of the entourage said that Marshal Petain escaped from the Germans by a ruse and that during the trip from Sigmaringen to the Austro-Swiss border Marshal Petain held a tommygun in his lap while a second was held by a bodyguard since they had feared to the last that German SS troopers would interfere.

Conflict of Information.

At one place, the spokesman said, they were stopped by SS troopers, who directed them to Immenstadt, twenty-five miles east of Lake Constance in Adolf Hitler's national redoubt zone.

[Dispatches yesterday said that a car containing SS men was in the nine-car Petain convoy when it arrived at the border. A governmental spokesman in Paris said that Marshal Petain originally applied to German authorities to approach the Swiss on his behalf.]

The spokesman for the party said that Marshal Petain had been active in the last few months in Germany endeavoring to arrange for the return to France of French prisoners of war and in seeking to improve conditions in concentration camps.

One member of the Marshal's party said that "conditions in Germany were impossible."

Marshal Petain, he said, was given passable food by the Germans, but the rest of the party got barely anything—"potatoes and bread." The Marshal and his wife appeared on the terrace of their hotel this morning at 11:30 o'clock and walked around an hour.

Marshal Petain had on a dark topcoat and carried a cane, which he swung jauntily. A spokesman for the party said that the Marshal hoped that American soldiers would be the first to meet him at the frontier.

Walther Stucki, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Swiss Government, arrived here today and immediately went to Marshal Petain's apartment. It was the first meeting between the two since last September, when Stucki, then Ambassador to Vichy, said that he attempted unsuccessfully to prevent the Germans from taking the Marshal to Germany.

CHIEFS OF STATE TO PROCLAIM V-E DAY

DAY OF TRIUMPH

By JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, April 25 — (AP) The chiefs of state of the principal Allied powers, and not Gen. Eisenhower, will proclaim the day of victory in Europe, just as they are to announce shortly the junction of the Russian and Western Allied armies in Germany.

There is no general expectation here that the V-E day announcement is near at hand. It is known that considerable influence is being brought to bear to prevent a premature celebration.

There is confidence that Germany will be smashed as a military power by the anniversary of D-Day, June 6, less than a month and a half away. But the majority of correspondents at Supreme Headquarters believe there is little likelihood of ending the last desperate resistance in the far northern and southern pockets or redoubts by that time.

Allied fighting men, from generals down to privates, hold that any celebration of "virtual victory" while thousands of soldiers still may have to die in mopping up operations would be just a sop to wishful thinking and a handicap to the job still to be done.

Even before Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied forces in the west, let it be known that word of the American-Russian linkup would come from Washington, Moscow and London and not from his headquarters, it was obvious that plans for announcement of the end of the German war had been altered.

Some four weeks ago Eisenhower said the time would come when he could announce the end of organized resistance on the Western front. At the time that was interpreted as meaning he would announce the victory.

It soon became clear, however, that this would be virtually impossible unless the announcement could be fitted in with a similar Russian statement.

By the time Eisenhower received specific instructions that the American-Russian linkup had been taken over by the Big Three capitals, it was apparent that V-E day also would be proclaimed by the chiefs of state.

Guard Against False Report

The desire to avoid a premature V-E day announcement has been reflected here on the highest levels. Eisenhower has made the flat statement that there would be no V-E proclamation while any major pockets of resistance which might take a good many thousands of lives to reduce.

Behind Russian lines, the Latvia and Breslau encirclements still have to be cleared.

Four French ports, the British channel islands and several large pockets in southwestern Germany still must be reduced in the west.

It has been made unmistakably clear in specific statements from authorities as high as the Supreme Commander and his chief of staff that short of German surrender—which is not expected — that the war in Europe is not likely to come to any abrupt or imminent end, even after Germany has been cut in two and Berlin has fallen.

More than 1,035,000 prisoners have been captured by Eisenhower's armies in April alone. Already the Allies have in prison cages more Germans than the Wehrmacht has left in the war.

V-E Word To Come From Allied Chiefs

By James M. Long

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, April 25 (AP)—The day of victory in Europe will be proclaimed by the chiefs of state of the Allied governments, and not by General Eisenhower, and there is being brought to bear considerable influence to prevent a premature celebration.

All the way from generals down to privates, Allied fighting men believe that any celebration of "virtual victory" while thousands of men still may have to die in mopping-up operations would be a sheer sop to wishful thinking and a handicap to the job still to be done.

Even before General Eisenhower was instructed that word of the American-Russian linkup in Germany would come from Washington, Moscow and London and not from supreme headquarters here it has been obvious that plans for announcement of the end of German resistance have been changed.

Eisenhower Statement

A little less than a month ago the supreme command said there would come a time when he could announce the end of organized German resistance on the Western front.

That was interpreted at the time as meaning he would announce the victory. It soon became clear, however, that this would virtually be impossible unless the announcement could be correlated specifically with a Russian statement at the same time and to the same effect.

By the time Eisenhower received specific instructions that the linkup announcement had been taken over by the Big Three capitals, it was apparent that the official announcement of the end of organized resistance would be proclaimed also from the intergovernmental plane.

Military Reaction

The reaction of military men is that this is well enough—as long as politics can be kept from ushering in the parades, the confetti and the night-club celebrations while more war material still is needed and a few thousand more gold stars are yet to be hung in windows of American homes.

The desire to avoid a premature announcement has been reflected here on the highest levels.

Germany will have been defeated as a military power by the first anniversary of D-day, June 6, less than a month and a half away.

But most correspondents here believe there is little likelihood of smashing the last desperate resistance in the far southern and far northern pockets by that time.

EISENHOWER SAYS DUTCH WILL BE FED

Paris, April 25 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower, in a broadcast last night directed to the trapped German Twenty-fifth Army, in western Holland, and to the starving Dutch that food would be flown to them immediately.

"The German Government has ceased to exercise effective authority over anything except a few pockets," the Supreme Commander declared to the German Twenty-fifth Army. "It is well known to you that 4,500,000 Dutch civilians are starving to death behind your lines."

Gen. Eisenhower said that he had given orders to fly food to the Dutch and added: "This food will be carried in large numbers of aircraft of all types, operating both day and night. These aircraft will be fulfilling not a mission of war, but a mission of relief to suffering civilians. They will fly in low and will undertake no acts which will in any way

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effect operations. There will be no bombing, strafing or any other offensive action.

"Any attempt to oppose Allied aircraft bringing food to Dutch civilians is a crime against humanity. Those who commit this crime by giving the order to fire on our aircraft, or by carrying it out, must expect to bear the full consequences when the day of reckoning comes."

DE GAULLE'S NIECE FREED

PARIS, April 25—(AP) Gen. De Gaulle learned through the press today that his niece, Genevieve De Gaulle, had been liberated from the Germans' Ravensbruck concentration camp.

The young woman, arrested by the Germans in Paris, was met at the Swiss-German frontier by her father, Xavier De Gaulle, French Consul General at Geneva.

Vast Supplies Flowed Via Antwerp To Allies

Paris, April 25 (AP) — Approximately 2,000,000 tons of supplies for the American and British armies flowed through the port of Antwerp during the Roer and Rhine offensives, the Channel base section of supreme headquarters announced tonight.

Operated jointly by the British and Americans, the port kept Western front armies rolling despite V-bomb attacks which claimed 628 American casualties.

Antwerp fell to the British 2d Army last November, and was in operation December 1.

FIRE BOMB SEARS COMPLETE TARGET

Paris, April 25 (A. P.).—An aerial fire bomb which covers the target with a sheet of white-hot flame in which nothing human can survive is being used against Germans in dug-in positions, it was disclosed today. The bombs can be dropped from low altitudes without endangering either the pilot or his craft.

Developed by chemical warfare experts, thousands of the bombs have been delivered to the Allied Air Forces. Photos reveal that flames from the bomb engulf an object, "completely neutralizing tanks, motor transport, pillboxes, open gun emplacements and personnel in foxholes.

Treatment Of France Fails To Win De Gaulle

Paris, April 25 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a broadcast to the French people at the moment of the opening of the San Francisco world security conference, reclared today that "our best friends still haven't seen the necessity for dealing with us in the same way as they deal with each other."

In the speech, ostensibly addressed to the French people before their municipal elections next Sunday, de Gaulle directly referred to the San Francisco conference when he stated that any world organization of which the conference "will make the first sketch," would require the complete participation of Europe "and consequently of ourselves."

The speech dealth mainly with France's world position and de Gaulle took the opportunity to reassert his contention that France must participate as a major power in any major decisions.

"Since an unbelievable series of trials hasn't been able to prevent France from emerging intact, we can lift our heads and look at the future without fear," de Gaulle said.

BOMB WRAPS MEN IN FIRE

Throws Blanket Of Flame About German Ground Forces

Paris, April 25 (AP)—German troops in dug-in positions are being annihilated by a new aerial bomb that covers the target with a sheet of white-hot flame in which nothing human can survive, it was disclosed today.

The bomb was developed by the chemical warfare division and already thousands of the bombs have been delivered to the Allied Air Forces. The missiles can be dropped from low altitudes without endangering either the pilot or his plane.

Flames from the bomb engulf its object, completely neutralizing tanks, motor transport, pillboxes, open gun emplacements and personnel in foxholes.

Nazis Torpedo French Riviera

Paris, April 25 (AP)—East German patrol craft attacked the French Riviera last night, launching several torpedoes against the shore. Windows were smashed at Monaco, Beaulieu and St. Jean Cap Terrat.

French warships sank two of the craft, the Navy Ministry said.

YANKS DRIVE PAST PO RIVER

Stand 7½ Miles Beyond Stream In Mantova Area

Rome, April 25 (AP) — United States 5th Army troops today reached the area of Mantova (Mantua), 25 miles from the foothills of the Alps, taking thousands of prisoners as the routed Germans fled north.

Both the 5th and the British 8th armies were pushing swiftly northward from the Po River. Mantova is 7½ miles north of the Po and 36 miles north of Modena.

A special Allied communiqué announcing the pursuit, said: "Every road is jammed with the retreating enemy, who is using not only horses but oxen, cows and human beings to draw his transport. The Desert Air Force reports seeing 300 enemy vehicles set on fire by the Germans south of the Po. Thousands of prisoners of war and vast quantities of every type of equipment continue to be taken by our forces."

Milan Abandoned, Report

[Swiss press reports relayed by the United States Office of War Information said the Germans had abandoned Milan, that Italian patriots had occupied part of Genoa, and that Benito Mussolini had fled his villa east of Milan after telling his staff that the war was lost, that it was only a question "of days, perhaps weeks, but it is lost."]

The 8th Army, whose New Zealand infantry and 3d Battalion of Grenadier Guards were the first to cross the Po, reported capture of Lieut. Gen. Graf von Schwerin, commander of the 76th *Panzer* Corps, along with his staff, by the British 27th Lancers.

The 5th Army's 88th Division, led by Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall of Palo Alto, Cal., captured Major General Schellwitz, commander of the German 305th Division.

Advance Toward Genoa

Allied planes steadily strafed and bombed the fleeing Germans while tank forces eliminated trapped pockets of the enemy.

Substantial gains up the west coast of Italy were reported by American troops moving toward the big port of Genoa, 53 airline miles beyond captured La Spezia.

A security blackout still prevented disclosure of where the two Allied armies crossed the Po but they were known to have been massed along the south bank of the river on a 50-mile front from Ferrara west to Borgoforte. Any crossing in that area would put them within 30 miles of the Alps foothills.

Mopup Continuing

Back of the armored spearheads, other units were systematically mopping up bypassed German forces. West of Ferrara 8th Army units were hammering at what was left of five German divisions which were trying to withdraw northward from a tiny toehold on the southern bank of the Po. Northwest of Bologna and around La Spezia, Italian naval base on the west coast, 5th Army troops were mopping up.

At the start of the Allied offensive two weeks ago it was estimated the Germans had 25 divisions in northern Italy, plus several Italian Fascist units. On the basis of Nazi organization in the past year that probably meant a total of 150,000 men.

Lucky To Save Half

Up to yesterday, the Allies had taken 40,000 prisoners—25,000 by the 5th Army alone—and in addition the Germans have suffered heavily in killed and wounded. On the basis of this it appears that the Germans will be lucky if they can get half of their original force into the Alps.

In addition to the casualties, the Germans have lost more than 6,000 vehicles from Allied bombing and strafing attacks during the past week.

An official observer who flew over the Po at one crossing reported hundreds of enemy dead on the southern banks where they were trapped and fought a desperate battle with south African tank forces.

"Remarkable Concentration"

The first Allied bridgehead across the Po was established by the crack United States 10th Mountain Division which forced the river Monday morning after a 55-mile dash in two days.

The 10th's crossing was made at a point where the river is 200 yards wide and the Allied communiqué said the crossing was made in the face of a "remarkable concentration" of enemy fire. The Nazis, protected by strong defenses, poured a hail of fire into Allied assault boats as they churned across the river.

German escape routes eastward out of Italy were threatened as Yugoslav forces crossed the old Yugoslav-Italian frontier and battled Nazi forces at Fiume. The German communiqué acknowledged fighting there.

96 Miles From Bolzano

Allied troops across the Po were within 96 miles of Bolzano, southern terminus of the Brenner Pass line. The northern terminus is at Innsbruck. The pass is less than a mile above sea level and is the lowest corridor piercing the main range of the Alps. It has been the target of repeated Allied aerial attacks.

Increased naval activity in the Italian theater was reported in the communiqué which said that the United States destroyer Kendrick bombarded an enemy radio station on the Franco-Italian frontier and also shelled a supply depot and gun emplacements. Direct hits were scored on the targets.

The French cruiser Montcalm bombarded the San Remo harbor, starting large fires, and the French cruiser Dunguay Trouin fired at Porto Maurizio and Oneglia harbors "with good results."

The British destroyer Lookout also was reported in action against enemy guns and supply buildings in the Ventimiglia area.

United States and French patrol boats sank six small German auxiliary boats.

German patrol boats attacked several points on the French Riviera during the night but were beaten off after two of them had been sunk.

ARNOLD PRAISES AIR FORCE

ROME, April 25—(AP) Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the U. S. Army Air forces said today after his return from the battlefront that the terrific battering delivered by the Allied Air forces on enemy communications in northern Italy had helped pave the way for the present offensive which is driving the German armies back towards the Alps.

Panzer Commander Captured in Italy

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, April 25—(AP) Lt. Gen. Graf Von Schwerin, commander of the German 76th Panzer corps, was captured today by the 27th British Lancers just south of the Po river.

Von Schwerin drove to British headquarters in an automobile after a German motorcyclist flying a white flag informed the British that the Nazi commander had been cut off from his troops and wanted to give himself up. His car was followed by a military van carrying his luggage, two aides, one sergeant, two corporals and a batman.

Italy Is Ready To Aid Democracy

Rome, April 25 (A. P.).—The Italian Council of Ministers in a statement on the opening day of the San Francisco world security conference today deplored Italy's non-representation but said that their country was ready to give aid to democracy wherever "it still has to win its battles."

The council said it "recalls with feeling the words pronounced in June, 1944, by the great President Roosevelt, 'we want the aid of Italy and are counting on Italy's aid in the work of building a durable peace.'"

88th Names Divisional Aide

ROME, April 25 (AP)—Col. James C. Fry of Washington, D. C., has been named assistant division commander of the Eighty-eighth (Blue Devil) Infantry Division, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, commander of that Fifth Army Division. Colonel Fry commanded the 350th Regiment for more than a year and earned the Silver Star, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit, the Croix de Guerre and the Purple Heart with one cluster. He was graduated from West Point in 1923.

Italian Spy Sentenced to Die

ROME, April 25 (AP)—The High Court of Justice sentenced Federico Scarpato today to be shot in the back as a spy responsible for the arrest of scores of Italians tortured by the Germans during their occupation of Rome. One witness was a Carabinieri officer, Angelo Ioppi, who hobbled to the stand and showed the court a blood-stained shirt that, he said, he wore during fifty-two days of torture. He testified that he had been arrested through information supplied by Scarpato.

Swiss Bar Ex-Duce's Son

New York, April 25 (AP)—Vittorio Mussolini, son of the former Duce, was refused admission to Switzerland today when he tried to enter the country with a "false Spanish passport," the Rome radio said, quoting a report from Zurich. The broadcast was received by the FCC.

Spaniard in Well 9 Years To Evade Franco's Police

White-Haired, Deaf, He Comes Up When Charges Are Canceled

ZARAGOZA, Spain, April 25 (AP). —White-haired, deaf and nearly blind, a thirty-four-year-old Spanish Socialist, Marcelino Santabarbara, has emerged from the bottom of the well in his back yard where he hid for nine years from Generalissimo Francisco Franco's police.

When Franco's forces captured Zaragoza on July 18, 1936, Santabarbara's family drew all the water out of the well and installed a small room at the bottom. The Socialist then began his long vigil, fed and cared for by his parents.

When informed of the government's decision to liquidate the Tribunal of Political Responsibilities and political charges growing out of the civil war, Santabarbara came up out of his well and gave himself up to the police, who declined to make any statement.

Soviets Deny Americans Arrived in Berlin First

Drew Pearson Story Called 'Fiction From Beginning to End'

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP).—Tass, the Soviet news agency, officially denied today a story by Drew Pearson, Washington columnist, that American patrols were in Berlin April 21 and withdrew because of a protest by Premier Stalin that there was an agreement the Soviets should reach the German capital first.

[Pearson's story said, "United

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States advance patrols on Friday, April 13, one day after President Roosevelt's death, were in Potsdam, which is to Berlin what the Bronx is to New York City."]

"Tass is authorized to state that this Pearson's information is completely untrue and a piece of fiction from beginning to end," the Soviet news agency said.

[The report was denied at supreme headquarters in Paris.]

Soviets Are Worried Over Kissing Custom

MOSCOW, April 25 — (AP) While the world awaited an announcement of a link-up of Americtn and Red army forces, Muscovites worried a little about a Russian custom—of kissing one another at a meeting.

An engineer [illegible] near Red square [illegible] matter where the link-up takes place "it will be one of the greatest moments of our epoch."

"The only thing that worries me," he said, "is that we Russians usually kiss one another. This may seem strange to Americans, but I suppose everything will be all right on such an occasion."

Many Allies May Be Among PW's Reds Freed

Moscow, April 25 (AP) — Many British and Americans may be among thousands of prisoners of war freed by the Red Army in the Dresden area, the United States Military Mission said today.

The mission said at least three camps were located in territory occupied by the Russians near Dresden.

Burma Oil Fields Taken By British

Calcutta, April 25 (AP)—British and Indian infantry and armored troops in an 80-mile sweep south along the Irrawaddy River from Pakokku have captured the 60-mile-long rich central Burma oil fields which had supplied the entire Japanese Army in Burma, it was announced today.

A military blackout was lifted on the 14th Army's second drive into southern Burma and on the capture of the oil fields. This armored column, paralleled one driving down the Mandalay railway line toward Rangoon.

Power Stations Wrecked

A survey of the oil fields installations showed that the Japanese had wrecked the power stations and pumping machinery before falling back.

A spokesman said that the Japanese troops concentrated along the Irrawaddy were thrown into complete confusion and that the British troops were meeting with only weak resistance. The Burma oilfields are centered around the recently captured towns of Chauk, Yenangyaung, Yinangyat and Lanywa.

The 14th Army column pushing into southern Burma along the Mandalay-Rangoon railway was making good progress, sometimes at the rate of more than a mile an hour south of Pyinmana, 205 miles north of Rangoon.

Chinese Report War Casualties Now 3,100,000

Cover Period Since 1937; Say Japanese Drive on Chihkiang Will Collapse

CHUNGKING, April 25 (AP).—General Chen Cheng, Chinese War Minister, estimated today that Chinese casualties from the outbreak of the war with Japan in July, 1937, until March, 1945, were 3,100,000.

Discussing the current Japanese offensive in western Hunan, aimed at Chihkiang, American 14th Air Force base 250 miles southeast of Chungking, the War Minister said the enemy would be halted. He repeated a previous Chinese estimate that the Japanese had committed 100,000 men—front-line troops and reserves—to the three-pronged westward offensive.

American planes again today supported the Chinese ground troops in their attempt to beat back the Japanese Hunan drive.

P. H. Chang, Chinese government spokesman, discussing the possibility of an American landing on a portion of the Chinese coast controlled by the Communists, said the government was sparing no effort to achieve a unified command and would do everything possible to avoid conflict with the Communists.

New Shoulder Patch

Flight Officer's Design To Be Used for Forces in China Theater

CHUNGKING, April 25 (AP). — Flight Officer Henry F. Cook, of the United States 14th Air Force, won a $100 war bond today as first prize in a contest for a new shoulder patch design for American forces in the China theater. The contest drew 1,037 entries.

Cook's design featured a white five-pointed star, a white spread eagle of the United States and the twelve-pointed sun of China, all superimposed on a shield half red and half blue.

Japs Draft 500,000 Chinese

Chungking, April 25 (AP)—Chinese press reports today said that Japanese authorities in occupied North China had conscripted 500,000 Chinese for military service. The move was attributed by the newspapers to Japan's "acute shortage of manpower."

Daylight Saving In China

Chungking, April 25 (AP)—Daylight saving time will be introduced May 4 for the first time in Free China when, by order of the Supreme National Defense Council, clocks will be advanced one hour. The advanced time will be observed through September 30.

China for Freedom of News

CHUNGKING, April 25 (AP).—China indorses "in principle" the resolution for a free exchange of news which the American Society of Newspaper Editors seeks to have adopted at the San Francisco conference, a cabinet official, P. H. Chang, told a press conference today.

SUPERFORTS RAID JAP HOME ISLANDS

Airfields Hit by Mighty American Planes in Poor Bombing Weather.

GUAM, Thursday, April 26—(AP) A mighty force of 200 to 250 Superfortresses bombed airfields on the Japanese home islands of Kyushu and Shikoku this morning, dropping their explosives from medium altitude in poor bombing weather.

The strike, aimed at bases from which the Japanese have staged air attacks on American ground positions and shipping at Okinawa, marked the first B-29 raid on Shikoku.

It was the eighth bombing of mainland airfields since March 27 and the fifth raid on Kyushu, the southernmost island, since April 16.

The attack was directed at 11 airfields, but 21st Bomber Command headquarters here said poor weather made observation impossible and only eight fields were known to have been hit.

There was no information of any American plane losses.

The targets included Maysuyama airdrome, on the northwest coast of Shikoku and various fields along the southern and eastern coasts of Kyushu.

JAP AERO-ENGINE PLANT HIT BY B-29S

Guam, April 25 (A. P.).—American Superfortresses, flying without fighter cover, blasted the Hitachi aircraft engine works, near Tokyo yesterday, shooting down thirty-one of seventy-five to eighty Japanese interceptors which came out to meet them. The Tokyo radio reported, following this latest blow at Japanese aircraft production, that five of Tokyo's thirty-five wards were virtually destroyed and another thirteen were damaged heavily.

Four of the 100 to 150 Superfortresses were lost. Flight crewmen on the latest blow at the Nipponese home island said that the Hitachi plant was "blown all to pieces" and that "big fires and great clouds of smoke" were seen in the target area.

A domestic broadcast from Tokyo admitted that a large Tokyo industrial area was "mostly in ruins as a result of fires" from American incendiary raids between "the beginning of March and the middle of April."

19 Japs Killed for Every Yank in Okinawa Struggle

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Thursday, April 26—(AP) American Doughboys, killing Japanese at the rate of about 19 for every Yank, surged ahead on southern Okinawa yesterday in the first general advance reported since their big push started a week ago.

Recapture of Kakuzu village in the center of the stiff line and seizure of another important elevation on the east coast were reported today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, whose communique listed 21,269 Japanese dead and 399 prisoners taken in the Okinawa campaign, as of yesterday.

This was one-third of the estimater enemy garrison on Okinawa.

This compared with announced American dead of 1,146 in the ground fighting up to last Sunday midnight. In addition, the Yank toll included 5,982 wounded and 296 missing, for total casualties of 7,424.

The totals included neither American nor Japanese naval casualties.

Supported by heavy naval gunfire and low-level air raids, the three U. S. divisions pushed slowly through the toughest defense line encountered in the Pacific war.

Kakuzu village, which was captured by the 27th Division, had been abandoned by the Americans five days ago under heavy mortar fire from nearby ridges. The important elevation, seized by the Seventh division, was Hill 178, a strong point overlooking the Yonabaru airfield.

The ratio of nearly 20 Japanese killed for every American was the best for any major invasion of the Pacific war. The Iwo Jima death ratio was about 5 to 1. The Japanese count on Okinawa covered nearly three days more fighting than did the American toll.

Japanese defenses around the town and airfield of Yonabaru on the east coast were being reduced by naval gunfire and low-level plane raids as the infantrymen advanced.

Nimitz in his summary of enemy casualties on Okinawa, where engineers already are planning a major airbase just 325 miles south of Japan itself, said the 2,269 Japanese killed include those slain on surrounding islands, such as Ie and the Keramas, the latter invaded a week before the Okinawa landing April 1.

A total of 115,279 Okinawa civilians were under jurisdiction of the U. S. military government.

American casualties included 889 soldiers of the 24th Corps and 257 Marines of the Third Amphibious corps killed in action, a total of 4,879 officers and men of the 24th Corps were wounded and 289 were missing. Marine wounded numbered 1,103 and the missing, seven.

Yank Gains Peril Jap East Flank On Okinawa

Guam, April 25 (AP)—United States 7th Division infantrymen, seizing high ground near the village of Ishin, today threatened the eastern flank of the strongly fortified Japanese defense wall on southern Okinawa.

Capture of the elevation was the first marked change in the fiery front since the beginning of the all-out attack last Thursday, when three divisions of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps gained up to 800 yards.

Since then the fighting has been a slow, bloody and methodical job of digging the Japanese from caves, blockhouses and pillboxes in their elaborate interlocking defense belt, which extends 4 miles south to the capital city of Naha.

Three More Islets

Marines of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's 3d Amphibious Corps, who overran the northern three fourths of Okinawa with little opposition, landed yesterday on three more offshore islands, Yagachi, Heanza and Kouri, virtually completing the American cleanup of islets around Okinawa.

Yagachi and Kouri are north of the Motobu Peninsula, which juts off the northwestern coast of Okinawa. Heanza is off the Katchin Peninsula, on the West Coast. Only on Yagachi was any opposition encountered. This was feeble and quickly dissipated.

Unlike the larger islands of Ie and the Keramas, these small islands are worthless as such but must be occupied to prevent Japanese Okinawa fugitives from reaching them.

Naval Guns In Action

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today reported continued heavy fighting along the entire front. Big guns of battleships, cruisers and destroyers poured hundreds of tons of shells into the enemy defenses, sealing off caves and destroying emplacements.

Nimitz, after a personal inspection of the island, said the enemy's defenses on southern Okinawa, where the bulk of the Nipponese garrison of 60,000 or more has been concentrated, appeared to be "as strong, and perhaps stronger, than any we have tackled before."

Air-Base Plans

Engineers studied northern and central Okinawa in preparation to starting work which will develop the Ryukyu Island into a powerful air base for attacks on the Japanese homeland, 325 miles to the north.

"We don't have to wait for complete control of the remainder to start development work," Nimitz said.

"Acquisition of Okinawa will permit us to project our sea and air power to the China coast and the Japanese homeland, and will speed up future operations."

MORE OF MINDANAO WON BY AMERICANS

Guerrillas Capture Vigan and Bantay in Northern Luzon—Foe Firm in Baguio

MANILA, Thursday, April 26 (AP)—Mindanao, last large Philippine island in Japanese hands, is passing swiftly into American control. Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's Twenty-fourth Division veterans rolled to within fifty-seven road miles of Davao Tuesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

By far the toughest of many fights in the islands is that around Baguio, where the Americans are pushing down Highway No. 9 from the northwest to within 2,000 yards of the center of the shattered summer capital on north Luzon.

Guerrillas on northern Luzon have captured the port of Vigan, its adjacent airfield and the nearby city of Bantay, and are clearing the entire province of Ilocos Sur of Japanese, General MacArthur reported.

Vigan was one of the original Japanese invasion points in 1942.

Far to the south on Mindanao Island, Twenty-fourth Division troops, with strong air support, advanced sixteen miles along a fair highway to within forty-five airline miles of Davao, one of the major ports of the Philippines. Enemy resistance still was described as scattered.

"We have now reached the hill country," General MacArthur re-

ported. The Americans are within thirty-two air miles of the western shore of Davao Gulf.

A strong force of Liberators set off fires and explosions on Formosa's Matsuyama airdrome in the northern sector and on Taito airfield on the southeast coast.

Bombers patrolling the blockaded China Sea sank six freighters and probably a seventh and sent fifteen barges to the bottom.

Installations at Shanghai were bombed.

Three airfields on northern Borneo were torn up by 100 tons of bombs. A freighter and two river boats were sunk near by.

Leper Colony Found.

Okinawa, April 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A leper colony with 850 patients deserted by their Japanese doctors was discovered by American Marines on tiny Yagachi Island off the west coast of Okinawa Island. The lepers—men, women and children—were being cared for by an Okinawan and eight native attendants. Medical and food supplies were low. Water was insufficient and impure. Patients were wasting from disease and badly shocked by the bombardment which preceded the Marine invasion.

All-Out Push On Baguio Is Seen Shaping Up

Manila, April 25 (AP)—Americans consolidated their Baguio positions today for a final push into the ruined summer capital of the Philippines while far to the south, on Mindanao island, other Yanks pressed on toward the Japanese stronghold of Davao.

Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson's 33d Division held commanding positions in the pine-covered hills to the north, west and southwest of Baguio. One column, moving down Highway 9 from the northwest, was little more than a mile from the city center.

Road Repair Work

A section of the road blown up by the defending Japanese was being repaired by engineers for the movement of heavy equipment.

On Mindanao, Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff's 24th Division was fanning out north and east from the road junction of Kabacan, nearly half way to Davao from the American Moro Gulf beachhead.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in today's communiqué that "the enemy has as yet been unable to concentrate his forces in effective resistance." Some 50,000 Japanese troops and thousands of prewar Nipponese settlers are believed to be on Mindanao.

New Philippine-based plane raids hit Japanese shipping and shore installations at Formosa, the Saigon naval base in French Indo-China, Swatow and Hainan, China, and the Dutch East Indies. Nine Japanese freighters and a number of smaller craft were sunk or damaged.

In the central Philippines an American division unit under Lieut. Col. Louis F. Franco, of Chicago, Ill., cut off Japanese remnants fleeing north from Cebu City by a landing near Danao, 9 miles north of Cebu City.

Early Okinawa-Based Raids On Tokyo Foreseen

Aboard Admiral Turner's Flagship, April 25 (AP)—Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner predicted today that Okinawa-based planes would be over Tokyo "before the Japs know it—observing goings on of the Emperor's palace."

At an impromptu press conference, the comander of the amphibious forces of the American Pacific Fleet, was even more scornful of the Japanese than usual.

"Before the Japs know it planes from Okinawa will be over Tokyo and observing movements within and without the Emperor's palace," he said. "In a very short time Okinawa is going to be an advance base of tremendous importance in our war against Japan. We are landing great quantities of troops and equipment daily.

His View Of The Japs

"My impression is that the Japanese have all but finished their ability to attack. Their intestinal fortitude for attack is nearly finished too, so that Okinawa will be much like our other operations."

Turner expressed pride over "the officers responsible for shore operations which have put all the rest of Okinawa and its near-by islands within our control." He said Japanese resistance on Okinawa provides "some difficulty" but is of no real importance in our development of Okinawa as a base for attack on Japan.

"Going To Town"

Turner acknowledged that ground troops were going to have considerable difficulty cleaning out the island, but "when you talk to them and to their commanders, they've all got their tails over the dashboard and they're going to town. There is no question about their ability to accomplish what was set out to be done."

He observed that the Pacific campaign "has been going forward three years and nobody is so foolish as to think we will stop here."

"Can Take A Lot More"

Not only can we take what they are trying to give us with great ineffectiveness [referring to suicide attacks], but we can take a lot more and at the same time give back additional cracks and strikes at Japan," the Admiral asserted.

He added sardonically that "We not only can stay here, we possibly can do more than just stay here."

The Admiral continued, "We expected when we came up here we would have a very difficult operation in which we would lose a considerable number of ships and aircraft.

"Our losses of ships are less than we anticipated, and decidedly less than we can stand and still continue the operation.

Resistance Less Than Expected

"In other words, Japanese resistance has been less effective than reasonably good military expectations might have anticipated.

"Our takeoff from here will be quite effective against the main Japanese military power."

Turner described enemy suicide attacks as ultimately ineffective, a poor military practice and "rather amateurish."

"We can take those attacks and have been taking them for some months and taking them here," Turner said.

Turned To Advantage

"I feel that not only do we have the answer to such attacks but we can take them because we have the officers and ships to turn them back and convert them to our advantage.

"I am very happy about the past two attacks. The Japanese have come in and thrown everything in the book at us and we have been able to stand them off. If this is the best the Japs can do, I think they've shot their wad."

BLINDED PILOT LED SAFELY TO AIRFIELD

Okinawa, (A. P.) (Delayed).—Two naval carrier-pilots performed a remarkable flying feat when they guided a flak-blinded flyer of their squadron to a safe landing on an airfield here. Coming out of their dive on a Japanese-held airfield in the northern Ryukyu Islands, the flight commander, Lieut. C. J. Chambers, of Bakersfield, Cal., and Lieut. (j g.) Ralph K. Cocanougher, of Lubbock, Tex., saw the injured man, blinded by blood in his eyes, flying aimlessly in a dangerous area.

Lieut. Cocanougher flew in front of the wounded man, to lead him by the sound of his plane's motor, while Lieut. Chambers flew behind to direct him by radio. The wounded pilot, whose name was not revealed, was reported to be recovering.

MANY ARRESTED IN DISUNITY PLOT

Argentina Cracks Down On Upsetting Rumor-Mongers

Buenos Aires, April 25 (AP)—Numerous persons have been arrested in connection with a plot to create disunity among the Argentine people, impair the nation's war effort and sever its ties with other American republics, the Government announced tonight in a communique.

It was officially disclosed that troops from the Campo de Mayo garrison on the outskirts of the capital had been ordered into the city as a precautionary measure.

The announcement said the persons arrested had been placed at the disposition of the War Council—a military board with extraordinary judicial powers provided by a recent decree. Names of those arrested and details of the acts with which they are charged will be made public after the War Council announces verdicts.

The communiqué stated that the plotters carried on an intensive campaign of rumor-mongering in an effort to create public unrest. It added that these maneuvers began to unfold in widespread strikes among packing house workers and were camouflaged as democratic manifestations. In reality, the announcement said, they were moves directed by reactionary elements.

40,000 Meat Packers Return In Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 25 (AP) — Forty thousand workers returned to their jobs in Argentina's meat-packing industry today, ending an eighteen-day strike over laying off 12,000 workers. Britain buys Argentine meat on behalf of herself and the United States under a war-purchasing agreement.

The Government paid 11,500,000 pesos (about $3,000,000) in indemnities to laid-off workers and in salaries lost by the strikers in order to settle the dispute.

The packers laid off about one third of the workers following an abrupt reduction in meat supplies due to a drought which killed thousands of cattle. The layoff of unneeded personnel had been approved by Vice President Colonel Juan Peron, who also is Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare, at meetings with representatives of labor and industry. The strike spread when some workers called the layoffs a betrayal.

Hawaiian Princess Bequeaths Valuables

Honolulu, April 25 (AP)—Jewelry swords, pipes and guns belonging to Hawaiian royalty for many generations were bequeathed to relatives and the Smithsonian Institute by Princess David Kawananakoa, last of the Hawaiian princesses who died here recently, in a will filed in Probate Circuit Court.

Her real property goes to her son David Kalakaua Kawananakoa, her daughter Mrs. Clark Lee and adopted daughter Abigail K. Kekaulike.

Jewelry formerly belonging to Queen Kapiolani, wife of King David Kalakaua, goes to the adopted daughter. The ring given to Queen Liliuokalani by hir brother, Queen Lilioukalani by her brother, Ging Kalakaua, bequeathed to Clark Lee. Fou[illegible] iceless feather capes, symbol[illegible] royalty, were among the art[illegible]s left to the Smithsonian Ins[illegible]tion.

Montreal Mayor To Enter Race

Montreal, April 25 (A. P.)—Mayor Camillien Houde said last night that he will be a candidate in the forthcoming Federal election during which he will lead a (political) movement in the province."

Mayor Houde, elected last December after spending four years in an internment camp for violation of defense of Canada regulations, added in his statement: "I want the people to say whether they approve my stand on national registration, my four years internment for having denounced national registration as a conscription measure and for having asked the King Government to go to the polls before enforcing conscription."

Ask Protection Of Kin

San Francisco, April 25 (AP)—Protection for their parents and sisters from terrorist shooting raids was asked by two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry today.

The appeal was sent to Secretary of the Interior Harold Iskes by Corporal Sherman Kishi and Pfc. Fred Kishi, Company C, School Battalion, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Formosa Cities Evacuated.

San Francisco, April 25 (A. P.).—Jap overlords on Formosa have ordered 100,000 civilians to evacuate Taihoku and Keelung, favorite targets of daily-raiding American bombers from the Philippines, the Domei News Agency reported today. The dispatch recorded by the FCC said a "wide network of air defense zones" would be constructed in the cities on northern Formosa.

London, April 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that the Japanese relief ship Awa Maru, previously reported by the Japanese to have been sunk April 4 by a submarine, carried 1,500 passengers, including "many notables." Among those listed were Shimpei Takeuchi, Vice Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs.

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Truman Opens Parley, Bids It Build for Peace

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Text of President's Speech Opening World Conference

WASHINGTON, April 25.—(AP) Text of President Truman's speech to delegates at the United Nations conference at San Francisco:

The world has experienced a revival of an old faith in the everlasting moral force of justice. At no time in history has there been a more important conference, nor a more necessary meeting, than this one in San Francisco, which you are opening today.

On behalf of the American people, I extend to you a most hearty welcome.

President Roosevelt appointed an able delegation to represent the United States. I have complete confidence in its chairman, Secretary of State Stettinius, and in his distinguished colleagues, former Secretary Cordell Hull, Senator Representative Bloom and Representative Eaton, Governor Stassen and Dean Gildersleeve.

They have my confidence. They have my support.

In the name of a great humanitarian—one who surely is with us today in spirit—I earnestly appeal to each and every one of you to rise above personal interests, and adhere to those lofty principles, which benefit all mankind.

Roosevelt Gave Life

Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his life while trying to perpetuate these high ideals. This conference owes its existence, in a large part, to the vision and foresight and determination of Franklin Roosevelt.

Each of you can remember other courageous champions, who also made the supreme sacrifice, serving under your flag. They gave their lives, so that others might live in security. They died to insure justice. We must work and live to guarantee justice—for all.

You members of this conference are to be the architects of the better world. In your hands rests our future. By your labors at this conference we shall know if suffering humanity is to achieve a just and lasting peace.

Let us labor to achieve a peace which is really worthy of their great sacrifice. We must make certain, by your work here, that another war will be impossible.

We, who have lived through the torture and the tragedy of two world conflicts, must realize the magnitude of the problem before us. We do not need far-sighted vision to understand the trend in recent history. Its significance is all too clear.

With ever increasing brutality and destruction, modern warfare, if unchecked, would ultimately crush all civilization. We still have a choice between the alternatives: the cintinuation of international chaos—or the establishment of a world organization for the enforcement of peace.

It is not the purpose of this conference to draft a treaty of peace in the old sense of that term. It is not our assignment to settle specific questions of territories, boundaries, citizenship and reparations.

This conference will devote its energies and its labor exclusively to the single problem of setting up the essential organization to keep the peace. You are to write the fundamental charter.

Our sole objective, at this decisive gathering, is to create the structure. We must provide the machinery, which will make future peace, not only possible, but certain.

The construction of this delicate machine is far more complicated than drawing boundary lines on a map, or estimating fair reparations, or placing reasonable limits upon armaments. Your task must be completed first.

Speak for People

We represent the overwhelming majority of all mankind. We speak for people, who have endured the most savage and devastating war ever inflicted upon innocent men, women and children.

We hold a powerful mandate from our people. They believe we will fulfill this obligation. We must prevent, if human mind, heart and hope can prevent it, the repetition of the disaster from which the entire world will suffer for years to come.

If we should pay merely lip service to inspiring ideals, and later do violence to simple justice, we would draw down upon us the bitter wrath of generations yet unborn.

We must not continue to sacrifice the flower of our youth merely to check madmen, those who in every age plan world domination. The sacrifices of our youth today must lead, through your efforts, to the building for tomorrow of a mighty combination of nations founded upon justice for peace.

Justice remains the greatest power on earth. To that tremendous power alone, will we submit. Nine days ago, I told the Congress of the United States, and I now repeat it to you:

"Nothing is more essential to the future peace of the world, than continued cooperation of the nations, which had to muster the force necessary to defeat the conspiracy of the Axis powers to dominate the world.

"While these great states have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all states, large and small, not to use force in international relations, except in the defense of law. The responsibility of the great states is to serve, and not dominate the peoples of the world."

None of us doubt that with divine guidance, friendly cooperation, and hard work, we shall find an adequate answer to the problem history has put before us.

Realizing the scope of our task and the imperative need for success, we proceed with humility and determination.

By harmonious cooperation, the United Nations repelled the onslaught of the greatest aggregation of military force that was ever assembled in the long history of aggression. Every nation now fighting for freedom is giving according to its ability and opportunity.

We fully realize today that victory in war requires a mighty united effort. Certainly, victory in peace calls for, and must receive, an equal effort.

Man has learned long ago, that it is impossible to live unto himself. This same basic principle applies today to nations. We were not isolated during the war; we dare not become isolated in peace.

All will concede that in order to have good neighbors we must also be good neighbors. That applies in every field of human endeavor.

For lasting security, men of good will must unite and organize. Moreover, if our friendly policies should ever be considered by belligerent leaders, as merely evidence of weakness the organization we establish must be adequately prepared to meet any challenge.

Differences between men, and between nations, will always remain. In fact, if held within reasonable limits, such disagreements are actually wholesome. All progress begins with differences of opinion and moves onward as the differences are adjusted through reason and mutual understanding.

Need Freedom of Thought

In recent years, our enemies have clearly demonstrated the disaster which follows when freedom of thought is no longer tolerated. Honest minds cannot long be regimented without protest.

The essence of our problem here is to provide sensible machinery for the settlement of disputes among nations. Without this, peace cannot exist. We can no longer permit any nation, or group of nations, to attempt to settle their arguments with bombs and bayonete.

If we continue to abide by such decisions, we will be forced to accept the fundamental philosophy of our enemies, namely, that "might makes right." To deny this premise, and we most certainly do, we are obliged to provide the necessary means to refute it. Words are not enough.

We must, once and for all, reverse the order, and prove by our acts conclusively, that right has might.

If we do not want to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace.

With firm faith in our hearts, to sustain us along the hard road to victory, we will find our way to a secure peace, for the ultimate benefit of all humanity.

We must build a new world—a far better world—one in which the eternal dignity of man is respected.

As we are about to undertake our heavy duties, we beseech Almighty God to guide us in building a permanent monument to those who gave their lives that this moment might come.

May He lead our steps in His own righteous path of peace.

POLISH PROBLEM IS UNSETTLED AS DELEGATES MEET

'We Still Have a Choice between Chaos and Peace,' Says President.

FORMAL ADDRESSES

Speakers Voice Hopes That Differences Will Be Overcome at Sessions.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25—(AP) President Truman opened a conference of statesmen of 46 United Nations today and solemnly dedicated them to the task of forging a permanent peace, to becoming "the architects of a better world."

In a single, succinct sentence the President brought sharply into focus the challenging opportunity confronting them:

"We still have a choice between x x x the continuation of international chaos—or the establishment of a world organization for the enforcement of peace."

Into an impressive stone building, whose flag flew at half staff in honor of the late President Roosevelt, the voice of his successor was brought from Washington to launch one of history's great international meetings.

Other voices were raised in expressions of confidence and hope—the hope of a World scourged for years by bursting steel—that delegates from many lands will weld their polyglot tongues into one mighty voice for enduring tranquility among nations.

The delegates themselves in San Francisco's war memorial opera house appeared grimly determined to succeed.

Prospects Seem Bright

Prospects for success seemed bright—save for serious Anglo-American differences with Russia over a new Polish government and giving it representation here in United Nations councils. And there were the inevitable comments when an April sun was lost behind rain clouds as early comers reached the opera house.

The first conference session, beginning with a minute of "silent, solemn meditation," lasted 31 minutes.

It was given over entirely to formal addresses and two announcements—that all chiefs of delegations will meet tomorrow morning (10:30 a. m. Pacific War Time; 1:30 p. m Eastern War Time) and that another plenary session of the conference will begin tomorrow afternoon (at 6:30 p. m. EWT).

Seventeen men and women in the uniforms of all the armed services of America, filed smartly onto the stage a minute before the crack of the opening gavel. They stood there throughout.

Delegates and advisers, arranged alphabetically in orchestra seats, and visitors packed into a tier of three balconies, listened closely to all the speeches—even, those who knew not a word of English. Bright floodlights glared down on the gathering.

The session over, delegates streamed out to meet in smaller groups in advance of tomorrow's activities.

Perhaps in indirect recognition of the Polish threat to unity at the very beginning of the conference, Mr. Truman declared:

"Differences between men, and between nations, will always remain. In fact, if held within reasonable limits, such disagreements are actually wholesome.

"All progress begins with differences of opinion and moves onward as the differences are adjusted through reason and mutual understanding."

The sole objective at San Francisco, the President said, is to con-

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struct the delicate machinery "which will make future peace, not only possible, but certain."

"We represent the overwhelming majority of all mankind," he said. "We speak for people, who have endured the most savage and devastating war ever inflicted upon innocent men, women and children.

Hold Mandate from People

"We hold a powerful mandate from our people. They believe we will fulfill this obligation. We must prevent, if human mind, heart and hope can prevent it, the repetition of the disaster from which the entire world will suffer for years to come."

Under the massive vault of the opera house, beneath a silvery chandelier that hung like a splash of still molten metal, delegates listened in silent awareness of the enormous duty resting upon them.

They listened, too, to a brief address by Secretary of State Stettinius, their temporary chairman, and welcoming words from Governor Earl Warren of California and Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco.

"No one of the large nations, no one of the small nations," Stettinius said, "can afford anything less than success in this endeavor. Each of them knows too well what the consequence of failure would be."

But in pre-conference consultations, smaller nations had continued up to the opening hour to jockey for positions of greater prominence. And the Big Three failed to break their deadlock on creating a Polish government acceptable to all.

Through the morning and into the afternoon, there had been meetings of individual delegations in their hotel headquarters. Delegates of the four sponsoring powers—the United States, Britain, Russia and China—had meetings of their own.

The Big Four foreign ministers assembled, apparently to consider last-minute arrangements primarily. But there were indications that they also diverted their discussions to the boiling Polish controversy—without a trace of progress toward settling it.

Russia's outlook improved on another point. If the Soviets press the issue, they apparently can tally three votes for themselves in a proposed general assembly of a world organization.

Some Latin American nations were reported lining up with the Russians; the British commonwealth of nations already had done so.

It isn't that they would like to see Russia get two extra votes. But they would prefer that to any breakdown of the conference.

The American delegation remained hopeful Russia wouldn't raise the three-vote question.

May Compromise

Yet if she got them, some delegates suggested, she might ease off in her insistence of Polish representation at the conference—although the Big-Three rift over composition of a Polish government would remain as deep as ever.

President Truman addressed the delegates in short, measured sentences, his voice flooding through the auditorium which honors the dead of another war.

He himself had turned to words of peace from a war conference in Washington with his top military leaders.

"You members of this conference," the President said, "are to be the architects of the better world. In your hands rests our future. By your labors at this conference we shall know if suffering humanity is to achieve a just and lasting peace.

"Let us labor to achieve a peace which is really worthy of their great sacrifice. We must make certain, by your work here, that another war will be impossible."

Mr. Truman spoke humbly of his predecessor.

Surely, he said, Franklin D. Roosevelt "is with us today in spirit."

The President made no effort to minimize the enormity of the problems confronting the conference. But none doubts, he said, that adequate solutions will be found.

As for the United Nations, the President observed:

"We were not isolated during the war. We dare not become isolated in peace."

Stettinius told the hundreds of delegates clustered in red velvet seats:

"Now the deepest hope and highest purpose of all mankind — enduring peace—is here committed to our hands. x x x We approach our task humbly, but with united resolution.

"The prayers of the people of the world are with us."

Warren and Lapham spoke in similar vein.

"Unity has created the strength to win the war," the Governor asserted. "It is bringing us even closer to the end of world conflict.

"This same strength of unity, continued and cultivated here, can be made to develop a sound pattern of world affairs with a new measure of security for all nations."

"You delegates," Mayor Lapham said, "bear the brunt of what lies before us in the post-war world. May we help you in creating the framework of a world security organization—an organization built not on the shifting sands of distrust but on the rock of mutual understanding."

Before the delegates on the stage from which they heard Stettinius, flags of the 46 participating nations were placed in alphabetical order—a splash of color against a dull blue velvet backdrop.

At their meeting tomorrow, the chiefs of delegation, serving as a "steering committee," will draft a report for presentation and action at the afternoon plenary session of all delegates.

It will cover credentials, organization of the conference, election of officers.

After considering the report, the plenary session will be opened up for addresses by delegation leaders. Probably the chiefs of the four sponsoring delegations will start off. Stettinius is scheduled definitely, but plans are incomplete beyond that.

Not all chiefs of delegation will talk tomorrow. They will have opportunities at later sessions.

Stettinius will preside until the conference is organized.

Probably he will become permanent chairman.

Many delegates are definitely alarmed over failure of the Big Three to get together on Poland and present a united front at the very beginning of deliberations.

The American delegation showed as little inclination to yield as the Russian. Privately and publicly, some of them let it be known they believed America could go no further with conciliatory efforts. And in this stand, they apparently had the firm backing of the White House.

There are other issues, of course, as there must be inevitably in a conference on such a momentous scale.

Smaller nations are clamoring for more power in a projected world organization than Dumbarton Oaks would give. Others want greater recognition for "middle powers."

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U. S. Delegates Stand Firm

No More Concessions on Major Issues Are to Be Made to Russia.

San Francisco, April 25 (A. P.).—The United States delegation gave every indication today of standing toughly against any further concessions to Russia on major controversies of the United Nations conference.

Apparently backed to the hilt by President Truman, some of the eight United States delegates let it be known in public and off-the-record conversations that they believe this country has gone far enough in attempting to satisfy the Soviets.

Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, provided the tip-off on the American attitude when he told reporters on his arrival that the conference will succeed if the participating nations will keep their eyes on the main objectives and not be blinded by personal considerations.

There was no doubt among those who heard him that Mr. Connally was speaking for consumption by the Russian delegates. They have come here with their Government's demands for three votes in the proposed general assembly and for representation by the Soviet-backed Warsaw Polish regime.

Wants U. S. to Lead.

Another delegate, who is unaccustomed to secrecy and the diplomatic double talk in which much international information is transmitted, told a circle of reporters that he believed the time had come for the United States to decide whether it wants to be the leader or follower in peace-keeping moves.

Admonishing listeners that he didn't want to be quoted by name, this delegate said he, for one, thought that enough concessions had been made to the Russians. Among such concessions was President Roosevelt's agreement to support three votes for Russia.

That this was no idle chatter tossed off as corridor gossip was emphasized in the declaration of another delegate that if Russia should refuse for any reason to go through with the conference the meeting would go on anyhow.

Truman Goes Long Way.

A feeling is apparent among some American representatives that Mr. Truman has gone a long way in recent Washington conferences toward forcing Russia's hand.

Their belief is that Foreign Commissar Molotov flew to Washington armed in advance with Premier Stalin's expressed willingness to accept the Chinese justice and international law proposals which Secretary of State Stettinius announced yesterday had been approved by the four sponsoring Powers.

Their interpretation was that Mr. Molotov found American resistance to the Soviet demands for representation of the Warsaw Poles much stiffer than he had expected. To brighten up an otherwise gloomy outlook, he may have made a Russian concession on the Chinese proposition immediately.

All in all, Yankee dander seemed to be rising.

The Welcomes: Governor and Mayor Speak

Warren Voices Greetings for California, Lapham for the San Franciscans

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP).—Governor Earl Warren of California welcomed the United Nations conference delegates this evening in an address spotlighting the world-wide "good neighbor" policy as exemplified by the holding of the important parleys in places as far apart as this California city and Yalta, half a globe away.

Mayor Roger D. Lapham welcomed the delegates in the name of San Francisco.

The complete text of Governor Warren's address:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

"The people of California are highly honored by your presence. We are profoundly grateful to the United Nations for the unity which has pushed the war to a stage that makes timely such a conference as is now being opened. We share with you the full realization of the importance and the solemnity of the occasion.

"You are meeting in a state where the people have unshakable faith in the great purposes which have inspired your gathering. We look upon your presence as a great and necessary step toward world peace. It is our daily prayer that the bonds of understanding forged here will serve to benefit all humanity for generations to come.

"We here on the Pacific coast of the United States of America are fully aware of the special recognition you have given us. Ours is a young civilization — a civilization that has made its greatest development during the lifetime of men now living. Many of you represent nations which are not only ages old but which have for centuries been making the struggle for a better world, the struggle in which we are now all joined. It is a double compliment to us, therefore, to have our young and hopeful segment of the world chosen as the drafting room for a new era in international good will.

"We recognize that our future is linked with a world future in which the term 'Good Neighbor' has become a global consideration. We have learned that understanding of one another's problems is the greatest assurance of peace and that true understanding comes only as the product of free consultation.

"This conference is proof in itself of the new conception of neighborliness and unity which must be recognized in world affairs. The plan to hold this conference was announced at Yalta —half way around the world— only two and a half months ago. Yet, in spite of all the tragic events of the war, including the sad and untimely death of our own President, it opens today here in San Francisco, on schedule, and without the slightest interference with the greatest military undertakings in all history.

"Unity has created the strength to win the war. It is bringing us ever closer to the end of world conflict. This same strength of unity, continued and cultivated here, can be made to develop a sound pattern of world affairs with a new measure of security for all nations.

"It is in the spirit of neighborliness that we join you in advancing tolerance and understanding, the tools with which we are confident a better and a happier world can be built.

"It is in expression of this spirit that I, as Governor of California, welcome you."

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS

The complete text of the address of Mayor Lapham:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"President Truman has spoken a welcome to you in behalf of the entire United States of America. Governor Warren has greeted you in behalf of the people of California. I greet you in the name of the people who dwell on the shores of the Bay of San Francisco. We welcome you to the gateway of the Pacific.

"Cosmopolitan San Francisco is well fitted to act as host to our many guest nations. She has gone forward under the flags of six nations. She now stands on the threshold of her greatest role—welcoming a conference whose objective is an international organization—an organization so implemented that it will take us far along the road of civilization and on toward the goal of world peace.

"Almost one hundred years ago our port was thronged with vessels and with men of all nations, seeking gold. Today we are still seeking, but we seek a different treasure; for here in this war memorial opera house, raised to those who died in the first world war—and to all intents and purposes died in vain—we look to you thinking men and women for the foundation of a just an lasting peace.

"This being so, it is altogether proper that San Francisco here and now begins its contribution to a peace-time world. If we can help, we stand ready to serve, but we have no intention of making demands upon your time and energy while you face this solemn and all-important task.

"As the main gateway to the front lines of the Pacific war, San Francisco has borne, and still bears, a heavy war-time responsibility. You delegates bear the brunt of what lies before us in the post-war world. May we help you in creating the framework of a world security organization—an organization built not on the

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shifting sands of distrust but on the rock of mutual understanding.

"Like good soldiers—soldiers of peace—we of San Francisco are yours to command. In the last few years hundreds of thousands of men and women devoted to war have passed through our city. With hopeful hearts we now welcome you men and women devoted to peace."

Text of Stettinius's Address

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP).—The complete text of the address by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. opening the United Nations conference:

Fellow delegates of the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

President Truman has spoken of the grievous loss which came to America and to the world less than two weeks ago. This conference of United Nations to prepare the charter of a world organization owes much to the vision and the courage of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Many of his last hours were spent in preparations for this moment—for a moment which—in the wisdom of God—He could not live to see.

We are met here at the time and at the place which he proposed. We have met to carry forward the great purpose for which he spent his strength—to build the structure of a lasting peace after victory in this war. We have lost a wise and valiant leader, but the purpose lives on. In this purpose the United States is more resolute than ever.

All America spoke through Franklin D. Roosevelt when he said:

"The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be an American peace, or a British, a Russian, a French or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations—or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the co-operative effort of the whole world. . . . There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict."

All America also spoke through President Truman just now, when he said:

"With ever increasing brutality and destruction, modern warfare, if unchecked, would ultimately crush all civilization. We still have the choice between the alternatives: the continuation of international chaos, or the establishment of a world organization for the enforcement of peace."

An Enduring Structure Urged

In their purpose to build an enduring structure of world peace, the people of the United States believe they are firmly united with all the other United Nations. They are united with the large countries which, of necessity, have had to bear the main burden of winning victory over our common enemies. They are united with the smaller countries, so many of which have suffered the agony and destruction of conquest, all because of the failure of peace-loving peoples to unite in time against aggression before this war.

The vital national interests of each of the United Nations require that all of the United Nations work together to make peace and freedom secure. No one of the large nations, no one of the small nations can afford anything less than success in this endeavor. Each of them knows too well what the consequence of failure would be.

It is, therefore, with this strong bond of compelling mutual interest that this conference of United Nations begins. It is with this clear understanding of what the realities demand of us that we fortify our high vision of a permanent structure of organized peace.

A great American, Cordell Hull, who devoted many years of his life to the task before us, expressed to me only last Sunday his "profound faith that, whatever the difficulties, the labors of the conference will be crowned with success." We all hope that Cordell Hull's improving health will permit him to take part in the conference later on.

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Cuba	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Dominican Republic	Philippines Commonwealth
Ecuador	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Syria
El Salvador	Turkey
Ethiopia	Union of South Africa
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Kingdom
Guatemala	United States
Haiti	Uruguay
Honduras	Venezuela
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shifting sands of distrust but on the rock of mutual understanding.

"Like good soldiers—soldiers of peace—we of San Francisco are yours to command. In the last few years hundreds of thousands of men and women devoted to war have passed through our city. With hopeful hearts we now welcome you men and women devoted to peace."

Text of Stettinius's Address

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP).—The complete text of the address by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., opening the United Nations conference:

Fellow delegates of the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

President Truman has spoken of the grievous loss which came to America and to the world less than two weeks ago. This conference of United Nations to prepare the charter of a world organization owes much to the vision and the courage of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Many of his last hours were spent in preparations for this moment—for a moment which—in the wisdom of God—He could not live to see.

We are met here at the time and at the place which he proposed. We have met to carry forward the great purpose for which he spent his strength—to build the structure of a lasting peace after victory in this war. We have lost a wise and valiant leader, but the purpose lives on. In this purpose the United States is more resolute than ever.

All America spoke through Franklin D. Roosevelt when he said:

"The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be an American peace, or a British, a Russian, a French or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations—or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the co-operative effort of the whole world. . . . There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict."

All America also spoke through President Truman just now, when he said:

"With ever increasing brutality and destruction, modern warfare, if unchecked, would ultimately crush all civilization. We still have the choice between the alternatives: the continuation of international chaos, or the establishment of a world organization for the enforcement of peace."

An Enduring Structure Urged

In their purpose to build an enduring structure of world peace, the people of the United States believe they are firmly united with all the other United Nations. They are united with the large countries which, of necessity, have had to bear the main burden of winning victory over our common enemies. They are united with the smaller countries, so many of which have suffered the agony and destruction of conquest, all because of the failure of peace-loving peoples to unite in time against aggression before this war.

The vital national interests of each of the United Nations require that all of the United Nations work together to make peace and freedom secure. No one of the large nations, no one of the small nations can afford anything less than success in this endeavor. Each of them knows too well what the consequence of failure would be.

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Ecuador	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Syria
El Salvador	Turkey
Ethiopia	Union of South Africa
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
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Guatemala	United States
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have forty-eight.

His resolution, now before the House Judiciary Committee, provides that:

"Congress does hereby consent to the exercise by the individual states of all powers and attributes

Stettinius Names 2 Aids

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. announced today he had appointed Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, as vice-chairmen of the United States delegation at the San Francisco conference. Mr, Stettinius, delegation chairman, said the appointments had the approval of President Harry S. Truman. Senator Connally or Senator Vandenberg will preside at delegation meetings in Mr. Stettinius's absence.

First Parley Stamps Go To Roosevelt Collection

San Francisco, April 25 (AP)—The first issue of a postage stamp commemorating the United Nations conference was purchased by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, today for the stamp collection of the late President Roosevelt.

During the simple ceremony Stettinius remarked that if he had lived, Mr. Roosevelt would have been here to buy the stamps himself, so President Truman and the Secretary decided to add them to the famous collection of Hyde Park.

two seats from the aisle. The whole Russian delegation lined up behind him as he moved in. He stood firmly in his place while half a dozen of his men crowded past to the empty seats beyond.

Not too far away, Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, thoughtfully fingered the head of a cane. He could have been thinking back a quarter of a century to the Versailles conference when the victorious nations of another great war gathered in a historic session and built the peace machinery whose failure contributed to the present conflicts.

Foreign Minister Anthony Eden of Britain arrived about 4:20 p. m., shortly after Molotov took his seat.

Today's opening ceremonies were limited strictly to the representatives of the host government—President Truman, by radio; Secretary of State Stettinius, Governor Earl Warren of California and Mayor Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco.

Well to the front of the backdrop on the stage was a curving row of four columns, widely spaced, between which flags of the 46 conference nations rested on white standards.

Some said the pillars stood for the four freedoms, others that they symbolized the domination of the conference by the Big Four sponsoring powers.

When Secretary Stettinius, Governor Warren, Mayor Lapham, and Alger Hiss, who is to be secretary general of the conference, came in the audience and stage alike were suddenly deluged with brilliant

audible. He spoke rapidly.

A breeze from offstage ruffled the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack beside it and picked up the colors of other nations down the line.

There was a short burst of applause as the presidential address concluded.

Governor Warren, Mayor Lapham, and Stettinius, then spoke, in that order.

The Secretary of State concluded his speech, then rose again to present Hiss and to make two announcements before adjourning the first session at 5:05 p. m.

Hiss said that chairmen of all delegations would meet at 10:30 a. m. Pacific War Time tomorrow in the nearby Veterans' building auditorium and that the full conference again would convene in the opera house at 3:30 p. m.

Delegates filed slowly out, as the band backstage struck up a stirring march.

The first big day was over.

made the four mile trip in seven and one-half minutes, stopping for red lights and stop signs on the way.

A regular secret service detail accompanied him and he did not have a motorcycle police escort.

The President entered an elevator and was sped upstairs to an unannounced floor and room. He was followed shortly afterwards by General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations; Fleet-Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the commander in chief; War Secretary Stimson and Joseph C. Grew, undersecretary of state.

The President reappeared at 3:28 p. m. He had entered the building at 1:40 p. m.

He smilingly observed, "no comment," when reporters asked him the nature of his session.

Hollywood Put to Shame By Conference Splendor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25. — (AP) The State department outdid Hollywood today in providing a setting in San Francisco's vaulted opera house auditorium for the opening session of the United Nations conference.

The huge hall was a blaze of color ranging from a brilliant sky blue backdrop for the stage, through splendid golds and rich creams to the plush red of the auditorium seats.

Into this glowing scene were packed 3,300 delegates, advisers, consultants, cameramen, newsmen and others who managed to gain tickets to this historic opening session of the great conference to preserve peace.

Molotov Arrives Early

Among the best known delegates, Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia arrived first. Molotov sat

light.

A minute before these speakers appeared, representatives of each branch of American armed services, both men and women, marched out from the wings and stood just before the flags and behind the speakers.

The first words of the conference, spoken by Stettinius, were:

"The conference of the United Nations on international organization is now convened. We shall open the conference with one minute of silent, solemn meditation."

As some of the delegates stirred, he added "remaining seated."

Stettinius took a chair himself. Then he arose, arranged his coat with one hand, and said:

"Delegates, the President of the United States."

Mr. Truman's voice came through the loudspeakers firmly and easily

TRUMAN CONFERS WITH LEADERS IN PENTAGON OFFICE

WASHINGTON, April 25.—(AP) President Truman made a mysterious and unprecedented visit to the Pentagon building today to confer with his top military leadership.

There was nothing but silence from the high command participants in the one hour, 48-minute conference, but the imminence of a junction of American and Soviet forces in Hitler's Reich gave rise to much speculation.

The elaborate communications system in the huge War department building, across the Potomac from Washington, would make it possible to bring into the conference General Eisenhower or virtually any other commander in the field.

The White House and the War department clamped the lid of secrecy on the President's action, marking the first visit of a chief executive to the war-born Pentagon from which the army's movements on far-flung battlefronts are directed.

There is no record that President Roosevelt ever was in the building.

Entering his big black automobile at the White House, the President

Truman Orders Navy To Seize Ship Plant

Washington, April 25 (AP)—President Truman today ordered the Navy to seize and operate the plants of the United Engineering Company, Ltd., at San Francisco, where a jurisdictional dispute has tied up work on several ships.

The order directed the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of all or such parts, as he deems necessary, of the main office and machine shops.

He also was authorized to take possession of such piers and other property as may be leased or otherwise contracted for in connection with the operation of the main office and machine shops.

First Step Of Kind

Officials said that this was the first time that the Government has taken over a war plant as a result of a labor jurisdictional dispute.

Last February two AFL unions—the International Association of Machinists, Local 68, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Local 6, became involved in a dispute over engine room rigging at the San Francisco properties. This resulted in a strike by outside machinists in the yard which subsequently spread to the shop machinists.

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DROP IN WAR SPENDING SEEN

Forecasts Of Cutbacks Come From Army, WPB, House

Washington, April 25 (AP)—A sharp drop in war spending and a letup in civilian production controls within a few months were predicted today as the United Nations plunged on toward victory in Europe.

Three high Government officials painted the brightened domestic picture.

1. Representative Snyder (D., Pa.), chairman of the House subcommittee which handles War Department appropriations, informed President Truman that a quick victory in Europe may mean a cut in army spending amounting to billions of dollars next fiscal year, as compared to last.

2. J. A. Krug, war production chief, estimated that the WPB may be able to release nearly one third of its controls on industry in the next four months.

3. Robert L. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, announced the Army will cut its supply orders substantially in the next 30 to 60 days.

While the pronouncements indicated no change in the WPB's previous estimate that war requirements can be cut back by fifteen per cent soon after V-E day, they disclosed that specific steps to that end rapidly are being outlined.

Waiting With Appropriations

Snyder announced after his talk with Mr. Truman that his committee is awaiting a final determination of army needs in view of "the bright picture on the Western front" before framing its appropriations for the next fiscal year, beginning July.

He said, however, that big cuts inevitably can be made after end of the European war, without interfering with a total fight against Japan. The European struggle is costing this country $200,000,000 a day, Snyder said.

Patterson's statement disclosed that the Army's reduction in requirements will be geared to dwindling German resistance and not be dependent upon a full stop in hostilities.

Reductions Before V-E Day

He said existing orders will be reduced in "substantial amounts" which are expected to lessen the number of major changes that will be required after V-E day.

Patterson's statement did not indicate what orders for equipment would be cut back, but Howard Bruce, director of matériel for the Army Service Forces, said later the curtailment was expected to fall heaviest on tanks, artillery and some ammunition. Bruce said there also would be possible reductions in replacement truck tires and construction equipment and little or no change in the procurement of food, clothing, shoes, trucks and communication wire.

Bruce said approximately 2,000 items, representing about three fourths of army procurement exclusive of the air forces, are being surveyed for possible curtailment.

Survey May Be Ready May 10

Specific reductions will be scheduled after the survey is completed, possibly by May 10.

Krug, appearing before a House Postwar Economics Committee, said the WPB is ready to wipe out all controls on industry as soon as possible after the defeat of Japan, and at the same time aid industry through its reconversion period.

Krug said war-procurement contracts will be cut back fifteen per cent in the next three or four months, and estimated that war production will be reduced by 40 per cent within a year or fifteen months.

After the collapse of Germany, the WPB chief said, the country will have a "mixed economy," the making of essential civilian products without interference with the production of war goods essential to the defeat of Japan.

Army Funds Cut Of Billions Is Predicted

Washington, April 25 (AP)—Quick victory in Europe, President Truman was told today, may mean a cut of billions of dollars in War Department appropriations.

"At any rate," Representative Snyder (D., Pa.) added to reporters after conferring with the Chief Executive, "it looks like the reductions will run substantially into the billions anyway."

Snyder is chairman of a House subcommittee in charge of army appropriations.

"We are awaiting a final determination," he said, "as to how much

the Army will seek as a result of the bright picture on the Western front.

"If there should be a sudden victory in Europe the indications are that the reductions under last year may run into many billions."

Superhighway Discussed

Snyder said he also discussed his long-advocated proposal for a superhighway system with the President and that the latter seemed to look upon it with some favor.

He added, however, that there was no decision.

Coinciding with Snyder's prediction of reduced army appropriations was an announcement by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson that a "substantial" cut in army supply orders will be made during the next 30 to 60 days.

Patterson said the curtailment will result from reduced consumption of certain items in the European theater and revised estimates of matériel requirements during the remainder of this year.

"Substantial Reductions"

In a statement, Patterson said existing orders will be reduced in "substantial amounts," and added that he expected the revisions to reduce the number of major changes which may be required when V-E day comes.

The statement did not give any indication of what orders for equipment would be cut back.

"The reduction," Patterson said, "will not affect the continuing provision of ample support for further efforts in Europe and in the Pacific until all-out victory is assured."

The Army previously had announced suspension of construction of munitions and tank plants which could not be completed and put into operation by fall. Army Air Forces also have announced a reduction in aircraft output.

Tentative Cutback Plans

Howard Bruce, director of matériel for the Army Service Forces, later said he expected the cutbacks to account for a major part of the contemplated sixteen per cent reduction in military production when hostilities end in Europe.

Bruce said that approximately 2,000 items—representing about three fourths of army procurement exclusive of the Air Forces—are being surveyed for possible curtailment. No specific reductions will be scheduled until the survey is completed, possibly by May 10.

He expects the curtailment to fall heaviest on tanks, artillery and some ammunition, he added, with possible reduction in replacement truck tires and construction equipment. There will be little or no change, he said, in the procurement of food, clothing, shoes, trucks and communications wire.

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BROADER TRADE POLICY IS URGED

Vinson Makes Appeal for Expanding Economy.

Washington, April 25 (A. P.).—Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, told Congress today that an expanding economy for this nation depends in a large measure upon our foreign economic policies.

Appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of legislation extending and broadening the reciprocal trade act, Mr. Vinson said the legislation was part of the administration's broad economic policy. What Congress does about the measure, he said, "will constitute a revealing guide to people throughout the world as to what kind of leadership to expect from the United States."

He said that any fair-minded person "will have to admit that it yields results that are equitable and that it affords safeguards against the injury of any legitimate domestic interest."

"This country is committed to the system of free enterprise," Mr. Vinson said. "It is our intention, just as soon as it is feasible to do so, to relax and remove wartime restrictions and controls.

"This country is also committed to the goal of an expanding, as opposed to a contractive, economy. It is committed to take every step necessary to insure that after the war there will be productive jobs for every one who is able and willing to work.

"Because of these commitments, and because of our tremendously expanded wartime productive capacity, the measures pertaining to broad economic foreign policy now before Congress are of great importance."

Mr. Vinson envisioned post-war exports double any pre-war figures, saying "our post-war objective of a high level of prosperity and full employment will necessitate exports of at least $10,000,000,000."

Moreover, he said, "imports of the magnitude of $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000,000 will be necessary to support the level of post-war prosperity that we all want."

Ceiling On Surplus Goods Criticized

Washington, April 25 (AP)—Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee declared today that OPA should suspend price regulations on commodities of which there is a surplus.

He made the comment after hearing apple growers from Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania assert that the agency is at least partially responsible for a current glut of apples, many of which they said will spoil.

"The OPA could have done a good job for everybody by suspending ceilings on apples," Thomas told reporters, "and on all commodities of which there is a surplus."

He said he is sure Congress will insist, as soon as the war is over, that the agency relax controls over commodities in which there is no danger of spiraling prices.

LaGuardia Discusses Frauds

"Fictitious" price ceilings were blamed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia yesterday for black markets in meat.

As the New York Mayor, appearing before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee yesterday, urged higher-price ceilings to counteract black markets, there were these other food developments:

1. House Republicans asked President Truman to consolidate all food agencies and to classify food production as an essential war industry.

2. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union and member of the War Mobilization Advisory Board, contended the Senate inquiry has interfered with progress of legislation to extend the Price Control Act.

Slaughter Ratio Changed

3. The OPA increased the maximum percentage of choice and good grades of cattle that may be slaughtered during monthly accounting periods.

4. In Pittsburgh, Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) called for "good stiff sentences" for leaders of black markets "raging" across the nation.

The suggestion by House Republicans that food controls be placed under a single agency was based on a report of the GOP Congressional Food Study Committee.

View Of The Group

Representative Jenkins, of Ohio, chairman of the group, told a caucus that approved a resolution urging the move:

"The confusion and disorganization resulting from conflicting and arbitrary orders from a half-dozen different agencies has created maldistribution, false shortages, black markets and empty store shelves, and holds no promise whatever of improvement in the future."

APPLE SURPLUS BLAMED ON OPA

Thomas Favors No Ceilings In Event Of Excess Supply

Washington, April 25 (AP)—A suggestion that OPA relax price controls on commodities of which a surplus exists found favor with the Senate Agriculture Committee today.

The committee prepared to return to the meat problem again tomorrow after hearing three apple growers from as many Eastern States declare that OPA is partially responsible for a current surplus of apples, which one witness said approximated 10,000,000 bushels.

"OPA should stay out when their staying out would not cause distress," John D. Peters, of Gardners, Pa., told the commitee, and Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) said he agreed.

High Ceilings Blamed

"The OPA could have done a good job for everybody by suspending ceilings on apples and on other commodities of which there is a surplus," Thomas said after the hearing.

Peters and two other apple growers said last year's unusually large crop of apples did not move to the market as freely as did comparable crops because OPA ceilings were high.

Committee members suggested there was no compulsion that grocers sell at maximum prices, but the growers testified retailers have come to regard ceilings as an indication of value and refuse to sell commodities at underceiling prices.

Spoilage Predicted

The admitted inability of OPA to establish ceilings taking into consideration varieties and grades of apples, the growers asserted, has resulted in the piling up of low grades.

E. B. Moore, of Winchester, Va., predicted there would be widespread spoilage and dumping of the surplus.

Moore and Peters, as well as Harry R. Miller, of Martinsburg, W. Va., said it is too late to alleviate the condition this year, but urged the committee to take action to prevent a repetition.

Proposes Applejack

Moore said the War Food Administration has arranged to open several drying plants in Virginia to handle a portion of the surplus. Cider tanks are already full, he said.

Thomas said he had heard talk of "a shortage of hard drinks," and asked whether some of the crop couldn't be made into applejack.

Moore said consumers won't buy applejack if they can get whisky and that he doubted distillers would be willing to take on any considerable amount of the surplus.

WPB TO DROP SOME CONTROLS

Krug Says One-third May End in Four Months.

Washington, April 25 (A. P.).—J. A. Krug, War Production chief, told a House Committee today—as his own "speculation"—that nearly a third of the War Production Board's industry will be released in the next four months.

All controls should be dropped as soon as possible after the defeat of Japan, he added.

Krug, appearing before a post-war economics committee, said that war procurement contracts will be cut back 15 per cent in the next three or four months and estimated war production will be down to 60 per cent of its present level within a year or fifteen months.

WPB is ready, he said, to wipe out controls as soon as possible and, at the same time, aid industry through its reconversion period with the allotment of essential supplies and materials.

First job, he said, will be to grant priority assistance on so-called "bottleneck items" to help the seventy-two industries which went into war production to convert to the minimum peacetime production essential to the country."

Industry will need $41,000,000 in new construction and $60,000,000 in tools alone to get back to the "minimum economic rate of production," he said.

Policy Outlined.

"From here on out," Krug testified, "we've got to boost up production in textiles, lumber, forest products and similar items—all very important to our peacetime economy.

After the collapse of Germany, he said, the country will have a "mixed economy"—the all-out production of war goods essential to the defeat of Japan and the making of essential civilian products. He outlined as WPB's policy:

1. Meet the military needs for the Japanese war on full schedule.

2. Help essential normal production such as railroad equipment, farm machinery, utilities and the oil industry.

3. Guide war production of offset local unemployment where possible.

4. Aid industrial reconversion.

5. Assist urgently needed non-war production plants.

6. See to it that there is a fair share of vital materials for small manufacturers.

7. Eliminate production controls as quickly as possible.

To Move on Speculators.

"We recognize our responsibility," he said, "for making certain the small producer doesn't get squeezed out in reconversion. We will have to continue inventory controls to see that speculators don't seize the market to drive up prices or drive out competition."

The WPB chief said reconversion will cause "a great many local dislocations, some of them in serious proportion," when war plants begin closing down. The job, he said, is to get war workers into essential peacetime industry as smoothly as possible, at the same time making sure they stay in war plants as long as military goods is needed."

Tax-Cut Forecast Is Hit By Taft

Washington, April 25 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) today disputed a prediction by Representative Doughton (D., N.C.) of possible tax adjustments "right after V-E day."

Taft is the second ranking Republican on the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee. Doughton is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation.

"I don't see any possibility of any tax reductions except of the most minor nature as long as the war with Japan continues," Taft said.

Basis Of His Conclusion

He said he based his conclusion on estimates that the cost of Government will be "at least" $75,000,000,000 the first year after the end of the war with Germany and on the fact that the present tax system is yielding the Treasury about $45,000,000,000 annually.

Doughton, who voiced his prediction after a White House visit yesterday he said was not related to tax matters, did not specify what adjustments he thought may be possible. Some observers thought he might have been referring primarily to proposals designed to aid industrial reconversion.

Taft said that when the time arrives for trimming the individual tax burden, he favors increasing exemptions as a first step, rather than altering the rates.

House Favoring Draft Curb

Washington, April 25 (AP)—House members swung rapidly into line today behind a move to accept a Senate restriction on the use of 18-year-old draftees.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee said his present inclination was to ask the House to concur in the Senate amendment to legislation extending the draft act beyond its present expiration date of May 15.

There was a possibility that the House would ask for a conference to seek a compromise with the Senate, but May, who will handle the measure, said he believed concurrence would be the best step.

May Seek Action Tomorrow

He cited the changed picture on the war fronts and said he probably would seek House action tomorrow.

Approved yesterday by a 50-25 vote as an amendment to House-passed legislation extending the draft law beyond its present May 15 expiration date, the restriction would prohibit assignment of 18-year-old inductees to combat until they have had at least six months' training.

It would not apply to Navy assignments to combat ships for training.

Although many House members favored a similar restriction when that chamber passed the bill last month the committee and the House itself sidetracked the issue in order to expedite the legislation.

While in the past the House generally has followed the recommendations of the high command without question in such matters the bright outlook on the European front and continued successes in the Pacific were expected to strengthen the position of advocates of the curb.

STUDY FREEING OF PHILIPPINES

Truman and Tydings Have Discussion on Liberty.

Washington, April 25 (A. P.).—The question of expediting Philippine independence was reviewed today at a conference between President Truman and Senator Tydings (D.-Md.).

"I found the President already has been studying the problem in quite a bit of detail," Senator Tydings, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insufar Affairs, said after a forty-five-minute session with Mr. Truman.

"We are working on some matters which ought to help improve the economic position of the Philippines as fast as the military situation will permit. I found the President is anxious to carry out the law already enacted calling for independence not later than July 4, 1946, and sooner than that when conditions will warrant it, which I am sure will be before that ultimate date. We talked over how we could best accomplish a successful independence."

President Roosevelt told President Osmena of the Philippines shortly before his death that he foresaw the possibility of full independence by fall.

Senator Tydings said today that that was possible, but he added: "The ruin, devastation, lack of trade, lack of tax revenues, lack of shipping and the restoration of civilian govern-

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ment are all matters which will have to be dealt with to make independence a sure success."

He added that the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission and Congress are working on these problems, with particular emphasis on war damages and the re-establishment of trade relations.

"What we need is a little more information and a little more action," he said.

47 Of 78 Nazi Camps Holding Yanks Overrun

Washington, April 25 (AP)—A partial list of German prisoner-of-war camps containing American soldiers which have been overrun by Allied armies was released today by the War Department.

Allied troops have captured at least 47 of the 78 camps and hospitals in which Americans are known to be held. Some 20,000 to 25,000 Americans have been liberated.

The partial list as compiled by the Department and, in some cases, the number liberated at the camps follows:

Part of Stalag Luft 3 at Laugwasser-Nuernberg, 200 liberated; Oflag 12-B at Hadamer; Oflag 79 at Brunswick; Oflag 13-B at Hammelburg, 48 liberated; Luft 4 at Stalag 357 in Oerbke, Stalag 10-B at Sandostel and Stalag 11-B at Fallingbostel, 2,833 liberated at the three camps.

Others Are Listed

Stalag 2-B at Hammerstein, Stalag 4-D at Stargard, Stargard 3-C at Altdrewitz, 1,500 liberated; Stalag 344 at Lamsdorf, Stalag 8-B at Teschen, Stalag 8-C at Sagan, Stalag 8-A at Gorlitz, Stalag and Lazaret 5-A at Ludwigsburg, Stalag and Oflag 5-B at Villingen, Lazaret Rottenmunster serving Oflag 5-B.

Oflag 7-B at Eichstadt; Stalag 17-B at Krems, Stalag 4-B at Muhlberg, Stalag 4-D at Torgau, Stalag 4-F at Hartmansdorf, Stalag 4-G at Oschatz, Oag 4-C at Coditz, four American officers liberated.

Stalag 6-G at Bergneustad; Stalag 6-J at Dorsten; Stalag 9-A at Ziegenhain, 1,287 liberated; Stalag 9-B at Bad Orb, 3,248 liberated.

Oflag 9-A—H at Spangenburg; Oflag 9-A—Z at Mulhausen; Stalag 9-C at Bad Sulza; Stalag 12-A at Limburg; Stalag 12-D at Waldbreitbach; Stalag 12-F at Freinshein; Stalag 13-C at Hammelburg; Dulag Luft at Wetzlar, Dietz and Oberursel, 738 liberated.

Lazaret Bad Seden at Meiningen and Obermassfeld; Burganfuchmuehl in Wurttenburg province, 47 liberated; Oflag 64 Schubin, approximately 30 liberated; Lazaret at Heppenheim, 350 liberated.

SAVING OF HEIGHT BRINGS TOP HONOR

Slain Officer Given Highest Award For Work In Italy

Washington, April 25 (AP)—An infantry officer whose leadership was credited with saving the 5th Army's hold on strategic Mount Battaglia in Italy has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

He is Capt. Robert E. Roeder, 27, of Summit Station, Pa., who was killed by a shell burst last September 28 as he fought with his men to repel the sixth German attack against his company within two days. Earlier, he had been wounded but had refused to stop for treatment.

The War Department said today the medal will be given to Roeder's mother, Mrs. Cora Roeder, of Summit Station, although arrangements for the presentation were not announced.

He Inspires His Men

Roeder, who entered the Army in 1936 as a private and worked up, commanded Company G, of the 350th Regiment, which had seized Mount Battaglia, gateway to the Po Valley.

The Germans immediately laid down a furious artillery barrage and then launched a series of counterattacks, sending in troops with bayonets and grenades. A company report of the action said:

"Throughout the violent shelling, Captain Roeder crawled from foxhole to foxhole, encouraging the men and giving them fire directions. His complete disregard for his personal safety inspired his men to face the overwhelming odds."

Five counterattacks in fourteen hours were thrown back September 27, but early the following day the Germans, using flame throwers, advanced again through a fog.

Joins In Point-Blank Fire

"Captain Roeder," the company report said, "remained in the face of this at the front of his men, shouting encouragement. He was struck by a shell fragment and a large wound was torn in his shoulder. He fell unconscious and was carried to the command post. Here, he regained consciousness, refused treatment . . . staggered outside and picked up the rifle of one of his fallen men and joined in the point-blank fire."

A few minutes later he was killed. The citation said that as a result of Roeder's "able and intrepid leadership, his men held Mount Battaglia against the progressive enemy attempts to retake this important and strategic height."

Flags of Confederacy Win Senate Approval

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—A bill passed by the Senate today may inspire American troops to chill the enemy with the rebel yell of the Confederate armies.

The measure by Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, which went to the House, authorizes regiments which date back to the Civil War to carry again their battle streamers of that conflict. Only streamers or decorations for Federal service now are allowed.

Army To Release Some At Mid-Year

Washington, April 25 (AP)—Some army veterans are due to be discharged soon, it was learned today, and a curb on the use of 18-year-olds in combat appears headed for the statute books.

Military officials said plans are being laid to release, beginning about midyear, a number of soldiers who are rounding out four to five years of service.

They cautioned, however, that it will not be possible to release all of these long-term veterans.

"Even a unit as small as a battery may have men who would be entitled to release, but who could not be spared," an official said.

Volunteers, Draftees Affected

The new policy will bring the discharge of some of those men who enlisted in the Army as the military defense program gained momentum, beginning in May, 1940. It also will apply to veterans who were among the first to be drafted in November of that year.

The discharge program will go into effect even if German resistance should continue beyond midyear.

Considerable House sentiment sprang up for the legislation which the Senate passed yesterday to prohibit the use of 18-year-olds in combat without six months' training.

Legislators on the "inside" predicted that, barring some unforeseen development, it probably will be accepted by the House tomorrow and sent to President Truman.

Opposed By Army

Although the military high command is vigorously opposed to it, the President cannot veto it without imperiling the legal status of the whole draft machinery.

The legislation is in the form of an amendment to a bill extending the draft law one year beyond the present expiration date, May 15.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee said that, in view of changed prospects on the war fronts, he believed there would be no harm in accepting the Senate amendment.

The planned release of veterans of four to five years' service could rule out any substantial reduction of draft calls after June 30.

Senator Overton Dubious About Powers of M. V. A.

Says River Authority 'Might Disregard Congress Itself'

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—Congress is "properly jealous" of its rights and "many of us are apprehensive of the effects of creation of a Missouri Valley Authority," Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, asserted today.

"An M. V. A. might disregard Congress itself," said Mr. Overton, chairman of a Senate Commerce subcommittee, during testimony of witnesses opposing such an authority as proposed by Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana.

Senator Overton said a "legislative green light is now on" for full water development of the Missouri River basin as authorized last year in the flood-control act. "All we are waiting for," he continued, "is for the end of the war when appropriations can be made and development of the basin begin. On the other hand, if we try this new and untried venture of an authority, there will be at least a four or five year delay—and we will be back just where we are today."

Fred J. Fredrickson, executive director of the North Dakota Resources Board, and resources director of the Great North Dakota Association, said that many North Dakotans had mistakenly been led to believe that without a "superduper" authority there could not be a valley-wide program of development.

Sen. Tydings Sees Truman

Washington, April 25 (AP)—The question of expediting Philippine independence was reviewed today at a conference between President Truman and Senator Tydings (D., Md.).

"I found the President already has been studying the problem in quite a bit of detail," Tydings, chairman of the Senate Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, told reporters after a 45-minute session with Mr. Truman.

"We are working on some matters which ought to help improve the economic position of the Philippines as fast as the military situation will permit.

President Eager To Help

"I found the President is anxious to carry out the law already enacted calling for independence not later than July 4, 1946, and sooner than that when conditions will warrant it, which I am sure will be before that ultimate date.

"We talked over how we could best accomplish a successful independence."

President Roosevelt told President Osmena of the Philippines shortly before his death that he foresaw the possibility of full independence by fall.

TO NAME CARRIER 'F. D. ROOSEVELT'

WASHINGTON, April 25—(AP) A giant aircraf' carrier to be launched at the New York Navy yard Sunday has been re-named the "Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Congressional sources said Mrs Roosevelt would sponsor the 45,000 ton vessel, which is a sistership of the Midway launched last month at Newport News, Va. The navy, however, disclaimed any knowledge of this arrangement.

In an unprecedented move the navy assigned the name of the late president to the carrier as a token of honor for his long and intimate association with the naval service.

It will be the first carrier to bear the name of an individual.

The vessel originally was assigned the name of "Coral Sea" in recognition of the battle which occurred in that area in May, 1942.

This was the battle that effectively checked the Japanese in their southward drive and marked the end of the period during which the United States navy was totally on the defensive.

Senators Would Promote Prisoners Of Japanese

Washington, April 25 (AP)—The Senate voted today to promote enlisted men and most officers of the armed forces who were in the Pacific December 8, 1941, and now are Japanese prisoners. The bill goes to the House.

Advancement by a grade in rank would be given dating back to December 8, 1942, with an additional grade for every succeeding year.

The Army and Navy had opposed the measure by Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) on the ground that promotions should be based on individual merit. Only officers below the grade of colonel in the Army, or corresponding grade in other services, would be affected.

Snyder Appointment Confirmed By Senate

Washington, April 25 (AP)—John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, was confirmed by the Senate today as Federal loan administrator.

His nomination was the first major appointment sent up by President Truman. The Senate acted quickly, by a voice vote and without debate.

Lockhart Censorship Post Given To Koop

Washington, April 25 (AP)—Theodore F. Koop today was appointed assistant director of censorship in charge of the press division, effective May 1. He succeeds Jack H. Lockhart, who is returning to active newspaper work.

Lockhart, who was managing editor of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* when he joined censorship more than three years ago, will be directly associated with John H. Sorrells, executive editor of the Schipps-Howard newspapers, with headquarters in New York.

Koop served with the Associated Press in various parts of the country and with the *National Geographic Magazine*.

He joined censorship three weeks after Pearl Harbor, and had served since then as special assistant to the director, in charge of administrative, liaison and other activities. He was in uniform until recently as a Naval Reserve officer.

Navy Honors Adm. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—Vice-Admiral William W. Smith received a letter of commendation for his services as director of the Naval Transportation Service between Jan. 10, 1943, and Feb. 17, 1945, the Navy Announced today. A native of Newark, N. J., Admiral Smith now makes his home in Springfield, N. J.

Aid On Refinery Given To British

Washington, April 25 (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War said that it is extending assistance to British interests in the construction of a 100-octane refinery on Curacao Island, off of Venezuela. The unit is being built for the Dutch Royal Shell plant at a cost of $6,700,000 as a part of the overall program to meet military demands for aviation gasoline.

United States co-operation consists of acceptance of orders for approximately $1,650,000 of materials to be fabricated in this country. British companies pay cash for equipment for these refinery expansion projects, PAW said.

All refinery facilities in the Caribbean area have been pooled for use by the United Nations.

PATTON CONFIRMED AS 4 STAR GENERAL

WASHINGTON, April 26—(AP) Lt. Gens. George S. Patton, Jr., Third Army commander, and Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the First Army in Germany, were confirmed as four-star generals by the Senate today.

The Senate also confirmed the promotions of nine others to the rank of lieutenant general. They are: Joseph L. Collins, Oscar W. Griswold, Lucius D. Clay, Geofrey Keyes, Edmund B. Gregory, Walton H. Walker, Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Wade Hampton Haislip and Eugene Reybold.

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PUBLIC WILL SEE HORROR CAMP FILMS

WASHINGTON, April, 25—(AP) The American public will soon see on the screens of their movie theaters the horrors of German concentration camps.

Army signal corps pictures of the victims of German atrocities—living and dead—at the Nordhausen, Ordruff and Arnstadt camps were released today to news reel organizations and will reach the theaters some time within a week

LA GUARDIA URGES OPA-WFA MERGER

NEW YORK, April 25—(AP) Mayor F. H. La Guardia proposed today that the OPA and the War Food Administration be merged as a step toward solving the nation's food problems.

His suggestion, made at a public hearing conducted by the House committee investigating food shortages, was applauded by consumer representatives who had testified that choice cuts of meat were plentiful at "black market" prices up to $1.20 a pound.

Besides urging the creation of one over-all agency with control of production, distribution and prices, La Guardia made these principal recommendations:

1. "Fix up retail prices in accordance with whatever formula the government may have for holding the line and preventing inflation. . . then see to it that every level of distribution receives enough mark-up to handle that food without out-of-pocket loss."

2. Require the government to pay higher prices for food, so that losses incurred on sales to the government would not have to be made up by civilian consumers. "The Army is not paying enough for meat and they know it," he said.

Regional OPA administrator Daniel P. Woolley testified that there had been a marked increase in the number of non-Federally inspected slaughterhouses, estimating that only one in 10 operating today was in business before May, 1944.

"Why would you think a person would go into a business that's losing if he intended to keep within the law?" Anderson asked.

"I don't think he would," Woolley replied. "He must be selling at over-ceiling prices."

Mrs. R. Shuns Big House

New York, April 25 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will never live again in the "big house" of the Hyde Park estate, where the President was born.

Her secretary, Malvina Thompson, said Mrs. Roosevelt would remain in a cottage on the Roosevelt estate.

There she will be assured of privacy when persons come to pay homage at her husband's grave. The "big house" and 33 acres of adjacent land, including the burial site, eventually will become a national shrine.

Actor of Nazi Roles Killed

BROOKFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP)—Erford Gage, young film actor, who frequently portrayed Nazis for the stage, died in action on Luzon on March 17, his mother was informed today. He was 32 and a staff sergeant. He appeared in Broadway plays for several seasons before joining the RKO studios in Hollywood three years ago. Survivors include his widow, Nell King, at the Paramount studios in Hollywood.

Mrs. Bergdoll a Citizen

PHILADELPHIOA, April 25 (AP).—German-born Mrs. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wife of the World War's most publicized draft dodger, received American citizenship today by United States District Judge George A. Welsh. Unequivocally disavowing any sympathy with or belief in Hitler's Nazism, the thirty-eight-year-old mother of Bergdoll's seven children later told reporters: "Publicity means nothing to me; becoming a citizen of the United States is the most important thing in my life."

M-36 'Sluggers' Favored By 10 To 1 In Combat

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., April 25 (AP)—Reports from battlefronts show that when M-36 "sluggers" of the 703d Tank Destroyer Division go into action against German *Panzer* tanks, the enemy has only one chance in ten to win.

Col. George G. Eddy, director of the ordnance research and development center at Aberdeen Proving Ground, reported today that through almost steady fighting from Normandy beachheads to Duren, Germany, the 703d Battalion, 3d Armored Division, 3d Army, had destroyed ten enemy tanks for each M-36 tank-destroyer loss.

SEEK SETTLEMENT OF PLANT STRIKE

DETROIT, April 25. — (AP) As strikes kept 24,000 war workers idle here today, the Regional War Labor board sought again to settle a dispute over employe firings at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel company.

The board called a show cause hearing for tomorrow morning in the strike of 5,500 Kelsey-Hayes workers who quit their jobs Tuesday a second time over discharges. The previous strike had lasted nine days.

Dismissal of 13 men charged by the company with ejecting two foreman led to the second walkout. The company claimed that in this instance it had observed provisions of its contract with the United Automobile Workers (CIO) by notifying the union of its intentions.

In the earlier strike the board had ordered reinstatement of six men dismissed on a similar charge. The board said the contract was not followed. The 13 subsequently dismissed included the original six men.

A union spokesman admitted the contract had been respected in the second discharges but said the company was trying to "provoke a strike."

Fifteen thousand were idle at the Packard Motor Car company because of a strike of inspectors over the number of aircraft engines to be inspected by each shift and 3,500 were laid off at General Motors' Cadillac division because of parts complications in the Kelsey-Hayes strike. Members of the UAW-CIO here also were involved.

NEW 10-IN-1 RATION

Package Contains Supplies for 10 Men for 10 Battle Days

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Battle rations with a different menu for every meal for three days are possible under the Army's new "10-in-1" variant of the standard "B" ration, the Chicago Quartermaster Depot stated today.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Barzynski, Depot Commander, explained that the 10-in-1 ration contained food and supplies for ten men for one day and was sub-packaged for five men for two days.

The purpose is to give the combat soldier all the elements of the standard B, or overseas, ration.

Each package also contains cigarettes, matches, can openers, salt, toilet paper, soap, and paper towels for each of the ten men. The package weighs 45 pounds.

F. D. R. License-Tag Application To Be Kept

Atlanta, April 25 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt's application for a 1945 license tag for the specially built automobile he used at Warm Springs will be placed in the State archives.

In the application, received several weeks ago, the late President listed his occupation as "Executive." He paid $1.50 for the tag, asked no special number and was issued No. A-12610.

B-29 Flight Engineers Raised to Higher Status

Course of Training Now Leads to Officer's Commission

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 25 (AP).—Flight engineers of the B-29s which are pounding Tokyo and other Japanese arsenal cities to bits are being raised to a new status.

Their course of training has been lengthened and placed on a par with the courses for pilots, bombardiers and navigators and for the first time leads to a commission as second lieutenant or appointment as flight officer, it was announced today by the Army Air Forces training command headquarters here.

The flight engineer is the man who, from his separate "office" or control station in the B-29, "engineers" the Superfortress to its destination and back. His controls operate the plane's four huge engines, and it is his function to determine how to get the maximum range and performance out of the ship under varying conditions.

"On his computations, his handling of the engines and his foresight may depend the success of the mission," said the A. A. F. announcement.

It was announced that under the new program the opportunity for B-29 flight engineer training is open to all enlisted personnel assigned to duty with the A. A. F., provided they meet the entrance requirements, but that men who have served in combat areas will be given priority of selection and assignment if they have volunteered for another tour of overseas duty.

Ford Plant, UAW At Odds Over War Vets

Detroit, April 25 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company and union officials were at odds today as to the cause of a demonstration yesterday by a small group of Ford employés who are veterans of World War II.

After they had been laid off with others at the company's Lincoln plant, three of the veterans paraded in front of the plant with placards reading: "Good enough to fight—not good enough to work"; "What did we come back to"? and "Unfair to veterans—what did we fight for?" Five other workers, all veterans, later joined in the demonstration.

Agreement Reached

An agreement was reached a short time afterward under which the three could go back to their jobs today.

Victor G. Reuther, assistant director of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) war-policy committee, said the demonstration would have been avoided if the company had adopted the union's "model-contract clause," but the company contended the clause provides no protection for veterans who had never worked in a plant before they entered the armed forces.

Model Contract Clause

A Ford statement said the demonstration was an example of what may happen on a larger scale "if the UAW-CIO doesn't face realistically the problem of the returning veteran and his right to a job in the country he fought for."

The "model contract clause" provides that a veteran who never worked in a plant before he entered service may not be credited with his armed-forces seniority until after he obtains a job.

Layoff Held Unnecessary

Reuther argued further that the veterans' layoff was "completely unnecessary" under existing contract provisions.

There still are employed at the Lincoln plant non-veteran probationary employés, he said, who have not worked at the plant for the required six-months probationary period.

World Labor Leaders Open California Meeting

Hillman and Murray Are There, A. F. L. Not Represented

OAKLAND, Calif., April 25 (AP).—World labor leaders began their counterpart to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference here today, starting an hour after the arrival of Sidney Hillman, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader.

Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., was on hand, but there were no representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Russian, British, other European and Latin-American spokesmen went into the conference.

Mr. Hillman responded "no comment" when asked about the failure of the A. F. of L. to show up. He said the principal work would be organization of a world labor congress, which would deal with international labor problems and with "full employment" objectives, along with improvement of workers standards over the world.

The Oakland meeting, besides drawing tentative plans for the world labor congress to be finally set up at another conference in Paris next September, will stand ready to counsel the San Francisco united nations conference on labor and social problems.

NAVY SEIZES REPAIR YARD

Jurisdictional Dispute In San Francisco Brings Action

San Francisco, April 25 (AP)—The Navy today seized the plants of the United Engineering Company, Ltd., because of a union jurisdictional dispute which tied up repair work on ships needed in the war effort.

President Truman issued the order which was carried out by Commander H. K. Clark, of Washington.

Clark immediately ordered 191 striking machinists to return to work Thursday morning or be "subject to all proper and legal sanctions and measures available."

These included cancellation of any occupational draft deferment and immediate induction, refusal of work referral cards and statements of availability, and cancellation of supplementary gasoline rations.

Property Actually Involved

The property actually involved was the main office of the engineering company, a machine shop, a boiler shop, Pier 20 and other facilities which the company used in the repair of ships.

Last February two AFL unions—the International Association of Machinists, Local 68, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Local 6, became involved in a dispute over engine-room rigging at the San Francisco properties. This resulted in a strike by outside machinists in the yard which subsequently spread to the shop machinists.

WLB Orders Cited

The presidential order said the strike and threatened strikes arose from the failure of Local 68 to comply with War Labor Board orders of March 23 and March 28. It added that the war effort "will be unduly impeded or delayed" by such interruptions.

Officials said four ships—two War Shipping Administration vessels, an army troop transport and an army cargo vessel—were in an incompleted state at the property because of lack of machinists.

The Navy reported it has had to divert to other yards vessels which normally would have been assigned to the San Francisco property of the United Engineering Company.

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ADD LONDON RUSS AVN WHEELER SWEPT BY

REPORTS FROM THE BLAZING CITY REFLECTED THE CONFUSION. ONE CORRESPONDENT, CALLING THE BATTLE "PECULIAR," SAID IT WAS "DIFFICULT TO DEFINE."

"THE GERMANS," HE WROTE, "HAVE ERECTED MANY HIDDEN FIREPOINTS IN THE CITY. ON STREET CORNERS WE MEET BLASTS FROM CONCRETE AND IRON PILLBOXES. THE ENEMY OFTEN HIDES. OUR INFANTRY GOES BY. THEN THEY FIRE ON OUR TANKS AND ANOTHER BATTLE BREAKS OUT."

BUT A TASS CORRESPONDENT WROTE: "THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE PRESENT WAR REACHES ITS CLIMAX." HE SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD FORTIFIED THE CITY WELL, ERECTING MANY CAMOUFLAGED FIRE PITS. ENEMY MACHINEGUNS "FIRE FROM BEHIND RUINED HOUSES, THROUGH EMBRASURES CHISELLED OUT OF THICK WALLS, AND FROM IRON AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES AT THE CROSSINGS OF MAIN STREETS," HE WROTE.

LONDON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN BY WHELER

XXX HE WROTE.

"EVERY FOOT OF GROUND IS BEING CONTESTED," SAID THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

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THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT DUE SOUTH OF THE BERLIN FRONT, THE GOERLITZ-KAMENZ-BAUTZEN AREA NORTHEAST OF DRESDEN FLAMED WITH A NAZI COUNTERATTACK WHICH "MADE GOOD PROGRESS" AGAINST THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF KONEV'S ARMY SWARMING WESTWARD TO THE ELBE. THE GERMANS CLAIMED THE RECAPTURE OF WEISSENBERG, 39 MILES NORTHEAST OF DRESDEN.

ALONG THE LOWER ODER RIVER, THE GERMANS SAID, SOVIET FORCES LAUNCHED A STRONG ASSAULT FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD NORTH OF GARTZ, THRUSTING TO THE AREA WEST OF TANTOW, 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STETTIN. REPEATED ATTACKS FARTHER NORTH NEAR THE BIG BALTIC NAVAL BASE WERE SMASHED BY ARTILLERY AND TROOPS, THE GERMANS REPORTED.

BUT THE SPECTACULAR BATTLE FOR BERLIN HELD THE SPOTLIGHT IN MOSCOW REPORTS. THESE TOLD OF GERMANS TRANSFERRING MEN FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY THROUGH THE SUBWAY NETWORKS--MEN WHO CRAWLED FROM STATION ENTRANCES DRAGGING THEIR HEAVY WEAPONS WITH THEM.

"WE HAD TO WIPE THEM OUT OR DRIVE THEM BACK INTO THE TUNNELS," SAID ONE DISPATCH. "OTHERWISE THEY WOULD HAVE SPREAD OVER MANY BLOCKS, SERIOUSLY THREATENING OUR COMMUNICATIONS."

LONDON SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN BY WHEELER

XXX OUR COMMUNICATIONS."

IN ONE SUCH BATTLE, RUSSIAN TROOPS CRAWLED ALONG WIDE STREETS ARMED WITH BIG, MOBILE GUNS WHICH THEY ROLLED INTO POSITION. OTHER SQUADS DASHED THROUGH SIDE STREETS TO GET THE GERMANS UNDER CROSS FIRE.

"THE NAZIS TRIED TO ANSWER THIS FIRE," A REPORT FROM BERLIN SAID, "BUT IT DID NOT WORK, FOR BY NOW OUR MORTARS WERE SHELLING THEM. WE SHOT MORTARS, MINES AND SMOKE BOMBS WHICH BLINDED THEM. UNDER COVER OF SMOKE, OUR INFANTRY CHARGED WITH BAYONETS."

THE BATTLE RAGED FOR AN HOUR. PERSISTENTLY THE NAZIS ROLLED UP MORE TANKS AND ARMORED CARS AND FRESH AMMUNITION THROUGH THE SUBWAY TUNNELS. OFTEN THE RUSSIANS WOULD CHARGE DOWN THE STEPS OF A SUBWAY STATION AND FIRE MINES, TO HALT THE FANATICAL GERMAN EFFORTS. IN SOME CASES ARTILLERY WAS PULLED INTO THE ENTRANCES OF TUNNELS AND BLASTED AWAY AT THE ENEMY IN A FANTASTICALLY DEAFENING BATTLE.

BUT THE RUSSIANS ALL THE WHILE WERE HACKING METHODICALLY CLOSER TO BERLIN'S HEARTBEAT--UNTEN DEN LINDEN, THE WILHELMSTRASSE AND THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

"MEN AND OFFICERS OF ENTIRE RUSSIAN UNITS REFUSED TO REST INSIDE BERLIN," SAID A FRONT DISPATCH TO RED STAR. "XXX MEN WHO HAVE FOUGHT FOR SEVEN DAYS AND SEVEN NIGHTS WITHOUT REST WERE ORDERED TO RELAX. THEY WERE IN ONE OF THE FIRST UNITS TO ENTER BERLIN AND HAD CAPTURED SEVERAL IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL OBJECTIVES. 'NOBODY IS TIRED,' SHOUTED THE OFFICERS AND MEN."

ONE BATTLE RAGED ACROSS A CANAL, WITH RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SCRAMBLING PRECARIOUSLY ACROSS, PULLING ONE ANOTHER UP ITS STEEP SIDES. IT ROARED INTO ORCHARDS, THROUGH NEAT VEGETABLE GARDENS, FROM ONE HOUSE TO ANOTHER. STUNNED, SHOCK-DULLED GERMAN CIVILIANS STOOD AND STARED GLUMLY AT THE MIGHTY PROCESSION OF SOVIET POWER SWEEPING BY THEM.

CORRESPONDENTS NOTED FRESHLY PAINTED SIGNS BEARING THE LAST-STAND APPEAL OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS--"ALL GERMANS WILL DEFEND BERLIN WITH THEIR BODIES. LET US HALT THE REDS AT THE GATES TO BERLIN," BUT THE AVALANCHE OF RED ARMS SWEPT BY UNCHECKED.

DESPITE THE BITTER RESISTANCE, THERE WERE CONTINUING SIGNS OF DEMORALIZATION, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID. WHITE FLAGS BECAME MORE NUMEROUS WITH THE SOVIET ADVANCE. MANY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BUT NAZI OFFICERS IN MANY CASES WERE HOLDING THEIR MEN IN LINE BY SHOOTING THOSE WHO SUGGESTED ABANDONING THE SUICIDAL STRUGGLE. GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER AND FOOD WERE GIVING OUT. HEAVY SHELLS RIPPED INTO MAINS AND SENT GEYSERS SHOOTING INTO THE AIR. A PRINCIPAL GAS WORKS WAS CAPTURED AND ANOTHER SUB-STATION WAS IN SOVIET HANDS. SHELLS DAMAGED AN ELECTRIC SUB-STATION AND BOOSTER STATIONS. MANY WIRES WERE DOWN. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WERE BOGGING DOWN.

A MOTLEY ARMY OPPOSED THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. THERE WERE ALL TYPES AND KINDS OF SOLDIERS--STUDENTS, POLICEMEN, ARMED CLERKS FROM NAZI MINISTRIES, AND EVEN LETTER CARRIERS.

BERLIN WAS DESCRIBED AS SCARCELY RECOGNIZABLE, FROM ITS TERRIBLE BEATING. "THOSE WHO REMEMBER BERLIN FROM BEFORE THE WAR," SAID ONE DISPATCH, "WOULD SCARCELY RECOGNIZE THIS CITY AFTER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD BEEN WORKING OVER IT. VERY LITTLE HAS REMAINED OF UNTER DEN LINDEN, OF KURFUERSTENDAMM, ALEXANDER PLATZ AND OTHER CENTRAL STREETS."

ONE REPORT SAID THE BRANDENBURG GATE HAD BEEN BRICKED UP, SO THAT "THE RUSSIAN TRIUMPHANT MARCH INTO THE CAPITAL COULD NOT GO THROUGH."

GH407PEW

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A15 ADD LONDON AERIAL (CHAMBERLAIN) VALLEY

THE AMERICAN HEAVIES POUNDED FREIGHT YARDS AT HALLEIN, 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERCHTESGADEN; SALZBURG, 10 MILES NORTH; AND TRAUNSTEIN, 23 MILES NORTHWEST.

THE ATTACK ON SALZBURG WAS REGARDED AS ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT, SINCE STOCKHOLM REPORTS SEVERAL DAYS AGO SAID THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN MOVED TO THAT CITY.

"THE ROADS TO SALZBURG WERE LINED WITH TANKS," SAID SGT. JAMES LEIGH, 25 EAST STATE ST., ITHACA, N.Y., AN ENGINEER ON A LIBERATOR.

THE SOME 500 FIGHTERS ACCOMPANYING THE BOMBERS BROKE OFF ESCORT DUTY DURING THE BOMBING TO ENJOY A FREE-FOR-ALL STRAFING OF THE AREA. THEY HAD LITTLE COMPUNCTION IN SHOWERING THEIR 50-CALIBER SLUGS, FOR THE GERMANS THEMSELVES LONG AGO SAID THE CIVILIAN POPULACE AROUND BERCHTESGADEN HAD BEEN REMOVED AND THE FUEHRER'S PERSONAL GUARDS BILLETED IN THE LITTLE COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS.

MEANWHILE 300 EIGHTH AIR FORCE FORTRESSES, SHIELDED BY MUSTANGS, SPREAD NEARLY 1,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE GREAT SKODA WORKS AND A NEARBY AIRFIELD WHERE HOARDED PLANES WERE STATIONED FOR PROTECTION OF THE FACTORY.

IT WAS A "DREAM TARGET," FOR THE GREAT PILSEN FACTORY, LAST

30.24-25145

BIG ARMAMENT PRODUCER LEFT IN GERMAN HANDS SINCE THE KRUPP WORKS WERE KNOCKED OUT, COVERS 320 ACRES.

AN HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE THE BOMBERS ARRIVED, GEN. EISENHOWER, IN AN UNPRECEDENTED MESSAGE, BROADCAST TO SKODA SLAVE WORKERS A WARNING TO GET OUT OF THE PLANT AS "A STRONG FORCE OF BOMBERS IS EN ROUTE."

THIS EPIC ATTEMPT TO SAVE LIVES WAS MADE ALTHOUGH IT GAVE THE GERMANS AMPLE TIME TO PREPARE THEIR DEFENSES. IN THE FACE OF THIS, THE ATTACK RATES AS ONE OF THE BOLDEST OF THE WAR. THE GERMANS WERE WELL SET.

"THE FLAK WAS IMMENSE," SAID MAJ. CHARLES BORDNER, 944 TARLETON AVE., STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS, SQUADRON COMMANDER. "WE WERE IN IT FOR 20 MINUTES WHILE CIRCLING THREE TIMES TRYING TO PICK UP OUR AIMING POINT. BUT WE LEFT THE WORKS ENVELOPED IN SMOKE BOILING UP OVER A FIVE MILE AREA AND GUSHING 12 TO 15 MILES IN THE SKY.

MAJ. JAMES CHENEY, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., A FORTRESS NAVIGATOR, SAID "THERE WERE SEVERAL BIG EXPLOSIONS--ONE A QUARTER-MILE WIDE."

IT WAS THE FIRST ATTACK ON SKODA SINCE FEB. 9, 1944, WHEN RAF HEAVIES FROM ITALY HIT IT.

ALTHOUGH FLAK WAS HEAVY, THE FIGHTER COVER WAS SO EFFECTIVE NO ENEMY INTERCEPTORS GOT THROUGH. ONE JET-PROPELLED ENEMY FIGHTER WAS DOWNED.

DURING THE AFTERNOON THE RAF DISPATCHED ANOTHER FORCE OF HEAVY BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES, AGAINST COASTAL GUNS AND FORTIFIED POSITIONS ON THE FRISIAN ISLAND OF WANGEROOGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WESER.

HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ITALY ATTACKED THE AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF LINZ, ONLY 61 MILES FROM THE RED ARMIES WEST OF VIENNA, WHILE THUNDERBOLTS RANGED OVER NORTHERN ITALY BOMBING AND STRAFING FLEEING ENEMY VEHICLES. MEDIUM BOMBERS HACKED AT THE BRENNER PASS ROUTE AS FAR NORTH AS STEINACH, AUSTRIA.

GH515PEW

LONDON, APRIL [illegible] (AP)-MORE THAN 1,400 NONGERMAN REFUGEES CROSSED THE SWISS FRONTIER YESTERDAY AND THE STREAM OF FUGITIVES FROM GERMANY IS CONTINUING WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, THE BERN RADIO SAID TODAY.

JP715AEW

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-SCOTSMEN STAND IN PERIL OF LOSING THEIR KILTS--AND THEIR LEADERS PLAN A PROTEST.

THE DEMAND ABROAD FOR THE COLORFUL PLAID CLOTH, PARTICULARLY BY WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES HAS CAUSED A SHORTAGE.

THUS SCOTSMEN, WHO LOVE TO PARADE IN KILTS, ARE BEING COMPELLED TO WEAR PANTS. HARD HIT, TOO, ARE SCOTCH CHILDREN WHO WEAR PLAID KILTS AS A FORM OF NATIONAL DRESS.

SCOTTISH LEADERS PLANNED TO ASK BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT HUGH DALTON IF HE IS AWARE THAT NEARLY ALL TARTAN MATERIAL IN STOCK IS BEING RESERVED FOR EXPORT.

M619AEW

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LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE WHOLE HAS BEEN "VERY FAIR" TO THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT, BRENDEN BRACKEN, BRITISH MINISTER OF INFORMATION, TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

"IT MUST BE REMEMBERED," HE EXPLAINED, "THAT THE AMERICAN PAPERS PRIMARILY REPORT THE DOINGS OF AMERICAN TROOPS JUST AS OUR NEWSPAPERS REPORT THE DOINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS."

THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES, HE SAID, HAS "AN EFFECTIVE RECORD OF REBUTTING ANTI BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES AND THERE IS PLENTY OF EVIDENCE OF LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTING COMPANIES COMBATTING SUCH PROPAGANDA."

BRACKEN'S REPLY WAS MADE TO A REMARK BY LADY ASTOR, AMERICAN-BORN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, THAT THE DANGER LAY "NOT IN WHAT THEY SAY AGAINST ENGLAND, BUT IN WHAT THEY DO NOT SAY ABOUT OUR WAR EFFORT."

QQ1035AEW

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-SAMUEL SILVERMAN, LABORITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE "BRITISH GOVERNMENT DELIBERATELY KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS" FOR SIX YEARS BEFORE THE WAR, IN HOPES OF APPEASING THE GERMANS.

ADDRESSING THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, SILVERMAN SAID "THERE IS GREATER BLAME ON THOSE WHO KNEW THE FACTS, WHO COULD HAVE PROTESTED IN SAFETY AND DID NOT, THAN ON THOSE (IN GERMANY) WHO COULD ONLY PROTEST AT THE RISK OF SHARING THE SAME FATE."

HJ1007PEW

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LONDON, APRIL 25-(1-0)-REPRESENTATIVES HENRY JACKSON (D-WASH), GORDON CANFIELD, (R-N.J.), EUGENE WORLEY (D-TEX), EARL WILSON (R-IND) AND FRANCIS E.WALTER (D-PA) HAVE ARRIVED IN LONDON, BRINGING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF U.S.CONGRESSMEN NOW IN BRITAIN TO EIGHT.

(MAKE DATELINE LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-X X X ETC

JJ1029AEW

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-WARRANT OFFICE LEE SOPER OF NAPA, CALIF., SERVING IN THE CANADIAN RAF, ESCAPED FROM A MARCHING PRISONER OF WAR COLUMN RECENTLY. HE HID IN A HAYSTACK AND AFTER TWO DAYS WALKED INTO THE ARMS OF HIS LIBERATING COUSIN PVT.DON LITZ, OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, ALSO FROM NAPA.

SOPER WAS MARCHED 500 MILES AS THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO ESCAPE THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE BEFORE HE WAS ABLE TO ESCAPE. A GERMAN FARMER KNEW HE WAS HIDING AND ONCE WARNED HIM BACK INTO THE HAYSTACK WHEN SOPER HAD THOUGHT A PASSING GERMAN TANK COLUMN WAS AN ALLIED FORCE.

THE FIRST SOPER KNEW OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS WAS WHEN HE HEARD A VOICE ORDERING HIM FROM THE HAYSTACK.

AS HE TALKED WITH ONE SOLDIER A JEEP DROVE UP. SOPER SAID HE "NEARLY FELL OVER" WHEN HE DISCOVERED THE JEEP CONTAINED HIS COUSIN DON FROM NAPA.

SOPER HAD BEEN A PRISONER SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1942 WHEN HE PARACHUTED FROM THE BOMBER IN WHICH HE WAS FLYING AFTER IT HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY ENEMY ACTION.

JJ1109AEW

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE DA[illegible]L SAID TODAY "I[illegible]NDERSTOOD THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE REQUESTED THAT THE FORMAL THREE-POWER ANNOUNCEMENT OF A JOINING OF FORCES (WITH THE AMERICANS) NOT BE MADE UNTIL THE OCCUPATION OF BERLIN IS COMPLETED."

REPORTS REACHING LONDON SUGGEST A JUNCTURE OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ADVANCE UNITS MAY ALREADY HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT A NUMBER OF POINTS ALONG THE ELBE RIVER LINE BETWEEN DESSAU AND DRESDEN, THE MAIL ADDED.

M453AEW

APR 26 1945

LONDON, APRIL 25-(AP)-- MOTION PICTURES OF THE HORRORS OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS NOW ARE BEING MADE FOR EXHIBITION THROUGHOUT GERMANY AND POSSIBLE IN ALLIED COUNTRIES, MINISTER OF INFORMATION BRENDAN BRACKEN TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

BRACKEN SAID HE HOPED THE FILMS WOULD "GET THE WIDEST POSSIBLE CIRCULATION." WHILE HE DID NOT SAY SO DIRECTLY, IT WAS PRESUME THEY COULD BE OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES IF THEY WERE WANTED HERE.

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ALB/ 4TH 1552 APR 1055AEW

LONDON, April 25--(AP)--Prime Minister Winston Churchill repli with a terse written "No Sir" today when asked in commons if Britain's 1940 offer of complete union with France "still represents the policy of his majesty's government."

The question was asked by David Owen, liberal.

The offer of partnership was made June 16, 1940 when France was going down before the Nazi invasion and it looked as if Britain was next on the German timetable. A few hours after the offer was made, France capitulated. Since then, the country has been liberated and taken its place as an independent member of the United Nations.

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ADD PARIS (UP (EDNSON) XWAR

IN THE SOUTH TANKS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY POURED ACROSS SEVEN DANUBE RIVER BRIDGES AND FANNED OUT ALONG THE ILLER CANAL 70 MILES WEST OF MUNICH. THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION DROVE 15 MILES SOUTH OF NEWLY-CAPTURED ULM ALONG THE CANAL'S WEST BANK AND CAPTURED OBERBALZHEIM, 67 MILES FROM MUNICH AND 97 MILES FROM THE BRENNER PASS.

PATCH'S 42ND AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS CLOSED ON AUGSBURG, A CITY OF 185,000, ADVANCING UP TO 10 MILES ON A 25-MILE FRONT. THE 103RD INFANTRY PUSHED 10 MILES SOUTH FROM ITS LAST REPORTED POSITION, TAKING HULBEN AND MUNSINGEN. THE SEVENTH ARMY TOOK 9,557 PRISONERS TUESDAY AND, WITH THE FRENCH, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CUT OFF AND POCKETED ANOTHER 30,000 NAZIS NORTH OF THE DANUBE.

THE GERMANS MADE A DESPERATE EFFORT TO KNOCK OUT THE AMERICAN-HELD BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE AT DILLINGEN BY AIR ATTACK AND LOST 10 PLANES TO GROUND FIRE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE STRUCTURE.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY FORCES WHO HELPED PATCH'S TROOPS CAPTURE ULM ALSO DROVE SOUTHWARD AND WERE DRAWN UP ALONG THE ILLER ON A WIDE FRONT TO A POINT AT LEAST 20 MILES FROM ULM. OTHER FRENCH TROOPS REACHED THE SWISS BORDER NEAR BASLE AFTER CAPTURING LEURACH.

GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES, TOLD HIS MEN IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY THAT "YOU HAVE WRITTEN ON YOUR FLAGS AND STANDARDS TWO NAMES FULL OF FRENCH GLORY AND VICTORIES: THE RHINE AND THE DANUBE. XXX YOU HAVE RECOVERED THE TRADITION OF FRENCH GREATNESS."

A12

WHILE THE STREAKING 11TH ARMORED DIVISION RIPPED OFF THE MOST SPECTACULAR GAINS FOR THE THIRD ARMY, OTHERS OF PATTON'S POWERFUL FORCES SUSTAINED THEIR STEADY PROGRESS TOWARD HITLER'S REDOUBT. RESISTANCE WAS GENERALLY LIGHT.

PATTON'S 69TH INFANTRY ADVANCED TWO TO SIX MILES SOUTHEAST AND CLOSED UP TO THE DANUBE ON A 10-MILE FRONT FROM A POINT TWO MILES WEST OF REGENSBURG TO KELHEIM, 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THAT CITY.

IN A NINE-MILE PUSH SOUTHEAST THE 71ST INFANTRY REACHED THE VICINITY OF LANBERTSNEUKIRCHEN, 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG. OTHER DOUGHBOYS OF THE SAME DIVISION ADVANCED FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST AND ENTERED WENZENBACH, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG.

AT THE EXTREME NORTHERN END OF THE THIRD ARMY'S BATTLE FRONT, UNIDENTIFIED INFANTRY DROVE SEVEN MILES EAST TO A POINT ONLY A MILE AND A HALF SOUTHEAST OF CHEB IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE 90TH INFANTRY CLEARED ESLARN, 39 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE GREAT CZECH MUNITIONS CENTER OF PILSEN, THEN DROVE 12 MILES SOUTHEAST TO THE AREA JUST NORTHWEST OF SCHONTHAL, 31 MILES NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT CAPTURED 39,039 PRISONERS MONDAY, BRINGING THE TOTAL SINCE THE INVASION OF NORMANDY TO 2,364,586.

GH448PEW

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30.24-25147

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 25-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD CLEARED THE ENTIRE NORTH HOLLAND COAST LINE AS FAR EAST AS THE MOUTH OF THE EMS ESTUARY.

M512AEW

SHAEF, PARIS--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE X X X EMS ESTUARY.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ALLIED FORCES SOUTH OF NUERNBERG HAD PUSHED WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF THE DANUBE AND WERE WITHIN 13 MILES OF UNITS SPEARING DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD.

"THE 500 SQUARE MILE POCKET SOUTH OF STUTTGART IS BEING STEADILY REDUCED," SHAEF SAID.

APR 26 1945

M524AEW

PARIS, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE CIVILIAN EQUIVALENT OF ALMOST 14 COMBAT DIVISIONS ARE NOW EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. ARMY IN REAR ECHELON INSTALLATIONS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, LUXEMBOURG AND GERMANY.

AT THE END OF MARCH THERE WERE 201,018 CIVILIANS INCLUDING SEVERAL THOUSA DISPLACED PERSONS SUCH AS POLES AND RUSSIANS, WORKING IN ARMY OFFICE MESS HALLS, DEPOTS, PORTS, AIR BASES, HOSPITALS AND CLUBS. THE MORE

PARIS, APRIL 25-(AP)-MARSHAL PETAIN CROSSED THE SWISS-FRENCH FRONTIER NEAR GENEVA THIS MORNING AND IS PROCEEDING TO PARIS, THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

JP823AEW

ADD USIS RED JUNCTURE (BOYLE) XXX FRONT

DURING THE DAY, RUSSIAN SPEAKING STAFF SGT. ALEXANDER J. BALTER, 37, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO YESTERDAY MADE THE FIRST DIRECT RADIO CONTACT WITH THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS, WAS ABLE TO REACH THEM TWICE AGAIN.

"THERE WASN'T MUCH ACTIVITY TODAY," HE TOLD MAJOR JDANOV WHO, IN ADDITION TO HIS MILITARY ROLE, IS ALSO A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY.

"WE RECEIVED GREETINGS AT 6:50 A.M. AND AGAIN AT 8:20 A.M.--THEN THE GERMANS CAME IN WITH PROPAGANDA SONGS AND CURSES. THEY CALLED THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS 'ENEMIES OF CIVILIZATION' AND SCREAMED THAT WE WERE TRYING TO MAKE INNOCENT PEOPLE SUFFER," BALTER SAID.

ADD MULDE XXX SAID

THE RUSSIAN MAJOR WAS A DINNER GUEST OF THE ARMORED COMMAND WHICH HAS THRUST FARTHEST TO THE EAST IN THIS SECTOR.

AT THE TABLE WERE MAJOR GUSTAVE JOHNSON OF 52 CELMENT AVE., WEST ROXBURY, MASS., MAJOR ALEXANDER H.DANKIN OF TORRINGTON, CONN., MAJOR ROBERT BLOWEFFLER OF 4137 S.WENONAH AVE., BERWYN, ILL., CAPT.JAMES FINLEY OF OAK PARK, ILL., AND CAPT.WALTER C.HUDSON OF PINEBLUFF, ARK.

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ADD ROSSERN XX MULDE (WHITEHEAD)

"WHY ARE YOU SO AFRAID OF THE RUSSIANS?" MAJ.ROY JAMESON OF RANGER, TEXAS, ASKED THE COUPLE.

BOTH SHRUGGED AND THE PRINCESS REPLIED, "WE HEAR SUCH THINGS OF THE RUSSIANS. WE HEAR THEY KILL PEOPLE. WE ARE IN GREAT DANGER IF WE STAY HERE."

"DID YOU EVER HEAR OF BUCHENWALD, WHERE THE GERMANS KILLED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE?" THEY WERE ASKED.

"YES," SAID THE PRINCESS, "BUT THERE WERE ONLY GERMAN POLITICAL PRISONERS THERE, THOSE WHO WERE ENEMIES OF THE NAZIS."

GIVEN A BRIEF FILL-IN ON THE HORRORS OF THE CAMP, AND THE MALTREATMENT AND SALUGHTER OF MANY NATIONALITIES, SHE SAID, "WE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THAT; WE KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT."

BUT SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE NOT PERMITTED TO CROSS.

STAFF SGT. JOHN HOPFER OF GUTHRIE, OKLA., AND PFC. JOHN E.JOHNSON OF BONHAM, TEXAS, GUARDING THE BRIDGE ENTRY, SAID THE PANICKY GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLY TO CROSS.

"LAST NIGHT SEVERAL TRIED TO CROSS IN BOATS, BUT WE SANK THEM WITH RIFLE FIRE AND THE GERMANS HAD TO WADE BACK TO THEIR SIDE OF THE RIVER," SAID HOPFER.

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"WE WILL GIVE THEM THE SAME TREATMENT AS WE GIVE OUR OWN WOUNDED, SAID MAJ.MARTIN ISRAEL OF 325 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. ADD ROSSERN (WHITEHEAD) HOPFER

...E CIVILIANS, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE ACCEPTED, AS THEY WOULD CONSTITUTE TOO GREAT A BURDEN.

THE ELBE RIVER. ADD ROSSERN XX BJURLEY

LT.BOB F.WEAVER OF YAKIMA, WASH., LED A PATROL DEEP INTO THE CORRIDOR BETWEEN THE MULDE AND ELBE THIS AFTERNOON BUT WAS UNABLE TO CONTACT THE RUSSIANS. HE REPORTED THAT ALL EVIDENCE INDICATED GERMAN TROOPS HAD DISPERSED IN FEAR OF BEING TRAPPED.

ALL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ALL LAST NIGHT AND ALL DAY TODAY GERMAN CIVILIANS, VOLKSSTURMERS AND SOLDIERS STREAMED INTO THIS VILLAGE, BEGGING TO BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE MULDE AND PASS THROUGH THE AMERICAN LINES, BUT DOUGHBOY GUARDS PREVENTED THE CIVILIANS FROM DOING SO.

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BY CHARLES F.KILEY
STARS AND STRIPES REPORTER REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FORWARD COMMAND POST, APRIL 25--A TEN-MAN CONGRESSIONAL PARTY, FLOWN FROM WASHINGTON TO ACCEPT GEN.EISENHOWER'S INVITATION TO SEE FIRST-HAND EVIDENCE OF NAZI ATROCITIES IN GERMANY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, ARRIVED TODAY AT THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S FORWARD HEADQUARTERS AFTER MAKING ITS FIRST VISIT YESTERDAY TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN BUCHENWALD.

THE PARTY, ORGANIZED ONLY LAST FRIDAY IN THE CAPITAL, INCLUDED FOUR SENATORS AND SIX MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN PARIS THE GROUP WAS FLOWN TO GERMANY WHERE THEY INSPECTED THE BUCHENWALD CAMP. LAST NIGHT THE CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS WERE GUESTS OF GENERAL OMAR N.BRADLEY AT HIS 12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS.

IN CONFERENCE WITH GEN.EISENHOWER TODAY THE PARTY EXPRESSED THE HOPE OF VISITING MORE CONCENTRATION AND PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS. SEN.ALBEN W.BARKLEY, DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY LEADER FROM KENTUCKY, SAID THE GROUP WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE CAMPS IN ORDER TO GET THE BEST POSSIBLE PICTURE.

REP.DEWEY SHORT (R-MO.) SAID THAT WHAT HE SAW AT BUCHENWALD "WAS HORRIBLE" AND THAT THE RESULTS OF NAZI ATROCITIES "CERTAINLY HAVE TO BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED".

GEN.EISENHOWER INFORMED THE LEGISLATORS THEY WOULD BE GIVEN EVERY POSSIBLE FACILITY TO "SEE FOR THEMSELVES".

THE CONGRESSIONAL GROUP INCLUDED SENATORS KENNETH L.WHERRY (R-NEB.), C.WAYLAND BROOKS (R-ILL.), LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R-MASS); REPRESENTATIVES EWING THOMASON (D-TEXAS), JAMES P.RICHARDS (D-S.C.), EDOUARD V.IZAC (D.-CAL), JAMES W.MOTT (R-ORE), JOHN VORYS (R-OHIO).

SENATORS WALTER F.GEORGE (D-GA) AND ELBERT D.THOMAS (UTAH), WHO WERE SCHEDULED TO ACCOMPANY THE GROUP, WERE UNABLE TO MAKE THE TRIP.

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BEFORE ARRIVING AT GEN.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS THE LEGISLATORS WERE FLOWN OVER AACHEN, DUREN AND OTHER CITIES IN GERMANY TO SEE THE RESULTS OF ALLIED BOMBING.

"YOU SAW ONLY ONE CAMP YESTERDAY," EISENHOWER TOLD THE PARTY. "THERE ARE MANY OTHERS. YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES, I BELIEVE, EXTEND INTO A GREAT FIELD AND INFORMING THE PEOPLE AT HOME OF THINGS LIKE THESE ATROCITIES IN ONE OF THEM.

"NOTHING IS COVERED UP. WE HAVE NOTHING TO CONCEAL. THE BARBAROUS THREATMENT THESE PEOPLE RECEIVED IN THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE.

"I WANT YOU TO SEE FOR YOURSELVES AND BE THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES."

THE LEGISLATORS LATER SAID THEY FELT IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO EXTEND THEIR VISIT BY SEVERAL DAYS IN ORDER TO INSPECT U.S. INSTALLATIONS ON THE CONTINENT, AS WELL AS VISIT AND TALK WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM GERMAN P.W.CAMPS.

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TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 25-(AP)-SEN.ALBEN W.BARKLEY, BACK FROM VISITING THE INFAMOUS BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP, JOINED OTHER MEMBERS OF A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY IN EXPRESSING A DESIRE TO SEE OTHER CAMPS FOR COMPARISON.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT SAID HIS CONGRESSIONAL GROUP HAD AGREED NOT TO COMMENT PUBLICLY ON THE INSPECTION UNTIL THE RETURN TO WASHINGTON. HE ALSO EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO FLY OVER HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, IF POSSIBLE MAKING SOME STOPS, TO DETERMINE WHEREVER HE COULD THE GRAVITY OF THE FOOD SITUATION.

LI9AEW

BY HOWARD COWAN (110)

WITH THE U.S. 12TH ARMORED DIVISION SOUTH OF THE DANUBE, APRIL 25-(AP)-ARMOR OF THIS DIVISION CUT ACROSS THE SUPERHIGHWAY EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF THE DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD TODAY AND SEIZED A FIVE-MILE STRETCH OF THE FOUR-LANE ROUTE LEADING TO MUNICH, NOW BUT 45 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

FORWARD ELEMENTS WERE LESS THAN TEN MILES FROM AUGSBURG AS ADDITIONAL POWER POURED INTO THE DANUBE BRIDGEHEAD PREPARATORY TO THE ASSAULT ON HITLER'S SOUTHERN FORTRESS.

THE DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. RODERICK ALLEN, CUT THE SUPERHIGHWAY NEAR BURGAU AFTER THE BRIDGEHEAD HAD BEEN EXPANDED TO A WIDTH OF 35 MILES AND A DEPTH OF EIGHT.

RESISTANCE WAS SPOTTY, BUT IN SOME TOWNS THE GERMANS FOUGHT FANATICALLY WITH ANTI-TANK ROCKETS AND MACHINE GUNS.

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BY KENNETH L.DIXON (470)

U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONT, APRIL 25-(AP)-IT BEGINS TO LOOK AS THOUGH SOMEONE HAS GOT TO TEACH THESE GERMANS PROPER TACTICS WHEN IT COMES TO FIGHTING TEXANS.

IT IS A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE IN THE LONE STAR STATE NEVER TO AMBUSH A RANGE RIDER UNLESS YOU CAN GET HIS SIDEKICK TOO. OTHERWISE THERE'S TROUBLE.

BUT NOBODY TOLD THE GERMANS.

SO WHEN MAJ.JOHN M.AYLOR OF SAN ANTONIO WAS LEADING A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY NORTH OF HANNOVER RECENTLY DURING THE U.S. NINTH ARMY'S RACE TO THE ELBE HIS JEEP WAS AMBUSHED BY A GERMAN ANTITANK GUN.

THE FIRST BLAST IMMOBILIZED HIS MOUNT, KILLED HIS GUNNER AND WOUNDED HIS DRIVER. SMALL ARMS FIRE PUNCTURED HIS HELMET AS HE DIVED TO COVER IN A DITCH.

AYLOR AND THE WOUNDED DRIVER EVENTUALLY RAN OUT OF CARTRIDGES AND WERE CAPTURED. THE GERMANS GLOATED.

BUT WHAT THEY DID NOT KNOW WAS THAT AYLOR WAS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE 11TH CAVALRY GROUP AND THAT HIS FRIEND AND COMMANDER WAS COL.ANDREW A.FRIERSON, WHO HAILS FROM DALLAS.

NOW BACK IN TEXAS, DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO DO NOT ALWAYS SEE EYE TO EYE ON STATE AFFAIRS, BUT OVER HERE THEIR SEPARATE CITIZENS LOOK ON ONE ANOTHER AS ALLIES, SO TO SPEAK.

SO WHEN HE HEARD OF AYLOR'S PLIGHT, FRIERSON'S TEMPER FIRED AND HE SWORE HE WOULD RESCUE JOHN IF HE HAD TO CHASE THE KRAUTS CLEAR TO BERLIN--OR SO THE LEGEND GOES.

BUT THIS MUCH IS NOT LEGEND:

DURING AN ENSUING, INDEPENDENT ATTACK FRIERSON'S 11TH CAVALRY GROUP SHOVED A SPEARHEAD 20 MILES INTO GERMAN TERRITORY, TOOK 12 TOWNS AND KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED INNUMERABLE GERMANS, MANY OF WHOM WERE CAUGHT IN BED.

ALL THIS FOREGOING QUITE NATURALLY PROVES TWO POINTS--THAT ENEMY IGNORANCE OF TEXAN FIGHTING TACTICS COST HIM PLENTY, AND THAT FRIERSON IS A GOOD MAN TO RIDE THE RIVER WITH, AS THE BOYS ALONG THE TRAIL WOULD SAY.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE STORY BECOMES SOMEWHAT EMBARASSING AT THIS STAGE, DUE TO THE INESCAPABLE FACT THAT WHILE FRIERSON'S FIGHTING FORCES HEADED DUE EAST, AYLOR AND HIS DRIVER HAD BEEN TAKEN NORTH TO THE GERMAN TOWN OF HANIGSEN.

B11

MEANWHILE, THE TEXANS STILL TRIUMPHED--AND AGAIN IT WAS BECAUSE OF TENDERFOOT GERMAN TACTICS.

IN HANIGSEN AYLOR WAS INTERROGATED BY A GERMAN NAVAL CAPTAIN WHO, WHEN THE TEXAN REFUSED TO TALK, DECIDED TO GET TOUGH. THE RESULT WAS

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THA' THE MAJOR WAS TAKEN ON A 10-MILE HIKE, AS A SORT OF PERSUADER.
LOW ANYBODY KNOWS TEXANS ARE BORN BOW-LEGGED AND WITH AN UNSHAKEABL
BELIEF THAT WALKING IS A DEVIL'S PASTIME. THEY WILL SADDLE UP A PONY
JUST TO RIDE A HUNDRED YARDS. SO, AFTER 10 MILES, AYLOR'S FEET WERE
KILLING HIM. BUT HIS MIND WAS SHARPER THAN EVER.
AS HE LIMPED BACK TO THE GERMAN CAPTAIN HE NOTED THAT THE NAZI SEEM
SOMEWHAT FOOTSORE, TOO. SO HE STARTED TALKING ABOUT HOW WELL THE
AMERICAN ARMY MEDICS TREATED BOYS WITH SORE FEET.
TEXANS TALK MUCH BETTER THAN THEY WALK. IT WAS ONLY A SHORT TIME
UNTIL HE HAD CONVINCED THE NAVAL CAPTAIN HE SHOULD SURRENDER, AND THE
CAPTAIN DID. IN ADDITION, THE BURGOMEISTER OF HANIGSEN AGREED TO SEE
THAT THE TOWN WAS SURRENDERED IF NO HARM CAME TO IT. THIS ALSO CAM
TO PASS.
THAT'LL TEACH 'EM ABOUT TEXANS.
L SN551PEW

WITH U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY,APRIL 23 (DELAYED)-(AP)--A THREE-STAR

ADMIRAL HERMAN WOOTZ, A PERSONAL FRIEND OF ADMIRAL DOENITZ, HEAD OF

THE GERMAN NAVY, WAS REPORTED CAPTURED TODAY IN A BIG LAND OPERATION.

THE ADMIRAL WHO WAS ON LEAVE WAS PICKED UP BY LT. JOHN

SUMMAN, MEADOWBROOK VOLLAGE,PLAINFIELD,N.J., AND SGT. RAY WESTERDALE.

169 BERKSHIRE PLACE, IRVINGTON,N.J.

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GALLAGHERS PM01800 AM1025AM

WITH FIRST ARMY ON] ..DE--2ND ADD FIRST LEAD PANIC-STRICKEN
GERMANS (BY BOYLE) X X X A JUNCTION.

ONE AMERICAN WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD NO RESERVE TROOPS BETWEEN THE MULDE AND THE ELBE AND THAT THEY HAD THROWN INTO THEIR COLLAPSING LINES ALL THEIR TROOPS SOUTH OF BERLIN. HE SAID HE SAW SIX RUSSIANS ON MOTORCYCLES DURING HIS HIKE BACK.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE FLUIDITY OF THE SITUATION EAST OF THE MULDE WHERE THE GERMAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS WERE MILLING ABOUT BEFORE THE ONRUSHING RUSSIANS WAS THE EXPLOIT OF THREE VETERAN CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE FIRST ARMY.

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WILLIAM STONEMAN OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, RUSSELL HILL OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AND JACK BELDEN OF HARPERS MAGAZINE CROSSED THE MULDE RIVER AND AFTER PARKING THEIR JEEP PICKED UP THREE BICYCLES ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS. THEY PEDALLED EASTWARD SEVERAL MILES BEYOND THE AMERICAN POSITIONS ALONG ROADS FLOODED WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS, CIVILIANS, FOREIGN WORKERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR -- ALL MIXED TOGETHER LIKE ANIMALS FLEEING FROM FOREST FIRE.

STONEMAN MET A CAR OCCUPIED BY A GERMAN FAMILY AND A SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONER WHO WANTED TO GO BACK AND PICK UP SOME OF HIS PALS. SO STONEMAN CLIMBED IN TOO AND THE CAR DROVE BACK EAST.

"WE PASSED SIX VILLAGES AND WERE 15 MILES BEYOND THE MULDE BEFORE WE HALTED," STONEMAN SAID. "EVERY TIME WE CAME TO A BUNCH OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WE JAMMED ON THE BRAKES, BUT THEY ALL WANTED TO SURRENDER."

THEY FOUND THE VILLAGE THEY WERE LOOKING FOR, HALTED LONG ENOUGH TO LOAD ON THE SOUTH AFRICANS AND THEN STARTED BACK TOWARD THE MULDE.

"I TOLD THE GERMANS THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD PROBABLY BE THERE TONIGHT," SAID STONEMAN, A VETERAN CORRESPONDENT OF SEVERAL WARS, "AND THEY ALL DROPPED THEIR WEAPONS AND LIT OUT FOR THE MULDE. WE CAME BACK WITH SOUTH AFRICANS HANGING FROM THE ROOF AND SITTING ON THE HOOD."

(NO PICKUP)

TA1040PEW

BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP--1ST ADD FRYE'S ATROCITIES (TOP AYE)
X X X NAMES OF CITIES.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE OR HAD RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE RELATIVES, ALL OF THOSE MENTIONED -- WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LILY PAKARAK -- ARE WELL. LILY IS ILL, BUT

APPARENTLY WILL RECOVER. SHE SAID THAT HER BROTHER, LUDWIG WEINER, LIVED AT LOS ANGELES, AND THAT AN UNCLE, DAVID BART, LIVED IN NEW YORK CITY.

HELEN SKARZYNSKA -- UNCLE AND AUNT, JAMES AND HELEN BRADY, CANTON, OHIO.

IRENE SIEKIERSKA OF POZNAN -- COUSIN, STANISLAW ETOX OF NEW YORK CITY, BELIEVED TO BE IN THE U.S. NAVY.

DORA KORZEC AND DAUGHTER -- SISTER, ANNA BORENBLUM OF PHILADELPHIA; BROTHER, ISRAEL FINE OF LOS ANGELES.

STEFFANIA PIETRUSIEWICZ -- AUNT, HELENA BROZOZOWSKA OF 1141 BOHRMAN ST., MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

FATHER STANISLAW KABSIALKA OF ZEMBRZYCE, POLAND -- AUNT, STEFANIA GRYGIEL OF CHICAGO; FATHER, JAKOB KABSIALKA OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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BRONISLAWA CHICHOCHA OF WARSAW -- BROTHER, JOSEF CHICHOCHA OF VANDERGRIFT, PA.

MARIA SUSYNSKA OF WARSAW -- BROTHER, FELIKS SUSYNSKA OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. SHE WAS NOT SURE OF THE SPELLING OF THE TWO AND THE NEAREST APPROACH IS WEST NOTTINGHAM.

EDITH GLUCKMAN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- RELATIVE, JULIUS REDLICK, NEW YORK CITY.

BERTA SCHUSTER OF FRANKFORT ON MAIN -- BROTHER, HEINZ SCHUSTER OF 507 COMMERCE ST., SHREVEPORT, LA.; UNCLE, MORITZ SCHUSTER OF 712 E. GROVE ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

LOTTE PRESSBURG -- COUSINS, IDA AND ALBERT ABLES OF WARWICK AVE., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

ALDONA CZELOWICZ-- BROTHER, NATHAN POMARANCZ OF BALTIMORE, MD.

TRUDE GUNTHER OF NUERNBERG -- BROTHER, LEO GUNTHER, EMPLOYE OF AN UNSPECIFIED HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.

HETHA (NO OTHER NAME GIVEN) OF BERON, CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- UNCLE, ALFONS HERMANN OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

ROSA HOHNER OF SERVEVC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- UNCLE, ROBERT CELLTITZ OF NEW YORK CITY.

ADELA TADNICKA OF WARSAW -- BROTHER-IN-LAW, DR. JOSEF MICHALSKI OF NEW YORK CITY. SHE REPORTS THAT HER MOTHER IS WELL AND NOT IMPRISONED.

ROSSETTA, EVY AND LILI MAYER -- SISTER, MRS. GABRIAL KRON OF 1763 REGENT ST., SCHENECTADY, N.6.; UNCLE,

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1763 REGENT ST., SCHENECTADY, N.6.; UNCLE

1763 REGENT ST., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; UNCLE, ARTHUR LUX OF BALTIMORE, MD.

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ON THE MULDE RIVER, APRIL 24-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF PANIC-STRICKEN GERMAN CIVILIANS TRIED TO FLEE ACROSS THE AMERICAN LINES ALL DAY TODAY AS MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S SOVIET TROOPS NEARED A JUNCTIONS WITH LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES'

U.S.FIRST ARMY ALONG THE MULDE RIVER LINE.

A STAFF OFFICER SAID [redacted] FLATLY [redacted] TONIGHT THERE HAD BEEN NO LINKUP OF THE TWO ALLIES ON [redacted] THE FIRST ARMY FRONT.

BURNING VILLAGES AND COLUMNS OF REFUGEES TOLD A STORY OF STEADY PROGRESS BY THE RUSSIANS DESPITE A LAST DITCH DELAYING RESISTANCE FROM THE NAZIS, ATTEMPTING TO HOLD OPEN THE CORRIDOR BETWEEN THE ELBE AND THE MULDE RIVERS.

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AERIAL OBSERVERS OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION REPORTED SIGHTING AN UNIDENTIFIED COLUMN WHICH THEY BELIEVED RUSSIAN ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM ADVANCED AMERICAN POSITIONS.

"I SAW SHELLS LANDING IN ONE TOWN AND A LITTLE LATER SAW BUILDINGS ON FIRE AND THEN VEHICLES ENTERING THE TOWN," SAID LT. COL. KENNETH E. BELIEU, PORTLAND, ORE., WHO WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN OBSERVER TO WATCH THE RUSSIANS FOUND THEIR WAY TOWARD THE LONG-AWAITED

William Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News, Russell Hill of the New York Herald Tribune and Jack Belden of Harpers Magazine crosse

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the Mulde river and after parking their jeep picked up three bicycles abandoned by the Germans and [redacted] pedalled eastward several miles beyond the American positions along roads flooded with German soldiers civilians, foreign workers and prisoners of war -- all mixed together like animals fleeing from a forest fire.

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Stoneman met a car occupied by a German family and a south african prisoner who wanted to go back and pick up some of his pals. So Stoneman climbed in too and the car drove back east .

"We passed six villages and were 15 miles beyond Mulde before we halted," Stoneman said. "Every time we came to a bunch of German soldiers we jammed on the brakes, but they all wanted to surrender."

They found the village they were looking for, halted long enough to load on the south africans and then started back toward Mulde.

MEETING.

COMBAT TROOPS BELIEVE THE JUNCTION WILL FOLLOW TOMORROW AND PROBABLY WILL BE AT SEVERAL POINTS AS THE RUSSIANS FLOOD IN TIDAL WAVES TOWARD THE POSITIONS THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN HOLDING FOR DAYS.

BETWEEN THE ELBE AND THE MULDE WAS AN AREAXXX OF UTTER CHAOS--MILITARY AS WELL AS CIVILIAN.

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CUB PLANES REPORTED SIGHTING FRESHLY DUG TRENCHES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ELBE WHERE SUICIDAL GARRISONS WERE REPORTED TRYING TO HOLD UP THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS AS LONG AS POSSIBLE TO ENABLE MOST OF THE GERMAN ARMY UNITS TO RETREAT AND SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS WHO THEY BELIEVE WILL GIVE THEM BETTER TREATMENT.

RELEASED ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR BEGAN STREAMING BACK BY THE H HUNDREDS ALONG EVERY ROAD LEADING TOWARD THE YANK LINES. FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE TRUDGING ON FOOT H AND RIDING EVERY XX TYPE OF VEHICLE THEY COULD COMMANDEER ALONG THE WAY--- WHEELBARROWS, CARTS, BICYCLES, HORSE-DRAWN WAGONS AND MOTOR CARS AND BUSES DECORATED WITH ALLIED FLAGS AND PAINTED SIGNS.

IN THIS MOTLEY PILGRIMAGE FROM "NO MAN'S LAND" WERE THOUSANDS OF REBELLIOUS AND XXXXX RIOTING "SLAVE LABORERS", NAZI SOLDIER DESERTERS WHO HAD BROKEN OR THROWN AWAY THEIR WEAPONS AND TURNED THEIR BACKS ON BOTH BERLIN AND MOSCOW IN FAVOR OF PRISONER OF WAR CAGES.

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TERROR-STRICKEN GERMAN FAMILIES, FED FOR YEARS ON NAZI PROPAGANDA THAT THE SOVIETS WOULD RAPE AND PILLAGE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE REICH IF UNCHECKED, ALSO LEFT THEIR FARMS AND HOMES CARRYING WITH THEM ONLY ENOUGH FOOD TO GET THEM ACROSS THE MULDE.

THE GERMAN CIVILIANS RAN INTO STERN REBUFFS AT THE AMERICAN FRONTLINE OUTPOSTS OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.

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"WE HAVE BEEN TURNING GERMAN CIVILIANS BACK," SAID LT. COL. B.P. CHRISTENSEN, WOODLEY PARK TOWERS, WASHINGTON, D.C. "THEY'RE RUNNING AWAY FROM THE RUSSIANS AND WE DON'T WANT THEM BEHIND OUR LINES. THEY SEEM TO WANT MUCH MORE TO BE IN OUR HANDS BUT WE DON'T WANT THEM."

THE PRIZE "REFUGEE" IN THE SECOND DIVISION PRISONER PEN WAS A GERMAN GENERAL WHO APPARENTLY WON THE RACE TO SAFETY OVER

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MAN OF HIS TROOPS.

ONE COLUMN OF 155 ESCAPED ALLIED PRISONERS MARCHED IN UNDER COMMAND OF A BRITISH OFFICER. MOST OF THE SOLDIERS WERE FRENCH.

"WE HAVE BEEN MARCHING FOR FIVE DAYS STEADILY--AND WE COULD ALWAYS HEAR THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY SHELLING THE GERMAN VILLAGE JUST BEHIND US," THEY REPORT.

NORTHEAST OF LEIPZIG OUR PLANES REPORTED LONG LINES OF FRIGHTENED GERMAN CIVILIANS ON THE ROADS IN A TRIANGLE BOUNDED BY DUBEN, MULDE AND EILENBURG.

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IN THE 69TH DIVISION'S SECTOR EAST OF LEIPZIG, HUNDREDS MORE BRITISH AND OTHER ALLIED WAR PRISONERS CROSSED INTO AMERICAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY AND HERE AGAIN GERMAN CIVILIANS TRIED TO MAKE IT OVER THE "FRONTIER" BEFORE THE RUSSIAN ARMORED SPEARHEADS SLASHED THROUGH THE MAKE A JUNCTION.

One American who had escaped from a prisoner of war camp reported that the Germans had NO reserve troops between the Mulde and the Elbe and that they had thrown into their collapsing lines all their troops south of Berlin. He said he saw six Russians on motorcy during his hike back.

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The second infantry division sent a friendly patrol over the Mulde eight miles east of Colditz which withdrew after it encountered strong fire from 150 enemy troops near Hartha.

Aerial observers reported that a number of villages in the Elbe river area west of Riesa were afire.

An example of the fluidity of the situation east of the Mulde where the German troops and civilians were milling about before the onrushing Russians was the exploit of three veteran correspondents with the First Army.

"I told the Germans tha he Russians would probably be there tonight," said Stoneman, a veteran correspondent of several wars, "and they all dropped their weapons and lit out for Mulde. We came back wit south africans hanging from the roof and sitting on the hood -- they we all over the car. People in the villages we passed acted as if they had never seen an American uniform before."

The first American observers attached to the ground forces

believed to gave sighted the Russians' nearest link-up with Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' troops were two soldiers in an L-5, two-seater plane. They were Major Harry Bush of Auburn, Ala., the pilot, and his observer, Major Charles P. Babcock of Vineyard Haven, Mass., artillery officer of the second division. They flew over advanced Soviet columns yesterday afternoon without drawing fire.

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Censorship here prohibits giving positions of Soviet troops until the actual junction is effected on the ground, as the first army staff feels that naturally the Russians should be the only ones to make the announcement on locations of the forward elements of their own forces, since they are still in combat with Germans trapped between two allied armies.

(no pickup)
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ALLIED AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY BLASTED ROAD AND RAIL BRIDGES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BRENNER PASS, THE MAJOR ESCAPE ROUTE FOR ANY GERMANS THAT HOPE TO GET NORTHWARD INTO HITLER'S LAST-DITCH REDOUBT IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS.
FOUR FERRY CROSSINGS ON THE PO AND ADIGE RIVERS ALSO WERE BOMBED.

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS SHELLED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS NEAR THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER.
THE U.S.DESTROYER KENDRICK BOMBARDED AN ENEMY RADIO STATION MONDAY AND ALSO FIRED ON TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND A SUPPLY DEPOT. THE FRENCH CRUISER MONTCALM SHELLED SAN REMO HARBOR. THE BRITISH DESTROYER LOOKOUT WAS IN ACTION IN THE VENTIMIGLIA AREA. SIX ENEMY "E" OR "R" BOATS WERE SUNK MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
JP712AEW

BERN, APRIL 25-(AP)-A GENERAL STRIKE WAS REPORTED BY THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG TODAY TO HAVE BEEN PROCLAIMED YESTERDAY IN MILAN, STOPPING RAILWAYS, STREET CARS AND FACTORIES OF THAT GERMAN-OCCUPIED INDUSTRIAL CENTER.
THE NEWSPAPER, QUOTING REPORTS FROM THE BORDER TOWN OF CHIASSO, ALSO SAID A REVOLT HAD BROKEN OUT IN TURIN AND THAT POLITICAL PRISONERS THERE WERE FREED.
QQ1217PEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN ITALY, APRIL 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ENGINEERS UNDER MAJ.HUGH BURCH OF TOLEDO, OHIO, PARTICIPATED IN THE WESTERNMOST CROSSING OF THE PO RIVER.
THIS CROSSING RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE SHELL FIRE, BUT THERE WAS LITTLE ACTUAL CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.
TANK COMMANDER CAPT.GAYLE STOCKDALE OF ENTERPRISE, ORE., WHO RODE THE FIRST TANK INTO BOLOGNA, AND HIS CREW ROUNDED UP 400 GERMANS IN A HOSPITAL. THE CREW INCLUDED CORP.LEROY STOCK OF WASHBURN, WIS., AND PFC.EDMUND BUDA OF 42 ALGER STREET, ADAMS, MASS.
G1154AEW

By Sid Feder

APR 2 6 1945

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 25--(AP)--Approximately 2,000 Italian partisans paraded across Bologna's largest plaza today and handed over to the Americans their ~~entire~~ arsenal of nearly three truckloads of assorted weapons and hundreds of pounds of dynamite with which they had been fighting the Germans for the past year.

Under terms of an unprecedented agreement in this theater, the Bologna area partisans -- men, women and children -- turned the mass disarming into a gala occasion, topped off with a parade and the awardi

30.24-25155

of certificates to each patriot, stating that he fought for his country.

Nearly 50,000 of their townspeople watched while the partisans marched across the Palazzo Comunale and up to two American six-by-six trucks and one jeep, which were guarded by MP's, and [redacted] filled all three vehicles with every shape and size and caliber of weapon.

The partisans handed over palm-sized pistols similar to the old American [redacted] double-barrel derringers, captured German bazookas and other weapons ranging up to heavy machine-guns and mortars so big that it took two partisans to carry them. Weapons from virtually every country at war were included in the collection. At the end of the disarmament parade a battered Italian truck pulled up and surrendered hundreds of pounds of dynamite.

One Italian patriot explained there would have been a lot more, but that quite a bit was used to give the Germans a [redacted] hotfoot as they fled before the allied push.

feders 11900 jg828p

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ROME, APRIL 24-(AP)-BRAZILIAN PILOTS FLYING THUNDERBOLT PLANES IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED GROUND FORCES PURSUING THE GERMANS IN THE PO RIVER VALLEY BLEW UP AN ENTIRE 50-CAR AMMUNITION TRAIN JUST WEST OF VERONA TODAY.

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THE FIGHTERS DESTROYED 25 MORE CARS FARTHER WEST.

OTHER THUNDERBOLTS FLEW TOP COVER FOR FIFTH ARMY PO RIVER CROSSINGS AND DESTROYED SEVERAL ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES ON THE GHEDI AIRDROME.

FIRST LT. RAYMOND F.KNIGHT, 810 KAPLAN ST., HOUSTON, TEX., AND FIRS LT. ALVA D.HENEHAN, 4602 ROLANDO BLVD., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., 2343 :43$853$ 285£ $3'5496 8,& 5&3 0)-,3'. KNIGHT WAS C

LT. ALVA D.HENEHAN, 4602 ROLANDO BLVD., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., ERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THE PLANES. KNIGHT WAS CREDITED WITH ESTROYING EIGHT MORE ENEMY SHIPS ON A LATER MISSION TO THE BERGAMO IRDROME.

TA1125PEW

ROME, (April 25--(AP)_-The Italian cabinet decreed today that 156 seats in the newly-created consultative assembly designed to act in an advisory capacity until a definite form of Italian government is established, will be shared by the six parties composing the committee of national liberation.

There will be a total of about 300 places in the assembly.

Twenty-six places each will go to the Communist, Liberal, Christian Democrat, and Labor Democrat parties which are presently represented in the government, and to the Socialist and Actionist parties which are outside the government coalition. APR 26 1945

Ten seats will go to the Republican and Monarchist parties.

The assembly will also include about 60 anti-fascist former deputies and representatives of various economic and cultural groups.

briss 02145

ROME, APRIL 25 (AP)--FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE 350TH GROUP OF THE 22ND TACTICAL AIR COMMAND FLYING IN SUPPORT OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S DRIVE NORTH OF THE PO RIVER DESTROYED TWO ENEMY PLANES ON THE GHEDI AIR FIELD TODAY IN AN ATTACK LED BY LT. HYRUM W. KERSHAW, RIGBY, O.

ANOTHER FORMATION OF THE SAME GROUP LED BY LT. ROBERT E. STUART, 630 61ST ST., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., DESTROYED A LIGHT TANK, 16 VEHICLES AND FIVE HORSE DRAWN CARTS.

APRRMDRANS02111 AM335P

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 25--(AP)--AUGUST CARDINAL HLOND, PRIMATE OF POLAND LIBERATED RECENTLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS FROM [illegible] GESTAPO SURVEILLANCE, ARRIVED IN ROME TODAY BY AIR FROM PARIS. HE IS EXPECTED TO BE RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS X11 SOON.

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BRIAS 01300 MB/755A

ADD NEESEN (HAWKINS) xxDAY

PETAIN SUCCESSFULLY PROTESTED ON APRIL 20 AND OBTAINED THE RETURN TO HIS ENTOURAGE OF HIS PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, DR. BERNARD MENETREL.

ON APRIL 21 PETAIN AND HIS PARTY, TEN IN ALL, FINALLY OBTAINED TRANSPORTATION AND LEFT SIGMARINGEN. THEY WERE STOPPED FREQUENTLY BUT SUCCEEDED IN GETTING BY THE SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS AND REACHED THE CHATEU DE WALDBURG-ZEIL IN THE WURTEMBURG REGION APRIL 22. PRINCE VON WALDBURG-ZEIL WAS THEIR HOST UNTIL THEY MADE THEIR WAY TO THE SWISS BORDER.

TA934PEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 25-(AP)-A COMMENTATOR FOR RED STAR, SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY THE SUCCESS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE DEPENDED PRINCIPALLY UPON CONTINUED COLLABORATION AMONG THE MAJOR POWERS AND COOPERATION AND TRUST OF THE "OTHER PARTICIPANTS."

THE WRITER, PROF. EUGENE KOROVIN, SAID THE CONFERENCE'S EFFICACY WOULD DEPEND MAINLY ON THESE TWO POINTS:

"1. ON THE FIRM DETERMINATION OF THE GREAT ALLIED POWERS TO FULFILL ALL THEIR UNDERTAKINGS AND PRESERVE THE FIGHTING UNITY AND COLLABORATION WHICH INSURE THE DEFEAT OF HITLERITE GERMANY AND OF THE EUROPEAN BLOC SHE MUSTERED, WHICH CAN INSURE HUMANITY THE BROADEST PROSPECTS OF SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS IN TIMES OF PEACE.

"2. ON CLOSE COLLABORATION AND MUTUAL TRUST AMONG THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONFERENCE, AS WELL AS THEIR READINESS TO BRING THEIR NATIONAL AIMS AND INTERESTS INTO HARMONY WITH THE INTERESTS OF ALL PEACE-LOVING POWERS."

R1151AEW

MADRID, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN LEGATION IN LISBON WAS BURNED TO THE GROUND EARLY TODAY BY FIRE OF UNDETERMINED ORIGIN.

DISPATCHES FROM THE PORTUGUESE CAPITAL SAID THE BLAZE APPARENTLY STARTED ON THE TOP FLOOR, WHERE THE OFFICIAL ARCHIVES WERE KEPT, AND SPREAD RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING.

M452AEW

ADD CHUNGKING-xxx COMMUNISTS

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE CHINESE CONTRIBUTION TO A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE ON THEIR MAINLAND, CHANG SAID HE EXPECTED A GOOD INCREASE NEXT MONTH IN THE VOLUME OF SUPPLIES FOR CHINA BEING SENT OVER THE STILWELL HIGHWAY. CIVILIAN GOODS FOR STRICKEN CIVILIAN POPULATIONS,

30-24-25157

AS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, ALSO WOULD BEGIN FLOWING SOON OVER THE STILWELL ROAD, HE PREDICTED.

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JS AS6PEW

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25-(AP)-SWIFT BRITISH PENETRATION OF THE RICH BURMA OIL FIELD AREA HAS TOPPLED THE IMPORTANT IRRAWADDY RIVER TOWNS OF YENANGYAUNG AND MAGWE, 60 AND 80 MILES SOUTH OF PAKOKKU, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

BRITISH AND INDIAN INFANTRY AND TANKS INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BRITISH 14TH ARMY FORCES CONTINUED TO MAKE GOOD PROGRESS SOUTH OF CAPTURED PYINMANA, 207 MILES NORTH OF THE PORT CITY OF RANGOON. THESE FORCES ARE ADVANCING ALONG THE MAIN NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY THAT LEADS TO RANGOON.

EAST OF THAZI OTHER ALLIED TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED FARTHER ALONG THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL ROUTE THROUGH THE SHAN STATES, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

JP718AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD VICE ADM.R.K.TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 25 -(AP)-THREE YOUNG BRITISH FLIERS BROUGHT ABOARD THIS SHIP YESTERDAY WERE THE FIRST MEN OF THE BRITISH TASK FORCE IN THE PACIFIC TO BE WAVED BY VICE ADM.R.K.TURNER'S U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCE AIR-SEA RESCUE UNIT.

THE TRIO'S AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBER WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WHILE DIVEBOMBING ISHIGAKI ISLAND IN THE SAKISHIMA GROUP AND CRASH LANDED 10 MILES OFF THE ISLAND LAST FRIDAY. THEY FLOATED FOR 27 HOURS UNTIL RESCUED BY A PBM "DUMBO" FLYING BOAT WHICH LANDED CON THE ROUGH SEA.

THE TORPEDO BOMBER, OPERATING FROM A CARRIER SIMILAR TO AN AMERICAN ESSEX-CLASS FLATTOP, WAS PILOTED BY SUB-LT.ROBERT FORTH, WEST HARTLE POOL AND PORTSMOUTH, ENG. FORTH IS ENGAGED TO JANE CAMPBELL, GROSSE ILE, MICH., SERVING WITH THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS AT MONTREAL.

FORTH'S CREWMEN WERE SUB-.LT.WILLIAM REEKS, OBSERVER, CHINGFORD, ESSEX, ENG., AND LEADING AIRMAN CECIL GUY GORDON, RADIOMAN AND GUNNER, (12 MARCON PLACE) HACKNEY, LONDON.

THE THREE CAME ABOARD WITH ENS.ROBERT BALLARD, DRAPER, UTAH, PILOT OF AN AMERICAN WILDCAT FIGHTER, WHO LANDED IN THE WATER OFF MIYAKO ISLAND APRIL 17 AFTER HIS PLANE WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. BALLARD WAS RESCUED TWO HOURS LATER.

ALL FOUR FLIERS WERE IN EXCELLENT HEALTH AND SPIRITS.

"I TRAINED IN THE STATES AT PENSACOLA AND FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., AND LEWISTON, VT., AS WELL AS NEAR DETROIT," FORTH SAID. "OUR TORPEDO BOMBER WENT DOWN IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES, BUT WE HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO GET OUT OUR LIFERAFT.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE MUCH HOPE OF RESCUE. THE NEXT DAY WHEN A FLIGHT OF AMERICAN TORPEDO BOMBERS SIGHTED US WE FELT PRETTY GOOD, AND WHEN THE PBM DUMBO APPEARED WE WERE SO HAPPY WE STARTED SINGING.

"WE WERE COLD AND WET AND SHIVERING, BUT THE DUMBO PILOT, A LIEUTENANT SOLOMON, AND HIS CREW FED US AND WRAPPED US IN BLANKETS. THEY TOOK GREAT CARE OF US. THERE'S REAL BRITISH-AMERICAN COOPERATION."

FJ425ACW

(100) A PHILIPPINES AIR BASE (DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN A JAPANESE MINE FIELD OFF A PHILIPPINE ISLAND DELAYED AN AMERICAN INVASION FORCE FOR SEVERAL DAYS RECENTLY, TROOP CARRIER PLANES OF THE FIFTH U.S. AIR FORCE WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE TO DROP FOOD TO A COLONY OF STARVING LEPERS ON THE ISLAND.

THE LEAD PLANE ON THE MERCY MISSION WAS MANNED BY CAPT.BEN MAIDENBURG, MARION, IND.; SGTS. PHILIP E.ROBINSON, WAKEFIELD, MASS., AND CLYDE R.SICKLES, BELL VERNON, PA.

VX955PCW

MANILA, APRIL 25 (AP)-DEAN CARL W.ACKERMAN OF THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, CONGRATULATED MANILA PUBLISHERS YESTERDAY ON THE SPEEDY JOB IN RESUMING PUBLICATION FROM THE LIBERATED PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.

ACKERMAN SAID A SURVEY SHOWED 24 CIVILIAN NEWSPAPERS OF TWO TO FOUR PAGES ARE BEING PUBLISHED HERE REGULARLY IN ENGLISH, TAGALOG, CHINESE AND SPANISH, WITH A CIRCULATION OF AT LEAST 120,000 DAILY.

DESPITE A WIDE DESTRUCTION OF PRINTING FACILITIES THE PUBLICATIONS ROSE FROM BATTERED MANILA, HE COMMENTED, AND ARE BEING CONDUCTED SMOOTHLY UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS.

GG734ACW NM

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25-(AP)-SUPERFORTRESS GUNNERS SHOT DOWN PROBABLY 31 OF 75 TO 80 JAPANESE PLANES THAT OPPOSED THE B-29S BOMBING, WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT, OF THE HITACHI AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT AT TACHIKAWA, WEST OF TOKYO, YESTERDAY MORNING.

SGT.GEORGE E.BAUMAN OF BUTLER, PA., GUNNER, SAID HE SAW "OUR BOMBS HIT THE HITACHI PLANT AND THEY BLEW IT ALL TO PIECES."

BIG FIRES AND GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE WERE SEEN IN THE TARGET AREA BY LT.JOHN W.STEWART OF WASHINGTON, D.C., PRECISION INSTRUMENT SPECIALIST.

LT.CHARLES L.COLLINS OF (241 STILZ AVE.) LOUISVILLE, KY., ELEMENT LEADER OF THE TINIAN-BASED BOMBERS, REPORTED: "WE HAD A VERY ACCURATE BOMB RUN. I'M SURE OUR PICTURES WILL BEAR OUT THAT OPINION."

SGT.JOHN KUKEL OF SWISSVALE, PA., GUNNER, THOUGHT HE GOT ONE JAPANESE INTERCEPTOR.

ONE TWO-ENGINED JAPANESE FIGHTER MADE A HEADON RUN AT A B-29 NAVIGATED BY LT.WILLIAM E.BURGEN OF (1886 HARBERT AVE) MEMPHIS, TENN., BUT IT PULLED AWAY AT THE LAST MOMENT AND STARTED SMOKING AFTER THE TAIL GUNNER, SGT.ROBERT S.STINSMAN OF (6578 WINDSOR AVE.) PHILADELPHIA, PA., GOT IT WITH A COUPLE OF MACHINE-GUN BURSTS.

LT.H.N.RAY, NAVIGATOR, OF (4029 CHICAGO AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OBSERVED: "ONE (JAPANESE FIGHTER) CAME SO CLOSE," HE DECLARED, "THAT OUR ELEMENT LEADER HAD TO DROP DOWN AND LET HIM PASS OVER."

SGT.KENT SPARAGUE (COPY) OF CLAY, N.Y., REPORTED: "I'VE FLOWN 11 MISSIONS BUT THIS WAS THE BUSIEST DAY WE'VE HAD SO FAR. THE FIGHTERS WERE PLENTIFUL AND THEY FOLLOWED US LONG AFTER WE'D LEFT THE JAP MAINLAND."

FJ1145PCW

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ADD BUMPERS STRIKE XX BETRAYAL

FINALLY, PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL ORDERED THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY INDEMNITIES EQUIVALENT TO THREE MONTHS PAY FOR THE 12,000 SUSPENDED WORKERS, AMOUNTING TO 3,500,000 PESOS, AND SALARIES OF THE STRIKERS AMOUNTING TO 8,000,000 PESOS.

G202PEW

BY BONNIE WILEY

PEARL HARBOR, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE NAVY TALKS A LANGUAGE ALL ITS OWN. KNOWN AS NAVY ELLIPTICAL PHRASEOLOGY, IT'S FILLED WITH SUCH UNEXPECTED WORDS AS "SCOFA," "ISCOM," "CINCPAC" AND SO ON.

IT ALL STARTED, LT. R. E. KEETON, HOUSTON, TEX., AN ASSISTANT FLAG SECRETARY, EXPLAINED, BECAUSE THE NAVY WANTED TO WRITE SHORT DISPATCHES. IT TURNED OUT TO BE SUCH A GOOD IDEA, THOUGH, IT WAS BOOSTED FROM THE WRITTEN TO THE SPOKEN WORD.

THE GENERAL IDEA IS TO TAKE A HANDFUL OF WORDS, CUT THEM DOWN TO LETTERS OR ABBREVIATIONS, RUN THE WHOLE THING TOGETHER AND PRONOUNCE IT. LIKE "COMAIRPAC," WHICH IS NAVY FOR "COMMANDER AIR FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET."

SOME OF THE MORE UNUSUAL ONES, ALL PRONOUNCED PHONETICALLY, ARE:

BLADING -- BILL OF LADING.
SCOFA -- SHIPPING CONTROL OFFICER, FORWARD AREA.
JOSCO -- JOINT OVERSEAS SHIPPING CONTROL OFFICE.
JASCO -- JOINT ASSAULT SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS.
TEMFLY -- TEMPORARY DUTY, INVOLVING FLYING.
DUTOUT -- DUTY OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES.
DUFLY -- DUTY INVOLVING FLYING.
CASU -- CARRIER AIRCRAFT SERVICE UNIT.
OINC -- OFFICER IN CHARGE.
MOINC -- MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND.
SOINC -- SUPPLY OFFICER IN COMMAND.
FATRANS -- FIRST AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION.
JICPOA -- JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTER, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.
COMPOOL -- COMMUNICATIONS POOL.

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NO LONG TITLE IS TOO DIFFICULT FOR THE NAVY TO WHITTLE DOWN AND PRONOUNCE IN ABBREVIATED FORM. FOR INSTANCE:

COMESCARPAC -- COMMANDER ESCORT CARRIER FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.
ADCOMSUBORDCOMPHIBSPAC -- COMMANDER, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND, AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, PACIFIC FLEET, SUBORDINATE COMMAND.

XZ/FJ604ACW

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA, APRIL 25-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CARRIBBEAN AREA, JUST RETURNED FROM A MISSION TO ARGENTINA, DECLARED TODAY THAT HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH HIGH MILITARY AUTHORITIES THERE WILL LEAD TO MEASURES HELPFUL TO THE WAR EFFORT.

BRETT WOULD MAKE NO OTHER COMMENT ON HIS MISSION. AN OFFICIAL REPORT WILL BE MADE LATER.

IT WAS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT ONE IMMEDIATE RESULT OF THE CONVERSATIONS MAY BE THAT TRAINING FACILITIES IN THIS AREA WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ARGENTINE ARMY.

HJ1008PEW

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 25-(AP)-OPPOSITION TO THE U.S.-MEXICO WATER TREATY HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY THE CHIHUAHUA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WHICH CONTENDS THE ARID NORTHERN MEXICO STATE NEEDS MORE WATER FOR IRRIGATION THAN IS PROVIDED UNDER THE PACT.

HOWEVER, DESPITE ISOLATED CASES OF OPPOSITION, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE SAID THE TREATZ, ALREADY RATIFIED BY THE U.S. SENATE, IS OVERWHELMINGLY FAVORED BY MEXICANS GENERALLY AND THAT SENATE APPROVAL OF THE PACT IN MEXICO APPEARS CERTAIN.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 25--(AP)--Miss Dorothy Calhoun, former

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public relations official for the Red Cross in France and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Calhoun of New Canaan, Conn., was married today to Robert S. Benjamin, manager of the Walter Thompson advertising agency in Chile and son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Benjamin of Long Island, N.Y.

OTTAWA, APRIL 25-(AP)-CONSCRIPTION WAS CERTAIN TODAY TO BE AMONG THE LEADING ISSUES OF CANADA'S JUNE 11 GENERAL ELECTION WITH THE ENTRY INTO FEDERAL POLITICS OF MAYOR CAMILLIEN HOUDE OF MONTREAL, A COLORFUL CAMPAIGNER WHO WAS INTERNED FOUR YEARS FOR HIS STAND AGAINST THE DRAFT.

THE FRENCH-SPEAKING HOUDE AS MONTREAL'S MAYOR IN 1940 PUBLICLY ADVISED CANADIANS NOT TO REGISTER FOR THE DRAFT, AND WAS PLACED IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP UNTIL LAST SEPTEMBER. WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF HIS RELEASE HE WAS RE-ELECTED TO HIS OLD OFFICE AT THE HEAD OF CANADA'S LARGEST CITY.

HOUDE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT NOT ONLY WOULD HE BE A CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT BUT THAT HE WOULD HEAD A NEW FEDERAL POLITICAL GROUP IN FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC, A PARTICULAR QUESTION MARK IN THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION.

QUEBEC, NORMALLY A STRONG SUPPORTER OF PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING'S LIBERAL PARTY AND HISTORICALLY AGAINST CONSCRIPTION, WAS SPLIT WIDE OPEN LAST FALL WHEN THE KING GOVERNMENT ADOPTED PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION.

HOUDE HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRENCH-SPEAKING AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADA OVER CONSCRIPTION WOULD BE KEPT TO THE FORE IN HIS CAMPAIGN.

"I WANT TO ASK THE FRENCH PEOPLE," HE SAID, "IF THEY WISH THE FRENCH-CANADIAN ELEMENT TO REMAIN AS UNEQUIVOCALLY UNITED AS THEY WERE DURING THE PLEBISCITE (WHEN IN 1940 THEY VOTED NEARLY 100 PER CENT AGAINST CONSCRIPTION) AND IF THEY WISH TO REMAIN SO DEFINITELY IN ORDER TO HAVE OUR RIGHTS AND CONVICTIONS BETTER RESPECTED

"I WANT THE PEOPLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THEY APPROVE MY STAND ON NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND WHETHER THEY APPROVE MY FOUR YEARS' INTERNMENT FOR HAVING DENOUNCED NATIONAL REGISTRATION AS A CONSCRIPTION

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MEASURE."
P.J.A.CARDIN, FORMER MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS IN THE MACKENZIE KING CABINET WHO RESIGNED IN 1942 OVER THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN MONTREAL THAT HE TOO WOULD LEAD A NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN THE JUNE 11 FEDERAL ELECTION. HE SAID THE PARTY WOULD BE "A FORM OF PROTEST AGAINST WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT."
HE GAVE FEW DETAILS, BEYOND SAYING THE NEW PARTY WOULD PRESENT TO CANADIANS "SOMETHING NEW AND SOMETHING DIFFERENT."
SN953PCW

(ADVANCE)...OTTAWA, APRIL 25-(AP)-THE CANADIAN MINESWEEPER GUYSBOROUGH HAS BEEN SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC WITH THE LOSS OF 53 MEMBERS OF HER 90-MAN CREW, NAVY MINISTER DOUGLAS ABBOTT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
LT. BENJAMIN T.R.RUSSELL OF HALIFAX, COMMANDER OF THE GUYSBOROUGH, WAS AMONG THE 37 SURVIVORS TAKEN TO A BRITISH PORT. THE VESSEL, COMMISSIONED IN 1942, WAS THE 22ND CANADIAN WARSHIP LOST IN THE WAR.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY.

SALT LAKE CITY,APRIL 25-(AP)-IT WAS NOT UNCOMMON FOR 90 PER CENT OF A FIGHTING UNIT IN THE BURMA THEATRE TO BE HOSPITALIZED WITH MALARIA BEFORE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRUG, MEPACRINE, ACCORDING TO A BRITISH ARMY MAJOR.
MAJ.DENNIS SOLE OF THE BRITISH BORDER REGIMENT TOLD A ROTARIAN MEETING HERE THAT EVEN AFTER THE DRUG WAS DEVELOPED, JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AS TO ITS EFFECTS LIMITED ITS USE.
FJ608ACW

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WASHINGTON,APRIL 25-(AP)-A HIGH PITCHED "ISN'T THAT WONDERFUL?" FROM A YOUNG WOMAN IN THE CROWD ACROSS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE BROUGHT A LAUGH FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS HE WALKED TO WORK TODAY.
THE PRESIDENT LEFT HIS TEMPORARY LIVING QUARTERS IN THE BLAIR HOUSE AT 8:33 A.M. ACCOMPANIED BY A SMALL SECRET SERVICE DETAIL AND HIS MILITARY AIDE, COL.HARRY H.VAUGHAN.
"YOU STILL ON GUARD?" HE REMARKED TO REPORTERS ASSIGNED TO SEE HIM TO WORK EACH DAY.
HE SMILED AND TIPPED HIS DARK GRAY HAT TO A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO APPLAUDED AS HE CROSSED PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
"ISN'T THAT WONDERFUL?" REMARKED THE YOUNG LADY. THE PRESIDENT CHUCKLED.
FR917AEW

FT.LEAVENWORTH,KAS..APRIL 25-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN MEDALS AND A FRENCH DECORATION WERE PRESENTED TO STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS AT THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL YESTERDAY BY MAJ.GEN.KARL TRUESDELL, COMMANDANT.
A CITATION BY GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE ACCOMPANIED THE CROIZ DE GUERRE AND PALM AWARD RECEIVED BY COL.EARL E.BATES,JR., WINNETKA,ILL., AN AIR STAFF STUDENT. HE SERVED IN THE LATTER MONTHS OF 1942 WITH THE 7TH FIGHTER GROUP WHICH PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE LIBERATION OF NORTH AFRICA.
OTHER AWARDS INCLUDED:
LEGION OF MERIT AND SILVER STAR -- COL.HARRY G.WOODBURY,JR., PROOIDENCE,R.I., A STUDENT IN THE AIR STAFF COURSE, THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR PERFORMANCE OF DUTY ON NEW GUINEA FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1943, AND THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION ABOARD A NAVY CRUISER LAST DEC.13.
BRONZE STAR -- LT.COL.JAMES R.MC ILROY, PITTSBURGH,PA., AN INSTRUCTOR, FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1944.
BRONZE STAR -- MAJ.HENRY G.V.HART, STAMFORD,CONN., FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1944.
FJ429ACW

OAKLAND, CALIF., APRIL 25-(AP)-SIDNEY HILLMAN, HERE FOR THE WORLD LABOR CONGRESS, SAID IT IS THE AFL'S BUSINESS IF IT PREFERS TO STAY OUT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.
THE LEADER OF THE CIO'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE TOLD NEWSMEN:
"IN LONDON IN FEBRUARY, AND JUST RECENTLY IN WASHINGTON WE HELD MEETINGS LOOKING TOWARD THE FORMATION OF A WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATION. IF ONE GROUP OR ANOTHER WISHES TO STAY OUT OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, THAT IS THE BUSINESS OF THE PARTICULAR GROUP TAKING SUCH AN ATTITUDE.
"AS LONG AS THE MAJORITY OF WORLD LABOR IS IN, WHAT DOES IT MATTER?"
AFL PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN HAS DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GROUP'S ACTIVITIES, CONTENDING THAT RUSSIAN UNIONS ARE GOVERNMENT DOMINATED.
THE OAKLAND MEETING ETC., LAST PGH NITE LEAD.
VX11PCW NM

WASHINGTON,APRIL 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN AGREED TODAY TO CONSIDER A PROPOSAL TO TAKE THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION OUT OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AND REESTABLISH IT AS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY.
SENATORS MC KELLAR (D-TENN), PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AND BANKHEAD (D-ALA), SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CALL THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD "STUDY THE WHOLE QUESTION."
BOTH SENATORS EMPHASIZED THAT THEY DID NOT URGE WHAT COURSE THEY THOUGHT SHOULD BE TAKEN.
"WE WANTED SIMPLY TO ASK HIM ABOUT A BILL NOW PENDING IN THE SENATE, BANKHEAD SAID, REFERRING TO A MEASURE BY SENATOR SHIPSTEAD (R-MINN) TO DIVORCE THE AGENCY FROM THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.
THE SENATE RECENTLY REJECTED THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION OF AUBREY WILLIAMS, CIO AND FARMERS UNION EXECUTIVE TO BE REA ADMINISTRATOR. NO APPOINTMENT HAS YET BEEN MADE BY MR. TRUMAN.
BANKHEAD AND MC KELLAR LED THE FIGHT AGAINST WILLIAMS' CONFIRMATION.
FR1028AEW

ST.LOUIS, APRIL 25-(AP)-IDLE CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION EMPLOYES VOTED ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY TODAY TO REMAIN AWAY FROM THEIR JOBS DESPITE ORDERS OF UNION OFFICERS TO END THEIR UNAUTHORIZED WALKOUT AND SUBMIT THEIR GRIEVANCE TO ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE.
MORE THAN 5,000 OF 11,000 EMPLOYES HAVE JOINED THE WALKOUT WHICH BEGAN ON A SMALL SCALE THREE DAYS AGO. COMPANY OFFICIALS ESTIMATED 75 PER CENT OF THE EMPLOYES DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF COMMANDO (CAPS) TRANSPORT PLANES FOR THE ARMY ARE IDLE.
PICKET LINES HAVE BEEN FORMED AROUND THE TWO S.LOUIS PLANTS OF THE COMPANY AND ACROSS ROADS LEADING TO LAMBERT-ST.LOUIS FIELD, THE CITY'S MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, WHERE ONE OF THE PLANTS IS LOCATED.
THE WORKERS ARE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 710 OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS (AFL).
LLOYD WEBER, BUSINESS AGENT FOR THE UNION, SAID TWO ISSUES ARE INVOLVED--A COMPLAINT THAT THE COMPANY WAS TRYING TO ADD WORK TO JOB CLASSIFICATIONS WITHOUT GIVING PAY INCREASES CONTRARY TO A WLB RULING, AND AN ALLEGED COMPANY VIOLATION OF CONTRACT PROVISIONS REGARDING GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.
ISSUES WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH THE UNION ONLY AFTER THE WORKERS RETURN TO THE PLANTS, A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING THAT NO FORMAL GRIEVANCE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE UNION.
ML844PCW

(EGS) NEW YORK APRIL 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO AT THE BESIEGED PORT OF BREMEN, IN A BROADCAST INTENDED FOR DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID TODAY "THE PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT IS THE CENTRAL QUESTION ON WHICH ANY FUTURE PEACE PROGRAM IS BOUND TO REST."

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, PROPOSED THAT THE CONFERENCE PLACE A BAN ON THE USE AND MANUFACTURE OF "THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY" AND "THE HEAVIEST TYPE OF TANK" AS WELL AS ON THE "USE OF GAS, PHOSPHORUS AND INCENDIARY BOMBS."

THE BROADCAST ALSO PROPOSED THAT "THE BOMBING OF OPEN LOCALITIES OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF MEDIUM OR HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS" AND "THE BOMBARDMENT WITH LONG-RANGE GUNS OF TOWNS MORE THAN 22 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 13 1/2 MILES) DISTANT FROM THE BATTLE ZONE" BE PROHIBITED.

"THESE PROPOSALS, IT STANDS TO REASON, ARE NOT NEW," THE BROADCAST ADDED. "THEY WERE PRODUCED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN MARCH, 1936; THAT IS, EXACTLY NINE YEARS AGO."

KK7AEW

APR 26 1945

NEW YORK, APRIL 25--THE GERMANS "HAVE WARNED THE SWISS THAT THEY ARE BLASTING A BIG RHINE DAM UPSTREAM FROM BASEL AND THAT A TIDAL WAVE IN THE RIVER CAN BE EXPECTED," THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS. ELEMENTS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY ARE OPERATING ALONG THE RHINE IN CLOSING UPON GERMANS POCKETED IN THE BLACK FOREST AND ALLIED SUPPLY LINES DOWNSTREAM MIGHT ALSO BE AFFECTED BY FLOODWATER.

B1201PEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 25--RED ARMY VANGUARDS SOUTH OF BERLIN STILL HAVE NOT BEEN SIGHTED BY U.S. NINTH ARMY TROOPS AWAITING THEM AND "A LINK-UP CANNOT BE EXPECTED ON THIS FRONT TODAY," CBS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD K.SMITH REPORTED FROM CENTRAL GERMANY.

009A3AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 25-(AP)-ANTHONY EDEN, BRITAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER, REACHED SAN FRANCISCO BY PLANE AT 1:15 A.M. TODAY AFTER A TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT FROM WASHINGTON.

UM140APW NM

HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE RUSSIAN-POLISH SITUATION, SAYING, "I DO NOT THINK I SHOULD SAY ANYTHING MORE THAN MR. STETTINIUS ALREADY HAS SO WISELY SAID".

STETTINIUS FLATLY REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION AT AN EARLIER PRESS CONFERENCE.

EDEN APPEARED TIRED AFTER THE LONG FLIGHT IN WHICH HIS PLANE BUCKED HEADWINDS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

A27FX

DESPITE THE EARLY HOUR OF THEIR ARRIVAL AN HONOR GUARD, WHICH EDEN INSPECTED BRIEFLY, WAS ON HAND TO GREET THE BRITISH OFFICIALS.

THE THREE THEN WENT TO THEIR QUARTERS IN PREPARATION FOR OPENING SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE TODAY.

UM146APW NM

MKTHE PACIFIC FRONTS TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY MOVES AGAINST INEFFECTUAL RESISTANCE IN DAVAO, MINDANAO, DRIVE AS SIXTH ARMY READIES FOR KILL AT BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON.

RYUKYUS: HIGH GROUND ON WEST FLANK OF OKINAWA SOUTHERN LINE IS TAKEN BY TENTH ARMY. THREE MORE ISLETS OFF OKINAWA COAST SEIZED.

--DASH--

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CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

32ND DIVISION REACHES TAYUG ON APPROACH TO BALETE PASS, LUZON.

33RD DIVISION MOVES TO WITHIN 2,500 YARDS OF BAGUIO, LUZON.

AMERICAL DIVISION LANDS NINE MILES NORTH OF CEBU CITY, CUTS OFF JAPANESE RETREAT FROM CEBU.

43RD DIVISION MOVES TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF MT. MAPATAD, CENTRAL LUZON.

7TH DIVISION TAKES ELEVATION WEST OF ISHIN VILLAGE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

27TH AND 96TH DIVISIONS CHECKED ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT.

1ST AND 6TH MARINE CORPS TAKES YAGACHI, KOURI AND HEANZA ISLETS OFF OKINAWA.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: THREE ARMIES SMASHED AT RAMPARTS OF GERMAN REDOUBT AREA; U.S.THIRD WAS 82 MILES FROM BERCHTESGADEN, 32 FROM AUSTRIAN BORDER; SEVENTH AND FRENCH DROVE ON MUNICH, 46 MILES AWAY; AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH MARKED TIME, WAITING JUNCTURE WITH RUSSIANS; BRITISH STORMED BREMEN, TIGHTENED HAMBURG SIEGE; CANADIANS CLEARED LARGE STRETCH OF DUTCH COAST.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: FANTASTIC SUBWAY BATTLE RAGED INSIDE BERLIN AS TWO JOINED ARMIES VIRTUALLY ISOLATED CAPITAL; SOVIETS NEARED UNTER DEN LINDEN IN HEART OF CITY; TO THE SOUTH RUSSIANS TOOK GROSSENHAIN, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF DRESDEN, IN DRIVE TO LINK WITH AMERICANS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: GERMANS FLED IN DISORDER FROM BRITISH AND AMERICANS ACROSS THE PO, AFTER FERRARA, MODENA AND LA SPEZIA WERE OVERRUN.

THE PACIFIC FRONTS: AMERICANS CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS ON LUZON FOR FINAL DRIVE AGAINST BAGUIO; PRESSED ON DAVAO IN MINDANAO DRIVE; YANKS SEIZED HIGH GROUND ON OKINAWA, MENACING EASTERN JAPANESE FLANK; BRITISH TOPPLED BURMA OIL TOWN OF YENANGYAUNG, TOOK MAGWE, 40 AND 80 MILES SOUTH OF PAKOKKU.

JP801AEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (WED) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: FOUR BRITISH DIVISIONS FOUGHT THROUGH BREMEN SUBURBS, CLEARED ZEVEN, CUT BREMEN-HAMBURG HIGHWAY; CANADIANS FOUGHT WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EMDEN.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS AWAITED JUNCTION WITH RUSSIANS.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: THREE ALLIED ARMIES PRESSED WITHIN 15 MILES OF AUSTRIAN FRONTIER, WITHIN 45 OF MUNICH IN DRIVE ON NAZIS' SOUTHERN REDOUBT.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: FOUGHT WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EMDEN.

BRITISH SECOND: FOUGHT THROUGH BREMEN SUBURBS.

U.S.NINTH AND FIRST: AWAITED RUSSIANS WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN.

U.S.THIRD DROVE WITHIN 15 MILES OF AUSTRIA, 76 OF BERCHTESGADEN.

30.24-25161

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NITE LEAD PACIFIC
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY DROVE WITHIN 57 ROAD MILES OF DAVAO, ON MINDANAO; SIXTH ARMY MOVED WITHIN 2,000 YARDS OF CENTER OF BAGUIO, ON LUZON; GUERRILLAS CAPTURED NORTH LUZON PORT OF VIGAN.
RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY SCORES FIRST GENERAL ADVANCE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA IN WEEK-LONG OFFENSIVE.

CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
24TH ARMY DIVISION ADVANCED 16 MILES ON MINDANAO.
33RD ARMY DIVISION GAINED 500 YARDS TOWARD CENTER OF BAGUIO.
SIXTH ARMY DIVISION KILLED 147 JAPANESE IN ADVANCE THROUGH CAVE POSITIONS NEAR MANILA.
24TH ARMY CORPS MADE GENERAL ADVANCE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.
96TH ARMY DIVISION RECAPTURED KAKUZU VILLAGE IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.
SEVENTH ARMY DIVISION TOOK IMPORTANT STRONG POINT ON EAST COAST OF OKINAWA.
THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS PATROLLED NORTHERN OKINAWA.
VX936PCW NM

BYPASSED REGENSBURG, HELD 10-MILE STRETCH OF DANUBE.
U.S.SEVENTH: PUSHED FROM DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD TO POINT 45 MILES FROM MUNICH.
FRENCH FIRST: REACHED ILLER CANAL WEST OF MUNICH.
--DASH--
APR 26 1945
U.S.DIVISIONS:
THIRD INFANTRY: IN HEAVY FIGHTING NORTHWEST OF AUGSBURG.
10TH ARMORED: DROVE 15 MILES SOUTH OF ULM.
11TH ARMORED; SPEARHEADING THIRD ARMY DRIVE TOWARD AUSTRIA.
12TH ARMORED: DEEPENED DANUBE BRIDGEHEAD TO EIGHT MILES, CUT SUPERHIGHWAY 45 MILES FROM MUNICH.
42ND INFANTRY: ADVANCED 10 MILES TOWARD AUGSBURG.
44TH INFANTRY:CROSSED ILLER CANAL SOUTH OF ULM.
45TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED TOWARD AUGSBURG.
69TH INFANTRY; REACHED DANUBE ON 10 MILE FRONT SOUTHWEST OF REGENSBURG
71ST INFANTRY; ADVANCED NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG.
90TH INFANTRY: DROVE 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG.
103RD INFANTRY: ADVANCED NEAR DANUBE WITH SEVENTH ARMY.
NSN934PE

WASHINGTON,APRIL 25-(AP)-A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION WAS CHOSEN TODAY TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO AND STUDY COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH E. GREW REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN TO NAME FOUR MEMBERS TO CONSIDER THE CONFERENCE BUDGET AS WELL AS FINANCING AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED WORLD ORGANIZATION.
GREW NAMED SPECIFICALLY SENATOR PAT MCCARRAN (D-NEV), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE SUB COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SENATOR WALLACE H. WHITE (R-MAINE), RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE SUB COMMITTEE, REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS C. RABAUT (D-MICH), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE SUB COMMITTEE ON STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, AND REPRESENTATIVE KARL STEFAN, (R-NEB), RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE SUB COMMITTEE.
AB857PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 24-(AP)-HERBERT V.EVATT, MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA WANTS NO COUNTRY ON THE PROPOSED WORLDSECURITY.

COUNTRIES LIKE HIS OWN, THE NETHERLANDS, CANADA AND BRAZIL HAVE SO PROVED THEIR RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION ON THIS INNER-FUNCTIONING PART OF THE PROPOSED WORLD ORGANIZATION, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

BUT EVATT SAID HE WOULD DISLIKE TO SEE ANY NATION WHICH HAD NOT CONTRIBUTED EQUALLY AS MUCH TO THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT HAVE ONE OF THE TOP SPOTS.

THIS WOULD RULE OUT SUCH VERY SMALL COUNTRIES AS HAITI OR HONDURAS, FOR INSTANCE, WHEREAS THE DRAFT PROPOSALS TO BE USED FOR THE BASIS OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS WOULD NOT.

THESE PROPOSALS CALL FOR A SECURITY COUNCIL MADE UP OF THE BIG FIVE PLUS ANY SIX NATIONS THE PROPOSED WORLD ASSEMBLY CHOSE TO SELECT, ON A ROTATING BASIS, FOR MEMBERSHIP.

EVATT ALSO ADVOCATED THE RIGHT OF REGIONAL GROUPS OF NATIONS TO TAKE FORCEFUL ACTION AGAINST AGGRESSION IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD WITHOU REFERENCE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

RECOGNIZING AS "ACCEPTABLE IN PRINCIPLE" THE THEORY THAT THE GREA POWERS SHOULD EACH HAVE A VETO POWER AGAINST THE USE OF FORCE, EVATT SAID, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT JAPAN MIGHT AGAIN BECOME MENACING AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT VOTE DOWN THE USE OF FORCE "BY THE MERE VETO OF ONE BIG POWER."

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HE ASKED:

"THEN WHAT WOULD BE OUR SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE? IT SHOULD BE REGIONAL GROUPS OF NATIONS BOUND TOGETHER BY CLEARLY DEFENSIVE PACTS. BUT AT THIS POINT SUCH REGIONAL GROUPS MUST REFER THEIR ACTION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND ARE LEFT OPEN TO A VETO VOTE FROM ONE MAJOR POWER WHICH MIGHT NOT EVEN BE IN THE REGION THREATENED BY AGGRESSION."

EVATT ALSO OPPOSED PERMITTING ANY OF THE BIG FIVE TO VETO A CHANGE IN THE PROPOSED WORLD CHARTER, EVEN THOUGH IT HAD BEEN APPROVED BY TWO-THIRDS OF THE VOTES IN THE ASSEMBLY. HE CALLED SUCH A GRANT OF POWER "INDEFENSIBLE."

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TAIL.PEW

WASHINGTON, APR. 25-(AP)-REP. WELCH (R-CALIF) DECLARED TODAY AMERICAN SHIPYARDS ARE BEING USED TO PRODUCE FOREIGN SHIPS FOR POST-WAR TRADE, AND GOT A PROMPT DENIAL FROM WAR PRODUCTION CHIEF J.A. KRUG.

WELCH, MEMBER OF A HOUSE POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE, SAID AT A COMMITTEE HEARING "THE DUTCH" ARRANGED A $100,000,000 LOAN FOR SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND THAT UNITED STATES YARDS ARE NOW BEING USED TO PRODUCE FOREIGN VESSELS.

"I BEG TO DISAGREE," KRUG DECLARED, ARGUING THAT STEEL FOR SHIPPING IS BEING ALLOTTED ONLY FOR USE OF THE WORLD WAR SHIPPING POOL. WELCH SAID HIS STATEMENT COULD BE VERIFIED BY ADMIRAL EMERY S. LAND OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION.

"IF ADMIRAL LAND IS OBTAINING STEEL FOR ESSENTIAL WAR SHIPPING AND TURNING IT LOOSE FOR FOREIGN CONSTRUCTION I WANT TO KNOW ABOUT IT," KRUG SNAPPED.

WELCH SAID UNEMPLOYMENT ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST HAD BEEN CAUSED BY THE SHUTDOWN OF SHIP YARDS AND OTHER WAR INDUSTRIES. KRUG DECLARED, HOWEVER, THERE IS A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF WORKERS IN MANY WEST COAST INDUSTRIES.

MEN RELEASED FROM WELL-PAYING WAR JOBS WON'T GO INTO OTHER WORK, HE SAID, ADDING THAT 125,000 MEN ARE NEEDED IN LUMBERING RIGHT NOW.

MN127PEW

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30.24-25163

BRITISH WIN BREMEN, PATTON SWEEPS ON; RUSSIANS SEIZE STETTIN

MOST OF BERLIN

APR 2 7 1945

British Capture Bremen

Germany's Second Port Falls After Two-Day Whirlwind Assault.

DANUBE CROSSED AT THREE SPOTS

Twenty Divisions Driving Southward To Engulf Alpine "Redoubt."

By Robert Eunson

PARIS, Friday, April 27 (AP) — Heavily-gunned U. S. Third Army tank columns battled eight miles from Austria yesterday in a bid for a swift showdown with last-stand enemy troops massing at the border, and in the north the British captured Germany's second greatest port of Bremen.

As these blows fell on the north and south segments of dismembered Germany, Allied capitals of Europe buzzed with rumors started by a Swiss radio report that the Americans and Russians had met in the Elbe river area on "a front of many miles."

Censorship on in Junction Area

Censorship covered American positions at the reported junction area, but a front dispatch from the U. S. First Army told of a patrol moving at will through German lines between the Mulde and Elbe rivers.

Bremen fell after a whirlwind assault of two days, and only snipers remained in the rubble to challenge the victorious British moving through the dock area of what once was a city of 350,000 people.

While the world awaited confirmation that the Americans and Russians had met somewhere near Berlin, Gen. Patton's U. S. Third Army in ground-eating strides was 95 miles from a junction with the Red Army in Austria that would convert Czechoslovakia into a giant German trap.

Danube Crossed at Three Places

In close echelon with the U. S. Seventh and French First armies, Patton's forces broke across the Danube at three points—leaving that river line shredded along a 180-mile front and Munich imperiled by three separate American columns each about 40 miles from the city.

Some 20 divisions in these three armies were pressing steadily southward, bent on engulfing the Nazi Alpine redoubt before the SS troops could get set for a stand.

A decisive battle appeared to be shaping up on Patton's front nearest Austria, where Germans were massing in the mountain passes 70 miles from Hitler's Berchtesgaden to meet the shock of the southbound tanks and infantry.

The French drove up to the Swiss frontier all the way from Basel, at the Swiss-French-German border junction, eastward to Lake Constance, where many Nazi bigwigs and their families first took refuge.

The French sweep along the Swiss border completed the envelopment of the Black Forest, where trapped Germans were surrendering by the thousands.

The U. S. Seventh Army, seizing 11,335 prisoners, was rampaging through the mountains more than 30 miles south of the Danube.

Its bridgehead at Dillingen now was 21 miles wide and the 10th Armored Division smashing straight south was only a mile from Memmingen, 31 miles south of the Danube and 35 miles from the Austrian border.

Farther east, the 12th Armored division turned up unexpectedly at Munsterhausen, 19 miles south west of Augsburg, a city which was quickly outflanked by numerous columns some 10 miles or less away.

50,000 Allied Prisoners Freed

A dispatch from the U. S. First Army front told of an American jeep patrol running at will through disorganized German lines and overrunning 11 Allied prisoner of war camps and hospitals containing more than 50,000 prisoners—8,600 of them Americans—freed by the Germans.

In the center of the front, German troops in flight from falling Berlin crowded the Elbe's east bank—where a few weeks before they fought to hold off the Americans—clamoring to be taken prisoners by the U. S. Ninth Army before the Russians engulfed them.

Enemy resistance rose all along the northern routes leading into the moutnainous retreat of southern Germany and northern Austria, where the Nazis are resolved to stand or perish, except on that sector of Patton's front where the Third Army crossed the Danube.

Massing At Passau

Pilots back from plastering the redoubt said the Germans were massing at Passau, mountain gateway to Austria, where one 11th armored division column closed on Tittling, 11 miles to the north.

Other 11th armored forces pressed nine miles farther east to the vicinity of Furholz, eight and a half miles from the Austrian border, and on south to Roehrnbach, 10 miles from Austria. Advanced units were about 95 miles from last reported Russian positions.

Patton's troops crossed the Danube for the first time on an 18-mile front and all but encircled the stronghold or Regensburg, which lies about 60 miles west of the armored spearheads rammed close to Austria.

Patton Takes Eger

The Third army captured Eger, Czech city four miles from the border, where a triumphant Hitler after Munich proclaimed the annexation of the Sudetenland to his Greater Reich.

The ruins of Bremen were captured by Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second army, which by mid-afternoon had cleared all the city except the dock area and seized 5,000 prisoners.

Bremen fell one day after the British 52nd and Third divisions entered the city proper at the end of a terrific bombardment which had heaped additional ruin upon a city often worked over by Allied bombers.

Hundreds of slave laborers emerged from the cellars and shelters, swarmed over the rubble and broke open the city's plentiful liquor supplies in celebration of their day of liberation.

Normally a city with 350,000 residents, Bremen boasted two of Germany's largest shipyards, a big aircraft plane and textile mills.

21 Miles Past Danube

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's United States 7th Army, fighting as much as 21 miles beyond the Danube, struck a hard core of resistance and was bringing up 8-inch cannon and 10-inch howitzers to blast out the Germans dug in on its path.

The Dillingen bridgehead, where the 7th Army first crossed the river, was hit by a five-hour counterattack, but meanwhile the Americans were breaking across the river in two more places.

To the east of the bridgehead one force was about 11 miles beyond the Danube, 10 miles northwest of the city of Augsburg and about 41 miles from Munich.

Southwest of the bridgehead, forces across the Danube also hurdled the Iller Canal and captured Illertissen, 13 miles south of the fallen Danubian city of Ulm.

On Past Fellheim

One armored column lanced straight on south beyond Fellheim, 21 miles south of Ulm and 40 miles from the Austrian border in the western part of the redoubt.

The Dillingen bridgehead forces were fighting on beyond the now severed Munich superhighway, slamming into Jettingen, 14 miles south of Dillingen and 19 miles due west of Augsburg.

Other 7th Army forces were heading for the Danube on the remainder of the 60-mile front, with the 45th Division in Leisacker, 41 miles northwest of Munich.

The French 1st Army, enveloping Lake Constance, forced the German lake flotilla to flee to the Swiss shore, where the Swiss radio said it had surrendered.

French Take 6,000 Captives

French troops driving on the north shore aircraft manufacturing city of Friedrichshafen captured Waldsee, 23 miles to the northeast. There they were 28 miles from the western border of Austria.

With the French now all along the Swiss frontier south of the Black Forest, the Germans holed up in that strong, natural position were surrendering in large numbers. The French announced they took more than 6,000 prisoners Wednesday.

APR 2 7 1945

Bremen Falls to British After Long Siege

Patton's Armor Plunges Closer to Austria —Pushes on to Cross Danube.

BEACHHEAR

Paris, April 26 (A. P.).—The British Second Army captured Bremen today, clearing all the great port except the dock area and Burger Park north of the center of the city.

Far to the south, the American Third Army closed within eight and one-half miles of Austria and forty-one of Munich. Gen. Patton's tanks were within 100 miles of a junction with the Russians west of Vienna, a union which would encircle Czecho-Slovakia and create a pocket larger than the Ruhr. The Third Army was last reported seventy-two miles from Hitler's roost at Berchtesgaden, but encountering harder opposition at the fringe of the Alpine redoubt.

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Russian shells fell near 9th Army positions on the Elbe northwest of Berlin, indicating an imminent junction.

The British Lowland (52d) and Iron 3d divisions captured 5,000 Germans since entering Bremen yesterday. Rigid opposition gave way suddenly and almost disappeared by midafternoon.

The worst obstacles in Bremen were debris and swarms of freed foreign laborers, who ran pell-mell in the streets, many fortified with the city's plentiful supply of liquor.

Second Largest Port

With 334,563 peacetime residents, Bremen was Germany's eighteenth city, her second port and her most important submarine base and supply center.

The announcement of its fall came from General Dempsey's 2d Army headquarters.

Bremen has two of Germany's largest shipyards, which turned out everything from great liners to midget submarines. A Focke-Wulf aircraft factory, textile mills, grain and lumber houses dotted the city. It has been bombed repeatedly and was in ruins when it fell.

Big Trade With U.S.

The city was built on profits from trade with the United States. It was the leading import center for American cotton and tobacco and the leading port for German immigrants to the New World. More than a third of its billion-dollar export-import trade was with the United States. Wharfage and docks along the Weser estuary totaled over eighteen miles.

Thrusting northward toward the sea from captured Zeven, halfway between Bremen and Hamburg, other British forces have occupied Selsingen in an 8-mile advance, Supreme Headquarters announced.

Simultaneously, the Canadians closed on the important road center of Oldenburg, capital of the Duchy of that name.

Pockets Mopped Up

The British 2d Army closed up to the Elbe at nearly all points in its sector southeastward from Hamburg. The American 9th Army and Britsh controlled 200 miles of the west bank of the river from Hamburg to Dessau and had mopped up nearly every bypassed pocket behind the stream.

Canadians reached Kritsum, 7 miles northeast of Emden. They withdrew their two bridgeheads over the Maas River south of Utrecht.

Cross Altmuhl River

On the other end of the front, American forces driving toward Munich south of Nuernberg entered Sulzburg and crossed the Altmuhl River near Gungolding. One bridge was captured intact.

The French closed on Munich from the west after destroying the German 19th Army. Numerous traps still were being reduced.

The 3d Army, like the French 1st and American 7th, had crossed the Danube on a wide front. It bypassed Regensburg.

Czech City Captured

Some of General Patton's divisions struck east into Czechoslovakia capturing Eger (Cheb). Other units were within 35 of Pilsen.

The threatened entrapment of Bohemia and Moravia—last unconquered parts of Czechoslovakia—might prove a greater blow than even the German disasters in the Ruhr and at Stalingrad. The area contains the last heavy industries in German hands.

All roads and railway lines from the Pilsen-Prague area to the Bavarian redoubt were cut except a circuitous route through Linz, and the 3d Army was only 52 miles from that Austrian frontier city.

Mopping Up Pockets

On the extreme southern end of the front the French 1st Army slashed into German pockets in the Black Forest, Swabian Alps, around Ulm and Stuttgart and Aalen. The Poilus pushed along the Swiss-Rhine frontier to Waldshut, 21 miles northwest of Zurich.

A French communiqué, meanwhile, announced the capture of Waldsee, 21 miles from the big aircraft works on Lake Constance at Friedrichshafen. Waldshut also fell, giving the French control of all German soil along the Swiss frontier from the French border to the lake. More than 6,000 Germans surrendered to the French Army during the day.

On Four-Lane Highway

General Patch's veteran 3d Division joined the Hellcat (12th Armored) in the Dillingen bridgehead over the Danube and together they fanned out to the southeast and southwest.

The tanks were on a four-lane highway leading to Munich at Anhausen, 12 miles southwest of Dillingen and the infantry captured Wertingen, 14 miles northwest of Augsburg and 45 from Munich. Troops at another point were less than 10 miles from Augsburg.

Patton's 71st Division crossed the Danube twice between Sulzbach and Regensburg against very light resistance. The 65th Division crossed the river between Regensburg and Kelheim, 11 miles to the southwest. The Thunderbolt Division advanced 6 miles to reach Tittling, closest to Austria and a junction with the Russians.

The Danube was first crossed by 3d Army troops using assault boats. Small arms fire was encountered, but resistance collapsed when the opposite shore was reached.

Domky Is Reached

Seven-mile advances carried into Eger, 11 miles southeast of Asch, first Czechoslovakia city conquered by the 3d Army. Other troops reached Domky, 27 miles southeast of Eger and closest to Pilsen. The Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division advanced 4 miles to near the border villages of Stadlern and Zillendorf, 35 to 40 northeast of Regensburg.

The Yankee (26th) Division was following the Thunderbolt tanks toward Austria and the redoubt, advancing 17 miles into Neukirchen, 29 miles east of Regensburg. The Yankees reached Geschweindt, 6 miles north of Staubing, and Zeitldorn, 6 miles northwest of that city.

Many Towns Taken

To the west, Patton's infantry captured Dietfurt, 19 miles northeast of Ingolstadt. The troops crossed the Altmuhl River again near Pfullendorf and Beilngries, 17 northeast and 17 north of Ingolstadt.

Other 3d Army infantry entered Freirichshofen, a mile northwest of Ingolstadt and 45 from Munich. Eichstatt, 13 miles northwest of Ingolstadt, was partly cleared.

Many small towns fell to the French 1st and American 7th armies of General Devers's group. The French reached Aulendorf, 21 miles southeast of Sigmaringen.

French Push Ahead

The French Army, rolling up the shores of Lake Constance, advanced to Uberlingen, 7 miles across the lake from the German city of Constance, where thousands of wounded Allied prisoners are reported held. The French pushed 8 miles on to the northeast into Frickingen, 15 miles west of Ravensburg.

The 7th Army on the northwest approaches to Munich accepted the surrender of the Danube town of Donauwoerth from its Nazi Gauleiter. The town is 21 miles north of Augsburg and 53 from Munich.

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U.S. Jeep Patrol Overruns 11 Prison Camps, Hospitals

By Hal Boyle

WITH THE 69th INFANTRY DIVISION BEYOND THE MULDE RIVER, April 26 (AP)—A jeep patrol running at will through disorganized German lines overran 11 Allied prisoner of war camps and hospitals today and reported that in two camps alone were more than 50,000 freed prisoners, including 8,600 Americans.

Find Slain Red Troops

The U. S. First army patrol, disarming whole columns of Germans marching toward the American lines, pressed into a town where they found the bodies of two Russian Cossacks who had been killed in a small-scale patrol action only a few hours before.

The liberated Allied prisoners of war were so numerous that the small patrol told them to stay where they were while plans were made to bring them out.

"I can't even estimate how many were in other camps," said Maj. Fred Craig, Friendship, Tenn., on his return from a patrol beyond the Mulde toward the Russian lines along the Elbe.

"But everywhere we went prisoners went wild with joy to see us."

Exact Location Unknown

Because of a news blackout on the positions of American and Russian lines converging in the narrow corridor between the Mulde and Elbe rivers, it was impossible to give the exact loaction of the camps.

"In one camp," said Craig, "we found 20,112 prisoners, and among them were 267 Americans. The camp was built by the Germans in 1941 for French prisoners and there still are thousands of them there.

"American boys told me they had been shuttled from place to place to keep them from falling into our hands as we advanced, and that this was the fifth camp they had been in.

"Their guards pulled out four nights before, leaving them to shift for themselves.

Contains 30,000 Men

"We also overran a camp which Allied prisoners themselves said contained 30,000 men, of whom about 6,000 were Americans. We didn't have time to count them.

"In this camp there were some 3,000 ambulance cases, most of them suffering from malnutrition."

"In another German hospital we found 7,000 wounded—half of whom were Germans suffering from recent bullet wounds," Craig continued. "There were only five Americans here. One was a lieutenant of the Second Infantry Division captured only three nights ago.

"In an adjoining town we came across a Luftwaffe hospital with 3,000 German patients."

Craig said that in all cases the American hospital patients told the same story—of harsh treatment on the roads or in prison, but of efficient and not unkindly care once they were placed in hospitals.

Carry Weapons

"We found that almost all doctors and nurses in German hospitals were carrying weapons and we disarmed all we ran across," he said. The German medical personnel said they were afraid that the advancing Soviet troops would massacre them and the Nazi patients.

"German guards had run off from all prison camps or turned themselves over to the prisoners," he said. "We found an American major, a prisoner, had taken over one camp and was running it.

"As we were on another mission, there wasn't much we could do on the spot. We told them to sit tight for the next 48 to 72 hours while plans were formulated to remove them.

"I never saw more happy men in my life. They did everything but kiss us—and one colonel who had been a prisoner since the North African campaign even did that. On both cheeks, too."

Thousands Will Be Freed

Among released war prisoners were British, French, Russians and Poles. U. S. First Army officers expressed belief that when the Mulde-Elbe corridor finally had been cleaned up scores of thousands of war prisoners would be freed.

The hard-pressed Germans, caught in the Allied east-west squeeze, no longer have any place to take them.

There were only 31 men in Craig's patrol and they rode in open jeeps, armed with nothing heavier than machineguns.

"We learned from one burgomeister," said Craig, "that the Volkssturm was dissolved in our area yesterday by order of the German commander and those home guard troops were told to change into civilian clothing as soon as they could and try to hide from the Russians.

"The order went out when the Germans learned the Russians were crossing the Elbe."

Takes Towns By Phone

Craig took several towns by telephone, the favorite technique now with Gen. Hodges' First Army divisions.

"We just phoned to the burgofeister in the town ahead telling him we were coming through and that if we met any resistance we'd destroy the town with artillery fire," he said, "and we didn't have a bit of trouble.

"We met hundreds of German troops marching back toward our lines in perfect columns. They were fully armed. We halted them and broke their rifles and took their pistols—but we couldn't collect all their weapons so we just waved a lot of them on back toward the Mulde.

"And when our patrol finally did halt it wasn't because of any resistance we met."

Craig said that in one town they arrived just as four German cargo trucks loaded with 60 men were pulling out the other end.

'All the garrison couldn't get away and we captured 12 prisoners in the town. We also found the frshly-killed corpses of two Cossacks from a small Soviet patrol which the Nazis told us they had fought in the town only a few hours before."

ern edge of the breach this afternoon as groups of clamoring civilians on the other side pleaded with him to be let across to the American side, so that they could escape the Russians advancing from the Elbe.

"We live on that side," one middle-aged German said. "I work in that yellow factory by the edge of the river."

"Well, you ran away from us in the first place—now you can run back in the other direction," said Major Utley. "We know what you're afraid of."

Only German prisoners of war in uniform and escaped Allied prisoners are allowed across the Mulde pending the junction of the American and Russian troops.

The Women Cry.

"When we tell German women civilians that, they get upset and begin to cry," Major Utley said. "They tell us the Russians are closing in on them and they are afraid of what will happen to them."

I clambered down a crude wooden ladder and walked up the broken span on the other side and was immediately besieged by scores of Germans wanting to get on the other side.

"They won't take me prisoner because I am only a policeman," said a grey-haired Nazi in the bright gray-green garb which many Americans mistake for the Wehrmacht uniform. "I was a policeman in Dortmund back in the Ruhr but the Nazis threw me into the army and made me fight. If they think I am a soldier I am one. I am no longer a civilian. I am a soldier and I demand to surrender. Please make them let me cross the river. The Russians are getting closer."

A sad-eyed German girl in

Yanks Bar German Civilians Attempting to Flee From Reds

By HAL BOYLE.

Grimma, Germany, April 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Germany's Bridge of Sighs today is a broken, 100-yard-long stone span across the River Mulde. It was blown up four days ago by 200 Nazi defenders. A Second Infantry Division battalion led by Major Robert L. Utley of San Antonio, Tex., killed fifty of the Germans and captured fifty more before the others broke and ran.

Major Utley stood on the west-

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brown trousers buttonholed me next.

"I have been trying to get back across the river for eight days, to return to my home near Leipzig," she said. "I am so afraid of the Russians. I haven't eaten for three days. When can I go across?"

Poughkeepsie Man's View.

A long column of 100 wounded German soldiers marched down to the edge of the river and rested in the grass before starting over. Every civilian envied them their bandages. One group of Italians, used to being pushed around in Germany, sat down by the roadside and philosophically munched bread. But scores of German men, women and children moved about restlessly, unable to stand still for fear of the Russians.

A young German naval doctor wearing horn-rimmed glasses came up to ask if he couldnt' move forty civilian hospital patients—and himself—across the river.

"The Russians may club our patients to death," he said, and moistened his dry lips. "All Germany is in dissolution. I am an intellectual. All war is distasteful to me."

Heedless of the civilians around their radio jeep were Sergt. Howard S. Wing of 111 Forbus street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Private Thavis J. Hood of Lacrosse, Wis., who were keeping contact with an American patrol thrusting toward the Elbe to meet the Russians.

"All these people are scared skinny," said Wing." There were 2,000 of them here yesterday, too. Some of them started to swim over but gave up after our fellows on the other side put a few machine-gun bursts near them."

top of a bluff here at Arneb[illegible]

Berliners In Flight

Berlin's death throes are speeding a tide of panic-stricken humanity to the Elbe in front of the Russians moving westward. Except for the occasional Soviet shell, fired from no one knows where, the river is quiet.

[This dispatch suggests that a union of Russian and American forces northwest of Berlin might be made simultaneously or even before expected junctures in the Barby and Dresden areas southwest of the capital. Just how many miles away the Russian artillery might be, however, was problematical.]

Shelling Held Up

The Americans stopped cross-river shelling when Germans appeared with white flags in this sector and begged to be taken prisoner.

On the opposite bank of the Elbe, across fields leading to woods, are long lines of men and women as far as I can see. There are soldiers, civilians and escaped prisoners.

There are German soldiers who have thrown away their guns while fleeing in the hope of surrendering to the 9th Army rather than fall into the hands of the Red Army.

Former Prisoners

There are American soldiers captured in Africa and Italy. There are British soldiers captured at Dunkerque, Belgians, French, Russians, Poles, Czechs representing every phase of the war. A few hours ago they were in prison camps. Now their captors are begging them for help.

Then there is the debris of Hitler's empire, rich Nazis, poor farmers and officers trying to hide in civilian clothes.

There is no question of party rank now. There is only one boat operating on the river below, a fair-sized motor launch run by Lieut. Col. Eric E. Bischoff, of Lockport, Ill., of the 102d Division, and it is just nibbling at the mass of humanity now, taking on only Americans, British, French and Belgian escaped prisoners. Germans sit by the hundreds, hoping to get across.

No Water In Berlin

These refugees tell of German soldiers fighting civilians for a place in Berlin's subway shelters, of no heat, lights or water in the city, of rumors that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels is dead and of seeing German soldiers running away and leaving the SS to do the fighting.

A German battalion commander came over the stream with one boatload and wanted to surrender his entire force. He was kept, but the rest will have to swim for it or wait their turn. That turn will never come, as the influx of American prisoners of war grows hourly. The first arrivals say that thousands more are on the way.

Walk Away From Guards

On this side in a small house are two happy doughboys who just walked away from their guards with a British soldier and headed west and south. They are Corporal Bernard Thompson, of Carthage, Ill., captured at Anzio, and Sergt. Floyd Hagerman, of Wheatland, Wyo., who was taken in Normandy.

They are so happy there are tears in their eyes.

With some 700 companions, Thompson and Hagerman got away from their camp at Luckenwalde, just southwest of Berlin, on Sunday and walked to the Elbe virtually unmolested.

At several points, the Americans said, they could hear Russian machine guns a mile or two behind them and at one point they got caught in the Soviet shelling.

Get Canned Chicken

Hagerman, Thompson and their British companion were quickly hauled into the house by four doughboys who met them on this side of the river. The doughboys pulled out their packages from home and produced fruit cake, canned chicken and everything they had been saving and laid it before the escaped trio who were almost, but not quite, too happy to eat.

The hosts were Privates Henry O. Crain of New Orleans, Leonard Plasschaert of Maywood, Ill.; Robert L. Sanders of Joliet, Ill., and Elam C. Carr of Farmville, N. C.

Back at a regimental command post Col. Lurin L. Williams of Seattle, Wash., ordered all field kitchens up to the river at once with mess crews and extra rations to feed the Americans, British, French and other Allies being brought in.

Russ Shells Fall Near Ninth Army Sector

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By J. W. Gallagher

Arneburg, Germany, April 26 (AP)—Red Army shells now are falling occasionally a mile or two east of the Elbe River in the area of Arneburg, 48 miles northwest of Berlin, where the west bank is held by United States 9th Army troops awaiting a juncture.

Red bursts of the Russian shells are part of a great drama of the war which can be seen from the

EDITORS VISIT HORROR CAMP

Back In Paris, They Express Desire To See Others

KENNEDY

Paris, April 26 (AP)—Eighteen American publishers and editors who came to France on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invitation to see the horrors of German concentration camps returned to Paris tonight from the notorious Buchenwald camp and said they would like to visit others.

Eisenhower told them that volumes of heretofore unrevealed evidence of Nazi brutality and murder of civilian and military personnel would be made available to them.

The editors named a committee consisting of Julius Ochs Adler, of the New York *Times;* Stanley High, of *Readers Digest,* and Malcolm Bingay, of the Detroit *Free Press,* to draft a report on their conclusions concerning German atrocities.

Hitler Jumped For Guide

After arriving in Paris earlier this week, the editors were flown to Weimar, where they had lunch at the famous "elephant house," which had just been taken over by the American Army.

Then they were taken to Buchenwald, where they spent three hours. Their guide was Kurt Gatnor, formerly a high officer in the Austrian Army, who spent several months as a prisoner in the camp.

They went through the main part of the camp where 16,000 prisoners are still being kept because no provisions have yet been made to move them. These prisoners, however, are free in theory and are being well fed.

The editors also visited the camp's hospitals, which were established by the prisoners themselves with prisoner-surgeons who are still on the job. They saw several corpses carried out—bodies of prisoners who died even after liberation as the result of malnutrition and other causes.

And The Brothel

They also saw the crematorium, the SS (Elite Guard) execution chamber, children's quarters and the brothel.

But they said they were rushed through the camp too quickly and would like more of a chance to study conditions. Even more, they said, they would like to remain until some new camp is liberated so that they would have a chance to get into it immediately after the liberation and see what conditions are like before the camp is cleaned up.

Ben McKelway, of the Washington *Star* said there was no doubt in the minds of the editors that atrocities had been committed, but it was hard to gauge the exact extent. Other editors agreed with him, as did corespondents who had been there for some time.

De Gaulle Sees Congressmen

The editors started off on a flight over the narrow corridor separating the American and Russian armies, but their fighter escort was late in arriving so they did not see as much as they had hoped before darkness fell.

After visiting the camp, the editors talked to Eisenhower and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group.

Eisenhower said that the written evidence of German inhumane treatment of captives which they would be permitted to see contained evidence compiled by supreme headquarters and until now restricted information.

A party of American congressmen, who also came overseas to view evidence of German atrocities and particularly the Buchenwald camp, was received today by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The delegation was presented by the United States Ambassador, Jefferson Caffrey.

Nuernberg, Nazi Dream City, Now Lies In Utter Ruin

By Wade Werner

Nuernberg, Germany, April 26 (AP)—Here lies Nuernberg, once the dream city of Nazidom, today a fantastic, fearsome nightmare of gutted architecture, the deepest pit in the German Gehenna.

The charred carcass of the old city within its ancient walls is recognizable—barely—because the remnants of landmarks are still standing.

Looking at these landmarks amid the smoldering embers, one remembers why the Nazis chose it for their annual party congress. Old Nuernberg was the embodiment of German dreams and traditions through the centuries; upon it the Nazis superimposed their own traditions.

Hitler Dreamed Aloud

Many and amazing were their dreams, and some of them came true—at least partly and for a while.

Here it was that Hitler dreamed aloud in 1936, inspired by the rumbling of new German tanks over Nuernberg's cobblestones and the drone of Goering's new bombers overhead:

"Yes, if I had the Ukraine. If we had the Urals!"

He got the Ukraine eventually, but the Urals remained a mirage.

Here the Nazis dreamed of an Aryanized Europe and wrote their dreaming into law—the ruthless Nuernberg anti-Jewish statutes. That dream also was partially realized—but it lies among smoking ruins now.

Nuernberg's ancient castle is in ruins, like the dreams of empire Hitler had there. Nine years ago I walked through halls and corridors of its stately interior, past portraits of one German emperor after another until finally I passed a likeness of the last Hohenzollern, Kaiser Wilhelm II—then I stepped [illegible] onto a little balcony to meet Germany's new imperial genius—Hitler himself.

Nazi-Style Buildup

The long walk past those many emperors to the most ambitious of them all was an impressive buildup in the best Nuernberg Nazi style. Today I could see no trace of that balcony. The beflagged streets through which the Führer rode are ashes now.

Pageantry, flags, songs, oratory and enthusiasm were the keynote of Nuernberg's mood in those party congress days.

Today, gloom, devastation and forboding dominate the city which once housed nearly half a million. An estimated 200,000 people, including perhaps 10,000 displaced persons, wander about the streets, foraging for food, poking into ruins. Several thousand have been gathered into an emergency camp. So far 134 cases of typhus have been reported.

U.S. School Men In Charge

The new boss of Nuernberg is a former school superintendent from North Tarrytown, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Delbert O. Fuller, commander of a military government detachment. His right-hand man is Lieut. Col. James C. Barnett, formerly of Oklahoma State Teachers College.

Probably it will be an extra drop of bitterness in the Nazi cup of defeat to know that two American educators are establishing a new regime for Nuernberg under the stern rules of a conqueror.

On the other hand, the suburbs of hell, such as this 95 per cent devastated and mortally wounded city, are not a particularly pleasant sphere of action for men accustomed to the peaceful routine of scholastic administration in the United States.

Soviets Near—Germans Hang Out Red Flags

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, April 26 (AP) — German housewives have quit hanging out white surrender flags. They are dangling red bed ticks from windows and stringing up red blankets on clothes lines.

Even red stockings, and red unmentionables, are hung out to show the pacific attitude of German householders as Russian troops sweep on toward the Mulde river.

That's the surest sign that Russia's "Red" Army is near.

Rommel Died Of Bullet Wounds, His Wife Says

With United States 7th Army, April 24 [*Delayed by Censorship*]. Matrshal Erwin Rommel's widow, found living in the Swabian town of Herlingen, a suburb of Uml, said today her husband's death was the result of wounds received when his car was hit by a fighter bomber in France July 17, 1944.

Confirming substantially previous reports of Rommel's end, she said he had fallen out with German leaders over strategy in France.

H actually died on October 14, 1944, fro ma heart attack when it was thought he was on the way to recovery. The left side of his skull had been dentd when a bomber caght his staff car and the base of his skull was fractured. The wound healed but he lost the sight of one eye an dhis left side was paralyzed.

War To End Soon, Declares Nazi General

Outstanding Officer Believes Hitler Will Die In Berlin.

PIXON

U. S. NINTH ARMY FRONT, April 25. (Delayed) (AP)—One of Germany's best known generals surrendered to American infantrymen on the Elbe today and said he expected the war to end in a few days.

Internationally known as one of the best informed members of the German general staff, the officer said he believed Hitler would die in Berlin and that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering possibly already had been executed.

(The general was not named in this censored dispatch.)

Further, the captive said:

War's Turning Point

The war's turning point came last June in Normandy when the Germans failed to beat back the channel invasion.

Politically, economically and

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physically the Reich has been doomed since July 20, 1944, the day the bomb plot to assassinate Hitler failed. Had the Wehrmacht sized control, he said, surrender would have been engineered somehow in time to avert complete destruction.

The German national redoubt, where an extended holdout has been predicted, is mostly a myth and is already incapable of a long defense.

After crossing the Elbe in a rowboat under a white flag the general asserted German casualties had been too great to make continued resistance possible.

Will Scatter Quickly

He said the only thing holding remnants of the German army together was the presence of the Gestapo, storm troopers and SS troops who, he predicted, will scatter quickly upon the fall of Berlin or the death of Hitler.

Although disclaiming knowledge of the whereabouts of Heinrich Himmler, he said Hitler still remained in Berlin, from where he had just come, and that the Fuehrer would stay there until he was either killed or committed suicide—mostly because there was hardly any other place he dared go.

NEW YORKER TELLS OF FATAL MARCH

Eichstatt, Germany, April 26 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Alger of New York, liberated by the American Eighty-sixth Infantry Division, said today that the Germans had forced him and 1,200 other Americans and Britons to walk 297 miles from Zubin, Poland, to Brandenburg, Germany, in thirty-two days.

"The Germans absolutely refused to provide any of us with medical attention even though at least half of those in the column were suffering from dysentery," said Alger, who was captured in North Africa on February 15, 1943, and whose address is care of Alan D. Sutherland, National City Bank, New York. Alger declared that at least twenty-five prisoners including seven Americans, died because of the Germans' failure to provide proper medical treatment. He said the deaths resulted from faulty amputations, pneumonia and malnutrition.

Germans Burn Yank Negro In Murder Barn

Killed With 1,100 Political Prisoners By Civilians And Party Officials.

GARDELEGEN, Germany, April 26 (AP)—An investigation has revealed that an American Negro prisoner of war was killed in the mass murder of 1,100 political prisoners in a barn near here.

Officers investigating the circumstances of the burning to death of the group now are convinced that the massacre of the helpless men was carried out for the most part by German civilians and Nazi party officials.

An additional 200 massacred prisoners have been found in a mass grave near Bishmach. All had been shot. This brought to more than 1,300 the number of political and other prisoners slain within a few hours before the arrival of American soldiers in this area recently.

Found In Murder Barn

The Negro's body was found in the murder barn and questioning of survivors disclosed that he was an American Negro soldier known only as "John" who had been put among the political prisoners because he had tried to escape too often.

The investigation also brought to light the fact that German home front soldiers and farmers had hunted the political prisoners like deer a few hours before American troops appeared on the scene. They took pot shots at whatever prisoners were seen on roads or in fields.

The prisoners had arrived at Gardelegen after the American break-through on the west. Inquiries established that city officials and Nazi party leaders held a meeting at which it was decided to murder all of the prisoners because they were considered a threat to the personal safety of the German leaders in the event they were liberated.

Volkssturm Called Out

The Volkssturm was called out along with members of the Jugend (Hitler Youth) to carry through the massacre. Some of the prisoners were shot and the others burned.

Several of the Germans who participated have been arrested and two committed suicide, but the Nazi who organized the slayings is still at large.

This area has proved one of the hottest yet overrun for activity of the Hitler Jugend and the so-called "werewolves." A number of small gangs of youths aged 11 to 16 and led by older men have been apprehended.

Stettin Is Also Occupied

Russians Drive 22 Mi. West To Second Imminent Link-up.

BRUENN FALLS, INVADE BRESLAU

Bruenn, Great Armament Center, Last Of Nazi Production Cities.

By Romney Wheeler

LONDON, Friday, April 27 (AP)—Soviet armies conquered almost two-thirds of Berlin's pulverized and burning ruins yesterday, seized the great German Baltic naval base of Stettin and extended their bridgehead across the Elbe river 17 miles from the American First Army.

As the Russians began to forge an inner ring of encirclement within the smoke-blanketed and encircled German capital, infantry and cavalry of a fourth great Russian army toppled the huge armament city of Bruenn (Brno), second largest city of Czechoslovakia and one of Hitler's last remaining war production centers.

Breslau Penetrated

Berlin's deadly street battles paled bitter fighting in another German fortress city. Far behind the lines, Soviet troops battled into the western streets of the long-besieged lower Silesian capital of Breslau, occupying 26 blocks and several factory districts.

As the world waited for a three-power announcement that Red Army and American forces had linked up, Moscow and Berlin reports indicated that two historic meetings were imminent.

West of Berlin, by German account, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army yesterday raced 22 miles westward, by-passing the City of Brandenburg, to realh a point only 14 1-2 miles from the American Ninth Army on the middle Elbe.

Red Shells Fall Near Yanks

The enemy high command said Zhukov's troops had reached the Rathenow area near Ninth Army lines on the Elbe and Ninth Army front reports said Soviet shells were falling a few miles from Yank lines.

Southwest of Berlin another junction neared—if, in fact, it had not already occurred. Here, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army extended bridgeheads on the Elbe's west bank and seized Strehla and Riesa only 17 miles from the American First Army on the Mulde river. But First Army dispatches said American patrols had struck deep into the narrow corridor between the Elbe and the Mulde, and the Swiss radio said a link-up along a many-mile front had taken place yesterday afternoon.

The fanatical Nazi defenders, throwing women and children into the death struggle, were stubbornly defending the German capital as street battles roared through their sixth day under relentless Russian artillery and aerial bombardment.

But assault teams of Marshal Zhukov's army's compressing a mighty band of steel around perhaps 500,000 trapped Nazi soldiers, captured the northwestern industrial districts of Gartenfeld and Siemenstadt.

At the same time, Konev's tankmen rolled into the desolate rubble-strewn streets of Dahlem in southwestern Berlin and as the two armies drove from the north and south into fashionable Charlottenburg, with only a four and a half mile gap between them, the great western suburbs of Spandau and Potsdam were threatened with isolation from Berlin proper.

Possible Death-knell for Hitler

Possibly sounding the death-knell for Adolf Hitler, Propaganda Minister Goebbels and other high Nazis whom the Germans said still were in the capital, massed waves of Soviet armor had overrun approximately 210 square miles of Berlin's 341, Moscow's communiques revealed.

The Germans, admitting the doomed city was encircled, conceded that the "front now runs right through the heart of the city."

Pressing in from the east, Zhukov's troops captured the great quarter miles from Unter den Linden Goertlitzer rail depot, two and a den and Friedrichstrasse, but Nazi accounts said that the Soviets already had swept to the edge of famed Alexander Platz, one of Berlin's main commercial centers.

Swaying Battle

Here, a half-mile from the easter nend of Unter den Linden, a giant, swaying battle raged for the central police and gestapo headquarters, while a few blocks to the south, enemy reports said Zhukov's troops were fighting for Jannowitz station and Jannowitz bridge over the Spree river.

Soviet tommy-gunners also were storming the southern edge of the shell-pocked Tempelhof airdrome, the Nazis said, as incessant Soviet fighter patrols roared over the flaming city to forestall possible escape of Nazi big-shots by air.

The fall of Stettin, capital of Pomerania and the "port of Berlin," came with dramatic suddenness as Marshal Stalin disclosed the great city of 383,000 persons had been toppled by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army.

Rokossovsky's army, joining the First White Russian and First Ukrainian armies on the Berlin front, seized Stettin after swarming across both the eastern and western arms of the lower Oder river on a 25-mile front between Stettin and Schwedt, to the southwest.

In a 19-mile breakthrough of powerful enemy fortified positions on the Oder's bank, Rokossovsky's men seized Schwedt, Kasekow and Gartz, and captured Stettin after cutting the Berlin-Stettin superhighway at captured Penkun, 14 miles southwest of the great shipbuilding center.

The fall of the northern anchor of Berlin's Oder river defense line laid open the entire Baltic coast for continued drives westward by Rokossovsky's army in the direction of Rostock and Hamburg, and a cleanup of the north German plains in conjunction with Allied western armies.

Near Berlin's Government Center

A shattering artillery barrage, meanwhile, was concentrated on the center of Berlin, a late Moscow dispatch said, and as German resistance appeared to be diminishing to some extent, the Russians were reported "very close" to the government center at some points. Earlier it had been reported that the Soviet ring had been compressed to a diameter of 15 miles from east to west, and five to 10 from north to south.

All manner of soldiers and weapons were flung by the Germans into the battle for their flaming and rubbled capital.

Even young girls were in the death struggle. The Hamburg radio said that "not only Hitler youth boys fight in the streets of Berlin, but Hitler girls have now joined the fight as the battle increases in ferocity every hour."

The Hamburg radio drew what consolation it could from the remark that "Stalin has not been able to make Berlin a present to the delegates at San Francisco," but added quickly that the Russians would "increase the pressure in the city by degrees to take it."

This broadcast, relaying what purported to be a speech by a Berlin chancellery spokesman, insisted that Hitler and Goebels still were in the capital, "performing a historic mission in directing the battle for salvation from Bolshevism."

If any Nazi leaders still were in the cauldron that was Berlin, revenge-thirsty Soviet troops had cut off all land escape for them and were pressing in relentlessly from all sides. The German communique, broadcast by Hamburg, said the Soviets who had linked west of the capital were thrusting into Charlottenburg, Berlin's high-class western suburb, while the Russians in eastern Berlin bore down on Alexander Platz, a big commercial center.

Hamburg radio claimed a number of Nazi chieftains still were within the ringed city, and implied that Field Marshal William Keitel, German chief of staff, was among them.

Gift to San Francisco

"Goebells continues to be in Berlin," said the broadcast, "and everyone knows that the heads of the state party and the Wehrmacht are proving themselves worthy of the Fuehrer's confidence in them. The chief of the general staff is scrutinizing every detail which will lead to the relief of Berlin."

Other Nazi broadcasts said the Russians were storming police and Gestapo headquatrers about a half mile from the eastern end of renowned Unter Den Linden.

The frenzied defenders to every trick in the Nazi bag, said a Moscow dispatch — disguising themselves as civilians, and even as clergymen, while seeking to hamper Soviet operations by hiding in houses bearing white flags and opening fire from roofs and cellars as the Rusisans passed.

Reich Capital's Port, Stettin, Captured

London, April 26 (AP)—Russian troops have captured Bruenn, German armament center in the middle of Czechoslovakia, Premier Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

London, April 26 (AP)—Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army captured the port of Stettin today as other Soviet forces battled in the center of Berlin and, by German account, drove to within 14½ miles of American positions on the west bank of the Elbe.

Stettin, (population 383,000), on the Oder estuary, 70 miles northeast of Berlin, was the main port of the encircled Reich capital, Moscow said the Russians advanced 19 miles beyond the river.

Premier Marshal Stalin's order tonight announcing the fall of the port was the first Soviet confirmation of German reports that Rokossovsky had moved his army westward onto the Oder. It also was the first Moscow disclosure that the Russians had crossed the lower Oder in the Stettin area.

Under Siege Several Weeks

Stettin has been under siege for several weeks. Stalin's announcement said Rokossovsky's forces had crossed both the eastern and western Oder, south of Stettin, and broken through powerfully fortified German defenses on the west bank.

Stettin was Germany's twenty-fifth city and the capital of Pomerania. Shipyards, machine shops, iron foundries, chemical and cement plants and munitions works at Stettin helped power the German Army before the bombers started reducing the city. Until the Russian front moved west, it was one of the main German supply bases for the divisions of that sector. Its population was swollen by 100,000 or more refugees from the east.

Stettin's fall laid open the entire Baltic coast for continued attacks by Rokossovsky in the direction of Kiel.

Berlin Resistance Weakens

A late Moscow dispatch reported that German resistance in flaming Berlin was weakening.

The German high command announced that a Soviet wing west of Berlin had driven to Rathenow, 14½ miles from American positions on the west bank of the Elbe.

In addition to Stettin, the Russians captured Gartz, Penkun, Casekow and Schwedt.

Gartz and Schwedt are 16 and 28 miles south of Stettin, respectively. Penkun and Casekow lie 8 to 10 miles west of the river between Schwedt and Stettin.

Rear Attack Suggested

The suddenness of Stettin's fall suggested that the Russians took the city with an attack from behind

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after shelling the port for weeks from positions in its eastern suburbs. The power of Rokossovsky's blow was indicated in Stalin's citation of 43 generals and 84 other officers.

The advance to Rathenow, an optical-instrument manufacturing center on the Haval River, represented a 23½-mile gain westward for the Russians from Nauen. It widened farther on the west the encircling belt thrown tightly around Berlin.

The inner edge of this ring gripping the capital now extends roughly 15 miles from east to west and from 7 to 8 miles from north to south.

Red Artillery Fire Heavy

As Russian artillery concentrated a withering fire on the heart of Berlin, blasting targets northward from the Tempelhof airport through the famous Tiergarten to the Reichstag sector, the Hamburg radio said that young German girls had joined in the street fighting.

Under the dateline Berlin, a Soviet Tass news agency dispatch said: "Men of the Red Army today are fighting in the heart of the German capital."

The dispatch gave no details, but probably referred to the vicinity of the Alexanderplatz, the center of the capital's business district.

Heavy Fighting In Station

The German high command reported heavy fighting inside Berlin at the Goerlitzer and Schesischer railroad stations in the southeast, the Tempelhof Airdrome and Zehlendorf in the south, and Charlottenburg in the west.

By enemy account both sides have thrown in reserves in the fighting in the industrial districts of Tagel and Siemensstadt in the northwestern part of the city. The Germans also reported fierce fighting on the southern fringes of Stettin, on the Oder estuary north of Berlin.

Russian eyewitness accounts said that Nazis disguised as priests, grocers and schoolteachers were sifting into sectors of Berlin held by the Red Army.

Reds Widen Railroad Tracks

Russian army engineers, moving into the Berlin region, were widening railroad tracks to a gauge to fit Russian locomotives and freight cars.

One Russian dispatch said that the Germans were bombing their own capital.

Pressing close to walls, some German civilians crawled toward the Russian lines, believing they would be safer there than in the cauldron of the encircled area.

Russian storm units were making the conquest of the capital the world's greatest man hunt, Moscow dispatches said. Fighting over and under the streets, the Russians had been ordered to take Adolf Hitler alive if he still is in the capital, as Nazi propagandists have declared.

Russians Doubt He's There

The Russians were not too optimistic about finding *der Führer* in Berlin, however. The Moscow radio observed that German reports of Hitler's presence in Berlin "are lies and have been invented to stimulate a fierce defense of the capital."

Possibly 500,000 Germans were caught in the capital. The Hamburg radio asserted that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels still was in Berlin and that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel also was in or near the city.

In the Reich's waist, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army swarmed over the historic Elbe barrier, toppling the west bank fortress city of Riesa, 76 miles south of Berlin. Konev's men were 22 miles from Allied-reported American positions on the Mulde River, and only 18 miles from American bridgeheads on the Mulde, as reported by the Germans.

Russian eyewitness accounts from Berlin told of the capture of a radio station and the seizure of an artillery shooting grounds in the northwestern sector of the city and penetrations into Jungfernheide Park area north of Charlottenburg.

State Forest Invaded

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army was pressing in Jungfernheir from the Falkenhagen sector on the west, as well as from the north. Under cover of heavy artillery fire, the Russians also moved into the Spandau State Forest, just outside Spandau.

Driving eastward from the captured suburb of Doebritz, Russian tanks approached the western bank of the broad Havel River, across from Charlottenburg and south of Spandau.

seeking the comparative safety of Russian lines. Hundreds of Polish, Czech and Russian slave laborers were liberated and sent back eastward.

Other accounts said Nazis disguised themselves as grocers, teachers and even clergymen, and filtered into sectors held by the Red Army, attempting to hamper the drive by sabotage.

Guns At Their Backs

In some sectors, it was reported, German soldiers would lay down their arms if they could, but the guns of SS troops were at their backs.

"These storm troopers are the ones we have to fight," said a correspondent for *Izvestia*. In one place, he said, eighteen Germans surrendered after four were killed.

"Then one SS reptile from beneath the roof commenced shooting. Of course, we killed him."

"Fighting in the streets is fierce and stiff," wrote a *Tass* newsman. "German guns bark, German aircraft fly overhead. However, more and more Soviet regiments pour into the city. The number of captured houses and blocks increases hourly.

Troops Fill All Roads

"All roads—trunk lines, highways, country lanes—are filled with columns of troops, trucks and tanks moving to Berlin. The main highway leading to the capital of Germany is blocked with troops. In four rows move tractors, tanks, trucks, amphibian cars. Everybody is in a hurry, fearing to be late. And in front rises the smoke of burning Berlin which serves as a beacon to all.

"Hitler's air force attempts to prevent Soviet tanks from reaching the central districts of the German capital. Soviet pilots perfectly cooperating with tank men repel the

and a gigantic din echoed from tunnels under the city.

A *Pravda* eyewitness account said hundreds of house-to-house battles raged in the eastern sector, where Nazi storm troops attacked each house as if it were a fortress.

"Each stone of the city, each meter of street is against us," the correspondent wrote. "We have to take them with our blood.

"Men from Siberia and the Volga are fighting down the broad streets of Berlin. They moved down Berliner Allee. They are impatient. 'On to Berlin' is written on their tanks."

Over 1,000-Mile Route

Deep, personal hatred for the Nazis spurred onward these men who had battled all the 1,000-mile route from the gates of their own capital back through their own great, wrecked cities. Red as Indians from the dust of Berlin's crumbling brick walls, they hammered forward under a concentrated barrage of artillery fire.

Every German able to hold a gun, shovel, ax or crowbar had been mobilized against the advance, wrote a Soviet war correspondent.

"But the Red Army cannot be kept from crushing the city. Many men around me have Berlin addresses and scores to settle," he reported.

Have Names And Addresses

As the troops surged on, many kept repeating over and over those specific names and addresses, impatient to appease the hunger for revenge which had gnawed at them for four years, the correspondent said.

"Vasili Kordjuk, a Ukrainian from the Latvian district—he was taken to Berlin for hard labor and worked for the manufacturer Ernest Blanker," said the dispatch. "He escaped and entered the ranks of the Red Army. He killed six Germans, one an officer, on the banks of the Oder, but this hasn't stilled his revenge. He wants to find Ernest Blanker.

"Red Army man Ivan Novikov has a sister in Berlin. He says he is in Berlin to free his sister.

To Avenge Brother

"Alexei Boretzki is here to avenge his dead brother, Leonid, who was carried to Berlin from Voronezh.

"Ivan Nesterov's wife was killed by the Germans in Rostov on the Don. He is wounded. The commander offered him a jeep to take him to a first-aid post. He refused. He said he would go to a hospital after Berlin was taken.

"Maria Bondarenko is from Stalingrad. She is regulating traffic in the Berlin streets. She dreams and talks about standing in the center of the Wilhelmstrasse with her signal flags.

"Flagbearer Ivan Volodin from Ulyanovsk (the birthplace of Lenin) has carried his banner over the Dnepr, the Vistula and the Oder. He is now marching with it through the big thoroughfares of Berlin."

Nazis Resort To Tricks

The Nazis were resorting to all the tricks in their bag. They secreted themselves in houses adorned by white flags and opened fire on passing Soviet infantry; there are so many white flags in Berlin that a Soviet correspondent said it looked like a universal washday. The Germans fired from every available cranny. They flung youths and old men and even women into the battle.

Other Berliners were reported deserting the city. Some crawled along the walls of ruined buildings,

the Red Army are less dangerous."

Tale Of Forced Labor

Major Penchalov, writing of Russians with scores to settle, said:

"Vasili Kordjuk, a Ukrainian from the Latvian district, was taken to Berlin for hard labor, worked for Manufacturer Ernest Blanker. He escaped and entered the Red Army. He has killed six Germans, one an officer, on the banks of the Oder, but this hasn't settled his revenge. He wants to find Ernest Blanker."

Penchalov said another fighter was in Berlin to "free his sister" there; another sought to revenge his dead brother, carried to Berlin from Voronezh; still another, whose wife was killed by the Germans, refused to go to a first aid post after being wounded, saying he would accept treatment after Berlin had fallen.

Revenge For Stalingrad

"Maria Bondarenko is from Stalingrad," the correspondent said. "She is regulating traffic in Berlin streets. She dreams and talks about standing in the center of the Wilhelmstrasse with her signal flags."

Tass Correspondent Boris Afansev reported the noise of the battle increased as the Russians neared the city's center. The din was audible six to 8 miles away, Afansev said.

ern arsenal after RAF heavy bombers from Italy had poured bombs on the rail yards at Freilassing near Salzburg, reputed seat of the present German government, during Wednesday night.

Non-stop Blitz

This great convergence of air power from the west and the south maintained a non-stop blitz on Hitler's last ditch stand area while Gen. Patton's armored columns bored into the zone.

Planes stationed in Britain were grounded today by bad weather over the continent.

Sixteen Thunderbolts of the Ninth Air Force destroyed 43 enemy parked planes of all types on an airfield near Munich while Mustangs ranged to the southeastern tip of Germany to shoot up a 30-truck convoy laden with ammunition and gasoline heading towards Berchtesgaden.

RAF Typhoons and Spitfires raked gun positions and fortified positions in the Emden, Hamburg and Bremen areas while Mitchell bombers hammered freight yards at Patrau Buchen, 10 miles from Hamburg. Spitfires ranged as far as Berlin.

Roads, Rails In Use

RAF Tempest pilots reported considerable road and rail activity in northern Germany with the enemy moving toward Denmark. Nearly 50 vehicles were destroyed by cannon fire northwest of the Baltic port of Flensburg.

A large freighter heading toward Emden was hit by eight rockets near the mouth of the Ems and an armored vessel off the Frisian Islands was also punctured by rockets.

During Wednesday night RAF squadrons of Beaufighters, Wellingtons and Halifaxes scored hits on thirteen vessels in the North Sea area.

'Retribution' Cry Of Reds As They Push Through Berlin

Moscow, April 26 (AP) — Battle-grimed Soviet veterans, burning with hatred for everything Nazi and thirsting for personal revenge, bore down on the center of Berlin from all sides tonight, hammering through clouds of smoke which all but blacked out the heart of the burning German capital.

"We recalled July, 1941, when the Germans were bombing the theaters and hospitals of Moscow," said a front dispatch. "Here it is—retribution!"

House-To-House Battles Rage

From every window, every garret, from subway stations, from cellars and rooftops all along the way the German guns fired as the Soviet troops fought on into the core of Nazism. Soviet planes roared overhead at rooftop levels enemy air attacks and render good support to the tanks in their continuous advance to the heart of Berlin."

"You can enter Berlin from many directions now," wrote another correspondent. "The spring sun looks pretty on the gardens. Many streets already are swept clean by brooms. Sappers are removing the barricades erected by the Germans."

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Revenge Spurs Reds' Battle In Berlin

Moscow, April 26 (AP)—A Russian war correspondent in Berlin reported today that virtually every German in the encircled city was now resisting the Soviet Army's growing attack—"everyone able to hold a gun, shovel, ax or crowbar."

"But the Red Army cannot be kept from crushing the city," Major Sergei Penchalov, the writer, said. "Many men around me have Berlin addresses and scores to settle."

Russian artillery, augmented by rocket-firing Katushas, blasted the city from all sides today, no sector of the central area escaping the shells.

Hope To Find High Nazis

Tommygunners, red as Indians from clouds of brick dust rising from the debris, battled through barricaded streets seeking to rush the heart of the capital, where many high-ranking Nazis still may be found.

Muscovites impatiently awaited the expected announcement of a Russian-American linkup in the Elbe sector. It was now apparent that the news could come from several salients, anywhere from west of captured Riesa to the region of Stendal.

A late Tass dispatch said hundreds of Russians, Poles and Czechs had been liberated and were moving homeward while many Berliners were fleeing the battle zones, "thinking the districts occupied by

U. S. Airmen Blast German Redoubt Area

Rail, Road Traffic Hit—Hitler's Chalet Still Smoulders.

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Hordes of American fighter-bombers penetrated deep into the Bavarian redoubt area ahead of U. S. Third Army spearheads today, blasting rail and road traffic and ripping a fuel and ammunition truck convoy 15 miles north of Hitler's wrecked Berchtesgaden lair.

Hitler's chalet at Berchtesgaden, blown to bits by RAF six-ton earthquake bombs in Wednesday's big attack, still smouldered today as did SS barracks nearby and the Fuehrer's "Eagle's Nest" on Kehlstein peak.

Hundreds of Ninth Air Force planes, operating from advanced bases in Germany and France, fanned through the German south-

NAZI REDOUBT HIT BY NIGHT

R. A. F. Follows Up Historic Bombing Attack.

London, April 26 (A. P.).—Italian-based Liberators of the Royal Air Force struck the German redoubt city of Freilassing last night, following up yesterday's

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historic bombardment of Hitler's eagle nest refuge and his chalet near Berchtesgaden.

Freilassing is a highway and railroad junction thirteen miles north of Berchtesgaden, which is now only seventy-two miles ahead of American ground troops.

American and British airmen alike were jubilant over yesterday's co-ordinated attack. The sumptuous chalet was destroyed by a direct hit with a six-ton bomb. Heavy, deep-penetrating explosives were rained upon his Kehlstein mountain fortress with unannounced results.

It was disclosed today that 350 R. A. F. Lancasters took part, rather than 200 as originally reported. They were escorted by both American and British fighters, while heavy bombers of the Eighth and Fifteenth United States Air forces threw the Nazi defenses off guard with attacks upon communications all around Berchtesgaden. Two R. A. F. planes were lost. Sixteen Eighth Air Force bombers, including several engaged in attacking the Skoda armament works at Pilsen, were shot down by anti-aircraft fire, and the Fifteenth lost fifteen heavy bombers from all operations yesterday.

Aerial photographs show that a large number of bombs, specially fused to bore deep underground before exploding, burst in the area of Der Fuehrer's chalet and nearby barracks where 10,000 handpicked SS bodyguards had been reported housed.

A London newspaper man who flew in one of the lead ships said the force of the explosions made the planes shudder, and added: "The ground spewed rocks, earth, bricks and even trees, uprooted and thrown like straws into the sky."

There was increased air activity over all fronts yesterday and at least seventeen Nazi planes were shot down. R. A. F. Lancasters bombed a submarine oil depot in Oslo Fjord last night and other British aircraft struck at targets in Germany. With Berlin encircled by the Red Army, British Mosquitoes patroled west of the capital to intercept any attempt by the Germans to escape or to obtain supplies by air.

Four Nazi transports were among the aircraft shot down yesterday. Railway movements, north of Bremen and Hamburg up the Danish peninsula were under continuous attack and sixteen trains were reported wrecked or damaged. German airmen came up in larger numbers than usual in an effort to screen traffic movements around Berlin, but showed little inclination to fight. Nine Spitfires shot down eight enemy planes without a loss.

In order to find their Norwegian objective—located near Tonsberg, forty miles south of Oslo—the big bombers had to make a daring low-level sweep beneath the clouds and between rugged mountain peaks. Their aim apparently was good, for returning pilots reported that they left numerous fires burning, with smoke rising to a great height.

Mosquitoes meanwhile struck the Kiel naval base for the fifth successive night and other British bombers attacked electric railway transformer stations near Munich for the third night running.

From all these operations one bomber was reported missing.

Nazi Says Hitler Will Die In Berlin

Allied Quarters Believe German Leader Is In His Alpine Fortress—Goering Reported Resigning Command Of Luftwaffe Because Of Heart Illness.

By James F. King

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The German Hamburg radio announced tonight that Reichsmarshal Herman Goering had resigned as head of the dying Nazi air force because of an "acute" heart illness, while a high-ranking German general staff member captured by the Americans predicted that Adolf Hitler will die with his troops in encircled Berlin.

Predicts War's End Soon

The captured German general—unidentified in a U. S. Ninth Army front dispatch but termed "internationally known and one of the best informed members of the German general staff"—predicted the war would end within a few days and said that Goering probably already had been executed.

The Hamburg station said that the portly Goering, whose proud air force has been blasted almost to extinction, had been succeeded by Gen. Ritter von Grein who was made a marshal. The text of the announcement was:

"Reichsmarshal Goering who has been suffering from heart trouble for some time and whose condition has become acute has asked the fuehrer to be relieved of his command as chief of the luftwaffe at a time when his strength is needed. The fuehrer has granted his request. The new chief of the luftwaffe is Gen. Ritter von Grein who has been promoted to Gen. Field Marshal."

Von Grein was once reported head of German air forces in Russia, and also a commander at Orel.

Going to Pieces

This announcement, taken as another indication that Germany was rapidly going to pieces, came amid one of the greatest developing manhunts in history. The objective of the manhunt, Hitler, soon must make the biggest decision of his life, if he had not made it—whether to fall as a martyr among his troops defending Berlin or seek refuge in the Bavarian mountains or some other German-held pocket.

Although many Allied quarters believe Hitler already is in the Alpine fortress, the captured German general staff member said he was in Berlin—as did all German broadcasts. In one of these broadcasts Dr. Werner Naumann, Nazi propaganda ministry undersecretary, declared:

"He (Hitler) could give a thousand reasons which would make his presence elsewhere appear more essential, but he is in Berlin to lead prsonally the struggle and to link his fate to that of the Reich capital."

Of Personal Bravery

Naumann said that Nazi propaganda minister Paul Joseph Goebbels also was in the burning Nazi capital and that Goebbels and Hitler were "endeavoring to outdo each other in feats of personal bravery."

Another possibility was raised by a free German press service report in Stockholm that Hitler had sent a long-prepared double, August Wilhelm Bartholdy, a former grocer in Plauen, to be filmed dying on the last Berlin barricades while the Fuehrer himself disappears underground.

Still another possibility is that Hitler may commit suicide as have many of his Nazi underlings when cornered.

A Moscow dispatch said Soviet shock troops had orders to take Hitler alive if possible. Should he be caught or killed in Berlin it might signal the end of most German organized resistance.

Meanwhile a Swiss dispatch said French refugees from Germany reported that Hitler and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler were at Salzburg, near the Fuehrer's hideout at Berchtesgaden which the RAF pounded with six-ton depth bombs yesterday.

International Speculation

International speculation also was rife about the whereabouts of Hitler's fellow-dictator and puppet, Benito Mussolini, who was reported by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency to have been captured by Italian patriots in northern Italy. Another Rome dispatch said there were unconfirmed reports that he had escaped in disguise into Switzerland.

Russian and wester Allied military leaders have given little public indication of immediate concern about the location of Hitler saying they are determined first to smash every German fighting unit.

Nevertheless the question "where is Hitler?" caught the imagination of the average Briton, who feels the whole Nazi plan for carrying on an underground fight after the Reich is completely occupied rests on the fuehrer.

Whitehall was frankly skeptical that Hitler had been in Berlin since the Russians broke into the city — and this belief was underscored by the raid on Berchtesgaden. Even with direct hits, however, the chances of killing him in an air attack there appeared remote if stories of deep air raid shelters in the hide-out are true.

Flair for Dramatic

The only thing that would draw the fuehrer into the battle zone, it is reasoned here, is his flair for the dramatic.

Official quarters caution against accepting rumors relating to Hitler or any other top-flight Nazis. They maintain that these Nazis would like nothing better than to be presumed dead.

"What could be easier," asked the London Star, "than for the Germans to produce an unrecognizable body and say that it was Hitler's while Hitler himself was making his getaway by plane or submarine?"

Japan, some quarters contend, would be his only destination, although there is always the possibility he could prolong his life as a fugitive by escaping, for example, to Norway.

Few persons here believe Hitler will be taken alive. Many feel that once trapped for good he would end his life. One source with underground connections, however, was firmly convinced that Hitler lacked the courage to kill himself.

Under the Nazi scheme for perpetuating National Socialist philosophy it is generally thought Hitler's complete disappearance without a trace of his fate would best serve the purpose of exploiting him as a legend.

Thus there is a possibility that Hitler may be destroyed by the very men who are trying to preserve him in the eyes of the German people.

London, April 26 (AP)—The Swiss said tonight that a "linkup between the Americans and Russians in the Elbe region took place this afternoon on a front of many miles." There was no confirmation from Allied sources.

Albania Asks Recognition

Popular Front Regime, Sponsored by Reds, Wants Seat at San Francisco.

London, April 26 (A. P.).—The new popular front Government of little Albania—possibly acting with Russian approval—added its voice today to the clamor set up by the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Polish regime for recognition at the San Francisco conference.

The Moscow radio acted as the sounding board for Albania's claims, put forward by Col.-Gen. Enver Hoxha, self-described leader of the Albanian Army of Liberation who took over as popular front premier last October.

Hoxha made it clear that his demand for recognition already had been placed before the United States. Moscow quoted him as telling a Yugoslav journalist in an interview:

"To the demand of the Albanian people that our government be recognized and our country admitted to the San Francisco conference, the United States Secretary of State replied that the United States could not support our demand because participation is limited to recognized governments. He promised that Albania probably would be invited to the next conference.

"We do not like this answer, because—although we are a small nation—we shed no less blood in the war against the Fascist forces than the great nations. Thus an injustice has been committed against us. We trust that the Allies are solving the problem."

Hoxha's statement came as the Slav federation which Russia has proposed for eastern Europe took on more definite shape with Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and the Lublin Polish regime already bound to the Soviet Union by treaties and Albania apparently moving into line for a similar pact. Hoxha was quoted by Moscow as voicing his "infinite trust in the Soviet Union."

Albania's King Zog, who has been living in luxurious exile just outside London, has been ignored in dispatches from Tirana reported by Moscow. Zog himself has offered to leave the fate of his crown up to the will of his people.

Hoxha's program for the government of Albania, as outlined by the Moscow radio, is patterned closely on that laid down by both Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and the Lublin Poles—with "agrarian reform" the first item on the agenda.

REICHSMARSHAL GIVES UP HIS AIR COMMAND

Hamburg Radio Says Hitler Approves—Fuehrer May Die in Berlin.

HIGH STAFF OFFICER SEIZED

One of Nazi's Best-known Generals Says War Will End Within a Few Days.

London, April 26 (A. P.).—The Hamburg radio said tonight that Reichsminister Hermann Goering was ill of heart trouble and that his resignation as commander of the German Air Force had been accepted by Adolf Hitler.

The broadcast, which described Goering's condition as "acute," said Hitler had appointed Gen. Ritter von Grein to command of the

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Luftwaffe and promoted him to the rank of Field Marshal General.

The radio account said Goering had been suffering from heart trouble for some time. The whereabouts of the portly No. 2 Nazi has been a matter of speculation for some time.

V-2's Killed 2,754 Britons

London, April 26 (AP)—British censorship lifted a partial silence of nearly eight months today to disclose that Germany's dreaded V-2 rocket bombs had killed 2,754 persons and seriously wounded 6,523.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the attacks definitely had ceased—in fact, none have been reported in England in the last month—and said that most of the rockets, estimated unofficially at between 1,050 and 1,280, had fallen on London "in an almost overwhelming degree." Some American soldiers were among the 9,277 casualties.

'Southern England'

The rocket attacks began September 8, 1944, supplanting the earlier buzz-bomb attacks which began last June and which took an even heavier toll of British lives while they lasted. The rocket attacks stopped when Allied troops overran the launching sites in Holland.

Besides London, the now obsolete phrase of "Southern England," so often mentioned in British communiqués telling of the rocket attacks, including Essex, Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent and Surrey. Occasional blasts also occurred in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Sussex.

The first and last rockets launched at this country both blasted London's outskirts. The first fell in Chiswick, demolishing suburban homes. The last one struck March 27 in Orpington, killing 1 person and injuring 23.

170 At A Blow

It was a part of London, suburban New Cross, which suffered the capital's worst incident of the entire war when one of the rockets last November hurtled into a 5-and-10-cent store at the busy noon hour. The known dead totaled 167 and another 100 were injured, most of them women and children.

Only an aerial bomb which burst on a public shelter in Liverpool in 1941 surpassed the New Cross tragedy in number of dead in a single incident. It killed 170 persons.

Famous London buildings were blasted into piles or rubble which littered the streets.

V-2 MENACE ENDED IN SOUTH ENGLAND

London, April 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill today tersely declared the South of England safe at last from the Nazi flying-bomb and rocket terror weapons which had caused suffering and destruction over this war-torn land since last June.

Asked in the House of Commons whether he could make a statement on German rocket attacks, he brought on relieved laughter by replying: "Yes, sir. They have ceased."

At the same time British censorship relaxed its rules governing news of the V-2 rockets. An announcement said that 1,050 rockets had dropped on England, killing 2,754 persons and injuring 6,523. They fell from September 8, 1944, to the last reported attack four weeks ago tomorrow.

The first rocket, long awaited after Nazi propaganda boasts, demolished a row of houses in a suburban residential district. One of the last to fall on London hit squarely in the center of the world famous Marble Arch corner of Hyde Park where scores of soapbox orators shout to crowds every day. The explosion occurred early one Sunday morning, however, killing only one person.

Lonon was the chief target of the long-range rockets, as it had been of the earlier robot buzz-bombs. The rocket attacks reached their peak one week in February, when seventy-one of them blasted the south of England. Totals of fifty or sixty rockets a week were common.

Churchill for Curbing V-E Day Celebrations

But Says There's Bound To Be Some Merrymaking

LONDON, April 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that, although he favors "great caution" in any celebrations, there is bound to be at least temporary merry-making when V-E Day is proclaimed.

One member suggested it would be "madness" to ring bells and feast while Englishmen still are under the control of Germans and the Channel Islands, Holland and Norway remain to be liberated.

"That is one of the reasons why I think great caution should be observed in any celebrations," said Mr. Churchill.

He said it would be very foolish to hold celebrations "about the defeat of Germany—after all, a considerable event—without, at the same time, public men of every party making it perfectly clear that our war with Japan goes forward."

Nazi Vessels Surrender To Swiss

London, April 26 (AP)—A German naval flotilla on Lake Constance has surrendered to Swiss authorities and will "remain in Swiss ports until the entire Lake Constance shore has been occupied by the Allies," the Swiss radio announced today.

The French 1st Army has reached the western end of Lake Constance. The German-Swiss frontier runs through the lake, which is a 204-square-mile sheet of water carrying a number of small steamboat services.

Were Ordered Scuttled

The Swiss announcement said the German vessels were interned in the Swiss ports of Arbon, Romanshorn, Rorschach and Schat, and that their crews had returned to the German port of Lindau.

The broadcast said that the fleet of nine vessels and patrol ships belonging to the German State railway had been ordered scuttled by the Nazi Government, but that the State railway management "had objected to this and reached a surrender agreement with the Swiss Government."

Briton Wants Press Controls Removed

London, April 26 (AP)—Lord Rosebery, president of the Liberal party, said today Government control of the press should be removed "the moment it is no longer necessary for military reasons."

A free press is "vital to Britain" and "the greatest safeguard for peace that we can have," Lord Rosebery told the party's national conference. He added:

"If there had been an absolutely free press in Europe for the last dozen years, things might have been very different."

Lord Rosebery also urged party support of Prime Minister Churchill's program.

Dutch Food Plan Is Off

LONDON, April 26 (AP).—The official Netherlands Aneta news agency said it had learned today that General Dwight D. Eisenhower's announced plan to drop food by plane to civilians in the German-held pocket in western Holland had been abandoned temporarily.

German military authorities in Holland said they would not agree to General Eisenhower's plan for distributing the food.

Warning to Nazis Made Clear

LONDON, April 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that the Big Three warning to the Nazis concerning the treatment of prisoners applies to all prisoners in their hands regardless of race or creed, including stateless Jews and German and Austrian political prisoners.

CLARE LUCE SAYS DEAD NOW SPEAK

London, April 26 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) said today "the 51,000 dead of Buchenwald are talking now, telling the people of the democracies that they will have died in vain unless we know and believe the excruciating sufferings they endured."

She spoke over ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, after an inspection tour of concentration camp atrocities.

Responsibility for "these terrible crimes visited upon hundreds of thousands of innocent men and women and children in many such camps as Buchenwald falls squarely upon the German people," Mrs. Luce declared. "They bear it in the eyes of God, but not until they are willing to bear it, and have been made to bear it, in the eyes of their fellow men, can we admit Germany and its people into the decent family of nations."

Britons Considered Moving Parliament

London, April 26 (AP)—British authorities today permitted the disclosure that during Britain's darkest days of the war, plans were made to move Parliament from London if necessary.

Under one of several alternatives, members would have gone to Stratford-on-Avon and used the Shakespeare Memorial Theater as a meeting place.

It also was disclosed that Parliament several times left its customary assembly hall under Big Ben during the danger period when planes or flying bombs were striking London. The M.P.'s walked a few hundred yards to the more substantial Church House where they conducted business as usual.

Nominated At Dublin

Dublin, April 26 (AP)—Gen. Sean Macedin was nominated today by the Fine Gael for the presidency of Eire.

A prominent member of the opposition in the Dial (Parliament), Maceoin once was sentenced to death by a British court martial for his activities in the Irish Resistance Association, but was released after the treaty ending the Anglo-Irish trouble.

PETAIN EN ROUTE TO PARIS BY TRAIN

Met At Border By Koenig; Prosecutor Discusses Plans

Paris, April 26 (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain surrendered to French officials at the Swiss border today to await trial in France on a charge of high treason, for which his scheduled prosecutor announced he would ask a sentence of death—with clemency.

The 89-year-old former Vichy chief of state was met at the frontier by Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior at the time of the Normandy invasion and before. Pétain extended his hand, but Koenig did not respond.

French Guard As Escort

The commissar of Dijon and a French guard of 30 men also were present at the frontier station of Valorbe to form an escort for the aged marshal and his wife, who proceeded by automobile to Les Hôpitaux-Neufs and there boarded a special train for Paris. He is expected in Paris before dawn.

The soldiers gave no salute and there was no fanfare as the marshal stepped across the frontier. Swiss dispatches said there had been a small, spontaneous demonstration along the way as the Pétain party proceeded toward the border in four automobiles from Wessen, Switzerland.

Precautions were taken to prevent disorders during the French journey, reportedly to a prison fortress in the Paris area where it was planned to confine the marshal, still remembered by many Frenchmen as the World War I hero of the battle of Verdun.

His return was called by the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* today a "supreme maneuver of the fifth column" engineered by Nazi leaders, allegedly to create civil disturbances.

Bazaine Precedent

Members of Pétain's entourage made public in Switzerland a letter they said he wrote April 5 to Adolf Hitler saying he quit Vichy only because "the Reich compelled me to leave April 20, 1944," and requesting permission for "accomplishing my duty" by appearing at his scheduled trial before the Paris high court of justice to face accusations of "plotting against the state."

"At my age," the letter said, "one can fear only one thing, that is not to have performed completely my duty."

French authorities said they were taking Pétain into custody in conformity with a precedent set in 1871 when Marshal Achille Bazaine was arrested on almost identical charges of treason in connection with the defeat of France by Prussia.

Considerations Of Humanity

Andre Mornet, procureur general of the high court, who is scheduled to prosecute Pétain, said today:

"The politics personified by this man deserve the verdict of death, but as to the execution of the verdict, I think he has reached an age where considerations of humanity should prevail."

The prosecutor said he believed Pétain would ask Admiral William D. Leahy, former American Ambassador to Vichy, to come back to France and testify in the marshal's behalf. Mornet asserted that Pétain had won Leahy's friendship and had sought to convince the American Ambassador he was "playing a double game."

Four Accusations

Indicating the main lines the prosecution might take against Pétain, but without disclosing the charges in detail, Mornet mentioned these accusations:

1. That Pétain had attempted to spread a false impression abroad that his policy of collaboration with the Nazis was a blind for anti-German activity.

2. That even before the war he was a member of "certain associations" which favored a totalitarian government for France.

3. That Pétain actually sought the French military defeat of 1940, which "meant power would come into his hands, and that is why he was anxious to accept it and get France to accept it."

4. That with Pétain's sanction the French radio and newspapers were permitted to blame Britain for the debacle and allowed to insult America.

"This trial," Mornet said, "must dissipate all such uncertainties about Pétain. We are going to talk freely about his politics, making a distinction between his policies and the man himself

Petain Prosecutor To Ask Clemency

Paris, April 26 (AP)—Andre Mornet, procureur of the high court who will prosecute Marshal Pétain on charges of treason, said today "Pétain deserves death for his politics," but he would ask clemency for the aged military leader.

Declaring that he intended to demand the death penalty at the trial, Mornet said that in his summary before a jury, however, he would ask for clemency on the grounds of humanity. Pétain is 89.

"The politics personified by this man deserve the verdict of death," he said. "But as to the execution verdict, I think he has reached an age where considerations of humanity should prevail."

Leahy May Testify

Mornet expressed belief that Pé-

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tain would ask Admiral William D. Leahy, former United States Ambassador to Vichy, to return to France to testify in his behalf.

Pétain probably will arrive in Paris tonight.

A group of French officers sent from Paris to arrest Marshal Pétain arrived at the Swiss border today and the formal surrender of the former Vichy chief of state was believed to have taken place, official quarters indicated.

The officers represented Gen. Joseph Koenig, military governor of Paris.

At Swiss Border In Afternoon

[A dispatch from Vallarbe, Switzerland, said Pétain arrived at that Swiss border station this afternoon. The Marshal alighted from his car following a journey from Wessen in eastern Switzerland, and walked with his wife into the railway station's restaurant to take coffee while waiting.]

French authorities in deciding to take Pétain into custody in this manner conformed to a precedent set in 1871 when another marshal, Achille Bazaine, was arrested on charges almost identical with those confronting Pétain. Bazaine was accused of treason in connection with the French defeat in the War of 1870.

trial in absentia before the high court of justice. Preliminary discussions begin April 24. This information imposed an obligation which I consider as imperative, and I address myself to Your Excellency to aid me in accomplishing my duty.

Wants to Explain Acts.

"As Chief of Government in June, 1940, at Bordeaux I refused to leave France. As Chief of State during the grave hours which came again for my country, I decided to remain at my post at Vichy.

"The Reich Government compelled me to leave on April 20, 1944. It is not true I sought refuge on foreign soil to evade my responsibilities. It is in France alone that I can explain my act, and I am the sole judge of the risks that attitude implies. I have then the right to demand that Your Excellency gives me immediately the facilities.

"You will understand the decision I have taken to defend my honor and to protect by my presence all those who followed my lead. This is my sole purpose. No argument can make me renounce

Petain Returns to France

Aged Marshal Becomes Prisoner on Crossing Frontier From Switzerland.

Vallorbe, Switzerland, April 26 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain, hero of Verdun in the first world war and Chief of State in the days of Vichy, returned to his own country tonight a prisoner.

The Petain party left the Swiss border by auto for Les Hopitaux-Neufs where it will board a special train for Paris under guard of French authorities.

Petain was received in France without even a salute. Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, chief of French forces of the interior at the invasion of Normandy and before, met him. Petain extended his hand, but Koenig did not respond.

Members of his entourage, meanwhile, made public a letter the aged former Vichy Chief of State wrote April 5 to Adolf Hitler announcing his decision to return voluntarily to France.

The letter, which seems likely to stand as the theme of his forthcoming defense, declared:

"I am informed that the French authorities intend to place me on this object. At my age one can fear only one thing; that is, not to have performed completely my duty."

Elaborate precautions were being taken to prevent any disorder when the aged Marshal, revered by many as the hero of Verdun of world war I and hated equally strongly by others, passes through France to a prison somewhere near Paris.

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Yanks Take Verona, Italian Rail Center

Virtually Seal Off Brenner Pass Escape Route —Enemy Armies Entirely Disorganized —More Than 60,000 Germans Taken —Armored Units Speed "Toward Genoa."

ROME, April 26 (AP)—The U. S. Fifth Army captured the railway center of Verona in a lightning 20-mile stab today, virtually sealing off the Brenner Pass escape route of German troops in Italy.

Nazis Disorganized

Nazi Armies south of the Alps appeared entirely disorganized, and prisoners were being rounded up by the thousands. A captured German corps commander, Gen Von Schwerin, who was taken by the British Eighth Army, said "I know the situation for German soldiers in north Italy is hopeless."

The total of prisoners bagged by the two Allied Armies since they opened their all-out offensive soared well past 60,000. The Eighth Army alone seized 20 enemy tanks and 40 guns and destroyed nearly 1,000 vehicles as it swept up to the Adige river in the last 24 hours.

Fifth Army Forces smashed through Nazis' formidable Adige defense line near Verona, and a terse Allied communique said armored units driving up the western cast were "attacking toward Genoa" against heavy fire from mobile and coast defense guns.

Scene of Peace

An Associated Press correspondent aboard an American bomber said he cruised as far north as Verona without seeing any sign of fighting, and that the Po valley was a "scene of utter peace." He saw American tanks roaring northward between Mantova and Verona.

Headquarters announced that a flying Fifth Army column had driven to an area north of Montova (Mantua) which is 20 miles south of Verona. Apparently Mantova was by-passed in the rush of Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces to seize Verona and seal off the entrance to the passage through the Alps.

Verona, lying at the foothills of the Alps, is 75 airline miles south of Bolzano, where the Brenner Pass proper begins, but the rail line leading to the famous Pass begins climbing rapidly into the mountains only a few miles outside Verona.

Seals Off Nazi Forces

Seizure of Verona in effect seals off a great part of the German forces in northern Italy from any chance of withdrawal into the Nazis' Bavarian redoubt. Approximately 190 miles separated American troops near Verona from U. S. Seventh Army forces on the Iller canal west of Munich.

As Allied forces swept northward under a partial news blackout it appeared ever more probable that they would realize the intention of their commanders—destruction of German forces in Italy. Their prisoner bag already totalled at least one-third of the enemy's known fighting strength in this theater, and the Nazis' loss in equipment had been terrific.

Fifth Army forces driving northwestward from Bologna up Highway No. 9 captured the cities of Reggio D'Emilia and Parma, the latter only 70 miles from Milan, while the British Eighth Army on the right pushed on beyond the Po river north of Ferrara toward the Adige river, where the Nazis might attempt to make a stand.

Abandon Equipment

In evacuating their last footholds south of the Po near Ferrara the Germans abandoned so much equipment and motor transport "that we are unable to count it," said a statement from Eighth Army headquarters.

Everywhere along the line the Nazis were retreating so rapidly that the progress of their Allied pursuers was difficult to follow. American and British planes continued to spread destruction among enemy columns. In their desperation the Nazis were reported resorting to pulling some equipment by hand.

A communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters in Yugoslavia said his Partisan forces were fighting through the streets of Fiume, at the northern end of the Adriatic Sea, with the Germans destroying the port block by block as they withdrew.

Mussolini Reported Taken

A Partisan-controlled radio in Milan reported tonight that the Italian liberation committee had taken over the administration of the whole of northern Italy, said a British broadcast recorded by CBS.

[The Swiss telegraph agency received reports from "reliable sources" that Benito Mussolini, who on Wednesday was reported fleeing from his villa near Milan, had been captured by Italian patriots in the town of Pallanza on the western shore of Lake Maggiore.]

The Milan radio station reported that Mussolini, who has been living in a villa outside Milan, had offered to surrender the city to Italian partisans, but had then fled without carrying out the offer.

The same station broadcast another report that the former dictator had escaped into Switzerland under an assumed name, and that half of Turin was in the hands of patriot fighters. Other cities where patriot uprisings were reported included Gallarate, Legnano, Novara and Varese.

Patriot Forces Clear Much Of Northern Italy

Mussolini Reported Captured By Partisans—Nazi Troops Flee.

BERN, Switzerland, April 26, (AP)—Italian frontier reports and Partisan broadcasts said tonight that patriot forces in a massive uprising had virtually cleared Nazi Fascist troops from the provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy and Liguria in northern Italy, capturing the big cities of Genoa, Turin, Milan and other localities.

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency carried one report that Benito Mussolini had been arrested at Pallanza on Lake Maggiore.

(The London Daily Mail also received a dispatch from a special correspondent in Zurich saying that Mussolini had been captured by Italian patriots while attempting to flee to Hitler's redoubt in southern Germany.)

Nazis Withdrawing

With French forces reported entering Italy from the northwest, there were mounting indications that the Germans were withdrawing from northern Italy, abandoning Mussolini and his Blackshirts to their fate and shifting troops to reinforce Hitler's mountain redoubt. One report said Mussolini publicly had declared that Hitler deserted him ;another said he reached the Swiss frontier in disguise trying to seek refuge in this neutral country.

Long columns of German truck convoys evacuating troops and equipment from garrisons along the Swiss border moved toward the Brenner Pass in an effort to escape Allied and Partisan forces. In some sectors the Partisans were said to have given the Germans and Fascists 24 hours to surrender unconditionally or be "wiped out."

Speading Rapidly

The Germans already had evacuated Chiasso and Brissago, and the "free Milan" radio announced that industrial city and many other places were in Partisan hands, and that "the national insurrection is spreading rapidly and growing hourly."

Mussolini was said to have sought in vain to negotiate an armistice with the Patriots, crying out in dismay when this failed that he had been "deserted by everybody, even Hitler."

This report said he and Roberto Farinacci, Fascist secretary, reached the border town of Como and took refuge in the bomb-shattered Como monastery. (The Swiss Telegraph Agency in a dispatch reported to the OWI, said Partisans had captured Mussolini in the town of Pallanza, on the west shore of Lake Maggiore).

The Partisans, under the supreme command of General Cardorna, appeared to have made tremendous strides. Clearing the big cities of Milan, Genoa and Turin alone would be a stupendous task.

Italian Partisans Free Cities In Uprisings

Rome, April 26 (AP) — Fifth Army troops captured Verona, on the approaches to the Brenner Pass, today.

Rome, April 2 casts monitored today that Ital were seizing co

Radio broad me indicated atriot forces of all major cities in northern Italy, with the German and Italian Fascist garrisons either fleeing or surrendering.

The reports came as the 5th Army, plunging over the Lombard plain to less than 25 miles from Verona in the foothill approaches to the Brenner Pass, threatened to cut off the last main exit from northwestern Italy.

From Milan, a station identifying itself as being operated by Patriots, reported that Benito Mussolini had offered to surrender the city to the Committee of National Liberation, but fled without carrying out the offer.

Reported In Switzerland

This station said Mussolini had escaped into Switzerland under a false name.

[Swiss dispatches said Mussolini, in disguise, had arrived at Como in Italy on the Swiss border.

[Another report said Como itself was in the hands of Partisans.]

A Genoa station, describing itself as the "voice of the Committee of National Liberation," announced that the Nazi commander there surrendered to the Patriots.

Uprising against the Fascists were reported at Turin and the cities of Gallarate, Legnano, Novaro and Varese. Many other smaller places were reported in Patriot hands.

General Surrenders

At Genoa, the Nazi General Meinfield ordered his troops to hand over their arms to the Patriots at 9 A.M. today after he and his staff conferred with the city's liberation committee, these radio reports said. The committee announced that the Germans would be treated as prisoners of war under international law and later would be turned over to Allied troops.

The radio report from the Milan station said the Partisans were battling the Fascist "black brigade."

Roberto Farinacci, Fascist secretary (who was reported from Bern to have arrived at Como with Mussolini), was said to have fled from Cremona when an uprising was staged there.

Half Of Turin Seized

The broadcast said half of Turin was in the hands of the patriots.

Near the east coast the British 8th Army poured across the Po River to strike at the Adige River line 30 miles from Venice, where the Germans are digging in for a last-ditch fight before the Dolomite Alps.

The last reported positions of the American forces, which burst from the Apennine Mountains, were 25 miles from Verona, in the foothill approaches to the Brenner Pass.

Third Of Nazi Effectives Lost

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The Nazis were estimated to have lost at least one third of their effectives in prisoners. The total of prisoners passed 40,000 two days ago.

The onrushing American columns at Parma were only 265 miles from American 3d Army armored spearheads stabbing southward in Germany toward Memmingen. British forces below the Adige were about 250 miles from advanced Russian positions in Austria and about 180 miles by land around the northern end of the Adriatic from Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces reported at Susak, on the Italian-Yugoslav frontier outside Fiume.

On the mountainous west coast only "very little artillery fire" and "weak rear guards" were opposing the 5th Army's advance from La Spezia, Allied headquarters said, adding that "a few" bridges had been blown up by the retiring Germans.

Hazardous Escape Route

Capture of Verona by the Americans in the central Po Valley would leave the Germans in northwest Italy only a hazardous escape route by mountain roads along the Swiss border northeast of Milan and through the Tonale Pass to reach the Austrian frontier at Brenner.

The American 88th Infantry has taken 13,400 prisoners in the current offensive, among them a General von Schellwitz, commander of the shattered German 305th Division. He was taken with his staff of 40 by two privates, Taylor Abercrombie, of Hollywood, Cal., and Joseph Wells, of Weippe, Idaho.

The enemy hastily evacuated his last foothold on the south side of the Po River east of Ferrara, "leaving behind him so much equipment and motor transport that we are unable to count it," Allied headquarters reported.

Pope Receives Leading Poles

VATICAN CITY, April 26 (AP).—Pope Pius XII received General Wladyslaw Anders, acting commander of land, sea and air forces under the Polish government of London, and the Polish Embassy staff headed here by Ambassador Casimir Papee at an hour-long audience today.

Spain Ends Lists On Reichmarks

Madrid, April 26 (AP)—The German reichsmark vanished today from official quotations of the Spanish Institute of Foreign Exchange.

For weeks the institute has refused to change marks. However, quotations still were published in the official bulletin up to yesterday, when the controlled buying price of the mark was 4.24 pesetas. (The current American rate for pesetas is 9.15 cents).

Belgrade Celebrates Red Gains In Berlin

Belgrade, April 26 (AP)—Belgrade was in a frenzy of celebration today over the news of the Russian drive through Berlin.

Partisan troops and regular soldiers fired rifles and pistols in the streets and the city's outer defenses fired salutes that streaked the sky with fireworks.

The people sang and danced until the midnight curfew last night in the square where in 1943 the Germans hanged hostages in an effort to cow the populace. In the main square, decorated with a huge red star, a loud speaker alternately blared music and news bulletins.

Hitler Imitator Reported Ready to Die in His Place

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 26—The Free German Press Service said today that a carefully coached former grocer resembling Adolf Hitler had been sent to Berlin in the Fuehrer's place "to die on the barricades."

"He will act as Hitler's trump card, creating a hero legend around the Fuehrer's death while Hitler himself goes underground," the agency said.

It said the stand-in was August Wilhelm Bartholdy, a one-time grocer in Plauen, and that he had been specially trained to speak like Hitler in a long association with the Fuehrer at Berchtesgaden.

In the next few days, the agency said, Bartholdy will appear in the final fighting over the last barricades, where "Hitler's devoted photographer Hoffman" and propaganda staff "will be on hand to film Hitler's last moment on the battlefield."

Germans in Last Finland Stand

HELSINKI, April 26 (AP)—Remnants of Germany's Lapland army have been "practically driven out of Finland," where they had been hanging on in the long neck of territory between Normay and Sweden since last fall, it was announced tonight. A Finnish communiqué said Finnish troops had reached the common border of Sweden, Norway and Finland at the northwestern end of Lake Kilpisjaervi, but added there was still some fighting.

BRITISH BURMA UNIT CAPTURES TOUNGOO

60-Mile Thrust Puts Rangoon Within 150 Miles—Chinese Check Chihkiang Drive

CALCUTTA, India, April 26 (AP)—British Fourteenth Army troops, sweeping southward against disorganized Japanese resistance, have captured Burma's tenth city of Toungoo, 150 miles north of Rangoon, in a three-day sixty-mile advance, Allied headquarters announced today.

The important junction city on the main north-south axis of Japanese communications in this swiftly dwindling part of the Japanese territorial [illegible] of 1942 fell after a 160-mile advance from Meiktila in twenty-one days. A total of 4,800 Japanese were killed in this period, compared to fractional British losses.

A companion column was pushing southward along the east bank of the Irrawaddy River after overrunning the rich Burma oil fields, which had been the mainstay of enemy forces in all Burma.

The disorganization of Japanese communications was evident when the leading British tank approached a bridge outside Toungoo. A Japanese sentry stepped into the road and asked it to halt, assuming it was Japanese. The British tank driver promptly ran over him and charged ahead unmolested. At another point six Japanese were surprised in the midst of a dice game.

Bombers of the Eastern Air Command gave Rangoon one of its heaviest poundings, setting barracks and supply dumps on fire, as well as [illegible] pipeline north of the city. Other planes attacked a Japanese camp in the northern combat zone east of Taunggyi.

Fight Still Rages East Of Chihkiang

Chungking, April 26 (AP)—Fighting of unabated fury raged tonight 75 miles east of the United States 14th Air Force base at Chihkiang, where the Chinese said they had checked the Japanese advance.

The Japanese were hurrying up reinforcements and attacking repeatedly to try to break in on this western Hunan province base 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

Heavy fighting also was in progress around Yiyang, enemy base on the north flank of this Japanese drive aimed at the heart of free China. The Chinese said the enemy also was held on the south flank.

Foe's Chihkiang Push Held

CHUNGKING, China, April 26 (AP)—Reinforced Japanese troops attempting to drive on the United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Chihkiang in western Hunan Province have been halted in bitter fighting, the Chinese High Command said tonight.

The battle flared at a point seventy-five miles east of the base, which is 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

While the central prong of the three-pronged drive was stopped, Chinese battling against the right flanked based at Yiyang on the southern shore of Lake Tungting engaged the enemy in a severe fight. The Chinese were reported yesterday to have reached Yiyang's outer wall.

The southern arm of the enemy offensive also was held, the High Command said.

OKINAWA DEFENSE PIERCED BY YANKS

Wedge Drive Into Japs' Deep Secondary Line

Guam, Friday, April 27 (AP)—Bombs from 100 to 150 Superfortresses fell on Kyushu airfields in daylight today. It was the second B-29 raid in 24 hours on that southernmost main island of Japan.

U. S. 24th Division drives 12 miles nearer to Davao.... Page 4

Guam, Friday, April 27 (AP)—Infantrymen of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division drove a wedge into the deep Japanese secondary defenses on southern Okinawa yesterday by capturing high ground in the center of the line.

The heights, just east of Urasoe Mura village, were won in an attack which followed a general Japanese withdrawal under heavy artillery shelling.

Ships Knock Out Batteries

Fleet warships, meantime, continued their close fire support, knocking out numerous enemy artillery batteries, gun emplacements and defense installations.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps—which includes the 7th, 27th and 96th divisions—reported all key features of the outer Japanese defense line now secured by the Yanks in the eighth day of their grand offensive toward Naha, the capital city, about 3½ miles to the south.

Hodge said the Americans control "skyline ridge" across the Ryukyu Island, 325 miles south of Japan itself.

Near New Stone Wall

"We are now only a few hundred yards from the next Jap stone wall," a 10th Army staff sjokesman told James Lindsley, Associated Press correspondent.

Lindsley's field dispatch also reported that General Hodge said that when the second defense ring is broken his troops should smash the inner circle about Okinawa's capital of Naha without too much trouble.

Key positions seized by the Americans included Kakuzu town, captured once before and lost, and strategic Hill 178 on the east coast.

Most Intelligent Japs

Hodge told Lindsley the Japanese troops, concentrated in the pillboxes, blockhouses and caves of the southern defense zone, were the most intelligent he has yet encountered.

A similar opinion was expressed by Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, 27th Division commander. He said the Okinawa defenders had shown a marked ability to adapt themselves to changing circumstances.

One of Hodge's staff officers disclosed the Americans had advanced southward about 2,500 yards since April 13, mostly since the offensive jumpoff April 19.

Capture of Hill 178 was accomplished after a battalion commanded by Major James Bulloch, of Sacramento, had neutralized much of the Japanese defenses. From the hill, troops of the 7th Division look down on Yonabaru town and airfield, their next objectives.

Yanks Seize Key Terrain Points On Okinawa

Guam, April 26 (AP)—Americans advancing on the southern Okinawa front have seized all immediate key-terrain positions, a 10th Army spokesman announced today.

These include Kakazu Ridge, Kakazu town, strategic hills and the important Hill 178 on the east coast. Japan's southern Okinawa outer defense wall was breached after seven days of fierce fighting, and front-line dispatches indicate Yank forces are well into the enemy's secondary line.

21,269 Japs Killed

Bitter, sometimes suicidal, resistance cost Japan nearly nineteen times as many troops killed as the Yanks lost in ground fighting, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué said today.

Doughboys of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps and Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Marine 3d Amphibious Corps killed 21,269 Japanese and captured 399 on Okinawa and surrounding islands from D-day (April 1 on Okinawa) until dawn yesterday. This is one third of the enemy's estimated force.

U.S. Casualties

American casualties were 1,146 killed in ground action, 5,982 wounded and 296 missing through Sunday. These totals comprised 889 soldiers killed, 4,879 wounded and 289 missing; 257 Marines killed, 1,103 wounded and seven missing.

Naval casualties for the period March 18-April 18 and including several carrier plane attacks from Tokyo to Formosa were 4,700, of whom 989 were killed. Japanese Navy casualties have not been estimated, but must have been high. One hundred enemy ships, including the 45,000-ton battleship Yamato, were sunk in the March 18-April 18 period.

Yank Gains Slow

Doughboys, supported by terrific naval bombardment and low-level aerial attacks, forged ahead at snail's pace, making gains on both the central and eastern sectors of the "Little Siegfried Line."

Hodge told Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley that when the Japanese second defense ring is broken, his troops should not have too much trouble with the inner circle around Naha, the capital city. However, a member of the general's staff indicated there is much heavy fighting ahead. He said Japanese fortifications are "so well and intelligently constructed that I doubt if German engineers could have done better."

Key Hill Seized

The 7th Division seized key Hill 178 and is now looking down on Japanese-held Yonabaru airfield on the east coast. The town of Yonabaru was virtually destroyed days ago by bombing and bombardment.

The 27th Division recaptured Kakuzu after being forced to withdraw from this village in the center of the line five days ago, under heavy mortar fire from dominating ridges.

Troops also were nearing the outskirts of Tanabaru Town, in the center of the line.

So far, 115,279 Okinawan civilians have come under jurisdiction of the American Military Government.

DAVAO THRUST GAINS 12 MILES

U.S. 24th Division On Mindanao Nearing Gulf

Manila, Friday, April 27 (AP)—Twenty-fourth Division infantrymen under Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff gained 12 miles across southern Mindanao Wednesday to approach within 20 miles of Davao Gulf.

When the Yanks reach the gulf they will be only 25 road miles south of a prime target in the Philippines, the excellent hemp port of Davao.

Maintains Baguio Pressure

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today also reported the 33d Division maintained its pressure on Baguio, the Philippine summer capital on northern Luzon, while bombers and fighters dropped more than 400 tons of explosives in close support.

Heavy bombers again pounded airdromes on Formosa. The Matsuyama, Tainan and Kamka airfields were left badly torn up, their buildings and installations aflame.

Rail yards also were pounded on Formosa and fuel stores were set afire in the near-by Pescadores Islands.

12 Vessels Wrecked

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Twelve freighters, river boats and patrol vessels were wrecked as air patrols swept the China Sea from Hong Kong to South French Indo-China. Railway installations and rolling stock along the Indo-China coast were strafed.

Heavy bombers destroyed building and oil storage tanks at Miri, on the northwest coast of invasion-menaced Borneo, while patrol bombers sank a freighter off the coast.

Warehouses at Soerabaya, Java, were set afire.

BATTLE AT BAGUIO IS REACHING PEAK

DAVIS

Manila, April 26 (A. P.).—The toughest current battle of the Philippines raged today at Baguio, in northern Luzon. Meantime, a sixteen-mile advance by the Twenty-fourth Division brought the American drive on Mindanao Island nearer its decisive stage.

DAY

Americans pushing down a highway from the northwest were within 2,000 yards of the center of Baguio, the Philippine summer capital and long a Jap headquarters. A civilian who came through the lines reported the American bombing of the area was so intense that on one occasion explosions kept up for five hours with only one twenty-minute break. In spite of this the Nipponese held stubbornly to the wrecked town.

The sixteen-mile jump on Mindanao Island put the Americans within fifty-seven road miles of Davao, insular metropolis. Their forward elements reached hill country, where Nipponese resistance was expected to stiffen.

Tales Of Heroism Related Of Ship Hit By Suicide Flyer

By VERN HAUGLAND

Aboard a Pacific Fleet Warship, April 19 (AP—*Delayed*)—An officer's heroism wiping out an old disgrace . . . a Negro giant risking his life again and again to save others . . . the wounded manning their stations to the last . . . dying men diverting aid to "others who need it worse."

These were the stories aboard this fire-blackened, bomb-shattered ship, victim of a Japanese suicide-plane attack near Okinawa April 16.

The officer is 33-year-old Lieut. (jg) Truman B. Hinkle, Olympia, Washington.

Member Of Waiter's Chorus

The Negro is 212-pound, 28-year-old Samuel Dixon, steward's mate (second class), of Bayonne, N.J. Six feet three inches tall, Dixon for eight years was a waiter at the Hotel New Yorker and a member of the hotel's famed waiter's chorus.

The number of dead increased when the damaged ship started circling and plowed several times through the center of the bobbing, helpless survivors in the water. Until emergency repairs could be made to the rudder, there was no way to divert the ship from its murderous course.

Lieutenant Hinkle, "acting skipper," brushed aside compliments but spoke frankly about his naval record, blemished by a courtmartial and sharp reduction in rank two years ago. Skipper of a destroyer which ran aground in tricky Alaskan waters, he was blamed for the accident, stripped from lieutenant commander to lieutenant junior grade, and relieved of his command.

All Superiors Injured

"I was down at my station when I learned that all my superiors had been injured and that I was the senior officer," said Hinkle.

"So I went up on deck and took over."

The plane struck the ship, tearing away some forward installations and flooding the whole area with flame. Its 500-pound bomb, plunging o nthrough the ship exploded outside, port aft, riddling that part of the ship with shrapnel. Thirty-nine men were killed outright, and 56 were severely wounded.

Ensign Tells Story

Ensign William G. Wood, Jr., of Silver City, N. M., told this story:

"About 9.30 A.M. two planes approached. One crossed our bow just out of range, to draw our fire. It was shot down later. The other came right over our after 3-inch gun.

"It must have been a suicide try that failed. He missed the top of that gun by not more than a foot.

"He went out on the starboard side about 1000 yards so low he almost hit the water, and bore straight in at us from the front. He hit us with a terrific concussion and his bomb went right through and came out over the afterdeck before exploding.

All In Path Victims

"Everyone in the path was killed or injured either by the plane, the fire or the bomb. So was most of the personnel up and down the port side of the ship.

"Most of our gunners were killed. They all stuck to their posts. Of several 20-mm. gun crews, only one man survived. There were no survivors on the top 3-inch 50.

"The fire got so bad eventually that all hands had to leave their stations and fight it. To make things worse, the ship began circling, and every time it came around to the men struggling i nthe water, some more of them died in its wake.

"Hinkle directed the fire-fighting and rescue work and he and the engineer soon had the ship on a straight course again."

Carried Wounded To Stations

Outstanding was huge Sam Dixon, the singing messboy. His battle station was ammunition carrier for the after 3-inch gun, and in the heat of the engagement he galloped back and forth at his job carrying a 100-pound case of shells under each arm.

When the firing ceased, Dixon started carrying the wounded to first aid stations. Strongest man on the ship, he was observed lowering a man on a stretcher, from one deck to another, with one hand.

"The first wounded man I saw I picked up," said Dixon. I was careful to pick them up by the clothing or belt. I didn't want to hurt them any more than they were."

Names of the dead and injured cannot be used until casualty lists have been completed and next of kin have been notified.

Shikoku Gets First B-29 Blasting

Guam, April 26 (AP)—Shikoku, one of the four main Japanese homeland islands, came under Superfortress bombsights for the first time today in a raid by 200 to 250 B-29's which hit airdromes there and on neighboring Kyushu.

DAY

Maysuyama airfield on the northwest coast of Shikoku and various fields along the south and east coasts of Kyushu were the targets in this eighth bombing of mainland airfields since March 27.

B-29's are concentrating on air bases from which the Japanese have staged air attacks on American ground positions and shipping at Okinawa.

Eight Fields Known Hit

The medium altitude strike was directed at eleven airfields. However, 21st Bomber Command headquarters here said poor weather made observation impossible and only eight airfields were known to have been hit.

A Japanese broadcast said the raid on Kyushu lasted for two and a half hours.

100 SUPERFORTRESSES ATTACK KYUSHU AGAIN

LANDERS

GUAM, Friday, April 27 (AP)—Bombs from 100 to 150 Superfortresses fell on Kyushu airfields in daylight today. It was the second B-29 raid in twenty-four hours on that southernmost main island of Japan.

NIGHT

The bombers, attacking at medium altitude under good weather conditions, pounded six airfields on southern Kyushu that have been staging bases for raids against American positions and shipping at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south. The results of the attack were not yet available.

The assault followed one yesterday on Kyushu and the neighboring island of Shikoku by 200 to 250 B-29's, the results of which were not observed because of some of the poorest weather yet encountered over the empire.

Admiral Nimitz Calls Pyle A Great Hero

Guam, April 26 (AP)—Admiral Nimitz today praised Ernie Pyle, war correspondent who was killed by Japanese machine-gun bullets on Ie Island, off Okinawa, on April 18, as "one of the greatest heroes of this war."

DAY

In a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Pyle in Albuquerque, N. M., the Pacific Fleet commander said:

"He wrote of brave men and understood them, because he himself was brave. He wrote simply and humbly, because he had the simplicity and humility of greatness.

"He had been with us in the Pacific only a short time, but in that time demonstrated his unique ability to make friends. Here on Guam officers, enlisted men and war correspondents were shocked and saddened by the tragic news. It is in their behalf that I write, because their unanimous and heartfelt sympathy goes out to you in this time of sorrow and in it I hope you may find comfort and strength."

606 Japanese Captured Or Killed on Iwo in Week

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, April 26—American troops killed 360 Japanese and captured 246 on Iwo Island in the week April 15-21 inclusive, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today.

DAY

In the same period four Japanese were killed and seven taken prisoner on Saipan, thirty-eight captured on Tinian, thirty-eight killed and twenty-seven captured on Guam and six killed on Peleliu.

That's a total of 408 enemy killed and 312 captured on islands announced secured as long ago as July, 1944.

American Grain Slated For Australian Stock

Melbourne, Australia, April 26 (AP)—Arrangements have been completed to import 2,000,000 bushels of sorghum grain from America to feed stock in Australian drought areas, the Commonwealth Department of Commerce announced today.

Bomb-Crater Education

San Francisco, April 26 (AP)—Japanese children of Nagoya are going to get "object lessons in natural history" from bomb craters made in the industrial city by B-29's.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported in a broadcast today the craters were being made into fish ponds so that children would be given opportunity to study marine life. The dispatch was recorded here.

Jap Cabinet Advisers Approved

San Francisco, April 26 (AP)—Tokyo reported today that Emperor Hirohito had "immediately" approved appointment of thirteen Japanese Cabinet advisers and had received in audience the puppet Premier of occupied Manchuria, Chang Ching-hui.

A Tokyo domestic broadcast, recorded here, said the thirteen advisers, including a number of business and industrial leaders, were appointed by Premier Kantaro Suzuki.

The visit of Chang Ching-hui was reported in a Domei news agency dispatch. Chang was quoted as saying later that he "heart ached" at the "war de[struction] in Tokyo and—"I realized [how] tastly a nation is America."

DAY

'Nazis Fleeing To Minorca'

New York, April 26 (AP)—A Moscow broadcast reported by the FCC declared today that a number of Nazi fugitives, including the families of Labor Front Leader Robert Ley and several Gauleiters, had arrived by plane at the Spanish island of Minorca in the Mediterranean.

The broadcast said an airfield on the island had been "specially fitted up for German planes bringing fugitive Nazis" and asserted that the base was under the direct supervision of Gen. Jose Moscardo, chief of the Falange militia.

Minorca is one of the Balearic group off the Spanish east coast.

New York, April 26 (AP)—The Swiss telegraph agency, in a dispatch reported to the OWI, said today that Benito Mussolini had been captured by Italian Partisans in the town of Pallanza, on the west shore of Lake Maggiore.

New York, April 26 (AP)—The Swedish newspaper Stockholms-Tidningen said in a dispatch reported to the OWI today that a "total of 500 leading Nazis are said to have been killed" in yesterday's Allied air raid on Berchtesgaden.

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PARLEY IN DISPUTE OVER PERMANENT HEAD

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Members Stunned, Amazed

Red Delegate Objects To Stettinius As Permanent Secretary.

EDEN PROPOSAL ALSO REJECTED

Later, At First Plenary Session, Molotov Pledges Inflexible Support To World Body.

By Douglas B. Cornell

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Russian Commissar Molotov catapulted the World Security Conference into a tight deadlock today by blocking the election of Secretary of State Stettinius to its chairmanship.

The stolid Russian also rejected a British compromise.

What was to have been a routine, initial business meeting of chiefs of delegations broke off abruptly, its tasks far from complete, its participants stunned and amazed at prospects of another Big Three row.

Molotov Assures Newsmen

After setting off his explosion, Molotov proceeded calmly into a news conference to give public assurances of an eventual solution to a controversy already flaming among Russia, Britain and the United States—over a knotty Polish problem.

And from here, he moved on to the conference's first plenary session to pledge full cooperation, Russia's "inflexible" support, in erecting a new and powerful peace-keeping organization.

According to customary procedure at international gatherings, this was the session which would have ratified the steering committee's selection of the leader of the host nation's delegation as permanent chairman or president.

That was w[illegible]ritain's Anthony Eden ha[illegible]posed at this morning's ste[illegible]g committee meeting. And t[illegible] was what Molotov blocked, alo[illegible] with a British compromise of four rotating chairmen.

A Veiled Threat

At one point Russia's foreign commisar even delivered a more or less veiled threat to withdraw his country as one of four sponsoring powers. He did not threaten to take Russia completely out of the San Francisco picture but declared that unless his plan was followed the Soviets would sit among the lesser powers in protest.

What drew his greatest ire was the fact that as proposed and voted, the rotating chairmanship would apply only to the plenary sessions with Stettinius still sitting as permanent chairman of the steering committee.

Delegates had no ready reason for Molotov's action. They thought perhaps Russia regarded the chairmanship question of such importance that the foreign commissar was sparring for time in which to consult Moscow.

In the light of what happened at the steering committee meeting, many in the assemblage at the late afternoon plenary session waited impatiently for translations of Molotov's address. He didn't mention the morning activities.

Inflexibly Supports Cause

Bespectacled, balding, dressed in blue, Molotov asserted:

"I should like to assure the conference our country is devoted to the cause of setting up an organization to protect the peace. I wish you to know that the Soviet Union can be relied upon to protect the peace. Our peaceful people, the Red Army and our great Marshal Stalin are inflexibly supporting this great cause."

From the same blue-carpeted rostrum of San Francisco's opera house, Stettinius, T. V. Soong of China and Eden also spoke. If they were disturbed by the morning's events, they didn't betray it at this dramatic moment.

One essential condition of success at the conference, Stettinius declared, "is the voluntary cooperation of all peaceful nations, large and small, acting with full respect for the equal sovereignty of each, to promote justice among nations, to foster respect for basic human rights and to solve those common problems upon which the security and the economic and social advancement of their peoples so largely depend."

Eden Says "We Must Succeed"

The slender ,handsome Eden spoke of past efforts to attain collective security, efforts which failed, and declared that "a further attempt must be made and this time we must succeed."

Sternly, he warned:

"Either we must find some means of ordering our relations with justice and fair dealing, while allowing nations great and small full opportunity to develop their free and independent life, or we shall soon head for another world conflict which this time must bring the utter destruction of civilization."

Urging that the conference not attempt too much, Eden like Stettinius said that San Francisco cannot hope to produce a complete and perfect scheme.

Soong declared that "we must not lose no time." He added:

"We must not leave this conference without achieving the high purpose for which we are here assembled."

Poland Not Conference Matter

On the Polish matter, Molotov told reporters that it isn't a matter for the conference at all, that the big 3 powers are doing all they can to settle the question of what is a proper government for Poland.

He added that there is an excellent base for settlement in the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin agreements at Yalta.

Stettinius closed today's plenary session by announcing that the chairmen of other delegations will be heard at tomorrow afternoon's session.

The story of what happened at the fruitless session of the steering committee was told by one delegate.

Russia Wants Four Chairmen

After Eden proposed Stettinius this is what happened:

The Russian put in a request for four chairmen.

A compromise was advanced that would let the big four chiefs preside in turn at plenary sessions of the conference, and this was accepted unanimously, as was Eden's proposal that Stettinius become chairman of the steering and executive committee.

The Big Four retired into a huddle to talk over the arrangements. When they came back, Molotov amazed the meeting by moving adjournment—since, he said, no agreements had been reached.

Matters Called Off For Day

That didn't jibe with what many delegates understood, but they agreed to call things quits until tomorrow morning to end the confusion.

From the steering committee meeting, Molotov went into his first talk with the press in nearly a year.

The Polish problem, he said, isn't a matter for the security conference to handle.

Delegates never had considered tackling it. But they had been eyeing with alarm an Anglo-American split with Russia on constituting Polish government acceptable to all three powers.

They felt that evidence of discord among three of the sponsoring nations on a political question might mean those powers would be unable to work together efficiently in maintaining peace.

So it was with some elation that they learned of the Russian promise of co-operation. Then they assembled in plenary session to take care of a bit of routine business and hear speeches by Molotov, Eden, Stettinius, and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

The Call For Three Votes

The Russian commissar also told newsmen that in calling for three Soviet Union votes in a proposed general assembly of an international peace organization, "we ask for a minimum."

The Russians contend the Ukranian and White Russian republics are eligible to vote on grounds they are autonomous in foreign affairs. Molotov said he hoped they would be allowed to attend the conference here.

Petitions from the two republics giving their reasons for seeking admission were circulated at the steering committee meeting. No action was taken on them, however.

The foreign commissar conceded that the Polish governmental tangle is of greatest interest to many people.

His reference to the Crimea conference pointed to a possibility that some settlement might be reached along lines agreed upon there.

The Roosevelt - Stalin - Churchill decision was that the present Warsaw government should be reorganized to include more "democratic elements." In recent weeks, however, Russian has said that no one should be brought into the Polish government who is not in accord with both external and internal policies of the Soviet-backed Warshaw regime.

U. S. and England Firm

The Americans and British haven't yielded a bit of ground in their insistence that the Yalta (Crimea) agreement be kept. Thus it appears that any move toward breaking the impasse must come from Russia.

The Soviets, Molotov asserted, won't balk at amending the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the formula concocted by the sponsoring nations as the base on which the San Francisco conference hopes to erect a structure of peace.

"If it had not been intended to make any amendments," Molotov said, "there would be no use in convening this conference."

He ducked as "new to me" a question about letting Argentina in on the work of the conference.

But to an inquiry about prospects for an early end of hostilities in Europe, he replied: "I think the resistance of Germany is nearing its end."

Good Outlook for Shorter Conference

Despite the tugging and hauling over Poland on the sidelines, there were multiplying signs that questions which gave promise of keeping the conference in session six or eight weeks were disappearing so rapidly that it might finish in four. The British, among others, are talking of setting up in a month the machinery for guaranteeing world security.

Some smaller nations still were calling for a few extra cogs and gadgets, but the indications were that when it comes to balloting, they will follow in the steps of the sponsoring powers.

That does not mean there won't be some amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, which the conference will use as a foundation on which to build.

Under it, a security of 11 members would have the power to employ force to check aggression. A general assembly, on which all the United Nations would have membership, would serve in an advisory capacity.

Americans Offer Amendment

The American delegation itself decided today to offer an amendment that would permit changes in a projected charter for peace by vote of three-fourths of the assembly and seven security council members.

Senator Connally (D-Tex) offered the proposal in the interests of flexibility. Under Dumbarton Oaks, alterations could be voted by the security council unless two thirds of the assembly balloted to override.

The meeting of the delegation chiefs took no action on representation for Poland or Argentina or on Russia's request for three votes in the assembly.

It confined itself largely to routine, delegates reported. One decision was to make French as well as English an official language of the conference.

The morning meeting of the steering committee preceded a late afternoon plenary session of the full conference. It was up to the plenary meeting to approve the worksheet drawn up by the steering group.

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CHOICE OF STETTINIUS AS CHAIRMAN REPORTED BLOCKED BY MOLOTOV

Russian, British and Chinese Foreign Ministers Give Pledge To Objectives Of San Francisco Conference At First Session

Soviet Diplomat Asks Parley Have Four Presidents

By EWALDO CASTRO

San Francisco, April 26 (AP). Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov stunned the United Nations conference today by blocking the election of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Secretary of State, as permanent chairman.

I obtained the account from one who was there.

Chairmen of delegations of the 46 United Nations assembled in the conference hall of the Veterans Building. They comprised a steering committee. Their job was to set up an organization for operating this conference, intended to build a world organization to keep peace.

Stettinius Temporary Head

As temporary chairman, Stettinius called the meeting to order. As chief delegate of the nation—the United States—which is host to the conference, it was the custom of long diplomatic practice that Stettinius immediately be acclaimed permanent chairman.

Britain's Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, an old hand at international conferences, offered what he thought was a routine motion. He proposed that as their first official act, the delegates name Stettinius to preside over this conference.

Then Molotov spoke up. Less than two weeks ago he was not even a conference delegate. Marshal Stalin sent him at President Truman's request.

An interpreter said Molotov was voicing an objection to the election of Stettinius. Instead, the Foreign Commissar proposed, there should be four conference presidents chosen by each of the Big Four.

Mexican Backs Eden

Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, came to Eden's support. He said the United Nations should abide by established international standards and not the caprices of an occasion.

"I appreciate the information on diplomatic norms," Molotov replied in sarcastic tones, "but the facts of the war should not be forgotten and they are that the war is making four powers."

"Among the facts of war," Padilla retorted, "are also the principles that are the only sure way for a peaceful international life."

The Mexican contended the precedent of making a representative of the host country chairman cannot be violated without giving such violation significance.

Molotov said it was a matter of prestige and asserted that Russia, too, is making war.

Eden Proposes Compromise

There was a brief discussion. Eden proposed a compromise based on Molotov's request. Why not have the heads of the Big Four powers preside over plenary conference sessions in rotated, alphabetical order? It was seconded by Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts, of South Africa, and adopted.

Eden next nominated Stettinius to be chairman of the steering and executive committees. This was approved unanimously.

The Big Four representatives—Stettinius, Molotov, Eden and China's Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong—then withdrew to discuss details of this organization scheme.

When they returned, Molotov startled the delegate chiefs by proposing that since no agreement had been reached on points under discussion, the meeting be adjourned until tomorrow.

Another Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco said that at one point Russia's Foreign Commissar even delivered a more or less veiled threat to withdraw his country as one of four sponsoring powers.

He did not threaten to take Russia completely out of the San Francisco picture, the dispatch reported, but declared that unless his plan was followed the Soviets would sit among the lesser powers in protest.

[What drew his greatest ire, the dispatch continued, was the fact that as proposed and voted, the rotating chairmanship would apply only to the plenary sessions, with Stettinius still sitting as permanent chairman of the steering committee.]

In an outburst of excited chatter, several delegates protested. Unanimous approval already had been given both on the compromise presidency and the naming of Stettinius as chairman of the steering and executive committees.

Molotov insisted the agreement had not been final. Other delegates looked astounded and dumbfounded.

But, in view of the obvious difficulty of making any further progress in face of Molotov's attitude, the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow.

Russia Pressing Her Claim To 3 League Votes

San Francisco, April 26 (AP)—The United Nations held their first business conference today with the prospect that Russia would seek a quick acceptance of her bid for three votes in a proposed world assembly.

The chief delegates of the 46 nations—which will become 48 if the Soviet proposal wins approval as expected—gathered in a conference room on the second floor of the war veterans' memorial building.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov was the first of the Big Four to arrive—10 minutes before the scheduled meeting time.

China Aligned With U.S.?

Secretary of State Stettinius strode into the heavily guarded building about five minutes later, and Britain's Anthony Eden and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China followed in a matter of minutes.

Soong's arrival occasioned comment among spectators, for it was reported in conference circles today that the Chinese had decided to stand with the United States delegation on all important issues.

Soong is one of those who will speak at the full-dress session of the conference later today, starting the program of speechmaking which will lead through Molotov and Eden to all the chief delegates.

Troubles Believed Easing

Handling of the three-vote controversy was viewed with deep interest by conference delegates looking for a clue to how long the meeting will last.

There was evidence that, under big-power pressure to minimize controversy, the issues that threatened to keep the delegates here more than month were fast fading.

Molotov is a central figure of the conference in more ways than one. Many decisions depend on what he will do and he was the most sought after by crowds of the curious. He chose the unexpected paths and the unusual ways when he could, but sometimes had to move right through big crowds with the aid of guards.

Skipped Cocktail Party

Molotov failed to show up last night at a cocktail party given by Stettinius for delegation chiefs, according to reports today among United States officials. Whether his absence had any political significance was a matter of speculation.

Molotov notified delegation chiefs yesterday that the three-vote proposal would be presented to today's meeting.

The specific proposal is that the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet republics should get conference seats and so become charter members of the assembly of the proposed world organization.

Two Other Developments

Two other top developments ushered the conference into its second day. They were:

It was reported that Molotov had received a reply from Premier Stalin to his report on talks with Stettinius and Eden on the deadlock over Poland. The reply apparently had not been communicated to either Stettinius or Eden.

The sponsoring powers agreed on a conference executive committee of delegates of eleven nations and there was speculation that these eleven might form the membership of the proposed organization's all-powerful security council. The eleven are the council's five permanent members — United States, Britain, Russia, China and France—and six smaller nations—Iran, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Canada, Brazil and Mexico.

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Red Demand Put First.

San Francisco, April 26 (A. P.).—The United Nations held their first business conference today with the prospect that Russia would seek a quick acceptance of her bid for three votes in a proposed world assembly. The chief delegates of the forty-six nations—which would become forty-eight if the Russian proposal wins approval as expected—gathered in a conference room on the second floor of the War Veterans Memorial Building.

V. M. Molotov, taciturn Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union, was the first of the Big Four to arrive, getting to the building ten minutes ahead of the scheduled meeting time.

Spectators Comment.

Secretary of State Stettinius, smiling and handshaking with old friends, strode into the heavily guarded building about five minutes later, and Britain's Anthony Eden and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China followed in a matter of minutes. Soong's arrival occasioned comment among spectators, for it was reported throughout conference circles today that the Chinese had decided to stand with the United States delegation on all important issues. He is one of those addressing the full-dress session of the conference later today, starting the program of speechmaking which will lead through Molotov and Eden to all the chief delegates.

The handling of the three-vote controversy was viewed with deep interest by conference delegates looking for a clew on how long the historic meeting will last. There was evidence that, under big-power pressure to minimize controversy, the issues which threatened to keep the delegates here more than a month were fast fading.

Molotov is a central figure of the conference in more ways than one. Many decisions depended on what he will do and he was the most sought after by crowds of the curious. He chose the unexpected paths and the unusual ways when he could, but sometimes had to move right through big crowds with the aid of guards.

Crowds on Hand.

The usual crowds were on hand when he reached the building this morning, but regular uniformed police and M. P.s kept them at a distance. While the Commissar was ahead of time for the committee meeting, it actually got under way late, because many delegates arrived fifteen minutes to half an hour after the time set.

The Commissar failed to show up last night at a cocktail party given by Secretary Stettinius for delegation chiefs, according to reports today among United States officials. Whether his absence had any political significance was a matter of speculation. He notified delegation chiefs yesterday that the three-vote proposal would be presented at today's meeting.

The specific proposal is that the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet republics should get conference seats and become thereby charter members of the assembly of the proposed world organization.

Two other top developments ushered the conference into its second day after delegates heard President Truman declare that the world's future is a choice between chaos and the organized enforcement of peace. They were:

1. It was reported that Molotov had received a reply from Premier Marshal Stalin to his report on talks with Secretary of State Stettinius and British Foreign Minister Eden on the Big Three deadlock over Poland. The reply apparently had not been communicated to either Stettinius or Eden.

2. The sponsoring Powers agreed on a conference executive committee of delegates of eleven nations and there was speculation that these eleven may form the membership of the proposed organization's all-powerful security council. The eleven are the council's five permanent members—United States, Britain, Russia, China and France—and six smaller nations—Iran, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Canada, Brazil and Mexico.

Coupled with these developments the delegations of the war's forty-six victorious nations faced a crowded schedule, beginning, for the Americans, with a 9:30 A. M. (Pacific war time) delegation caucus and running through another full-dress meeting in the War Memorial Opera House during the late afternoon.

SOVIET REPUBLICS PLEAD

White Russia, Ukraine Request Separate Participation

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Declarations announcing the wish of two of Soviet Russia's republics—White Russia and the Ukraine—to participate in the world conference were circulating among delegation chiefs today.

The White Russian paper was signed by Mr. Ponomarenko, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and Mr. Kiselev, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Signers of the Ukrainian declaration were N. Khroushcheu and D. Manuilski, holding the same posts for their republic, respectively.

Both papers stressed the sacrifices made by the people of their regions in resisting the Nazis and said their resources would be a major contribution to the consolidation of peace. Both republics' declarations also said that they, in accordance with Soviet constitutional law, are competent to enter direct relations with foreign countries.

Russia's Bid for Three Votes

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP).—Following are the texts of declarations announcing the wish of two of Soviet Russia's republics—White Russia and the Ukraine—to participate in the United Nations conference. They were circulated among delegation chiefs today:

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To delegates of the United Nations conference:

Declaration of the government of the White Russian Soviet Socialists Republic at the conference of the United Nations in San Francisco:

The government of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, desirous of securing a sincere and effective participation of the White Russian people in all international activities of the United Nations directed toward realization of the lofty aims of peace and security, address to the conference of the United Nations, gathered in San Francisco, this declaration about its wish to participate in the international organization for the maintenance of peace and security, which is being created, in the capacity of an original founding member and to be represented at the conference in San Francisco.

The White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, in accordance with its constitution and the constitutional law of March 24, 1944, as a sovereign state is competent to enter into direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements with them, to participate in any international conferences and international bodies, etc.

The constitutional prerogatives of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic in the field of international relations give her all the rights and grounds to participate in the international organization of the United Nations.

The White Russian people, whose lands in the past were the object of attacks on the part of foreign conquerors more than once, are interested no less than any other peace-loving state in securing their frontiers and in a stable, lasting peace.

The White Russian Republic, with its population of more than ten million, has made a major contribution to the sacred cause of the struggle of the freedom-loving nations against the common enemy—Hitlerite Germany.

The German invaders brought innumerable hardships and sufferings to the White Russian people.

Invading White Russia with no reason at all, the Hitlerite conquerors systematically carried out a planned destruction of cities, villages, industry, agriculture, national and cultural values of the freedom-loving White Russian people, causing to White Russia a damage totaling about a half of its national wealth.

The German Fascists, in their aim to conquer and enslave the White Russian people, practiced brutal mass murders of the peaceful population of Soviet White Russia.

But even during the hardest times of the German invasion and years of incredible sufferings under the German Fascist regime of occupation, the White Russian people did not pause for a moment in their struggle. About a million White Russian warriors joined the ranks of the Red Army fighting for its motherland and for the common cause of the United Nations.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens—men and women—of the White Russian Republic devoted to the cause of freedom and peace joined guerrilla detachments and without any regard for their own lives operated actively in the rear of the German invaders, disorganizing enemy communications, hindering the movements of its troops, embarrassing its operations and thus helping the Red Army in all possible ways to destroy the German invaders.

The White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, aiming in every way to contribute to the cause of creating a stable peace and security together with other freedom-loving states, considers it its right and duty to participate in the international security organization as well as in the conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

The government of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that serious harm would be done to the principle of the most complete and widest representation of all peace-loving nations in the international security organization if the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic were not represented in this organization, as well as at the conference for the creation of such an organization, and if the solution of such important problems as the insuring of the post-war peace and security were dealt with without the participation of representatives of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.

PONOMARENKO,
Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissar of the B. S. S. R.

KISELEV,
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the B. S. S. R.

Ukrainian Declaration

To delegates of the United Nations Conferenee:

Declaration of the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

In the name of the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics we have the honor to submit the following declaration to the conference of the United Nations which is being held in San Francisco for the purpose of setting up an international organization of peace and security.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the basis of its constitution of Jan. 30, 1937, and the constitutional revisions and amendments adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on March 4, 1944, has recovered the right which it formerly had and which it voluntarily ceded to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922, to establish direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements with them and to have independent representation at international conferences and bodies set up by the latter. This is also in full accord with the constitution of the U. S. S. R. and the constitutional acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. dated Feb. 1, 1944. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, with a population of more than 40,000,000, is one of the largest European states.

The Ukraine, lying along the southwestern borders of the Soviet Union, has in the last thirty years alone been the object of numerous foreign invasions, which have brought to the Ukrainian people incalculable hardships. Therefore the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is among the states most interested in safeguarding their security against the attacks of aggressors. The Ukraine has more than once been the object of sanguinary invasions of aggressors who have striven for centuries to seize its territory, its man power and material resources and to enslave its people.

The whole world is aware of the contribution made by the Ukrainian people to the defeat of the common enemy of the United Nations. The stubbornness and the heroism which the Ukrainian people, together with the other peoples of the Soviet Union, have shown and are showing in their fight against the German Fascist invaders are well known, as is the steadfastness with which they have defended their land, their big cities—Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov—and other towns and villages of the Ukraine. Their guerrilla movement, undermining the strength of the enemy and disrupting his communications in the rear, is also well known. The sacrifices which they have made in their fight against the common enemy are also well known. Suffice it to say that during their last invasion of the Ukraine, German hordes inflicted damage on the Ukrainian people amounting to several billion dollars, exterminated several million peaceful citizens and drove more than three million people into German slavery.

It is natural that the Ukrainian people, who have made such great sacrifices in this war and devoted all their material resources to the destruction of the enemy, and whose soldiers make at least one-fifth of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, are vitally interested that their efforts, and the efforts of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and of all the other peoples fighting the common enemy, should be crowned with a lasting peace and should lead after the victorious termination of the war to the creation of conditions which will guarantee the Ukrainian people and other peace-loving nations against the trials of war.

The government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is confident that the Ukraine, which played a notable part in the defeat of the enemy with its vast man power and material resources, will be able to make a major contribution to the consolidation of peace and the maintenance of general security.

On the basis of the considerations set forth above, the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, prompted by the desire to contribute to the establishment of the guaranties of peace and security after the war for their own people as well as for other peoples, have decided to submit to the conference of the United Nations a declaration announcing its wish to join the world organization of security as one of the founder-states and also to take part in the conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

N. KROUSHCHEU,
Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

D. MANUILSKI,
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

April 10, 1945.

U. S. Delegates to Seek Easier Charter Revision

Support Connally Plan for Added Flexibility

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP).—The United States delegation approved today an amendment permitting future revision of the proposed United Nations charter when three-fourths of the Assembly members and seven Security Council representatives favored such action.

It was one of its first decisive actions at the conference which opened yesterday. The group agreed to submit a proposal by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, which would give the projected league a flexibility not included in the Dumbarton Oaks preliminary formula.

By reportedly unanimous vote the United States delegates supported the Connally proposal to make possible the holding of a sort of constitutional convention at any time when an apparently overwhelming sentiment of members indicates that revision is necessary.

This amendment would expand the provision made at Dumbarton Oaks for minor changes in the charter to be drafted here. Under the Dumbarton Oaks language, changes could be vetoed by the Security Council unless two-thirds of the Assembly members voted to override.

The United States delegation's action was interpreted immediately as a concession to small-nation demands that additional flexibility be given to the proposed league's charter. It was noted also that such a revision might be needed if enemy countries later are to be admitted to the United Nations circle.

It was stressed that this amendment, to be submitted later to the particular commission which deals with that subject, must have approval of the full conference before it could be incorporated into the charter.

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Parley Consultants Hold Meeting With Stettinius

Secretary Promises They Will Be Kept Fully Informed

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. promised consultants representing forty domestic organizations today that they would be kept fully informed of developments in the United Nations Conference.

Appearing briefly before head consultants at a closed meeting this morning, he said the department is arranging regular meetings between the consultants and delegates and advisers.

Homer Byington, press-relations officer for the department, said the consultants, representing organizations of every shade of opinion, would be invited to have "a full exchange of views" with delegation members and advisers.

Evangeline Booth Lauds Parley

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP).—General Evangeline Booth, retired international leader of the Salvation Army, said today that the United Nations Conference is opening the gates for a better understanding of the peoples of the world. "There must be a main track that we can all agree upon," she said.

2 Vets Give Peace Ideas At Frisco

San Francisco, April 26 (AP)—A couple of wounded service men, official aides at the United Nations conference, said today that "the most we can expect is another military alliance unless the conference is an idealistic success."

Commander Harold E. Stassen, United States delegate to the conference, picked the war veterans to help him represent the feelings and views of men who have been in combat.

They are 20-year-old Sergt. John B. Thomson, of the Army, and 24-year-old Lieut. Cloyd Meyer, of the Marines, from German and Pacific battlefields.

They Have Their Own Ideas

The two have their own ideas about what should be done to keep the peace. They aren't overly impressed by the way the statesmen of 46 nations are going about it.

Meyer, who was shot on Guam, remarked that "the most we can expect is just a working alliance."

Thomson put in that "although you can't expect perfection from the first conference, you've got to get something concrete. Not another league. Shaking your finger at naughty nations doesn't work."

Clashing Policies Seen

Meyer said that perhaps the "big trouble" is that the United States is working simultaneously for world co-operation and a single-handed system of security for itself.

"The two policies often clash," he added.

Explaining that he spoke for himself and not for Commander Stassen, Meyer said "there should be a general trusteeship for all the world's dependent areas."

The Marine differed with Admiral Ernest J. King and Congressmen who say islands in the Pacific, conquered at the price of American lives, should be held by this country.

Strong Agency Wanted

Thomson said he was sure a "representative service vote would be for a much tighter, stronger, toothier world organization—willing to use United States armed forces with less recommendations and more orders."

The two didn't think much of the Yalta voting procedure which gives each large nation a veto on the use of the force to put down aggression.

"The security council ought to be able to use force as countries now do, without strings," Thomson said.

Meyer declared that "eventually an international peace force must be the solution—the only solution of every thinking man."

Stassen Getting More Views

In the midst of the interview Stassen popped in and said he expected to listen a great deal to the determined ideas of his young aides.

Stassen is going to meet tomorrow night with Charles Bolte, head of the new American Veterans Committee, and with other veterans to see how they think the peace for which they've fought can best be kept.

Thomson is from Minneapolis. He left studies of criminal pathology at Harvard to joint the Navy. After receiving a medical discharge he re-enlisted in the Army.

Meyer, who was married just before he came to the conference, is from New York. He was attending Yale when he entered the Marines. After the war he wants to go back to law school and then enter public life.

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Million Parley Stamps Sold First Day of Issue

Stettinius Purchases Some for Roosevelt Collection

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP).—Postoffice officials said today that more than 1,000,000 postage stamps commemorating the opening of the United Nations Conference were sold here on the first day of issue. The five-cent blue stamps, the firstt issue of which is destined for the Franklin D. Roosevelt stamp collection, were in great demand at conference headquarters. In addition, 200,000 covers, bearing as many as ten of the stamps, were sold.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. made the first purchase. He and President Harry S. Truman arranged that these stamps go to the late President's famous collection. They bear the slogan devised by Mr. Roosevelt: "Toward the United Nations, April 25, 1945."

Molotov May Mean No When He Says Yes

San Francisco, April 26 (AP)—Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov combines an apparent ignorance of English with a determination to keep quiet.

"Have you any statement, Mr. Molotov?" asked a newsman covering the United Nations conference a. the Russian walked through a hotei lobby.

"Yes," said Molotov distinctly, never stopping in his stride and not saying another word.

PARLEY PROGRAM TODAY

Steering Committee Meeting to Follow Session by U. S. Group

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Tomorrow's work schedule for the United Nations Conference follows:

American delegation meeting at 9:30 A. M., Pacific wartime.

Steering committee (chiefs of delegations) meeting, 10:30 A. M.

Plenary session of delegations, 3:30 P. M.

Stettinius Pledges Data On Parley To 40 Groups

San Francisco, April 26 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, promised consultants representing 40 domestic organizations today that they would be kept fully informed of developments in the United Nations conference.

The Secretary appeared briefly before head consultants at a closed meeting this morning. He informed the group the department is arranging regular meetings between the consultants and delegates and advisers.

English Is Language For Conference

San Francisco, April 26 (A. P.).—After 300 years as the language of diplomacy, French is giving place to English.

French delegates to the United Nations conference, however, are not giving up so easily and are asking that French be at least designated as the official language in principle.

Speeches of Stettinius, Molotoff, Eden and Soong Before the United Nations Conference

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26—Following are the prepared texts of the addresses by Secretary Stettinius, Foreign Commissar Molotoff, Foreign Minister Eden and Foreign Minister Soong:

Secretary Stettinius

Fellow-Delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

Three years ago the forces o. tyranny and aggression seemed on the very point of conquering the world. Today, on every front, they are face to face with defeat—utter and complete defeat.

It has taken years of toil and sacrifice to 1ring us to this moment. But the doom of the aggressor nations was sealed long ago. It was sealed in Washington on Jan. 1, 1942, when the United Nations Declaration was signed.

Our enemies could conquer only by keeping us divided. Instead we confronted them with a free and voluntary association of nations united in purpose and without equal in human and material resources. This unity neither force nor subterfuge has broken. Against the common will and the common strength of the United Nations, our enemies have hurled their propaganda and their armed might in vain.

Not Divided by Differences

For centuries to come, men will point to the United Nations as history's most convincing proof of what miracles can be accomplished by nations joined together in a righteous cause. It is a unity achieved in spite of differences of language and custom, of cultural tradition and of economic structure. It is a unity which proves that no differences of race, color, creed, history or geography can divide peoples united in a higher community of interest and purpose.

Our first objective has been the defeat of our enemies. But from the beginning the United Nations have pursued another objective—one which is equally necessary to each one of us. It is the objective which gives ultimate meaning to all the sacrifice and suffering of these tragic years. We are united not only for survival, not only for military victory. We are united above all in the necessity to assure a just and enduring peace in which the peoples of the world can work together to achieve at last freedom from fear and from want.

We have made a better beginning toward the fulfillment of this purpose than nations have ever made before.

For this purpose the responsible leaders of our nations and their representatives have met in Moscow and in Teheran, in Cairo, in Quebec, at Dumbarton Oaks and in the Crimea.

Long at Work Together

Because of our common understanding that economic security goes hand in hand with security from war, United Nations conferences were held in Atlantic City, Hot Springs and Bretton Woods on cooperative measures for relief, to meet common problems in food and agriculture and to prepare the financial basis for economic reconstruction and an expanding world economy in the post-war world

At Mexico City the Inter-American conference on problems of war and peace strengthened the ties between the republics of the Western Hemisphere and prepared the way for a close integration of the inter-American system with the world organization.

Yes, the United Nations have long been at work together on many preparations required in building the structure of lasting peace.

Here at San Francisco we have come to the decisive point in these preparations. The purpose of this conference is to prepare the charter of an international organization to maintain peace with justice in a free world of free men.

I believe that it was a wise—indeed, a necessary—decision to limit the work of this conference to that great task.

It was a wise decision because writing the constitution of a world organization to maintain peace in the future is a task wholly separate from the punishment of the international gangsters who started this war.

Calls for Quick Action

It was a necessary decision because establishment of the world organization must be kept above and apart from the peace settlements if the organization is to be able to deal freely and justly with future threats to the peace that may arise from any cause, including these settlements.

Preparation of the charter of the world organization should not, therefore, be entangled with the many and complex political and economic issues involved in the defeat of Germany and Japan. And the imminent collapse of organized German resistance makes it all the more important that the world organization be established at the earliest possible moment.

To deal with these other issues there will have to be many other conferences, and many other decisions, both national and international. We have no time to lose.

Success at this conference will not of itself assure enduring peace. The whole structure will take years to build. But without agreement on a charter of the world organization, the structure of peace cannot be built at all.

Must Draw a Plan, He Says

A house cannot be built without a plan or without a foundation. Here at San Francisco the United Nations must draw the plan and lay the foundation.

Upon this foundation and in accordance with this plan the framework of the structure will be erected when the United Nations have ratified the charter by their respective constitutional processes and brought the world organization into being. It is only around tthis framework that we can complete the structure of peace with all the other agreements on political, economic and social problems which we must reach together.

At this conference we have, therefore, undertaken a responsibility on which all else depends. We have undertaken to draw up the charter of an international organization strong enough to prevent war and flexible enough to allow for peaceful development and change.

The outlines of such a charter are contained in the proposals formulated at Dumbarton Oaks last fall by the representatives of the Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union worked out such principles of the international security organization as will constitute an important basis for the international organization of a new type.

Quite recently at the suggestion of the late great President Franklin Roosevelt, the Crimean conference made important supplements to this draft. As a result this conference has a sound basis for successful work.

Naturally, the new organization of international security will be built up on the foundation laid by the United Nations in this war.

It is well known that in Europe in the strenuous struggle against the common enemy a great coalition of democratic powers was found. The formation of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition ensured the rout of German fascism and its henchmen. The other nations of Europe, led by this coalition, have been fighting for their liberation.

The coalition of great powers with their inflexible will to defend their national rights and to promote the liberation of all nations which fell victim to sanguinary aggression is consumating the task of defeating the enemy of all the United Nations.

Reliance Upon the Coalition

This coalition could accomplish it because it was conscious of its historic responsibility and because it possessed immense manpower and material resources which were invariably used in the interests of the struggle against the enemy.

But we must always bear in mind that acquired prestige is easily wasted. If we forget certain elementary things such as the lessons of the League of Nations or the lessons of this war in which the democratic nations rallied against an imperial power which considered itself master of Europe and which intended to impose its will well-nigh on the whole world.

This coalition was forged in the fire of struggle and rendered a great service to the cause of the United Nations. It must be admitted that the presence in this coalition of such a country as the Soviet Union, where relations between great and small nations are based on equality and true democracy, is of extremely great importance.

On the other hand, it is impossible to overrate the active part played in this coalition by the United States of America, which formerly remained aloof from the problems of an international organization and which is now devoting to this cause its initiative and enormous international prestige.

This coalition would have been merely impossible without Great Britain which holds an important place in the international association of democratic countries. China in Asia and France in Europe are the great nations which strengthen this coalition as a powerful world factor in the post-war period as well.

If the leading Democratic countries show their ability to act in harmony in the post-war period as well, that will mean that the interests of peace and security of nations have received at last a firm basis and protection. But that is not all.

Need of Military Guarantee

The point at issue is whether other peace-loving nations are willing to rally around these leading powers to create an effective international security organization and this has to be settled at this conference in the interests of the future peace and security of nations.

An international organization must be created having certain powers to safeguard the interests of the general peace. This organization must have the necessary means for military protection of the security of nations.

Only if conditions are created such as will guarantee that no violation of the peace or the threat of such a violation shall go unpunished, and the adoption of necessary punitive measures is not too late, will the organization of security be able to discharge its responsibility for the cause of peace.

Thus the point at issue is the creation of an effective organization to protect the general peace and security of nations, for which all the sincere partisans of the peaceful development of nations have long been striving but which has always had numerous irreconcilable enemies in the camp of the most aggressive imperialists.

After innumerable sacrifices borne in this war and after suffering and hardships experienced in these past years, the urge of nations for the establishment of such an organization is especially strong. The opponents of the creation of such an international organization have not laid down their arms. They are carrying on their subversive activities even now, though in most cases they are doing it in a latent and veiled form.

For this purpose they frequently use ostensibly the most democratic watchwords and arguments, including the professed protection of the interests of small nations or of the principles of the equity and equality of nations.

But in the end it is not important what reasons or pretexts have been used to disrupt the establishment of an effective organization of the security of nations. If even now no such an effective organization is created to protect the post-war peace, this will be another indication of the inability to cope with this great problem by means of the forces available.

Eyes Open Toward Future

But that will not prove that the necessity for such an organization has not yet arisen and that such an organization will not be set up ultimately.

We must not minimize the difficulties involved in the establishment of the international security organization. With eyes closed we shall not be able to find the road. We must warn of these difficulties in order to overcome them and avoiding illusions to find at last a reliable road to march along toward the achievement of this noble objective.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I should like to assure the conference at this time that in our country the whole people are brought up in the spirit of faith in and devotion to the cause of setting up a solid organization of international security. I should like also to assure the conference that the Soviet people will readily listen to the voice, wishes and suggestions of all the sincere friends of this great cause among

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the nations of the world.

You know that there are millions of people in the Soviet Union who know how to defend to the last with arms in hand their motherland. At the same time it is especially in our country of Soviets that the people are devoted with all their hearts to the cause of the establishment of a durable general peace and are willing to support with all their forces the efforts of other nations to create a reliable organization of peace and security of nations.

You must definitely know that the Soviet Union can be relied upon on the matter of safeguarding the peace and security of nations. This great cause is inflexibly backed by our peace-loving people, Soviet Government and the Red Army, our great Marshal Stalin. It is the most important task of the delegation of the Soviet Government to express these sentiments and thoughts of the Soviet people.

I conclude my speech by expressing my heartfelt wishes for our joint success in the work of the conference.

Foreign Minister Eden

No more suitable setting could have been found for this assembly than the splendid city of San Francisco, one of the main centers of the United Nations war effort.

San Francisco, whose confidence in the future is only equaled by its sense of comradeship today.

Our deep gratitude is due to the city itself and to the whole State of California, which with traditional hospitality has opened its gates to us, and also to the Government and the people of the United States who in a wider sense are our hosts at this momentous conference.

We are met here in the shadow of a grievous loss.

No one can speak in this assembly without recalling the memory of Franklin Roosevelt, the friend of free peoples, the good neighbor.

He looked forward to continuing in peace that close association of the free nations which has brought us to the very edge of victory and from which the meeting of today has sprung.

It was he who named us the United Nations, and we shall best honor his memory by proving ourselves worthy of that proud title.

Wants Purposes Made Clear

Let us be clear about the purpose of this conference.

We are not met here to draft the terms of the treaty of peace.

We are met to agree to set up a world organization which will help to keep the peace when victory is finally won over Germany and Japan.

At intervals in history mankind has sought by the creation of international machinery to solve disputes between nations by agreement and not by force.

Hitherto all these endeavors have failed.

Yet no one here doubts that despite these earlier failures a further attempt must be made, and this time we must succeed.

All the causes that made some form of international machinery desirable after the last war make it indispensable today.

In the last hundred years and in particular the last twenty-five years, the discoverers of science have served to enrich and sometimes endanger the world, but above all to contract it.

We have entered an age when no natural barrier, whether mountain or ocean, can guarantee security against the new weapons which science has placed at the disposal of mankind.

This hard fact is now biting deeply into the consciousness of all peoples, and they are, I believe, ready to accept its implications and to shoulder the responsibilities which it imposes.

Says World Is One Large City

Herein lies the main difference between today and the lost opportunity at the end of the last World War.

Today this fact is patent to us all. Whether we will nor not we are all now one another's neighbors.

San Francisco is as close to Berlin or Tokyo as New York to Washington a century ago.

The world of today is one large city and our countries are its several parishes.

We are the citizens. Either we must find some means of ordering our relations with justice and fair dealing while allowing nations great and small full opportunity to develop their free and independent life, or we shall soon head for another world conflict which this time must bring the utter destruction of civilization in its train.

It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the work on which we are making a start here may be the world's last chance.

That is why the Governments of the four powers who sponsored the invitations to this conference asked their representatives to meet and work out proposals which might later form the basis of an international agreement.

They did so, at Dumbarton Oaks.

Their work was examined and completed in the Crimea.

The final outcome is now before you. Here there are a few general observations which I would make. In the first place these proposals admittedly constitute a compromise.

Does Not Mean to Dictate

In the second place they do not constitute an attempt by the four powers to dictate to the rest of the world what form the future world organization should take.

They are the suggestions which we unitedly present to you for your consideration.

Nor are they intended to stand unchanged until the end of time.

For our own part, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are prepared to accept and to endorse them and to do their best to give them life because we believe that they can form a basis for a future world organization which will help to provide that security which is today mankind's greatest need.

Security is not itself a final end.

But it is indispensable if we are to make true freedom possible.

Not otherwise can we hope to realize a world in which justice for nations as well as for individuals can prevail.

But this security cannot be

of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Sees Basis for Charter

These proposals were formulated after years of preliminary study. They represent in their essentials the highest common denominator of thought among the four sponsoring nations. They are being presented to this conference as affording the basis of the charter of an international organization.

The proposals were submitted months ago to the most searching examination by the Governments and peoples of all the United Nations. Since then many constructive suggestions have been made toward their imppovement. Some of these suggestions, and others which may emerge from our discussions here, will undoubtedly be reflected in the final draft of the charter. And the charter itself should be open to whatever later amendment experience may dictate as wise.

We must always bear in mind, however, that there are at least two conditions essential to the establishment of a world organization which can successfully maintain peace.

One of these conditions is that these peace-loving nations which have the military and industrial strength required to prevent or suppress aggression must agree and act together against aggression. If they do not agree and act together, aggression cannot be prevented or suppressed without a major war. This fact has certainly been spelled out by our experience in this war.

Hopes for Enduring Pact

That is why the first step toward establishment of the world organization was to prepare proposals on which the nations sponsoring this conference could agree. That is why, in the structure and powers of the security council of the world organization proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, provision was made for this essential agreement and unity of action by the major nations. Without this, we cannot hope to build a world organization which will provide security to all nations, large and small. Without this we cannot hope to develop enduring institutions in which all free nations may participate on a basis of sovereign equality and in which justice and respect for law will apply to the powerful as well as to the weak.

The second essential condition of success in our endeavor is the voluntary cooperation of all peaceful nations, large and small, acting with full respect for the equal sovereignty of each, to promote justice among nations, to foster respect for basic human rights and to solve those common problems upon which the security and the economic and social advancement of their peoples so largely depend. There can be no end to the tyranny of fear and want unless the proposed world organization commands the allegiance of both the mind and the conscience of mankind.

The International Court, the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its related agencies are the institutions proposed at Dumbarton Oaks which would have the major responsibility in these fields. They are of the utmost importance. Widespread economic insecurity and poverty, ignorance and oppression breed conflict and give aggressors their chance. Measures for security against aggression, no matter how effectively contrived, will not alone provide the assurance of lasting peace. We have also to work effectively in close cooperation together toward rising standards of living and greater freedom, and opportunity for all peoples, of every race and creed and color.

Claims Idealism Was Avoided

In the preparations for this conference we have sought from the beginning to build with vision and with justice, but to build always upon the realities and upon hard-won experience.

To build upon a millennial idealism, however fine in theory, would be to build upon quicksand. To build only on the collaboration and interests of the major nations would be to deny the community of interests of all nations.

We have sought instead to assure that the strength of the major nations will be used both justly and effectively for the common welfare, under the law of a world charter in which all peaceful nations are joined together.

We began by seeking common understanding among the sponsoring nations on basic objectives and on the essential machinery for action. These are the nations which have united their strength against the aggressors so successfully in this war. We proceed now by seeking agreement among all the nations, large and small, which have been united against the common enemy.

This is a conference of United Nations, the nations that loved peace and freedom enough to fight for them. The international organization we seek to build is one that is based upon this inescapable fact of our time—that peace and security will be the right of these nations which are willing to share in the responsibility for keeping them. Tyranny and barbarism have never recognized neutrality. They never will. We do not intend to build a world organization that will overlook this cardinal fact. We do propose that after it is established, the organization be open to membership of all other nations which have demonstrated their willingness and ability to fulfill their obligations under the charter.

Recalls History of Republic

I have reviewed briefly the preparations for this conference and our thinking on some of the major problems that we must meet here.

We cannot expect at this conference to produce a charter which will answer all the questions or resolve all the problems. No charter, no constitution, no basic document was ever drafted that was not open to improvement.

We Americans have a convincing proof of that in our own history. Our Constitution, under which this Republic has grown and prospered for a hundred and fifty years, was by no means satisfactory to all the citizens when it issued from the Constitutional Convention of Philadelphia in 1787, or even satisfactory to all the delegates to that convention. It lacked many provisions which numerous Americans of that day believed to be essential. Yet it was adopted by the requisite number of States in 1789. Only four years after the Constitution was written the first ten amendments went into effect, and eleven other amendments have been made since then.

What was true of the thirteen States which joined to form the United States is true also of the nations which have met in this conference to consider the proposed organization of the world for security and peace. Let us construct the charter of the world organization as soundly as we can. But let us not sacrifice approval to perfection.

Warns Against Losing Opportunity

Let us act now in the sure knowledge that our work can be improved upon with time but that if we fail to act, we are likely to lose altogether the opportunity which has been given us to prevent another World War.

Fellow delegates, as we enter upon our great task, we cannot forget the millions of men of our armed forces who have given their lives to this cause, nor the other milions of men, women and children who have suffered the cruel agonies of starvation, torture and death. We cannot forget the untold destruction that has been wrought. Nor can we forget how close our whole civilization has come to utter ruin.

It is our supreme responsibility, at this conference and afterwards, to see to it that this calamity never again falls upon the world.

Vision we must have to see clearly that without peace and security for all nations, there will be no peace and security for any one of us.

Courage we must have to carry us through trying delays and temporary misunderstandings and lesser differences to the fulfillment of our common purpose.

Faith we must have in the ability of mankind to make peace with the same resolute devotion that the United Nations peoples have given to fighting this war.

That vision, that courage, that faith inspired the great American leader whose life was given to the cause for which we have here met—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It is only with such vision, courage and faith, expressed in a thousand different ways, that the United Nations have been able to travel so far along the hard road to final victory. It is only with this vision, courage and faith that we shall make peace secure for ourselves, and for suceeeding generations.

Foreign Commissar Molotoff

(English translation supplied by the Russian delegation):

On instruction of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I should like at the very beginning of my speech that I am making on behalf of the Soviet delegation at this historic conference to express my deep gratitude to the Government of the United States of America and to Secretary of State Mr. Stettinius personally for the immense amount of work of preparation carried out by them prior to this conference and also for the excellent organization of the Conference of the United Nations.

At the same time I should like to seize this opportunity to express on behalf of the Soviet delegation my most sincere gratitude to Mr. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, for the cordial hospitality extended to my delegation at San Francisco.

The Soviet Government attaches a great importance to the international conference in San Francisco. The end of the war has drawn near at least in Europe. The rout of Hitler Germany, the principal aggressor in this war, has become a fact. The time has arrived to take care of the post-war period, of the future.

This conference is called upon to consider the question of setting up an organization to protect the general peace and security of nations after the war. From this it can be seen how great is the responsibility resting upon this conference.

Today as well as on many other occasions we must remember the great name of President Franklin Roosevelt. His services in the struggle for the achievement of a lasting peace and in the preparation of this historic conference have met with a wide recognition among all the peace-loving nations.

War Crimes of Germany

The second World War by far exceeded the first World War in the magnitude of military operations and the size of the armies involved and in lives lost and in the unusually severe consequences for the life of many peoples.

Hitler Germany, which started this war, did not shrink from any crimes in trying to impose her domination on Europe and to pave the way to the world domination of German imperialism.

Mass murders of children, women and old men, the extermination of nations in their entirety, the wholesale destructions of peaceful citizens who were not to the liking of Fascists, the barbaric destruction of culture and of recalcitrant men, prominent in culture and the destruction of many thousands of towns and villages, the dislocation of economic life of nations and incalculable losses—all this cannot be forgotten.

In the past German fascism not only openly prepared its armies and armaments for a piratic attack on peaceful countries, but Hitlerism cynically adjusted the ideology of many millions of people in its country to the purposes of achieving domination over foreign nations. This purpose was also served by the illiterate misanthropic theories on "the German master-race" in whose service foreign nations were supposed to be.

Long before the direct attack on its neighbors, Hitlerism openly prepared a criminal war which it started at a moment of its own choosing. As is well known, Hitlerism found unscrupulous henchmen and sanguinary accomplices. It is also well known that when German fascism, which had made

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an easy tour of all Europe, invaded the Soviet Union it faced an unflinching adversary.

Soviet's Reason For Warning

The country of Soviets, which has saved the European civilization in bloody battles with German fascism, with good reason reminds now the Governments of their responsibility for the future of peace-loving nations after the termination of this war. This is all the more necessary to do that before this war the warning voice of the Soviet Republic was not heard with due attention.

This is no time to explain at length why this happened. It can not be proved that there was no desire to prevent the war. It has been fully proved, however, that the Governments which claimed once the leading part in Europe manifested their inability, if not their reluctance, to prevent the war, with the consequences of which it will be not so easy to cope.

The conference is called upon to lay the foundations of the future security of nations. This is a great problem which it has been thus far impossible to solve successfully. Anybody knows that the League of Nations in no way coped with this problem. It betrayed the hopes of those who believed in it.

It is obvious that no one wishes to restore the League of Nations with no rights and powers which did not interfere with any aggressor preparing for war against peace-loving nations and sometimes lulled outright the nations' vigilance with regard to impending aggression.

The prestige of the League of Nations was especially undermined whenever unceremonious attempts were made to turn it into a tool of various reactionary forces and privileged powers. If the sad lessons of the League of Nations have to be mentioned now, it is only in order that past errors may be avoided which must not be committed under the sign of new profuse promises.

It is impossible, however, to count indefinitely on the patience of nations if the governments manifest their inability to set up an international organization protecting the peaceful life of people, their families, their young generations against the horrors and hardships of new piratic imperialist wars.

Pledge for World Organization

The Soviet Government are a sincere and firm champion of the establishment of a strong international organization of security. Whatever may depend upon them and their efforts in their common cause of the creation of such a post-war organization of peace and security of nations will be readily done by the Soviet Government.

We will fully cooperate in the solution of this great problem with all the other governments genuinely devoted to this noble cause. We are confident that this historic aim will be achieved by joint effort of peace-loving nations in spite of all the obstacles in the way of its achievement.

The work which was carried out at Dumbarton Oaks last year, and which is well known to all of us, is an important contribution to this cause. Representatives of

created in a day nor by any document however admirable.

It must be the product of time and of constant effort, of learning to work together, of practicing and upholding accepted standards of international conduct.

The important thing is to begin now.

Here let me sound a warning note and make a suggestion.

Let us not attempt too much. We cannot hope here to produce a complete scheme perfect in all its elaborate details for future ordering of the world.

Asks for Attainable Goal

I am persuaded that we should be wise to set ourselves a goal more within the compass of our immediate possibilities.

We shall have taken the indispensable first step if we can now draw up a charter within the framework of our principles.

The details can then be left to be filled in in the light of experience.

I know that this is an Anglo-Saxon conception, which may possibly be challenged by others, but I am convinced that in this particular case it is right, and I would claim that its merit is capable of proof by reference to historical facts.

Now let me turn briefly to the proposals themselves which we are met to discuss. They impose obligations equally on all powers great and small. But I am conscious that a special responsibility lies on great powers in these days when industrial potential is so decisive a factor in military strength.

Great powers can make a twofold contribution.

They can make it by their support of this organization.

They can make it also by setting themselves certain standards in international conduct and by observing those standards scrupulously in all their dealings with other countries.

The greater the power any State commands the heavier its responsibility to wield that power with consideration for others and with restraint upon its own selfish impulses.

Recalls Axis Debasement

What was the most sinister feature of the years which preceded the present struggle?

It was the deliberate debasement of international conduct in which Germany, Italy and Japan engaged to further their own selfish plans.

It was the practice of these powers not only persistently to violate their engagements but to use the new engagements they so readily undertook after each aggression as a cloak to cover their next crime.

This was their technique.

But what was the result? There came a time when the outraged forces of civilization had to call a halt to these practices, and so inevitably the world was plunged into another war.

Great powers have a special responsibility to guard against the recurrence of such practices.

I have laid emphasis on that portion of our task which is concerned with the provision of international machinery for the settlement of political disputes.

But of equal importance with this is the solution of economic problems, which, if untended, can themselves sow the seeds of future wars.

This will be the task of the social and economic council which finds its place in the proposals now before you.

It is our duty to insure that this council shall be well adapted to play its full part in our new structure of peace.

Here then are our two immediate tasks, political and economic.

Let us press them vigorously to a conclusion.

World events of unprecedented magnitude both in the east and in the west crowd upon us every hour.

If we order our labors efficiently and work to the utmost of our strength, it should surely be possible for us to agree to our charter within four weeks from now. We cannot afford to delay.

Sir, I hope that we shall set ourselves such a target date and determine to reach it.

This conference bears heavy responsibilities. It has also splendid opportunities. Let it seize them now.

In the early days of this war I went to Egypt to greet soldiers from Australia and New Zealand who had come to that country to protect the Suez Canal against the imminent threat of Mussolini aggression.

On the evening of their arrival I was speaking to a number of the men of the motives which had made them volunteer for this adventure.

Of the group one man remained silent. At last I turned to him and said "And what made you come here?"

He replied: "I guess there is a job of work to be done."

In the last six terrible years unnumbered men have died to give humanity another chance.

We too have a job of work to do, if we are not to fail these men.

Let us do it with courage, modesty and despatch.

Let us do it now.

Foreign Minister Soong

I wish, first of all, to speak of China's regard for the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and I do this with deep emotion. To us he was not only the first citizen of the United States, but the cause of peace and justice among nations. His vision and faith, his statesmanship and courage, have brought the victory of the United Nations within sight. He embodied the ideals and hopes of the peoples everywhere.

He was rightly regarded as the leading proponent and architect of a durable system of peace, which was to crown our joint efforts in the present struggle. Only a fortnight ago he was still actively guiding the work of preparation for this great conference. Although he has left us, his work will continue to guide us. In tribute to his memory and in recognition of all that he has done for us, let us concert our efforts and complete the important task ahead in the fullest measure.

China, perhaps more than any other nation, understands the necessity for the success of this conference. For it is now universally recognized that, when the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, to deprive China of over thirty million of her people and of the rich natural resources so essential to her national existence, the second World War had started.

Lives Lost in Tragic Numbers

Twice in our generation it has been necessary to mobilize the world's resources of men and material to arrest tyranny and preserve freedom. Twice in our generation we have had to learn by bitter experience that in an interdependent world, war cannot be localized or peace isolated.

Twice in our generation we have lost lives in tragic numbers and treasure in prodigious volume that could have been saved if peace-loving nations had united when peace was first threatened instead of waiting until aggression had engulfed half the world in flames.

In the fourteen years of savage warfare since 1931, China has endured every misery that the aggression of a major predatory power can impose. We sought, by all the means which were then available in the existing state of international organization, to obtain redress.

Inescapably we learned that there was no hope of ultimate safety for any nation without a really effective system of collective security. Therefore, at the very inception of the idea of the United Nations, President Chiang Kai-shek advocated the early setting up of an executive council of the United Nations, since without such an authority a new world order cannot function.

Says Long Effort Is Required

Let us face hard facts: A long effort is required of all of us before an effective rule of law is established in world affairs. We in China know it by bitter experience. The rule of law was to have been defended by the old League of Nations, but it was disregarded, as we learned to our cost, despite the most solemn covenants entered into by would-be defaulters.

To insure the fulfillment of our aims for an effective international organization, we must not leave this conference without achieving the high purpose for which we are assembled.

The new world organization will have to deal with security arrangements as varied as the requirements of the situations to be met; there will be problems of what security forces are to be maintained, of manpower, of industrial organization, of military equipment, of security bases under the aegis of the United Nations; and also vital problems of economic recovery and development on which the life of every nation depends.

Says China Will Yield Sovereignty

If there is any message that my country—which has been one of the principal victims of aggression and the earliest victim—wishes to give to this conference, it is that we are prepared, in conjunction with other nations, to yield if necessary a part of our sovereignty to the new international organization in the interest of collective security.

We must all be ready to make some sacrifices in order to have a new international peace organization of any effectiveness. Among nations, no less than among individuals, we must forthwith accept the concept of liberty under law.

We of the Chinese delegation come from a part of the world with teeming populations whom the cataclysm of this war has stirred to the very depths of their souls; they have witnessed the rise and fall of mighty empires; they have gauged by the precepts of their own philosophies the depth of villainies perpetrated by the exponents of brute force, and they have appreciated fully the majestic surge of the power of free men joined in comradeship.

And they now strive ardently to attain the common goal of human liberty within a commonwealth of free peoples.

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German Food Stocks Are Low

McCloy Says Supplies in Captured Areas Will Be Exhausted in 60 Days.

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today that German food stocks now being used to feed people in captured areas will be exhausted in from thirty to sixty days. And, he said, "the pipeline that is going to feed them after that is not

Mr. McCloy, just back from Europe, told a news conference: "The problem of food, fuel and cover plagues all of Europe."

American forces in Germany are using local food supplies predominately to feed German civilians, he reported, Army supplies being used only in emergencies.

"The great question is going to be food and its distribution," he said. "Frankly, I don't know how it's going to be obtained in light of the shortages. Certainly, the policy will be to get as much as possible out of Germany."

He said that his inspection trip impressed him with the "complete destruction that runs through Germany." Large cities, such as Cologne, are a picture of "complete devastation, gutted and perforated," he said.

Asked how the Big Three Powers intend to carry out punishment for war crimes, Mr. McCloy said that crews are at work now gathering evidence. He said that the "machinery for dealing with depredations in prison camps" already is well organized and that "progress is being made for dealing with the hierarchy."

man's one hour and 48-minute visit at the War Department headquarters across the Potomac yesterday were these factors:

1. He met there with the highest military and diplomatic officials in Washington.

2. At the Pentagon are all the facilities for the closest possible liaison with battlefronts in Europe as well as in the Pacific.

3. This was the Commander in Chief's second meeting in three days with virtually the same officials, suggesting the conferences related to a developing situation, or situations, abroad.

4. Those at the latest meeting with the President included Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Secretary of War Stimson; Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief, and Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, ranking State Department official now in Washington.

Center Of Communication

Interest attached to the fact that the second meeting of the war council was held not at the White House, with its normal communication facilities, but at the War Department. In the latter building are the terminals of both voice and telegraphic communication networks linking Washington with Allied Supreme Headquarters in Europe as well as with the headquarters of land and naval operations in the Pacific.

Moreover, through the use of grid co-ordinates (the military method of identifying by code numbers exact places on battle maps being discussed with field commanders) it would be possible for the President to receive from the European front an exact, up-to-the-minute report on the position of American and Russian forces.

Junction Announcement

This assumed special importance in view of the expected imminent

Pentagon Parley Sets D.C. To Guessing

Washington, April 26 (AP)—A presidential call at the Pentagon, army nerve center, put this Capital on the alert today for possible transcendent developments abroad.

Significant in President Tru-

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announcement of a junction of American and Russian forces somewhere west of Berlin.

Grew's presence presumably was accounted for at least in part by the close interrelation of diplomatic to military developments, particularly in the linkup of the Allied armies in Europe.

There were some, however, who saw importance in the fact that Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, is a leading authority on matters in the Pacific.

Peace-Offer Speculation

There has been speculation in recent weeks that Japan might be nearing the time when some form of peace offer could be expected. Possibility that the Pentagon conference touched upon this was not discounted.

Officials who watch the situation in the Orient say a Japanese peace overture at this time should not be entirely unexpected. They point to several factors: The near-collapse of Japan's Axis partner; Russia's denunciation of her neutrality pact with Japan; the probability that Japan will test out peace offers on the new President, and, above all, Japan's own military predicament at sea, in the air and ashore.

Also fitting into the speculation over yesterday's gathering is the question of control of Pacific bases, a matter coming up before the San Francisco conference.

this country because of Axis abuses of American prisoners.

In its treatment of an estimated 2,000,000 German prisoners, the General declared, the Army is "firm" because "those Germans, for the most part, react to firm treatment."

The policy toward recalcitrant prisoners, he aded, is "no work, no eat," and after a few days of bread and water diet, the average prisoner will follow orders.

No General "Coddling"

General Berry asserted emphatically that there is no general "coddling' of prisoners, although he acknowledged under questioning that there were isolated cases of too lenient treatment and too many privileges. All such cases, he said, are investigated and corrected as soon as discovered, but many complaints of 'coddling' are unfounded.

General Berry and other witnesses explained the Geneva convention's requirement that prisoners be fed and housed on "the basis of a standard of quality and quantity equivalent to that furnished U. S. troops at base camps," with substitute menus permitted under some conditions.

Should the United States deviate from the Geneva convention, General Bery cautioned, it might face difficulty in sending relief supplies to its prisoners in Germany, since these supplies are handled through convention procedure.

70,000 Held Prisoner

imately 75,000 German prisoners, the total number of Nazi soldiers held being 340,000 in this country and 1,660,000 outside this country.

Less than 6,000 Japanese soldiers are prisoners, he said, 3,250 being detained in this country and 2,500 overseas. Thirteen thousand Italian war prisoners are held here and 5,000 in Hawaii, in addition to 32,500 Italians in service units in this country and 70,000 abroad.

He estimated that between 14,000 and 15,000 American soldiers are prisoners of the Japanese.

The committee deferred until later detailed examination of treatment of Japanese prisoners in this country and treatment of American prisoners by enemy countries.

To Observe Geneva Pact On Prisoners

Army Official Tells Congress Committee U. S. Has No Other Choice Despite Nazi Atrocities—Cites Question Of Law—Says Germans Treated Firmly.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Although there have been "plenty of instances" of German violations, the War Department asserted today its intention to adhere to the Geneva convention for the treatment of prisoners of war.

Has No Other Choice

The department, Brig. Gen. R. W. Berry told the House Military Committee as it opened its study of the war prisoner situation, has no other choice.

"The Army's treatment of German prisoners of war is not a question of Army policy but a question of law," General Berry said when committee members asked if there was any intention to tighten up on treatment of German prisoners in

He estimated that 70,000 United States soldiers still are held prisoner in Germany and that 15,000 others have been released by our armies. How many have been killed or died, he said, is not known because of the recent 'collapse" of the German Army's administrative set-up and the resultant lack of records.

Into this country each month, he told the committee, come approx- prisoners

PACKER WARNS OF DANGER IN RAISING PRICES

Spokesman for Wilson & Co. Sees the Little Steel Formula Shattered.

FAVORS HIGHER SUBSIDIES

Senators Also Are Told About Extent of Black Market Operations in Meat.

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—James D. Cooney, vice-president of Wilson & Co., meat packers, told Senate Food Investigators today that if retail meat prices are raised "the Little Steel Formula will be shattered."

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York had suggested a cent a pound higher ceilings in testimony to the Agriculture Committee earlier this week. Mr. LaGuardia said this would help increase production and eliminate black markets.

But Cooney expressed the opinion that organized labor would view a price boost as justification for knocking down the barriers to wage increases. The Little Steel Formula limits general wage hikes to 15 per cent above the January, 1941, level.

From the "practical and political standpoint," Cooney said, the only way to deal with the wholesale-retail prize squeeze which small packers have complained about is through increased subsidies. (OPA has announced a revised meat program, effective May 1, which it estimated would boost subsidies $35,000,000 a year. Some meat men have asserted, however, that this still will not eliminate their difficulties.)

Cooney was one of several representatives of big meat packers called to tell of conditions in Washington. Viewing the capital as a "sample city," the Senators are endeavoring to trace meat from its arrival here to the consumer.

New Meat Dealers Shut Out.

Both Cooney and Charles Ruppert, local manager for Swift & Co., said their concerns tried to distribute their meat proportionately in accordance with past purchases by retailers.

Under their systems, they testified, it is difficult if not impossible for some one wanting to set up a new establishment as a black market to get any meat from them.

Cooney said his company had discharged some salesmen—though not in Washington—for "taking money on the side" from retailers wanting meat.

Senator Bushfield (R.-S. D.) said Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.), now conducting a sub-committee investigation of black market conditions in Pittsburgh, had asserted that 80 per cent of the meat sold in the Pennslyvania city was black market. He asked what Cooney thought.

Saying he would not "be surprised" if that were true, Cooney expressed the belief that black marketers were not overlooking any city. They undoubtedly are operating in Washington, he added, although possibly not so extensively as in Boston, Pittsburgh and New York.

STIMSON FINDS NO WEHRMACHT

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Sees Nazi Military Power Broken With Finality.

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson declared today that the might of Allied forces during the past week has "t orn and broken Germany's military power with a flat finality." In his weekly war review, Secretary Stimson summed up the world military situation in this manner:

"First, the entry of Russian troops into the blasted ruins of Berlin, the imminent junction of American and Soviet forces, and the push of the western Allies against the German coastal land on the north and the Bavarian Alps on the south—these developments have torn and broken Germany's military power with a flat finality.

"Second, the 'battles of the pockets' now get under way. The three main action areas are the Berlin Corridor, the North Sea coast, including Bremen and Hamburg, with Denmark behind them, and the south German area embracing Munich and the 'redoubt' of the Bavarian and Austrian Alps.

"Third, the magnitude of American and British power in Germany and the plight of the Reich should be a direct warning to Japan of what is coming to our enemy in the Pacific. While no doubt there is heavy and, perhaps, prolonged fighting yet to be done in sections of Germany, the disintegration of the Nazi military establishment permits us to do more about the next phases of the war against Japan.

"We are going to have to give to our men in the Pacific the same advantages we have held in Europe—superiority over the enemy on the land, in the air and on the sea—an overwhelming superiority such as will shorten the war and cut down our casualties."

Note to Truman From Stalin Reported Delivered at Capital

Message Dealing With Big Three Issues at San Francisco Conference May Be Under Study.

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Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—Nikolai Novikov, Soviet Charge d'Affaires, called at the State Department today with a diplomatic communication, and Acting Secretary of State Grew conferred immediately afterward with President Truman. The circumstances suggested that Premier Stalin had sent a message to the President concerning Big Three issues up for action at San Francisco.

Wren Novikov left the State Department after two minutes in Grew's office, he said merely: "It is a pity; I can say nothing." Grew then walked across the street with a folded sheet of paper to the White House, where he went at once into President Truman's office. When he came out he declined to make any statement.

Grew carried a folded paper in his hand when he walked across the street to the White House.

Other State Department officials denied knowledge of anything important going on.

Important Message Perhaps Received In Capitol From Russia

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Russian charge d'affaires called at the State Department today, and immediately afterward Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew hastened to confer with President Truman. This raised speculation that an important communication had been received from Russia.

"It is a pity; I can say nothing," Soviet Charge Nikolai Novikov told newsmen as he emerged from Grew's office.

The undersecretary, State Department chief in the absence of Secretary Stettinius, also declined to discuss the affair after his call on President Truman.

The speculation on a Moscow communication arose first from the fact that Novikov stayed only two minutes in the acting secretary's office, hardly time for more than the formal delivery of a document.

Truman Requests More Gardens

Washington, April 26 (AP)—President Truman called on Americans today to plant more victory gardens to augment the nation's food supplies for peoples in liberated areas.

In a letter to former Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the National Advisory Garden Committee, Truman said there is a need for more and better gardens than at any time since the war started.

The War Food Administration, with the aid of the committee, is conducting a campaign to exceed last year's 18,500,000 gardens, a drop from 20,000,000 in 1943.

Increased Demands

"Every new victory of our armed forces brings increased demands for food for liberated people," Truman said. "You and all those associated with you in helping to guide the victory garden program are performing a vital war service.

"The need for food is greater now than ever before. We must do everything in our power to produce all we can this year. Our farmers have done a marvelous job

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of growing food, but they must have help.

"Millions of families who grew victory gardens last year did an excellent service in helping to solve our nation's food problems. We must use this great source of extra manpower to the fullest extent in 1945.

Enough Seeds And Tools

"There is greater need now than at any time since the war began for more gardens and better gardens, whether they are at home, in community plots or in company-employé gardens."

WFA officials said there were sufficient supplies of seeds, fertilizers, tools and other essentials for producing as many gardens as in 1943.

SAY DEMOCRATS HIDE FACTS ON TARIFF ACCORD

Republicans Hurl Charge of 'Gag' and 'Steam Roller' at the Hearing.

WANT SECRET FILES OPENED

Simpson Asks for List of All Concessions Made to Britain but Not Put in Agreement.

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—Republicans hurled charges of "gag" and "steamroller" today as Democrats objected to what they termed a minority party effort to open secret State Department files on reciprocal trade negotiations.

Representative Simpson (R.-Pa. asked Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to put in the Ways and Means Committee's tariff hearing record a statement of all duty concessions the United States offered Great Britain during the trade negotiations, but not finally put in the trade pact.

Representative Robertson (D.-Va.) objected, saying Mr. Simpson wanted confidential information, and declared: "Never in history has a committee of Congress required the Department of State to open its secret files of treaty negotiations."

A "gag" was charged by Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.), who asked: "Does the gentleman from Virginia take the position that the Democratic party has repudiated the Wilsonian policy of open covenants openly arrived at?"

Representative Knutson of Minnesota, Republican leader on the Ways and Means Committee, said: "We know the Democrats have fifteen votes to our ten on this committee, and you can run a steamroller over us anytime you want to."

The exchanges subsided and the chairman, Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.) said the matter would be taken up with the State Department later.

Representative Simpson said that he wanted full information on how well "we came out with our Yankee trading" in the British trade pact. He said he also wanted the information to show what tariff reduction might be expected if Congress grants the President broad new authority to trim duties in negotiated trade pacts with other nations.

This battle followed a Democratic charge that Republicans are conducting a fi ister to prevent passage of l lation extending and broadening the reciprocal trade act before it expires June 12.

Representative Dingell (D.-Mich.) proposed that the committee put a limit on the questioning of each witness on the tariff issue. Chairman Doughton said: "We'll take that up in executive session later."

V-E Day Munitions' Cutbacks Underway

Total War Production For March Exceeds Schedule For First Time—Curtailments Will Come Faster, WPB Promises—Draft Drain On Essential Men Will End Shortly.

By Sterling F. Green

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP) — The War Production Board announced tonight that the V-E Day cutbacks in munitions already have starte

Exceeds Schedule

It revealed also that the home-stretch armament drive topped its schedule last month for the first time.

Curtailment in war industry will go faster from now on, the monthly production communique said, even as the war continues on two fronts.

Because of the cutbacks, the draft drain on essential men in industry ""will have ended shortly even without regard to V-E Day," said the report prepared by H. G. Batcheller, WPB chief of operations.

However, $48,000,000,000 worth of weapons and supplies will have to be produced in the year following the official V-E Day proclamation, he said. That total is just 14 per cent below the two-front arms schedule now projected from mid-1945 to mid-1946.

Adjustment Started

"While our armies are still firing shells at German troops, the adjustment of military procurement from a two-front to a one-front war basis has already started with the April ammunition, tank and plane cutbacks, and this adjustment will accelerate from now on," the report stated.

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug said in a statement that armament cutbacks newly announced by the War Department would make possible "a more orderly transition" to a one-front war basis.

Krug said the curtailment would not be great in the next few months, but promised that the controls on civilian manufacturing would be relaxed as materials, manpower and labor are released.

Will Not Hurt Production

He emphasized, however: "No relaxation of WPB controls will be made that will jeopardize war production."

"As the decisions regarding individual reductions are made, management and workers in the affected plants will be notified as promptly and adequately as possible," Krug stated.

March war production beat schedule by 0.6 of one per cent. Batcheller said it was the first excess shown since scheduling began.

The total was 7 per cent over February's, and even the dozen critical program goals were "generally met or exceeded."

Batcheller said the army has adopted a policy of cancelling plant construction projects which will not be needed for a one-front war and cannot be completed by September 1 while the air forces going even further "have already put three types of aircraft on a one-front war schedule."

Will Continue

"This trend will undoubtedly continue," the report predicted. "because of the anticipated nature of the victory in Europe—a piece by piece conquest of the German armies, rather than a surrender of the German nation—it is unlikely that there will be a V-E Day of the kind we were thinking about last Fall x x x.

"By the time the fighting in Europe stops, we may have taken so many successive bites out of the two-front-war schedules that there will be little change remaining to be made."

GUFFEY BACKS TRUMAN IN '48

Wallace Supporter Last Fall Shifts To President

By DEWEY L. FLEMING

Washington, April 26—Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D., Pa.) is taking no chances on missing the Truman bandwagon a second time.

This time he not only is aboard it; he is driving it.

Last summer, when his party was in the throes of selecting a new running mate for President Roosevelt at the Chicago convention, the Pennsylvania Senator was among those who fought to the bitter end for the renomination of Vice President Wallace.

Blamed "Big City Bosses"

He let out shrill cries to the effect that all of the opposition to Mr. Wallace stemmed from the "big city bosses"—namely, Kelly, of Chicago; Flynn, of the Bronx; Hague, of Jersey City, and Hannegan, of St. Louis.

He accused Mr. Hannegan, the national chairman, of misrepresenting Mr. Roosevelt's wishes to the convention and said of him in one blast:

"It is time Mr. Hannegan remembered he was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee to serve all the members of our party and to give some of his time to the party and not all of it to the candidates of Hannegan, Kelly, Hague and Flynn."

So Did His Sister

But today, on emerging from a short visit with President Truman at the White House, the adaptable Senator from Pennsylvania declared his all-out support of the President for election in his own right in 1948.

So did his sister, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, national committeewoman for Pennsylvania. So did the State's other Democratic Senator, Francis J. Myers, and David L. Lawrence, State chairman and currently a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh; and James P. Clark, party leader in Philadelphia.

Mr. Lawrence, spokesman for the quintet, said they called to assure the new President they were "solidly back of him."

"For 1948?" he was asked.

"Any Time"

"Yes, any time."

"Is he your candidate for 1948?"

"My personal candidate? Yes."

"And does that apply to all of you?"

This time Senator Guffey gave the answer. It was:

"Yes."

The visitors said they told the President the whole State of Pennsylvania is for him and will be for him.

Truman's "Reply"

"And what did the President say?" was the final question.

To which Mr. Lawrence replied: "He said nothing."

Always among the first to declare for another term for President Roosevelt, Senator Guffey was thus in position to claim the same distinction with respect to President Truman.

Wallace Men Give Truman 1948 Support

Democratic Leadership Of Pennsylvania Backs Up New President.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace's 1948 presidential stock slumped today as Pennsylvania's Democratic leadership hitched up a bandwagon for President Truman's election to a full term.

The action put into the Truman 1948 camp two of Wallace's foremost supporters for the vice presidential nomination at Chicago last Summer, Senator Joseph F. Guffey and his sister, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic national committeewoman.

News that the Pennsylvanians had pledged Truman their support during a White House call this morning was revealed under reporters' questions.

Not Made As Usual

It was not made in the fashion which announcements of that type usually follow. The group did not come out of President's office and say "we're for Truman in 1948."

Instead, State Democratic Chairman David L. Lawrence, appointed spokesman for the delegation, started off with:

"We came down here to pledge our suport to the President."

Republicans as well as Democrats have "pledged their support to the President" on current problems of war and peace. The reporters pursued the pledge further.

"Does that include 1948? asked one.

"Any time," answered Lawrence.

For 1948 Election

"Did you pledge your support for his election in 1948?" the questioners continued.

Lawrence hesitated only for a moment, then said "yes."

Since 1928, Pennsylvanian Democratic leaders either started or were among the first to hop on successful presidential nomination bandwagons. They came out early for Alfred E. Smith, and were among the first state group pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt for his first term. They were also "Winter book" Roosevelt pre-convention supporters three successive times thereafter.

The Truman endorsement today met Presidential silence.

Asked what the President had said to their pledge, Lawrence replied: "He said nothing."

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WLB GETS FREER HAND ON WAGES

New Davis Order Affects 'Fringe' Adjustments.

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—William H. Davis, director of Economic Stabilization, gave the War Labor Board today new leeway in determining limits on "fringe" wage adjustments not affecting basic pay rates.

At the same time he told the Senate Civil Service Committee that workers have about realized all the "gravy" pay hikes allowable under the Little Steel formula, which limits base pay increases to 15 per cent of the January 1, 1941, levels.

In an order supplementing a ruling on March 8 by his predecessor, Fred M. Vinson, Mr. Davis authorized the WLB to grant 4 and 6-cent shift differentials in continuous or around-the-clock industries.

He told the board it could accept area or industry practice in fixing the length of vacation time or the extent of other fringe wage adjustments.

These had not been covered in the original Vinson order. Mr. Davis said that if any of the adjustments would cause an increase in price ceilings or production costs to the Government they should become effective only after his approval.

Applies to Coal Contract.

This would apply to John L. Lewis's new contract with the bituminous coal operators, which the board appproved earlier in the week. The operators and mine workers have joined in petitioning the OPA for a price increase to take up added pay roll costs resulting from the contract.

"This directive," Mr. Davis said, "is a carrying forward of the policy of setting definite firm ceilings on so-called 'fringe' adjustments in all wage cases. It is a further extension of general

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ules, equally applicable in all cases, in place of the arbitrary determination of such adjustments through price considerations alone

"I believe," he added, "that our citizens now understand the dreadful evils of inflation and that they will willingly accept rules necessary for stabilization if these rules are equally applicable to every one in similar circumstances."

In his testimony before the Senate group, Mr. Davis said wage and price ceilings must be left intact until after reconversion to achieve "a continuing victory over runaway inflation."

Asserting that workers generally have received the base pay increases allowed under the Little Steel formula, he said:

"The gravy is all gone and they're asking for another helping—and you can't blame them for that. Industrial workers are chiefly concerned with what's going to happen to them when the (war production) cutback comes."

WLB Hearing Fails To Settle Strike

Detroit, April 26 (AP)—The regional War Labor Board failed in a show-cause hearing today to settle a strike of 5,500 Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company employés, one of two disputes that hampered war production in the Detroit area today with nearly 27,000 workers idle.

Output of guns, aircraft engines and parts for tanks, jeeps and other vehicles has been affected by the Kelsey-Hayes strike and a dispute involving 110 inspectors which has resulted in idleness of 16,000 Parkard Motor Car Company employés.

Representatives of union and management in the Kelsey-Hayes strike were summoned before the WLB today but the meeting was adjourend after a short session. The strike started Tuesday following the discharge of 13 employés accused by the management of ejecting a foreman from a Kelsey-Hayes plant.

4,200 Laid Off

In the Cadillac (Mich.) and Detroit transmission divisions of General Motors 4,200 have been laid off because of the Kelsey-Hayes shutdown, and lack of parts from the three Kelsey-Hayes plants was reported today to have caused the layoff of 200 workers in the Massey-Harris Company tank division at Racine, Wis.

The Packard strike centered in a dispute over the number of engines to be inspected on each shift. E. G. Patzkowsky, Packard industrial relations manager, notified the War Labor Board that UAW-CIO officials had refused to conform to an agreemet for a time study, which had been directed by the WLB to end a previous similar dispute.

6-To-1 Vote For Strike

Hazleton, Pa., April 26 (AP)—Pennsylvania's hard-coal miners voted 6 to 1 in support of a strike today in the largest poll ever held in this State's anthracite fields under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act.

Fred V. Krivonos, regional National Labor Relations Board director, announced these official results:

"Yes"—41,952.

"No"—6,997.

Nearly 20,000 of the 68,789 eligible miners failed to vote, he said.

LEWIS BLASTS WORK POLITICS

Says There Is 'No Labor Movement,' Thanks To That

Washington, April 26 (AP)—John L. Lewis broke a long silence on labor issues today in a magazine article provocatively captioned "There Is No Labor Movement."

The leader of the United Mine Workers answered several questions for *Collier's* magazine and the publication suggested the answers would "make a lot of people mad."

Lewis asserts:

"Politicians" are to blame for the wartime industrial strife.

Partisan Politics

There is no labor movement because other labor groups are mere "political company unions" which have been "bellwethered . . . into the abattoir of partisan politics" by their leaders.

The Government cast aside the "master chart left by a master mariner" — Woodrow Wilson — from World War I, and today actually has no "Government labor policy."

The no-strike pledge adopted in the dark days after Pearl Harbor was not implemented by other principles such as were formulated at Wilson's behest by industry and labor representatives. This has led to a "game of blindman's buff."

Industrial peace could be attained by labor unity, and by ending "the present alliance between certain sections of organized labor and political 'machines' in cities, states and the nation."

If other labor groups followed the principles set forth in the UMWA constitution, the "evils" existing in labor fields could be stamped out. Reforms thus made possible would include "elimination of racketeering and racial discrimination, full financial statements, the right of union members to a free ballot, and protection for the individual against abuse of power by officials."

These were a few of the points Lewis made, but he stood back and unloosed a flurry of punches at the War Labor Board and the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

The board earlier this week, unanimously approved his new contract with the bituminous coal operators, and eventually must pass on whatever agreement he writes with the anthracite operators.

A "Fantastic Body"

The WLB, he said, is a "fantastic body" which is "overstaffed, cumbersome" and considers each case "after a careful reading of the political barometer each morning."

"The Department of Labor itself, which might have worked out a sensible procedure, has been stripped of functions until a powerless Secretary now presides over a skeletonized bureau that is the last word in sheer futility."

"As if there were not confusion enough with 26 'labor' boards, commissions, committees, etc., Congress decided to make its contribution to chaos and enacted the Smith-Connally law. No more inflammatory piece of legislation was ever passed, for this grotesque slave statute not only invites industrial conflict, but commands it."

SENATE BACKS CUT IN GOLD RESERVES

Washington, April 26 (A. P.)—The Senate passed today and sent to the House legislation decreasing the required gold reserves of Federal Reserve Banks to 25 per cent of their deposits and notes in circulation. Passage was on a voice vote.

Under present law, the banks must maintain gold reserves equal to 40 per cent of notes in circulation and 35 per cent of deposits.

The legislation also:

1. Extends indefinitely the authority of Federal Reserve Banks to pledge Federal securities against Federal Reserve notes issued by the Federal Reserve agents.

2. Repeals the 1933 authorization for issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes which require no gold backing. About $600,000,000 of such notes have been issued.

3. Repeals the 1933 authorization for issuance of up to $3,000,000,000 in United States "greenback' notes. This authority was never used.

The Senate rejected by voice vote two proposals by Senator oJhnson (D.-Col.) which would have:

(A) Held the required reserve at 30 per cent and limited that to only two years;

(B) Increased the price of gold from $355 an ounce to $56.

Truman Said To Expect Nazi End By July 4

Washington, April 26 (AP)—Representative Snyder (D., Pa.) said yesterday that President Truman had agreed with him that organized resistance of the Germans would end by June 1 and pocket fighting by July 4.

"I expressed this opinion to the President and he agreed with me," Snyder said after a visit to the White House.

Snyder said he believed "we should be prepared for two more years of war in the Pacific," but he "hoped" it might be over in a much shorter time. He said he did not discuss with the President the duration of the Pacific war.

TRUMAN ORDERS PATENT STUDY

Directs Wallace to Look Into Monopoly Angle.

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—President Truman today directed Secretary of Commerce Wallace to investigate any misuse of patents "to support unlawful monopolies."

The White House made public a letter in which the President asked Mr. Wallace to study patent uses in co-operation with the Attorney-General, Stabilization Direction Davis, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the chairman of the National Patent Planning Commission.

The letter to the former Vice-President follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"Much has lately been said and written to suggest that the patent statutes do not in all respects serve the constitutional purpose to promote the progress of science and useful arts, and that patents have been misused to support unlawful monopolies in contravention of the purposes of the anti-trust laws.

"I believe the Congress would welcome such assistance as the executive branch of the government might be able to give in presenting the results of a full and objective study of the operation and effectiveness of the patent laws and their relation to the purposes of the anti-trust laws and to the post-war economy, together with specific proposals for such legislation as may seem to be appropriate. Thus far the several departments of the Government have made no concerted effort to formulate a policy upon this subject.

"Will you please undertake such study and submit to me your report and recommendations respecting the legislative proposals you think I should lay before the Congress. In so doing will you please consult with the Attorney-General, the director of Economic Stabilization, the director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the chairman of the National Planning Commission."

NEWS CODE COVERS TRUMAN'S TRAVELS

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—White House reporters were asked today to give President Truman the same protection under the voluntary censorship code that was accorded to the late President Roosevelt. The request was made by Jonathan Daniels, press secretary, as a result of premature reports of Mr. Truman's visit to the Army's Pentagon building yesterday.

Daniels said that one news service (not the Associated Press) sent out a story on the President's trip to the Pentagon for a conference with top military leaders before Mr. Truman arrived there, and before an announcement had been authorized. Under the security code, he stated, the President's movements should not be reported until he has returned to the White House—unless the White House authorizes previous disclosure.

At the President's suggestion, a representative from each of the three wire services accompanied the Truman party on the brief automobile trip across the Potomac yesterday.

Truman Puts Off Press Conference

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—The White House reported today that President Truman probably will not hold a news conference this week because "the news of this country is coming out of San Francisco."

Press Secretary Daniels said that the President is so vitally interested in the United Nations Conference that he thinks nothing should stand in the way of its being given priority in the news.

First Lady Wants No Press Meetings

Washington, April 26 (AP)—Bess Truman, new First Lady not yet in the White House, has broken a twelve-year-precedent — she plans no press conferences.

Mrs. Truman declined even to meet with a representative of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's Press Conference Association to discuss plans for continuing the organization.

A letter and telegram had been sent by Ruth Montgomery, of the New York *Daily News*, chairman of the organization. These elicited the following written response:

"I wish you would tell the members of your association that I do not expect to hold any press conferences. I am hoping to meet all of you a little later on after we move into the White House.

Party, Not Conference

A secretary explained that this meeting would be in the form of a tea—not a press conference—with invitations to be issued soon after the President and his family move into the White House.

While the Executive Mansion is undergoing a housecleaning the trumans are living at the Blair House, a long block down Pennsylvania avenue.

Early last week Mrs. Truman announced she would hold a press conference for newswomen who were on Mrs. Roosevelt's list. A few minutes before it was to take place, however, it was called off without explanation.

Mrs. Truman, it was revealed tonight, has decided to let the newswomen glean "facts about the family" otmorrow from her personal secretary, Miss Reathel Odum. It was specified that not more than twelve of the 60 members of the original association could attend the meeting with Miss Odum.

Presswomen Draw Lots

The women reporters' association met tonight and decided to accept the invitation to meet with Miss Odum.

A committee of twelve, drawn by lot, was chosen to meet with her to "emphasize the importance and legitimacy of keeping a channel of news open for women of the press," a spokeswoman for the organization said.

The custom of meeting weekly with women of the press was established by Mrs. Roosevelt in 1933. The conferences grew. The association was formed after Pearl Harbor in order to limit the number in attendance for security reasons.

Most Meats Now Rationed; Points Raised

Some Canned Fruits, Vegetables Reduced In Value Effective Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 26. (AP)—Still more meat was put under rationing control today, effective Sunday, with the average point price higher, but some canned fruits and vegetables were reduced in point values.

Chester Bowles, price administrator, said the point raises for meat, putting about 99 1-2 per cent of the civilian supply under ration control, reflected a supply for May

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some 2 1-2 per cent less than that of April. About 94 1-2 per cent of the meat supply was rationed this month.

Point prices were reduced on the following processed foods: canned snap beans, tomato catsup and chili sauce, apricots, and tomato juice and vegetable juice combination. The point price of grape juice went up.

Bowles On Complaints

Bowles said today that "numerous and loud" complaints against OPA's new meat distribution program and black market drive "should be regarded with a great deal of skepticism."

In a statement issued at a news conference, Bowles said the campaign to spread meat supplies evenly will be accompanied by such complaints "from those whose wartime profiteering will be halted."

"Although the drive will be welcomed by honest packers, wholesalers and retailers, we expect that in many areas loud cries will be heard that honest men are being persecuted,' 'he said. "Even though occasionally they may be voiced by citizens ordinarily in good standing in the community, they should be regarded with a great deal of skepticism."

Encourages Gardening

Emphasizing the tight food supply which the monthly ration value chart reflected, President Truman meanwhile called on the nation for a big increase in the planting of victory gardens.

Pointing out that "every new victory of our armed forces brings increased demands for food for liberated people," the President said in a letter to former Gov. Prentice Coper of Tennessee, chairman of the National Garden Advisory committee:

"There is greater need now than at any time since the war began for more gardens and better gardens, whether they are at home, in community plots or in company-employe gardens."

Under the new meat chart, civilians must give up red points for all cuts and grades with the sole exception of mutton.

Bowles said civilians can look for a little more veal, mutton and pork, but that 9,000,000 pounds less beef will be available in May than in April.

Added to the ration list are cull and utility grades of veal and lamb and all grades of the less popular cuts of veal and lamb such as breasts, shanks, necks and blanks.

At Minimum

Bowles said the primary purpose of assigning points to the less popular cuts of veal and lamb was to keep point value increases on the more popular cuts at a minimum, and to give everyone a better chance to share in available supplies.

Red point increases run to two points a pound for most cuts of all grades of lamb and veal, and a point a pound on most beef steaks. Decreases of one to two points apply on beef roasts and other beef cuts. Margarine goes up four points a pound and group 1 cheeses which include cheddar, Swiss, brick, and blue, are boosted two points.

Two No. 2 cans of snap beans will require only 10 points instead of 10 points a can, beginning Sunday. A single can however, will continue to cost 10 points since ration stamps have a uniform 10 point value and cannot be broken down into smaller units.

The reduction in the blue point value of tomato juice and vegetable juice combinations applies only to the 24-ounce can. The value of this can is reduced from 20 to 10 points.

SHOE COUPON GOOD AUGUST 1

Inventories Termed Too Low To Okay One On May 1

Washington, April 26 (AP)—The OPA announced tonight that a new shoe ration stamp will be validated August 1.

The agency said several weeks ago that shoe supplies were not adequate to permit validation of another stamp May 1, as planned originally. At that time OPA said there would be another stamp some time this summer.

Airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 in Book 3, all valid now, will continue to be good indefinitely along with the new coupon, OPA said.

Number To be Announced

The number of the new stamp will be announced later.

"Validation of another stamp is being announced well in advance so that consumers may budget their remaining stamps to fit their own and their families' needs now and in the future," OPA said.

The new stamp will come into use nine months after the last stamp was validated last November 1. This eliminates the two-pairs of shoes a year policy that had been in effect since November 1, 1943.

The longer interval is necessary, OPA explained, because of "extremely heavy military demand for shoes and severe inroads on retail inventories of rationed shoes."

Inventory Drops

The agency added that this inventory had fallen from 200,800,000 pairs on January 1, 1944, to 151,000,000 pairs on January 1 this year.

The War Production Board estimates production of rationed-type civilian shoes this year at about 237,000,000 pairs, compared with 268,000,000 pairs in 1944.

OPA said the principal emphasis this year will be on production of shoes for children under 14.

Meat Ration Is 115 Pounds A Person

Washington, April 26 (AP)—Civilians now are on a meat ration averaging 115 pounds per person per year, as compared with last year's 147 pounds.

The prewar (1935-39) average was 126 pounds. By 1940, the consumption rate had reached 141 pounds and remained stationary in 1941.

It then dipped to 138 pounds in 1942, dropped another pound in 1943, then shot up to 147 pounds last year.

SEAMEN DEFERRABLE

Washington, April 26 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission said today that it is making every effort to fill merchant seaman quotas without accepting men of 18 through 26, though it has not adopted a flat ban on their enlistment.

"While we are trying to fill our quotas without men 18 through 26," a commission spokesman said, "we still have the power to accept them if necessary to fill quotas." The commission expressed concern lest those already in the maritime service get the impression that they no longer are deferrable from the draft if they are in the 18-26 age bracket.

The spokesman emphasized that all men, regardless of age, who are at sea, or in training, will continue to be deferred so long as they remain at sea, or in training. Reluctance to accept any more men in the 18-26 age group was explained as being due to a desire to leave this class available for essential war jobs, or the armed forces.

U. S. Casualties Now 929,373, Increase of 16,895 for a Week

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—Army and Navy combat casualties since the beginning of the war now total 929,373, it was announced today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

He placed Army losses at 829,001, on the basis of names received here through April 14, and the latest report from the Navy added 100,372 to the total. The total represented an increase of 16,895 since last week's report.

A breakdown on the Army casualties and corresponding figures for the preceding week shows: Killed, 166,104 and 162,505; wounded, 507,018 and 496,803; missing, 82,671 and 83,926; prisoners, 73,208 and 70,636. Of the wounded, 268,957 have returned to duty.

Similar figures for the Navy are: Killed, 39,078 and 38,035; wounded, 46,631 and 45,725; missing, 10,405 and 10,589; prisoners, 4,258 and 4,259.

Mr. Stimson also issued a tabulation of Army casualties by theaters on the basis of names reported through March 31 and reflecting actual fighting through the early part of March. It follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Prisoners	Total
Middle East	1,176	568	40	1,462	3,246
Alaska	753	956	53	6	1,768
Caribbean (includes South Atlantic)	51	10	1	0	62
China	106	103	253	17	479
European	96,890	330,505	55,873	31,597	514,865
India-Burma (includes C. B. I. prior to Nov 1, '44)	1,423	2,099	742	179	4,443
Mediterranean (includes No. Africa, Sicily and Italy)	35,167	100,882	11,094	19,931	167,074
Pacific Ocean Areas	5,930	16,979	1,968	66	24,943
So'west Pacific (incids '41-42 action in Philippines)	17,259	37,077	16,581	14,246	85,163
TOTALS	158,765	489,179	86,605	67,504	802,043

House Committee Agrees To Ban On 18 Year Olds

Washington, April 26 (AP)—The House Military Committee agreed today to a Senate ban on sending 18-year-old draftees into combat without at least six months training.

The action was taken in executive session, but some members said the vote to concur with the amendment to legislation extending the Selective Service Act was unanimous.

Had the amendment been rejected, the measure would have had to go to a conference committee. Now its speedy approval by the House seems assured.

The War Department opposed the restriction adopted earlier in the week by the Senate, 50 to 25. It was attached to a measure extending the draft law to May 15, 1946, or to the end of the war, whichever comes first.

Named To Honolulu WLB

Washington, April 26 (AP)—The War Labor Board today appointed Sidney Sugerman, director of the disputes division of the New York Regional WLB, as chairman of the territorial WLB at Honolulu, Hawaii.

First List Of Freed GI's To Be Published

Washington, April 26 (AP)—The first list of American prisoners of war freed by advancing Allied armies in Germany is expected to be ready for publication next week.

But the War Department, in making that announcement, said names are coming through from Europe very slowly and publication may be delayed for months on thousands of the liberated men.

Next of kin, however, are notified in advance of the listing of names for publication, and the freed captives also are given opportunity to write or cable their families.

The first list, including names of men freed by Soviet armies as well as men rescued by British-American forces, will be turned over to the Office of War Information tomorrow, probably for mailing from OWI Saturday and publication the following week.

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New Visa Agreement Made With France

Washington, April 26 (AP)—An American agreement with France under which eligible citizens of both countries may obtain passport visas with less delay was announced today by the State Department.

The agreement does not alter present requirements, which in general are that the applicant must show important reasons of national interest.

It eliminates referring visa requests back to either Paris or Washington with consequent loss of time. Similar arrangements are to be provided by the American and French embassies in London for French nationals coming to America or for Americans wishing to cross the Channel into France.

Doubts Approval of M.V.A.

Overton Asserts Senators Oppose Project in Missouri

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, expressed "very much" doubt today that the Senate Commerce Committee will approve a bill by Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, to establish a Missouri Valley Authority. He declared that the subcommittee, of which he is chairman, does not favor it. Direct testimony was concluded today. Rebuttal Friday is expected to finish the hearing.

Lachlan MacLeay, president of the Mississippi Valley Association, told the committee today that the Tennessee Valley Authority was a "social experiment and had no value as far as flood control is concerned."

WPB AIDE'S SON KILLED

H. G. Batcheller Jr. Is Reported a Casualty by Navy

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Navy confirmed reports tonight that Hiland G. Batcheller Jr., son of the president of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation, had been killed in action.

Young Batcheller, whose father is now on duty with the War Production Board as chief of operations, was killed in action in the Asiatic theatre on April 16, the Navy reported. He was a quartermaster, second class.

The father was reported out of the city tonight, presumably at the family home in Albany.

TAX EVASION CATCHES BLACK MARKET MEN

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the Treasury's investigation of income tax evasion by wartime free spenders and black market operators was hitting "pay dirt."

"We've found," he said at his news conference, "that both the big operators and the small ones have been a little careless about filing their income tax returns. They've proved a very fertile field for our work."

He said the country has been covered with agents working in every locality to stifle the over-the-ceiling under-the-counter dealings of black marketeers, and that the campaign against them is proving "very successful."

Mr. Morgenthau declined to give the source of most of the tips but he said that such spots as Miami, Fla., had been "a good start." There were others, he added, which had proved just as fruitful.

Publisher Suggests Roosevelt Memorial

Columbus, Ga., April 26 (AP)—Maynard R. Ashworth, publisher of the *Ledger-Enquirer* newspapers here, proposed today the establishment of an infantile paralysis hospital at Warm Springs as a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt and announced the contribution of $10,000 to launch the project.

The publisher said he hoped "the biggest polio hospital in the world" could be erected at the late President's "second home," where he died April 12.

"We hope that our idea will be acceptable to the committee recently named by Mrs. Roosevelt to decide what form the memorial will assume," he added.

American Legion Fosters Plan to Register Graves

Will Send Committee Abroad to Chart Battle Cemeteries

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26 (AP).—The American Legion intends to help the Army return the dead of this war from abroad for permanent burial in home soil.

A committee of at least four Legionnaires, including National Commander Edward Scheiberling, of Albany, plans to tour battlefield cemeteries the world over to chart the graves of the Americans who have died.

For three years the Nazis held one Belgian and six French cemeteries where lie 30,000 Americans

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=. LONDON (KING) - GOERING - HITLER. X X X ~~GERMAN PEOPLE.~~ LEGEN)

VON GREIN, DESCRIBED BY THE HAMBURG RADIO AS THE NEW HEAD OF THE LUFTWAFFE, IS 53 YEARS OLD AND ONE OF ITS SENIOR OFFICERS. HE HAS BEEN IN COMMAND OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AND FIGHTER PLANES ON THE EASTERN FRONT. HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

GOERING, 52, WAS THE MAN WHO BUILT THE LUFTWAFFE INTO WHAT ONCE WAS THE WORLD'S GREATEST AERIAL FIGHTING FORCE.

HE HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN AVIATION SINCE HE COMMANDED THE FAMOUS RICHTHOFEN SQUADRON AFTER THE ACE, BARON MANFRED VON RICHTHOFEN, WAS KILLED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. ONCE THE BE-MEDALED FIELD MARSHAL MADE THE PROUD BOAST THAT NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT EVER WOULD FLY OVER GERMAN TERRITORY.

IN RECENT MONTHS THE USUALLY MUCH QUOTED AIR CHIEF HAS BEEN STRANGELY SILENT WHILE HIS AIR FORCE WAS BEING VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT BY ALLIED PLANES.

WHILE THE NAZI PROPAGANDISTS WERE ASSERTING HITLER AND GOEBBELS WERE STAYING IN BERLIN, NO WORD WAS SAID OF GOERING UNTIL TONIGHT.

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A220 ADD LONDON RUSSIAN (WHEELER) APR27 X X PASSED

BILLOWING CLOUDS OF SMOKE, PUNGENT WITH THE ODER OF BURNING POWDER, ENVELOPED THE SPRAWLING CAPITAL NEAR ITS CENTER. SOVIET PLANES WHICH BOMBED MILITARY DUMPS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY STARTED DOZENS OF FIRES.

"WE REMEMBER HOW IN 1941 THE GERMANS BOMBED MOSCOW. HERE IS THE PAYOFF," WROTE ONE RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.

HE SAID THE SOVIET TROOPS HAD TAKEN THE ARGUS AVIATION PLANT, ANOTHER GAS WORKS, A RAILWAY STATION, A PUMPING STATION AND A HOSPITAL.

PRAVDA WAS QUOTED IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH AS SAYING THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF BERLIN HAD DECIDED THE FATE OF THE CITY AND THAT ITS GARRISON WAS DOOMED.

"NO FORCE CAN BREAK THE STEEL RING OF SOVIET TROOPS," PRAVDA SAID. "THE ENCIRCLEMENT INFLICTED ON THE GERMAN ARMY A TERRIBLE BLOW -- NOT ONLY MILITARILY BUT ALSO OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE."

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR PUBLISHED PICTURES ACROSS THE ENTIRE WIDTH OF THE PAPER, SHOWING THOUSANDS OF GERMANS, HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS IN THE FOREGROUND, STANDING CAPTIVE IN A BERLIN SQUARE.

SO MUCH OF BERLIN ALREADY IS IN SOVIET HANDS, SAID AN IZVESTIA CORRESPONDENT, THAT SPECIAL SQUADS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO CLEARING UP STREETS AND THOROUGHFARES.

ONE FRONT DISPATCH SAID RUSSIAN SQUADS ASSIGNED TO MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD MOVED INTO THE BERLIN AREA WITH THE TASK OF WIDENING GERMAN RAILWAY TRACKS TO FIT RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVES AND FREIGHT CARS. ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDDY GILMORE REPORTED FROM MOSCOW THE PROBABILITY THAT TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH, AS WELL AS RAILWAY CONNECTIONS SHORTLY WOULD BE RESTORED ALL THE WAY FROM MOSCOW TO BERLIN.

A LATE EYE-WITNESS DISPATCH FROM THE BERLIN FRONT SAID SOVIET TROOVS HAD SPEARED INTO THE JUNGFERN HEATH NORTH OF CHARLOTTENBURG, AND HAD SEIZED A RADIO STATION AND AN ARTILLERY RANGE. IN THE SOUTHEASTERN SECTOR OF THE CITY, MEANWHILE, SOVIET DISPATCHES REPORTED THE RUSSIANS SWARMING ACROSS THE SPREE RIVER AND MAKING DEEP PENETRATIONS TOWARD THE DRILL GROUNDS OF THE BERLIN'S GARRISON.

STUBBORN BATTLES RAGED IN THE NORTHWEST SECTOR OF THE CITY, BUT THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING WAS IN THE SOUTHEAST. THERE THE WIDE FORTIFIED

BANKS OF THE SPREE WERE THE MOST FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES--BUT ARTILLERY AND TANKS WERE PLUNGING ACROSS THE RIVER TOWARD THE CITY'S CENTER.

A221

HUNDREDS OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLES ERUPTED THROUGHOUT BATTLE SECTORS IN EASTERN BERLIN. SOVIET TROOPS WERE ATTACKING EACH HOUSE AS IF IT WERE A FORTRESS, AND "EACH STONE OF THE CITY, METER OF STREET IS AGAINST US. WE HAVE TO TAKE THEM WITH OUR BLOOD." TROOPS FROM SIBERIA AND MEN FROM THE VOLGA BATTLED DOWN THE BROAD AVENUES, WITH "ON TO BERLIN" EMBLAZONED ON THEIR TANKS, REPORTS SAID. WHEREVER THEY SEE A GERMAN, THEY FIRE THEIR GUNS, POINT-BLANK-- INTO HOUSES, DOORS AND WINDOWS.

THE COMBAT RAGED ABOVE AND BELOW THE CITY, TOO. IT SURGED THROUGH THE SUBWAYS, UNDERGROUND, AND FLARED IN THE SKY AS FIGHTER PLANES LASHED ENEMY POSITIONS FROM ROOFTOP LEVEL. SOME BERLINERS, BELIEVING THEY STOOD A BETTER CHANCE BEHIND RUSSIAN LINES, WERE SEEN EDGING ALONG THE WALLS, BUILDING TO BUILDING, TOWARD SOVIET-HELD AREAS, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

CHRSOPEW

Labor Congress Debates Votes

Oakland, Cal., April 26 (AP)—The World Labor Congress debated today the question of how many votes each country will be allowed in the new trade union organization, with discussion hinging largely on the number of votes to be allotted Soviet Russia.

Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO-Political Action Committee, said "we can't give any details until the session is concluded a week or so from now."

He added that "a fine spirit of co-operation" is being displayed by delegates and that "real progress" is being made in forming the congress' constitution.

One proposal considered today, it was learned, was that three votes each on the executive committee be allotted to the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Latin America as a whole also would be allotted three.

New Strides Reported In Combatting Typhus

New York, April 26 (AP)—The Rockefeller Foundation today described how it had developed a new method of combating typhus which it said permitted treatment of 1,330,000 persons in a single month and averted threat of a serious epidemic in Naples.

President Raymond B. Fosdick in his annual report said as many many as 80,000 Neapolitans were treated daily at 40 delousing stations set up in the Italian city by the foundation's international health division at the end of 1943.

"The epidemic in Naples which might have taken thousands of lives collapsed with astonishing rapidity," Fosdick declared.

killed in the World War. The Legion committee, headed by Mancel Talcott, former Mayor of Waukegan, Ill., will look into possible damage there. But the principal objective is to inform Gold Star mothers of the location, care and marking of their sons' graves and, whenever possible, help the War Department to return the bodies.

Army officials have promised "1,000 per cent co-operation."

107 Captive Nazis Ask Germans To End War

Dallas, April 26 (AP)—The 8th Service Command said today that 107 German prisoners of war at a Louisiana camp had made a plea to the German people to "discontinue this senseless fight."

The prisoners addressed the appeal to the War Department and urged use of their names in broadcasts to Germany.

The appeal was signed by 107 of 110 prisoners at a branch labor camp operating under Camp Livingston, La.

The Fisk Victory Launched

Ship Named for Negro University Is Sponsored by Mrs. Ogden Reid

RICHMOND, Calif., April 26 (AP).—Sponsored by Mrs. Ogden Reid, of the New York Herald Tribune, the S. S. Fisk Victory slid down the ways of the Kaiser Permanent Metals Yard No. 2 just before midnight. Mrs. Henry J. Kaiser was matron of honor.

The vessel was the 698th built at the four Kaiser Richmond yards. It was named for Fisk University, Negro school at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Reid and Mr. Kaiser both spoke at the launching program, praising the excellent record of the shipyard workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid are in San Francisco for the United Nations World Security Conference. Mr. Kaiser has been inspecting his bay area properties for more than a week.

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE RED ARMY, AFTER STORMING FOUR MORE BERLIN DISTRICTS TODAY, CONCENTRATED NEW AND HEAVIER ARTILLERY FIRE TONIGHT ON THE CAPITAL'S CENTER FROM POSITIONS AS CLOSE AS 1.8 MILES TO THE WILHELMSTRASSE AND 1.9 MILES TO THE BRANDENBURG GATE AT THE EAST END OF UNTER DEN LINDEN.

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THE GOERLITZER RAILWAY STATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN SECTOR OF THE CAPITAL AND THEN FOUGHT TOWARDS THE TIERGARTEN ABOUT A MILE AWAY.

THE GREAT TEMPELHOF AIRDROME WAS NEARLY OUTFLANKED BY MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV'S FORCES DRIVING WESTWARD FROM THE GOERLITZER STATION.

ANOTHER PUSH TOWARD TEMPELHOF ALSO WAS UNDER WAY FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH, BUT THE FIELD ITSELF APPEARED TO BE IN GERMAN HANDS TONIGHT AND POSSIBLY EVEN OPERATING DESPITE CONSTANT SHELLING, STRAFING AND BOMBING BY THE RUSSIANS.

STILL ANOTHER THREAT TO TEMPELHOF WAS SHAPING UP IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN SECTOR OF THE CAPITAL, WHERE THE DISTRICT OF DAHLEM WAS CAPTURED, PUTTING THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE WESTERN END OF THE TIERGARTEN.

NORTHWEST OF BERLIN ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY'S TANKS AND MECHANIZED CAVALRY CAPTURED SIEMENSTADT, A BIG INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT REACHING WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE NORTH OF CHARLOTTENBURG AND ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES WEST OF THE REICHSTAG.

"THE FIGHT FOR BERLIN IS INCREASING ON LAND AND IN THE AIR," FRONT CORRESPONDENTS BORIS AFANASEV AND GEORGI OSHAROVSKI REPORTED IN A SPECIAL DISPATCH. "HITLER'S AVIATION IS TRYING TO BREAK UP SOVIET TANK THRUSTS MOVING TO THE CENTER OF THE CITY, BUT SOVIET FLIERS TOGETHER WITH TANKMEN ARE SKILFULLY REPULSING THESE BLOWS."

"THE LINE OF THE FRONT CHANGES CONTINUOUSLY," SAID THESE CORRESPONDENTS, EYE WITNESSES TO THE GRIM STRUGGLE INSIDE THE CAPITAL. "THE SMALL SUBDIVISIONS PLAY A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN STREET FIGHTING MANEUVERS."

THE RUSSIANS DROVE SO CLOSE TO THE HEART OF THE CITY TONIGHT THAT THEY COMMENCED SPRAYING NAZI POSITIONS WITH MORTARS, TRAINING THEM ON THE INFAMOUS ADDRESSES OF HITLER, GOERING, GOEBBELS AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE CRUMBLED THIRD REICH.

THERE IS EVERY INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT AS THE SOVIETS CLOSE IN THE RESISTANCE IS BECOMING MORE BITTER, ESPECIALLY FROM VETERAN STORM TROOPERS.

MOSCOW'S GUNS BOOMED TWO SALUTES TONIGHT AS PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN SALUTED MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKY FOR HIS BREAKTHROUGH ACROSS THE LOWER ODER AND CAPTURE OF THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF STETTIN AND MARSHAL MALINOVSKY FOR STORMING AND CAPTURING THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ARMS CENTER OF BRUENN (BRNO).

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A114

ROKOSSOVSKY'S TOUGH VETERAN SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY IS ACROSS THE ODER ON A FORTY-MILE LONG FRONT, DRIVING TWO BIG MOBILE SPEARHEADS THROUGH MECKLENBERG--ONE NORTHWARDS TO CLEAR UP THE BALTIC AND THE OTHER WESTWARD TO MOP UP MIDDLE MECKLENBERG AND JOIN UP WITH THE BRITISH AT HAMBURG.

HJ1141PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 26-(AP)-THRUSTING NORTHWARD TOWARD THE SEA FROM CAPTURED ZEVEN, HALFWAY BETWEEN BREMEN AND HAMBURG, BRITISH FORCES HAVE REACHED AND OCCUPIED SELSINGEN IN AN EIGHT-MILE ADVANCE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

M530AEW

SHAEF--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE X X X ANNOUNCED TODAY

AMERICAN FORCES DRIVING TOWARD MUNICH SOUTH OF NUERNBERG ENTERED SULZBURG AND REACHED AND CROSSED THE ALTMUHL RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF GUNGOLDING. ONE BRIDGE WAS CAPTURED INTACT.

M544AEW

LONDON, APRIL 26-(AP)-DECLARING THE "WAR IS IRREVOCABLY LOST," LT. GEN. HEINRICH KIRCHHEIM URGED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND LAST NIGHT TO "MAKE THE FUEHRER CEASE FIGHTING AT ONCE."

THE FIRST HIGH RANKING GERMAN OFFICER CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS TO MAKE SUCH AN APPEAL, KIRCHHEIM BROADCAST HIS MESSAGE FROM THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO.

Z917AEW

LONDON, APRIL 26-(AP)-EDOUARD HERRIOT, THREE TIMES PREMIER OF FRANCE AND A PERSISTENT OPPONENT OF VICHY COLLABORATION POLICIES, HAS BEEN FREED FROM A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP BY THE RUSSIANS.

A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT HE HAD BEEN FOUND AT A CAMP WEST OF BERLIN. IT GAVE NO DETAILS.

Z916AEW

LONDON, APRIL 26-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW TODAY DECLARED THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAVE REACHED THE CENTER OF BERLIN.

JP640AEW

LONDON, APRIL 26-(AP)-PENICCILLIN AIRBORNE IN A FINE MIST AND ABSORBED INTO THE BLOOD THROUGH THE LUNGS SOON MAY BE A COMMON WAY OF APPLYING THIS AMAZING HEALER.

REPORTING IN THE LANCET, A MEDICAL PUBLICATION, BACTERIOLOGISTS FRANK ALEXANDER KNOTT AND W. H. CLARK OF GUYS HOSPITAL TOLD OF TESTS WHERE VOLUNTEERS SAT FOR 15 MINUTES IN A SMALL CLOSED ROOM INTO WHICH HALF A TEASPOON OF PENICCILLIN HAD BEEN SPRAYED.

BLOOD SAMPLES AT THE END OF THAT TIME SHOWED SUFFICIENT CONCENTRATI TO ARREST THE GROWTH OF THE BACTERIA CAUSING BLOOD POISONING.

IT WAS INDICATED THAT PENICILLIN SUSPENDED IN TINY DROPLETS OF PROPYLENE GLYCOL RETAINED GERMICIDAL ACTIVITY FOR 90 MINUTES. THE SPONSORS BELIEVE ITS USE IN THIS WAY IS SUPERIOR TO TAKING BY MOUTH BECAUSE IT AVOIDS THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF INTESTINAL JUICES ON THE DRUG.

IT ALSO WAS ARGUED THAT CONTINUOUS ABSORPTION OF THE REMEDY THROUGH THE LUNGS WOULD MAKE UP FOR RAPID KIDNEY EXCRETION AND IN MANY CASES--SUCH AS CHILDREN HAVING PNEUMONIA--THE TREATMENT BY BREATING WAS PREFERABLE TO THE PAIN AND DISTURBANCE OF HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

EDS: SPELL IT PENICILLIN THRUOUT.

HJ12AEW

LONDON, APRIL 26. --(AP) -- MARSHALS RODION Y. MALINOVSKY AND FEODOR I. TOLBUKHIN, WHOSE SECOND AND THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMIES CAPTURED BUDAPEST AND VIENNA AND HAVE PUSHED ON INTO MIDDLE AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF VICTORY, THE MOSCOW SOVIET

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RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE HIGHEST DECORATION IS GIVEN ONLY TO COMMANDING GENERALS OF ARMY GROUPS WHO HAVE CARRIED OUT VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGNS.

WHEELERS 00042 DR 937PEW

ADD ROMMEL X X PARALYZED

THE 50-YEAR-OLD WIDOW, MRS. LUCIE MARIE ROMMEL, TALKED FREELY WITH CAPT. CHARLES MARSHALL AND SGT. THOMAS GRIENER, BUT DECLINED TO DISCUSS LEADING PERSONALITIES IN THE WEHRMACHT OR THE NAZI PARTY.

"I HAVE A 16 YEAR OLD SON IN THE LABOR SERVICE," SHE SAID, POSSIBLY IN EXPLANATION OF THIS.

SHE SAID HER FIELD MARSHAL HUSBAND GOT ALONG POORLY WITH REICHS-MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND HEINRICH HIMMLER, THE GESTAPO CHIEF. SHE SAID ROMMEL'S RECORD AS AN INFANTRYMAN WAS THE ONLY FACTOR IN HIS RAPID RISE IN THE GERMAN ARMY, AND THAT HITLER DID NOT KNOW HIM PERSONALLY WHEN HE APPOINTED HIM COMMANDANT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WIENERNEUSTADT.

AFTER ROMMEL WAS WOUNDED LAST JULY SHE SAID HE WAS HOSPITALIZED IN FRANCE, THEN RETURNED HOME FOR CARE BY HIS PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, DR. ALBRECHT.

ROMMEL EXERCISED DAILY, TRYING TO RAISE HIS EYELIDS, BUT HIS HEART FINALLY GAVE OUT.

"THE MARSHAL WAS WILLING TO FIGHT FOR WHOMEVER GOVERNED GERMANY," WAS HIS WIDOW'S EPITAPH FOR HIM. "HE WAS A SOLDIER."

MRS. ROMMEL SAID THAT WHEN HER HUSBAND RETURNED FROM AFRICA "HE KNEW HE HAD LOST THE BATTLE AND THAT THE ARMY HAD LOST THE WAR, AND HE WAS A BROKEN MAN. HE KNEW FURTHER SACRIFICE WAS SENSELESS, BUT HE WAS A SOLDIER AND HE HAD HIS ORDERS."

SHE ASSERTED ROMMEL WAS NOT PERMITTED TO DISPOSE HIS FORCES AS HE WISHED IN FRANCE, BUT CARRIED ON AS A SOLDIER EVEN WHEN HE KNEW THE WAR WAS LOST.

"MY HUSBAND ALSO BELIEVED THAT IF THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO ESTABLISH BRIDGEHEADS IN FRANCE THE WAR WAS DEFINITELY LOST FOR GERMANY. EVENTS PROVED HIM RIGHT."

IN A COMMAND POST NEAR THE RIVER STAFF SGT.FRED E.MEISETZ OF 2315 BROOKFIELD BLVD., CLEVELAND, OHIO, TOLD HOW A NUMBER OF VOLKSTURM GUARDS WERE TRYING TO RETURN TO THE HOMES THEY HAD LEFT FOR A SHORT-LIVED STAY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

"MOST OF THEM HAD THROWN AWAY THEIR ARMBANDS, THINKING IT WOULD BE EASY TO GET ACROSS THE RIVER," HE SAID. "WHEN THEY FOUND OUT THEY WERE STUCK OVER THERE WITH THE RUSSIANS RIGHT ON THEIR TAILS THEY STARTED SCRATCHING AROUND EVERY WAY THEY COULD TO PROVE THEY WERE REALLY SOLDIERS SO THEY COULD SURRENDER AND COME OVER AS PRISONERS.

"ONE MAN HAD TAKEN HIS WIFE ALONG. WE FINALLY TOLD HIM HE COULD COME OVER AS OUR PRISONER BUT SINCE HIS WIFE WAS A CIVILIAN SHE WOULD HAVE TO REMAIN OVER THERE. THEY TALKED IT OVER FOR A LONG TIME AND HE DECIDED AT LAST HE WOULD STICK BY HER. BUT NEITHER IS VERY HAPPY ABOUT IT.

"WE LET A GROUP OF 13 GERMAN WACS OVER. THEY WERE GIRLS WHO HAD BEEN WORKING AS LABOR TROOPS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS. THEY WANTED TO BECOME PRISONERS IN THE WORST WAY. AND WE HAD TO TAKE THEM UNDER THE RULES--THEY WERE SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM."

WE527AEW

(225) ARNEBURG (CORRECT) --THIRD ADD SHELLING (BY GALLAGHER) X X X BROUGHT IN.

OTHER AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED INCLUDED:-

SGT.WALTER E.SPRACKLIN, 31017063, OF 2312 EAST GRACE ST., RICHMOND, VA. CAPTURED IN TUNISIA IN FEB.1943, WHILE WITH THE 17TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

CPL.KENNETH BENOIT, 31017066, OF BUZZARDS BAY, MASS., CAPTURED IN TUNISIA.

CPL.TONY HIUKKA, 37093077, OF CLOQUET, MINN., CAPTURED WHILE AT ANZIO WITH THE 45TH DIVISION.

SGT.WAINO SAVO, 3728892 OF CLOQUET, MINN., CAPTURED IN FRANCE FROM THE 95TH DIVISION.

SGT.BENJAMIN SACHAS, 38094972 OF SCHULENBURG, TEX., CAPTURED FROM THE 90TH DIVISION IN NORMANDY.

SGT.MATTHEW ALLEN, 35612109 OF 614 EAST FIRST ST., DAYTONA, (STATE UNLISTED), CAPTURED AT ANZIO.

SGT.DEAN HARPER, 12054937 OF FREDONIA, N.Y., CAPTURED FROM THE 45TH DIVISION AT ANZIO.

JOHN A.THOMPSON, 38206453 OF 914 JAMES ST., AUSTIN, TEX., CAPTURED FROM THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION IN NORMANDY.

CPL.PETER ZIMMER, 32160716 OF 7579 181ST ST., FLUSHING, N.Y. CAPTURED IN TUNISIA IN MAY, 1943, FROM THE NINTH DIVISION.

SGT.ARTHUR ROSENBERG, 32161457 OF 230 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK, CAPTURED IN TUNISIA FROM THE NINTH DIVISION.

SGT.ERVIN J.PAULY, 36212146 OF ST.CLOUD, WIS., CAPTURED IN FRANCE FROM THE 79TH DIVISION.

AMONG THE MEN ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER HELPING HANDLE PRISONERS AND FREED PRISONERS OF WAR WERE LT.ARNOLD SHORT OF MEALLY, KY., PFC.MYRON STRAUSS OF CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, (STATE UNLISTED), SGT. JOSEPH DEJESUS OF CROCKETT, CALIF., PFC.NORBERT AURER OF HILLSBORO, N.D., PFC.ROBERT CORNISH OF UNIONTOWN, PA., AND LT.FRANKLIN GERHOLZ OF ST.PETER, MINN.

B1145AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

ARNEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT DISINTEGRATED ALONG THE ELBE IN THIS SECTOR TODAY, WITH AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS RUNNING THE WORLD'S WEIRDEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE FERRY UP AND DOWN THE "FRONT LINES" PICKING AND CHOOSING FROM AMONG THE PRISONERS THEY WANTED TO TAKE FROM THE OPPOSITE BANK.

FIRST CHOICE ON THE FERRY SERVICE WENT TO ESCAPED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR, SECOND CHOICE TO BRITISH AND THIRD TO FRENCH, BELGIAN AND DUTCH ESCAPERS. LAST PLACE WENT TO GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE LINED UP PATIENTLY TRYING TO GET ACROSS THE ELBE TO AN AMERICAN PRISON CAMP.

NO GERMAN BELOW THE RANK OF A CAPTAIN HAD A CHANCE TO CLIMB ABOARD THE TINY MOTOR LAUNCH SS ARNEBURG, WHICH FLEW THE RED SOVIET FLAG BUT WAS OPERATED BY AN AMERICAN DIVISION.

A GERMAN GIRL SWAM ACROSS THE RIVER IN SLACKS BUT WAS SENT BACK IN THE LAUNCH TO AWAIT THE RED ARMY'S ARRIVAL. SHE ASKED FOR A GUN TO

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KILL HERSELF.

TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS TRIED TO SWIM OVER WITH A HORSE BUT WERE DROWNED.

THIRTY-SIX HOURS AGO, TO PUT YOUR HEAD UP OVER THE LEVEE ON THIS SIDE WOULD HAVE MEANT HAVING IT TAKEN OFF WITH ANYTHING FROM AN ARTILLERY SHELL TO MACHINE GUN BULLETS. TODAY AMERICAN GK'S WERE ALL OVER BOTH BANKS, WHILE THE SOLDIERS WHO ONLY A FEW HOURS AGO HAD BEEN TRYING TO KILL THEM NOW WERE BEGGING TO BE TAKEN PRISONER--AND WERE BEING SPURNED BY THE LOFTY DOUGHBOYS UNLESS THEY WERE ABLE TO PICK UP PLENTY OF "RANK."

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING LIKE IT ON THIS ARMY FRONT IN THIS WAR.

THE LAUNCH FLEW THE RED FLAG IN CASE A RUSSIAN TANK SHOULD SHOW UP UNEXPECTEDLY AND TAKE A FEW POTSHOTS FOR GOOD LUCK.

IT WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT. CHARLES KILLE, OF HAYWARD, CALIF., WHO NEVER DROVE A LAUNCH BEFORE.

"IT WAS SORT OF A TRIAL AND ERROR PROPOSITION," HE SAID. "I GOT STUCK ON SANDBARS A COUPLE OF TIMES, BUT IT'S O.K. NOW. COME ON AND TAKE A RIDE OVER TO THE KRAUT SIDE."

KILLE WHIPPED THE LAUNCH OUT INTO THE RIVER LIKE A PROFESSIONAL PILOT IN ONE OF MARK TWAIN'S STORIES.

AS THE LAUNCH DREW NEAR THE OPPOSITE BANK, A CROWD SURGED TO THE WATER'S EDGE. THERE WERE AMERICAN G.I.'S, SIDE BY SIDE WITH GERMANS WHO HAD BEEN GUARDING THEM SHORTLY BEFORE AS PRISONERS. THERE WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD, AND, CLAMORING WITH THEM, PANIC-STRICKEN CIVILIANS--OLD MEN, YOUNG MEN, BOYS, GIRLS, GERMAN WACS AND WOMEN WITH BABIES IN THEIR ARMS.

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A84

ON A SANDBAR WAS STAFF SGT. ROBERT T. SCHAD OF CLEBURNE, TEX., WHO WAS ACTING AS A SORT OF SUBWAY GUARD. HE HAD A POLICEMAN'S CLUB IN HIS HAND AND WAS SHOVING PROSPECTIVE EMBARKEES IN LINE WITH A PROFESSIONAL TOUCH IN THE ORDER OF THEIR PRIORITY.

A TOO-ANXIOUS GERMAN CAPTAIN WHO NOT ONLY WANTED TO SURRENDER HIMSELF BUT HIS COMPANY GOT A SWIFT POKE IN THE RIBS WHEN HE TRIED TO PUSH AHEAD OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE SANDBAR WAS ALIVE WITH RUMORS.

PREVALENT REPORTS SAID GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS HAD BEEN KILLED IN A RUSSIAN BOMBING RAID THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

ALL AGREED THAT THE BERLIN SIEGE WOULD BE ENDED QUICKLY, AND THAT THERE WAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST SEMBLANCE OF RESISTANCE--ORGANIZED OR DISORGANIZED--BETWEEN HERE AND THE RUSSIAN LINES.

FOR MILES ALONG THE RIVER THERE WERE MOBS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS TRYING TO ESCAPE, AND THE ELBE FRONT WAS QUIET FOR MILES. NEAR MAGDEBURG THERE STILL WAS A LITTLE ACTIVITY, BUT IT WAS DWINDLING FAST.

OVER TWO RAIL BRIDGES SOUTH OF THIS FERRY POINT ESCAPED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE CROSSING THE RIVER ON THE TWISTED GIRDERS. AT ONE RAIL BRIDGE, PARTLY COLLAPSED INTO THE WATER A LIEUTENANT TOLD THE GERMANS THAT IF THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER THEY WOULD HAVE TO FIND THEIR OWN WAY ACROSS. SO THEY WALKED OVER ON A NARROW BOARD CATWALK.

YESTERDAY THE NINTH ARMY WAS COLLECTING PRISONERS, BUT NOW THE G I GUARD PLACED ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE SPANS IS ALLOWING ONLY ESCAPED ALLIED WAR PRISONERS ACROSS AND SENDING ALL CIVILIANS BACK.

"BOY, IT'S WORTH A MILLION DOLLARS JUST TO SEE A G I AGAIN," DECLARED SGT. CURTIS LAWHORNE OF SCHOOLFIELD, VA., WHO WAS CAPTURED IN ITALY FROM THE 88TH DIVISION IN 1944.

THERE ALSO ARE MANY BRITISH PRISONERS, SOME OF THEM SURVIVORS OF THE DEATH MARCH FROM PRUSSIA. ONE OF THEM TOLD OF MEN ON EITHER SIDE OF HIM DYING ON THAT MARCH, AND DECLARED, "IT WAS HELL, IT WAS."

HJ945PEW

ARNEBURG--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GI FERRY (BY GALLAGHER) (TOP A83). X X X IT WAS."

AMONG THE ESCAPED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE T/5 NORRIS EXTINE, HATTIESBURG, PA., CAPTURED FROM THE 105TH DIVISION IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE; SGT. JOSEPH V. DIMARE, 3004 89TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.; SGT. HENRY SEARS, 194 ORCHARD ST. EAST, PROVIDENCE, R.I., CAPTURED FROM THE 79TH DIVISION IN PARROY FOREST IN 1944; CPL. EDWARD F. HALL, HAPWOOD, PA., OF THE 45TH DIVISION, CAPTURED IN ITALY; T/4 MICHAEL J. VERTUCCI, 6217 TENTH AVE., BROOKLYN, WHO WAS CAPTURED IN THE BULGE FIGHTING FROM THE 106TH DIVISION; SGT. ERNEST DESMARIAS, WOONSOCKET, R.I., CAPTURED AT SAARBURY FROM THE 44TH DIVISION; SGT. ARNOLD MELIN, MINNEAPOLIS, CAPTURED AT CHERBOURG FROM THE 90TH DIVISION; T/4 ROBERT C. HOLLENAN, CHIDESTER, ARK., CAPTURED FROM THE 106TH IN THE BELGIAN BULGE FIGHTING; PVT. RAYMOND CELLUCA, 18409 HILLER AVE., CLEVELAND; SGT. CHARLES A. MOGG, AUDUBON, IOWA; PVT. GORDON RAY COBB, GREENVILLE, S.C., CAPTURED AT SALERNO FROM THE 509TH AIR BORNE REGIMENT; T/5 WILLIAM SMITH, OLCOTT, W.VA., CAPTURED IN AFRICA.

AMONG THE DOUGHBOYS AND OFFICERS OPERATING THE FERRY AND BRIDGE TRAFFIC ACROSS THE ELBE WERE PFC EDWARD STANIZAK, BEAVER FALLS, PA.; PFC LEO ROZALSKY, 10511 GREENLAWN AVE., CLEVELAND; PFC CLAUDE WILLARD PRATTKA (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN); SGT. ROBERT FAFFORD, COLEMAN, TEX.; SGT. JOHN STEINKRAUSS, 19390 HERSHEY ST., DETROIT; PFC HERMAN DENOS, 1107 HOFFMAN AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.; LT. DOUGLAS JEWETT, ROYAL OAK, MICH.; PFC SAM KRAMER, HACKETTSTOWN, N.Y., FORMER PROFESSIONAL DANCER NOW A RECONNAISANCE DRIVER.

AR947PEW

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BY HOWARD COWAN

THURHEIM, GERMANY, APRIL 26--(AP)--FIFTY-ONE AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN ITALY WERE LIBERATED TODAY IN THIS LITTLE FARMING VILLAGE SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W."IRON MIKE" O'DANIEL'S THIRD DIVISION OVERRAN THE TOWN AS IT ATTACKED SOUTH AND EAST FROM THE DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD TOWARD AUGSBURG.

ALL OF THE MEN LIBERATED WERE IN GOOD CONDITION. HALF OF THEM HAD BEEN LABORING ON FARMS AROUND THURHEIM FOR THE PAST EIGHT MONTHS. THE OTHERS HAD ARRIVED HERE MONDAY AND STAGED A SITDOWN STRIKE AFTER A 10-MILE MARCH FROM HINTERBUCH.

"THEY WANTED TO MARCH US ON TO AUGSBURG -- ANOTHER 20 MILES," SAID PFC OSCAR M. TURNER, WHO WAS NOT SURE JUST WHERE HIS HOME TOWN IS.

"THE LAST LETTER I HAD FROM MY WIFE, SHE WAS AT MOUND CITY, KANS. WE USED TO LIVE AT 3741 EAST 47TH TERRACE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

"THEY JUST HAD ONE GERMAN SOLDIER AND FIVE VOLKSSTURM FELLOWS GUARDING US," HE SAID. "WE TOLD THEM WE JUST WEREN'T GOING ANY FARTHER AND THEY DIDN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT. WE TOLD THEM TO GO ON HOME, AND THEY DID."

NONE OF THE LIBERATED AMERICANS COMPLAINED OF ILL TREATMENT. MOST OF THEM WERE FROM THE 45TH, 36TH AND 34TH DIVISIONS.

THEY WERE LOADED INTO "DUCKS" THIS AFTERNOON AND STARTED THE LONG TRIP TO THE REAR AREA WHERE THEY WILL GET NEW UNIFORMS, AND BECOME USED TO AMERICAN ARMY CHOW AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES AGAIN.

AMONG THOSE LIBERATED, ALL PRIVATES, WERE:

WILLIAM JESSEN, JR., BRUSH, COLO.; EDWARD FLORKOWSKI, 2409 NINTH ST., WYANDOTTE, MICH.; HENRY H. MCGEE, JR., 315 BELLEWS ST., WINSTON SALEM, N.C.; CHARLES PORUBEK, BOX 6425, MAYBROOK, N.Y.; VAL VOGTASH, 3261 ARLINGTON AVE., SOUTHSIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEO J. KRICHTEN, MCSHERRYSTOWN, PA.; MERLYN D. KINGDON, EL PASO, ILL.; ELMER DAVIS, 26 GREEN ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.; PAUL DISHAROON, 949 HALF PLACE, ATLANTA, GA.; CARL LISK, LINESVILLE, PA.; JOSEPH LESSARD, 6 PARK TERRACE, HARTFORD, CONN.; WILFRED LUNDBERG, 7453

30.24-25187

CHATHAM ST., DETROIT, MICH.; PFC ANDREW SANTENFEMIO, 1529 WOODWARD AVE., MCKEESROCK, PA.

JAMES L. NEASE, BOX 257, LIBERTY, N.C.; MELVIN JONES, 2001 DEVON AVE., CHICAGO; RICHARD MCCULLOUGH, ELWOOD, IND.; DOYLE MEEDS, 606 BLAINE AVE., PIQUA, OHIO; EDWIN LESSIG, MILE HILL ROAD, ROCKVILLE, CONN.; DONALD KELSAY, 5108 EAST 27TH, KANSAS CITY, MO.; JOSE MARQUEZ, EL PORVENIR, N.M.; BOB JONES, 277 1/2 THIRD ST., ELIZABETH, N.J.; LAURENCE NEWBROUGH, BROHARD, W. VA.; HAROLD MUNERICH, 526 W. 130TH ST., NEW YORK; FRANK PARCO, 2711 BARNES AVE., BRONX, N.Y.; JACK B. TOLBERT, FAYETTEVILLE, PA.

FRANCIS O'BRIEN, 139 W. 96TH ST., NEW YORK; CONRAD POISSON, 194 THIRD ST., AUBURN, ME.; JOHN A. REEDER, ROUTE 3, ELM GROVE, W. VA.; JOHN O'MALLEY, 276 JACKSON AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; JOSEPH ROZIANO, 401 IRVINE AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FRANK WINTER, 1008 FRANKLIN ST., BURLINGTON, IOWA; J. C. JAMES, 1420 SNOW ST., SHREVEPORT, LA.; VINCENT NELSON, 621 EAST TENTH ST., NEW YORK; CORDINO LONGIOTTI, 79 NORTH THIRD ST., GREENVILLE, PA.; HARRY PECKHAM, 331 BROADWAY, CHELSEA, MASS.; FRANCIS FOISY, 15133 KENTFIELD, DETROIT, MICH.; ARTHUR LYONS, 24 AGAWAN ST., LOWELL, MASS. WILLIAM KELLER, 839 FOURTH ST., NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA.; PAT LINDSTROM, 2217 NORTH MITCHELL, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; WILLARD KIEFER, LYONS NEB.; EDGAR NICHOL, 2047 W. SUPERIOR ST., CHICAGO; FRANK PESCEONE, 1449 NORTH LOTUS, CHICAGO; PHIL HOFFMAN, 45 CROSS AVE., MIDLAND PARK, N.J.; ERNEST MATTHEWS, TAFT AVE., WILLIMANSETT, MASS.

AR1047PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

EICHSTATT, GERMANY, APRIL 26-(AP)-AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL, ONE OF 18,700 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR LIBERATED BY THE U.S. 85TH INFANTRY DIVISION, SAID TODAY HE HAD WITNESSED AND BEEN A VICTIM OF GERMAN MALTREATMENT OF THEIR PRISONERS.

THE OFFICER, LT. COL. J. D. ALGER (CARE ALAN D. SUTHERLAND, NATIONAL CITY BANK), OF NEW YORK CITY, SAID THE GERMANS COMPELLED 1,200 AMERICANS AND BRITONS TO WALK 297 MILES FROM SZUBIN, POLAND, TO BRANDENBURG, GERMANY, IN 32 DAYS, ALTHOUGH MANY OF THEM WERE ILL.

HE SAID THE GERMANS "ABSOLUTELY REFUSED" TO GIVE THEM MEDICAL CARE, ALTHOUGH HALF OF THE COLUMN SUFFERED FROM DYESENTERY, AND THAT AT LEAST 25 PRISONERS, SEVEN OF THEM AMERICANS, DIED FOR LACK OF PROPER MEDICAL ATTENTION. HE HAD TO DROP OUT OF THE COLUMN AFTER 10 DAYS BECAUSE OF DYSENTERY, BUT WAS FORCED TO MARCH AGAIN AFTER THREE DAYS REST WITHOUT MEDICINE.

ALGER, WHO WAS CAPTURED IN NORTH AFRICA FEB. 15, 1943, SAID THAT AT A PRISON CAMP IN POLAND AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND A LIEUTENANT WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TRYING TO PREVENT GUARDS FROM POSTING PROPAGANDA LITERATURE. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE SENTENCES WERE EXECUTED.

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AMONG OTHERS LIBERATED FROM THE CAMP NEAR EICHSTATT WERE CAPTS. W. H. WYNN, DALTON, GA.; H. A. JOHNSON, FLINT, MICH.; J. P. LANDIS, 127 ELLIS ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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LTS. W.H.CRANE, 824 POPLAR ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; JOSEPH JANSCAK, CATASAUQUA, PA.; S.B.SHIFFMAN, 1773 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; A.M.CODDING, 47 RUSSELL ST., KEENE, N.H.

S/SGTS. DWIGHT REIGERT, 1901 WEST THIRD ST. SIOUX CITY, IOWA; JOHN ZITYNAR, JR., BOX 388, SHARON, PA.; T.E.MANLEY, 5517 SOUTH SANGAMON, CHICAGO; SGT. DAVID KULCHAR, ECORSE, MICH.

CPLS. ROBERT G. WARNDAHL, ROUTE ONE, BOX 12, SHAFER, MINN.; JOHN J. RYAN, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.; PFC'S G.O.LAUREL, LAREDO, TEX.; R.W.HESS, NORTHH.;, PA.....

RYAN, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.; PFC'S G.O.LAUREL, LAREDO, TEX.; R.W.HESS, NORTHHAMPTON, PA.; JAMES T. ABBOTT, REPUBLICAN GROVE, VA.; E.J.SCHULTZ SHEBOYGAN, WIS.; AND PVT. WILLIE WALLEY, 146 NORTH THIRD ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

MOST OF THE LIBERATED PRISONERS SHOWED EFFECTS OF UNDERNOURISHMENT, AND SOME SHOWED THEY HAD BEEN ON SEMI-STARVATION DIET, HAVING LOST 35 POUNDS OR MORE.

HJ1130PEW

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BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE U.S.3RD ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, APRIL 25-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THE UNITED STATES 3RD ARMY TODAY LIBERATED A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP IN SOUTHERN GERMANY NEAR THE DANUBE WHERE THE MAJORITY OF CANADIAN OFFICERS CAPTURED AT DIEPPE HAD BEEN HELD FOR MORE THAN 2 1/2 YEARS, BUT ALL THESE OFFICERS EXCEPT ONE HAD BEEN MARCHED FARTHER SOUTH 11 DAYS EARLIER.

WITH THE DIEPPE OFFICER LEFT BEHIND WERE TWO OTHER CANADIAN OFFICERS, ONE CAPTURED IN SICILY IN AUGUST, 1943, AND THE OTHER CAPTURED WHILE SERVING WITH THE BRITISH ARMY.

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY I WENT INTO THE TOWN, WHICH CANNOT BE NAMED, NEAR WHERE THE CAMP IS LOCATED AND MET THE DIEPPE OFFICER IN THE TOWN SQUARE. HE TOLD ME 84 OTHER DIEPPE OFFICERS WERE MARCHED SOUTH APRIL 15 ALONG WITH TWO CANADIANS CAPTURED IN SICILY AND 10 MEMBERS OF THE R.C.A.F. AS WELL AS ABOUT 1,700 BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS.

THE DIEPPE OFFICER HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND IN THIS TOWN BECAUSE OF THE RECURRENCE OF AN OLD KNEE STRAIN. HE SAID THE DIEPPE OFFICERS LEFT IN FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE. FOR THE LAST 10 DAYS, IN ANTICIPATION OF SUCH A MOVE, THEY ATE PRACTICALLY DOUBLE RATIONS FROM A BATCH WHICH RECENTLY ARRIVED IN RED CROSS PARCELS. THEY CARRIED MORE RED CROSS FOOD WITH THEM.

THEY WEREN'T DOWNHEARTED. THEY FIGURED THEIR FREEDOM WOULD NOT BE LONG DELAYED.

R1153AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

SCHILLINGSFUERST, GERMANY, APRIL 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRINCE FRANZ JOSEF HOHENLOHE-WALDENBURG-SCHILLINGSFUERST, A REMNANT OF THE BAVARIAN ARISTOCRACY, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED OTTO OF HAPSBURG SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RESTORE THE AUSTRIAN MONARCHY, INCORPORATING INTO IT THE GERMAN PROVINCES OF BAVARIA, WURTTEMBURG AND BADEN.

THE PRINCE LIVES IN A 25-YEAR-OLD CASTLE PERCHED ON A MOUNTAIN PEAK WITH HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY AND SOME COUSINS.

HIS WIFE IS THE DAUGHTER OF THE LATE PRINCE LOUIS OF SCHOENBERG-HOCHENSTEIN, WHO WAS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRIA UNDER THE LATE CHANCELLOR ADELBERT DOLFUSS. PRINCE FRANZ JOSEF'S DAUGHTER JEANNE, 15, LIVES IN THE CASTLE. HIS SON, 19, WAS A PRISON GUARD IN A GERMAN CAMP NEAR NUERNBERG WHEN THE PRINCE LAST HEARD FROM HIM AND HE MAY BE A PRISONER OF THE AMERICANS NOW.

HISACCORDING TO THE PRINCE BOTH ME AND

AND HE MAY BE A PRISONER OF THE AMERICANS NOW.

ACCORDING TO THE PRINCE BOTH HE AND HIS WIFE ALWAYS DISLIKED THE NAZIS. A CATHOLIC AND A FIRM BELIEVER IN MONARCHY, THE PRINCE HAD OCCUPIED HIMSELF IN RECENT YEARS WITH GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH. HIS VIEW AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH GERMANY AFTER THIS WAR IS: "WHY SHOULDN'T OTTO OF HAPSBURG RETURN AND RESTORE THE AUSTRIAN MONARCHY AND INCLUDE WURTTEMBURG, BAVARIA AND BADEN?"

HIS FIRST CONTACT WITH AMERICANS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR WAS LAST THURSDAY, WHEN THE U.S.FOURTH DIVISION CHASED THE GERMANS DOWN THE ROAD.

HIS CASTLE IS FILLED WITH VALUABLE PAINTINGS, STATUARY AND

OTHER WORKS OF ART. COUNT ZYGMUND JUNDZWILL, FORMER PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW AT WILNO UNIVERSITY WHO IS A COUSIN, SAID THAT THE PRINCE HAD SOLD OFF MANY OF THE BEST THINGS IN ORDER TO LIVE.

HIS BROTHER, PRINCE ALFRED ZU HOHENLOHE-WALDENBURG-SCHILLINGSFUERST, MARRIED MISS CATHERINE BRITTON OF WASHINGTON, D.C. ON DEC.16, 1916, AND THEIR SECOND SON, PRINCE ALEXANDER, MARRIED MISS PEGGY SHULZE, STEPDAUGHTER OF COL.ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, PRESENT U.S.LIAISON OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF GEN.EISENHOWER WITH THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE.

COUNTESS JUNDZWILLA, A MEMBER OF THE RADZWILL FAMILY BY BIRTH, SAID SHE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HER SISTER MISS SOPHIE NOSTITZ KOCKOWUKAYA, A CONCERT PIANIST OF 45 EAST 21ST ST., NEW YORK, SINCE BEFORE THE WAR.

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B1225PEW

BY WILLIAM FRYE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE SHATTERED, BOMB-WRECKED CITY OF BREMEN FELL TODAY TO LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

BY MID-AFTERNOON, THIS SECOND PORT OF GERMANY WAS CLEARED EXCEPT FOR THE DOCK AREA AND BURGER PARK, NORTH OF THE CITY'S CENTER.

UPWARDS OF 5,000 PRISONERS WAVE BEEN TAKEN SINCE THE 52ND AND THIRD DIVISIONS ENTERED THE CITY PROPER YESTERDAY.

OPPOSITION BEGAN DISINTEGRATING ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, AND THIS AFTERNOON IT HAD ALL BUT DISAPPEARED.

BREMEN'S BURGOMEISTER WAS FOUND COWERING IN A CELLAR. TROOPS WHO HAD TO FIGHT TO CAPTURE THE CITY WERE ANNOYED WHEN THEY HEARD OF A BROADCAST THAT SAID THE BURGOMEISTER HAD SURRENDERED THE CITY.

HEADQUARTERS GAVE THEM THIS REASSURING STATEMENT:

"THE BURGOMEISTER DID NOT SURRENDER BREMEN. THE BURGOMEISTER WAS CAUGHT CROUCHING IN AN AIR RAID SHELTER HARDLY IN POSITION TO SURRENDER ANYONE OR ANYTHING--EXCEPT HIMSELF."

THE WORST OBSTACLES NOW ARE DEBRIS OF THE BOMBINGS AND SWARMS OF FREED SLAVE LABORERS, WHO ARE MAKING FREE WITH THE CITY'S PLENTIFUL LIQUOR SUPPLIES.

THE 43RD DIVISION ADVANCING NORTH OF BREMEN ALONG THE RAILWAY IS EXPECTED TO RUN INTO AS MANY AS 1,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN BURGER PARK, WHERE THE GERMAN COMMANDER, A GEN. BECKER, IS SAID TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS IN A LARGE UNDERGROUND SHELTER.

BECKER MAY STILL BE THERE, AND AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAYS THE NOTORIOUS NAZI EVANGELIST, BISHOP WEIDEMANN, ALSO IS STILL IN THE CITY.

WHILE THE 52ND DIVISION WAS SEIZING MOST OF THE CITY PROPER NORTH OF THE WESER RIVER, THE THIRD DIVISION WAS CLEARING EVERYTHING SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

THE HAMBURG FRONT WAS QUIET AFTER THE BRITISH BEAT OFF A SMALL COUNTERATTACK YESTERDAY BY A COMPANY OF GERMAN INFANTRY.

THE BRITISH ARE SITTING IN TIGHT POSITIONS IN WOODS TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF HAMBURG, AND HAD NO DIFFICULTY STOPPING THE ATTACK.

JR1028PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH A 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION PATROL BEYOND THE MULDE RIVER, APRIL 26-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN SERGEANT, WHO HAD BEEN AWAITING TRIAL IN THE INFAMOUS FORT ZINNA NAZI MILITARY PRISON WHEN HE ESCAPED, SAID TODAY SEVEN GERMAN GENERALS AND 69 OTHER GERMAN OFFICERS UNDER DEATH SENTENCE OR AWAITING TRIAL ALSO ESCAPED FROM THE PRISON AS RUSSIAN BATTERIES SHELLED TORGAU ON THE ELBE RIVER.

"MORE THAN 30 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND 30 SICK GERMAN SOLDIERS TOO ILL TO LEAVE THE PRISON ALSO ARE FREE NOW," SAID SGT. DAVID T. COLIN, FORMER NBC CORRESPONDENT, "AND I BELIEVE THAT A COLUMN OF 900 MORE GERMAN ARMY PRISONERS, MOST OF WHOM HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH, MUST HAVE BEEN OVERRUN BY SOVIET TROOPS AS THEIR GUARDS TRIED TO MARCH THEM TO A PLACE NEAR MUNICH IN BAVARIA FOR EXECUTION."

IT WAS IN NOTORIOUS FORT ZINNA THAT HIGH RANKING GERMAN OFFICERS WHO INCURRED HITLER'S DISPLEASURE WERE HELD IN CHAINS UNTIL THE AXE MAN OR THE FIRING SQUADS ENDED THEIR CAREERS.

IT WAS THERE ALSO THAT THE NAZI ARMY'S HIGHEST TRIBUNAL -- THE SEVEN MEMBER REICHSKRIEGSGERICHT--MET TO ISSUE RUBBER STAMP DEATH DECREES DECIDED UPON BY THE NAZI PARTY TO HOLD THE WEHRMACHT UNDER ITS CONTROL.

"SOME OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED WERE IMPLICATED IN SOME MANNER WITH THE DEATH PLOT AGAINST HITLER LAST SUMMER, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE MAIN CONSPIRATORS, OF COURSE, ALREADY HAD BEEN EXECUTED," SAID COLIN, WHO REPORTED THAT THE RAPID RUSSIAN APPROACH TO THE ELBE ALSO LIBERATE SIX AMERICANS, EIGHT BRITISH, 10 FRENCH, FOUR ITALIAN AND FOUR RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AWAITING MILITARY TRIAL.

COLIN WALKED TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES UNTIL HE MET A YANK PATROL.

THE SERGEANT GAVE HIS HOME ADDRESS AS 810 YALE ST., ST.LOUIS, MO. AND 5454 CORNELL, CHICAGO. HE SAID HE WAS CAPTURED LAST OCTOBER 9 ON THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONT.

THE SERGEANT, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT, ADDED THAT LIKE MOST OTHER PRISONERS HE WAS UNCERTAIN ON JUST WHAT CHARGE HE WAS AWAITING TRIAL.

"AT ONE TIME FORT ZINNA HELD 3,000 MILITARY PRISONERS, MOSTLY GERMAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS," HE SAID.

"MOST OF THE MEN WERE UNDER THE DEATH SENTENCE AND NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WOULD BE CARRIED OUT. EACH AFTERNOON AT 4:30 THEY DECIDED ON EIGHT OR 10 MEN OR OFFICERS TO BE KILLED THAT DAY, AND GAVE THEM EXACTLY A HALF-HOUR TO GET READY TO DIE. THAT'S ALL THE WARNING THEY EVER HAD--THEN THEY WERE EXECUTED."

JR1051PEW

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BY WES GALLAGHER

MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 26-(AP)-A SMALL BUSINESS-LIKE BANKER HAS ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AS ONE OF THE TOP-FLIGHT AMERICAN GENERALS IN THE U.S.NINTH ARMY'S DASH FROM THE RHINE TO THE ELBE.

HE IS MAJ.GEN.RAYMOND S.MCLAIN, IN PEACE TIME AN OKLAHOMA CITY BANKER AND THE ONLY NATIONAL GUARD GENERAL IN THE AMERICAN ARMY TO REACH THE RANK OF CORPS COMMANDER. HE COMMANDS THE 19TH CORPS.

TO REACH THE ELBE MCLAIN HAD TO CONDUCT ONE OF THE ODDEST AND HARDEST CORPS OPERATIONS OF THE WAR. HE WAS GIVEN THE DUAL TASK OF MEETING THE FIRST ARMY TO CLOSE THE RUHR POCKET AND AT THE SAME TIME PUSH AT TOP SPEED FOR THE ELBE. HE HAD TO GO IN TWO DIRECTIONS AT ONCE.

AT ONE TIME ADVANCE SPEARHEADS OF HIS TWO WINGS WERE FIGHTING MORE THAN 125 MILES APART. BOTH HIS FLANKS WERE EXPOSED WHEN HE REACHED THE ELBE BECAUSE THE CORPS ON EACH FLANK HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH THE 19TH.

AFTER REACHING A LINE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE 16TH CORPS BELOW MUENSTER MCLAIN TURNED HIS SECOND (HELL ON WHEELS) ARMORED DIVISION LOOSE. THAT DIVISION BROKE THE NINTH ARMY'S FRONT WIDE OPEN, SWEEPING PAST THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL AND ENVELOPING THE RUHR FROM THE NORTH.

MCLAIN THEN TURNED ONE OF THE DIVISION'S COMBAT COMMANDERS SOUTH,

30.24-25189

WHERE IT MET THE FIRST ARMY AT LIPPSTADT, CLOSING THE RUHR POCKET. WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE HE TURNED THE COMBAT COMMAND TOWARD THE ELBE AGAIN SO IT COULD CATCH UP WITH THE REST OF THE DIVISION AND HE KEPT THE RUHR TIGHTLY CLOSED BY RUSHING IN THE EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION AND THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION. THEN WITH THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION SWEEPING ON TOWARD THE ELBE, FLANKED BY THE 83RD AND 30TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, MCLAIN CONDUCTED TWO BATTLES AT ONCE.

IT PRESENTED A TREMENDOUS PROBLEM OF CROSSED LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS AND VAST UNGUARDED REARS, BUT MCLAIN AND HIS 19TH CORPS STAFF SOLVED IT. WITH THE RUHR FIRMLY ENCLOSED, LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, NINTH ARMY COMMANDER, ORDERED MCLAIN TO DEVOTE HIS ATTENTION TO THE ELBE. TWO DIVISIONS OF THE 16TH CORPS WERE LEFT IN THE RUHR.

ROME, APRIL 26-(AP)-SECOND LT. THOMAS W. JEFFERSON, 21, OF 6231 SOUTH WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, PILOT OF A P-51 MUSTANG IN AN ALL-NEGRO FIGHTER GROUP OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE, SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S TODAY WHEN HIS FORMATION ENCOUNTERED FIVE ENEMY PLANES WHILE ON AN ESCORT MISSION IN THE PRAGUE AREA.

FOUR OF THE FIVE GERMAN PLANES WERE DEFINITELY DESTROYED AND THE FIFTH PROBABLY WAS.

THE OTHER KILLS WERE SCORED BY FIRST LT. JIMMIE LANHAM, 22, OF 2013 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, WHO ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR THE PROBABLE, AND SECOND LT. RICHARD A. SIMONS, 28, OF 115 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

THUNDERBOLTS OF THE 350TH FIGHTER GROUP PILOTED BY FIRST LT. DAVID T. HUTTON, 885 NOBLE ROAD, CLEVELAND, AND SECOND LT. JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE, 14 THELMAR ST., BALDWIN, N.Y., DESTROYED SEVEN ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AT THE GHEDI AIRDROME TEN MILES NORTH OF BRESCIA.

JR1213AEW

ROME, APRIL 25-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE 350TH GROUP OF THE 22ND TACTICAL AIR COMMAND FLYING IN SUPPORT OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S DRIVE NORTH OF THE PO RIVER DESTROYED TWO ENEMY PLANES ON THE GHEDI AIR FIELD TODAY IN AN ATTACK LED BY LT. MYRUM W.KERSHAW, RIGBY, OHIO.

ANOTHER FORMATION OF THE SAME GROUP, LED BY LT. ROBERT E. STUART, 630 61ST ST., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL., DESTROYED A LIGHT TANK, 16 VEHICLES [illegible]VE HORSE DRAWN CARTS.

VERONA, ITALY, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE ROOF OF THIS ANCIENT FORTRESS CITY AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ALPS SHOULD BE LANDING JUST ABOUT NOW SOMEWHERE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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THE FACT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS LIBERATED THIS SOUTHERN TERMINAL OF THE BRENNER RAILWAY LINE LATE LAST NIGHT IS ONLY PART OF THE REASON WH

CITIZENS BLEW THE ROOF OFF BOMB-BATTERED VERONA TODAY.

THE REAL CELEBRATION STARTED A FEW HOURS LATER WHEN A WILD-EYED CIVILIAN CAME CHARGING UP THE MAIN STREET HOWLING ABOUT A RADIO BROADCAST THAT SAID:

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1. "GUERRA E FINITO" (THE WAR IS FINISHED)

2. THAT HITLER HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

WHEN FINALLY CORNERED, HE SAID HE HAD HEARD A RADIO BROADCAST THAT THE GERMANS HAD AGREED TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

THIS TOUCHED OFF THE MADDEST COUPLE OF HOURS SEEN IN ANY TOWN ANYWHERE IN THIS WAR.

PATRIOTS AND AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY TROOPS, GRABBING ANY GUN THEY COULD FIND, BEGAN FIRING THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS INSTEAD THE AIR BETWEEN FREQUENT STOPS AT THE WINE EMPORIUMS.

CHURCH BELLS BEGAN RINGING ALL OVER THE CITY.

EVERYBODY BEGAN HOLLERING AT ONCE. AN 80-YEAR-OLD WOMAN GRABBED JACK FOISIE, STARS AND STRIPERS REPORTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO, AND ME, INSISTING ON KISSING US UNTIL WE HAD TO YELL FOR HELP.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 26-(AP)- GEN. ARTHUR W. VANAMAN WAS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON TODAY AFTER THE SWISS GOVERNMENT HAD ARRANGED HIS RELEASE FROM GERMANY BECAUSE OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT IN HANDLING A GROUP OF REPATRIATED PRISONERS IN A LONG MARCH WITHOUT LOSING A MAN.

VANAMAN, ONLY AMERICAN GENERAL CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN THIS WAR, WAS TAKEN PRISONER JUNE 26, 1944, WHILE ACTING AS AN OBSERVER ON A BOMBING MISSION OVER GERMANY.

JR1044PEW

A64 ADD BERN ITAL PATRIOTS XX TASK (HAWKINS

(THE ROME RADIO SAID THE "FREE MILAN" TRANSMITTER HAD ANNOUNCED TURIN WAS "TO A GREAT EXTENT IN THE HANDS OF THE PATRIOTS," AND THAT "THE NATIONAL INSURRECTION IS SPREADING RAPIDLY AND GROWING HOURLY."

(THIS BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED THE MILAN TRANSMITTER AS DESCRIBING STRIKES "ASSUMING INSURRECTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS" IN TURIN AND NOVARA AND ADDING THAT "NOVARA HAS THROWN OUT THE NAZIS FROM WITHIN ITS WALLS."

(THE SAME BROADCAST ALSO TOLD OF "INSURRECTIONAL MOVEMENTS" AGAINST NAZIS AND FASCISTS IN LOWER LOMBARDY AND VENETO REGIONS, AND DECLARED UPPER LEGANO AND CASTELLANZA WERE IN THE PATRIOTS' HANDS.

(IT REPORTED GALLARATE WAS "UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GARIBALDI FORCES" AND THAT VALPESIA, IN THE LAKE MAGGIORE AREA, WAS "COMPLETELY LIBERATED.")

WJ806PEW

BERN, APRIL 26-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI, FLEEING BEFORE AN ITALIAN PARTISAN ARMY, IS BELIEVED TO BE TRYING TO ENTER SWITZERLAND, REPORTS FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER SAID TODAY.

THESE ADVICES SAID THAT THE PARTISANS HAD DEMANDED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL FORCES IN MUSSOLINI'S NEO-FASCIST REPUBLIC IN NORTHERN ITALY AFTER LIBERATING MILAN, GENOA AND TURIN.

MUSSOLINI FLED MILAN IN DISGUISE WEDNESDAY AND WITH THE FORMER FASCIST SECRETARY, ROBERTO FARINACCI, REACHED THE BORDER TON OF COMO, AD

FASCIST SECRETARY, ROBERTO FARINACCI, REACHED THE BORDER TOWN OF COMO, ADVICES FROM CHIASSO SAID. THE TWO MEN WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN SHELTER IN THE BOMB-SHATTERED COMO MONASTERY.

DESPITE, ETC., X X X SECOND GRAPH PREV.

W242PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 26-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI AND THE FORMER FASCIST SECRETARY ROBERTO FARINACCI ARRIVED TODAY AT THE NORTH ITALIAN TOWN OF COMO, NOT FAR FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER.

Z1115AEW

BERN--FIRST ADD MUSSOLINI XXX SWISS FRONTIER.

DESPITE HIS DISGUISE, MUSSOLINI WAS IDENTIFIED BY COMO INHABITANTS. BOTH THE FASCISTS ARE STAYING IN THE BOMB-WRECKED COMO MONASTERY.

MUSSOLINI EARLIER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FLED MILAN WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY ITALIAN PARTISANS.

Z1121AEW

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CALCUTTA, APRIL 26-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS, SWEEPING RAPIDLY SOUTH THROUGH CENTRAL BURMA, HAVE CAPTURED TOUNGOO, 145 MILES NORTH OF RANGOON, THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FALL OF TOUNGOO, BURMA'S 10TH TOWN, REPRESENTED AN ALLIED ADVANCE BEYOND THE HALFWAY POINT TO RANGOON IN THE DRIVE BEGUN DOWN THE MANDALAY-RANGOON RAILWAY AT MEIKTILA. IT WAS AN ADVANCE OF 40 MILES SOUTH FROM PYIMNINA, CAPTURE OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED TWO DAYS AGO.

JP754AEW

...EN. ADD MANILA (DAVIS) XXX STIFFEN.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID GUERRILLAS, WITH AIR SUPPORT, CAPTURED VIGAN, ITS ADJACENT AIRFIELD AND BANTAY, ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF LUZON. VIGAN, A GOOD PORT, WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE INVASION POINTS IN 1942.

THE SIXTH DIVISION IN CENTRAL LUZON CHALKED UP ITS 106TH CONSECUTIVE DAY OF ACTION BY KILLING 147 OF THE ENEMY IN CAVE POSITIONS NEAR MONTALBAN TOWN, EAST OF MANILA.

BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES RANGED FROM NEW GUINEA TO THE CHINA COAST AND FORMOSA.

MATSUYAMA AND TAITO AIRDROMES ON FORMOSA WERE HIT BY HEAVY UNITS. BOMBERS CAUGHT ENEMY SHIPPING TRYING TO SLIP THROUGH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE AT HAINAN, OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST, SINKING FOUR SHIPS AND FIFTEEN BARGES. TWO FREIGHTERS WERE SUNK FARTHER SOUTH. OTHER BOMBERS RAIDED AIRDROMES ON JAPANESE-HELD BORNEO.

JR133APW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, 27TH DIVISION, OKINAWA, APRIL 26-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS ARE WELL INTO THE SECOND DEFENSE RING ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA, AND WHEN THIS LINE IS BROKEN THEY SHOULD NOT FIND TOO MUCH TROUBLE WITH THE INNER CIRCLE AROUND THE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA, MAJ.GEN. JOHN R.HODGE SAID TODAY.

THE 24TH CORPS COMMANDER DESCRIBED THE OKINAWA JAPANESE AS THE MOST INTELLIGENT SOLDIERS HE HAS YET MET AND THEIR DEFENSES EXCELLENTLY COORDINATED, BUT HE DOUBTED THEY COULD MOUNT AN EFFECTIVE OFFENSIVE NOW, NO MATTER WHAT RESOURCES THEY HAVE LEFT.

"THE JAPS HAVE BEEN GETTING AERIAL BOMBS ALL DAY AND ARTILLERY FIRE DAY AND NIGHT," HE DECLARED. "THIS THING CAN'T HELP BUT GET THEIR NERVES."

GENERAL HODGE SAID AN INSPECTION OF ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS INDICATED THE ENEMY HAD WORKED FOR YEARS TO MAKE OKINAWA A FORTRESS.

THE JAPANESE ARE USING ANCIENT TOMBS FOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND LIVING QUARTERS.

A MEMBER OF GENERAL HODGE'S STAFF SAID JAPANESE FORTIFICATIONS ARE "SO INTELLIGENTLY CONSTRUCTED I DOUBT IF GERMAN ENGINEERS COULD HAVE DONE A BETTER JOB."

MAJ.GEN.GEORGE W.GRINER, COMMANDER OF THE 27TH DIVISION, SAID THE JAPANESE ARE SHOWING A NEW ABILITY TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

NEAR GUSUKUMA VILLAGE THEY HAD TO CONSTRUCT STRONG GUN EMPLACEMENTS IN EXPECTATION OF A LANDING IN THAT AREA. THE AMERICANS LANDED ELSEWHERE, SO THE JAPANESE HASTILY RECONSTRUCTED IT AND NOW ARE USING IT AGAINST TROOPS ADVANCING BY LAND FROM THE NORTH.

UM139APW

30.24-25-191

OKINAWA--FIRST ADD WITH OKINAWA (BY LINDSLEY) (TOP ON AA)
XX FROM THE NORTH.
A FORCE OF SOME 30 JAPANESE LED BY A CAPTAIN, HOPING TO LIBERATE BY-PASSED COMRADES, WAS WIPED OUT TUESDAY NIGHT IN A FUTILE ATTACK IN THE 27TH DIVISION'S ZONE.
THE 96TH DIVISION MOVED AHEAD ABOUT 900 YARDS TOWARD TANABARU.
ONE JAPANESE DIVEBOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY MARINE MAJ.R.C. HAMMOND, JR., OF UTICA, MISS.
A SPOKESMAN FOR MAJ.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, 24TH ARMY CORPS CHIEF, REPORTED THAT A SKYLINE RIDGE ACROSS THE ISLAND WAS CONTROLLED BY AMERICAN FORCES, AND THAT PATROLS ARE WORKING SOUTHWARD.
GG807ACW NM

--ADD GUAM NL OKINAWA and pictures

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN HIS THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE THAT 21,269 JAPANESE HAD BEEN KILLED AND 399 CAPTURED ON OKINAWA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS SINCE D DAY--APRIL 1.
COMPARATIVE AMERICAN GROUND LOSSES, UP TO APRIL 23, WERE 1,146 SOLDIERS AND MARINES KILLED, 5,982 WOUNDED AND 296 MISSING.
THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 115,279 OF OKINAWA'S CIVILIANS, ESTIMATED TO NUMBER MORE THAN 400,000, HAD COME UNDER U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION.
MARINES OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, PART OF THE 10TH ARMY UNDER LT.GEN.SIMON B.BUCKNER,JR., HAVE VIRTUALLY CLEARED ALL OF THE NORTHARN THREE-FOURTHS OF OKINAWA.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, APRIL 26-(AP)-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA PUT OUT ON THIS ISLAND IS AMUSING THE MARINES.

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IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND LEATHERNECKS FOUND A NEATLY PENNED NEWS SHEET IN ENGLISH. SOME OF THE WORDS WERE PRINTED, OTHERS WERE IN SCRIPT.

IT BORE THE TITLE "NEWS OF NEWS. NUMBER ONE, SATURDAY, APRIL FOURTEEN." THE HEADLINE ACROSS THE TOP SAID, "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DIED SUDDEN DEATH."

THEN FOLLOWED, "TO THE MEN OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION AND PARTICULARLY MEN OF THE 15TH AND 29TH MARINES AND THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS."

THE SHEET EXPRESSED GRIEF OVER ROOSEVELT'S DEATH AND CLAIMED A GREAT JAPANESE NAVAL VICTORY, SAYING "A GRAND UNITED STATES SEABOTTOM FLEET NUMBERING 500 SHIPS HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO EXISTENCE AROUND THIS LITTLE ISLAND."

IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA A U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION REGIMENT FOUND A MESSAGE REPRODUCED BY A FORM OF LITHOGRAPHY ADDRESSED TO "AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN." IT SAID:

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"WE MUST EXPRESS OUR DEEP REGRET OVER THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THE 'AMERICAN TRAGEDY' IS NOW RAISED HERE AT OKINAWA WITH HIS DEATH. YOU MUST HAVE SEEN 70 PER CENT OF YOUR CARRIERS AND 73 PER CENT OF YOUR BATTLESHIPS SINK OR BE DAMAGED, CAUSING 150,000 CASUALTIES.

"NOT ONLY THE LATER PRESIDENT BUT ANYONE ELSE WOULD DIE IN EXCESS OF WORRY TO HEAR SUCH ANNIHILATIVE DAMAGE. THE DREADFUL LOSS THAT LED YOUR LATE LEADER TO DEATH WILL MAKE YOU ORPHANS ON THIS ISLAND.

"THE JAPANESE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS WILL SINK YOUR VESSELS TO THE LAST DESTROYER. YOU WILL WITNESS IT REALIZED INVTVM NEAR FUTURE

DB758PPW NM

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 26 (AP)-TROOPS WERE STATIONED IN BUENOS AIRES AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE TO [illegible] AFTER ARREST OF A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH A PLOT TO [illegible]PAIR ARGENTINA'S WAR EFFORT AND CREATE DISUNITY AMONG THE PEOPLE.
THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE ARRESTS LAST NIGHT AND A COMMUNIQUE SAID A POLICE INQUIRY HAD DISCLOSED "ABUNDANT PROOF" OF THE MOTIVES OF THE PLOT WHICH, IT DECLARED, HAD BEEN CAMOUFLAGED AS A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTATION.
JP755AEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, APRIL 26-(AP)-LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN SENATE AND LEADER OF THE DOMINANT POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SAILED YESTERDAY FOR THE UNITED STATES EN ROUTE TO ATTEND HEARINGS IN WASHINGTON ON THE TYDINGS BILL FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE.
WE348AEW

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OOBY MURLIN SPANER

HONOLULU, APRIL 26-(AP)-HIGH HOPES THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL HAVE POST-WAR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND COMMUNICATIONS WAS VOICED TODAY BY TWO OF THE THREE-MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS GLOBE-GIRDLING COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEEMEN, RALPH EMERSON MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, AND WILBUR S.FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, SAID THEY FOUND EVERYWHERE, AND ESPECIALLY AMONG SMALLER NATIONS, THE ADMISSION THAT THERE IS URGENT NEED FOR A FREE PRESS.

MCGILL AND FORREST ARRIVED HERE ON THE SEMI-FINAL STAGE OF THEIR WORLD TOUR IN THE INTEREST OF THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS IN AND OUT OF ALL COUNTRIES. THE THIRD MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, DEAN CARL W. ACKERMAN, OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, REMAINED IN CHUNGKING TEMPORARILY BUT IS EXPECTED HERE SHORTLY.

AFTER TALKING TO EDITORS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THROUGHOUT THEIR TOUR, THE COMMITTEE URGED THAT NATIONS INCORPORATE INTO TREATIES PLEDGES NOT TO USE THE PRESS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY, NOT TO CENSOR NEWS AT THE SOURCE, AND NOT TO PREVENT THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS IN AND OUT OF ALL COUNTRIES.

"IT WAS ASTOUNDING TO VISIT COUNTRIES SUCH AS ITALY AND BELGIUM, WHERE PEOPLE ARE LITERALLY STARVED FOR NEWS," SAID MCGILL. "A PROFESSOR IN ITALY SAID THEY HADN'T HAD FREE BOOKS FOR YEARS. BELGIUM HAS BEEN UNDER A NEWS BLACKOUT FOR FIVE YEARS. WHEN SOME OF OUR TROOPS ENTERED, PEOPLE ASKED, 'WHAT'S GOING ON IN THE WORLD?' EVEN BEFORE THEY ASKED FOR BREAD."

MCGILL AND FORREST CITED A STATEMENT MADE TO THEM BY DR.EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, THAT "THE BEST WEAPON, ESPECIALLY FOR SMALL COUNTRIES, IS A FREE PRESS AND FREE FLOW OF NEWS OUT OF THE COUNTRIES."

IN RUSSIA, THEY SAID, THEY FOUND A STRONG WISH FOR PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND WERE ENCOURAGED BY A CONFERENCE WITH S.A.LOSOVSKY, VICE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY QUOTED LOSOVSKY AS SAYING:

"HAVING FOUND A COMMON GROUND ON WHICH TO FIGHT GERMANY AND A COMMON GROUND AT YALTA ON WHICH TO BUILD AN ORGANIZATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, I SEE NO REASON WHY WE CANNOT FIND A COMMON GROUND ON PROBLEMS SUCH AS THESE (FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS), WHICH SEEM LESS IMPORTANT."

MCGILL AND FORREST SAID THEY WOULD RECOMMEND THAT AFTER THE WAR A WORLD PRESS CONFERENCE BE HELD IN AUSTRALIA, WHICH WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO PROPOSE SUCH A MEETING.

JR933PPW NM

MEXICO CITY,APRIL 26 (AP)-FIGHTING INFLATION, THE BANK OF MEXICO HAS ORDERED ALL BANKS TO MAINTAIN HALF OF THEIR SIGHT DEPOSITS AND ONE-TENTH OF THEIR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN THE CENTRAL BANK.

THIS IS TO HALT THE STEADY INCREASE IN CIRCULATION WHICH HAS GONE UP $10,000,000 A MONTH THE PAST YEAR UNTIL IT REACHED $720,000,000 IN MARCH.

THE BANK OF MEXICO, ON MARCH 2, REQUIRED LARGE BANKS HERE TO RAISE THEIR RESERVES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK TO 50 PER CENT AND THE PROVINCIAL BANKS TO MAINTAIN 35 PER CENT OF SIGHT DEPOSITS WITH IT.

IN SPITE OF THIS, CIRCULATION INCREASED AT THE USUAL RATE AND THE 50 PER CENT REGULATION WAS APPLIED TO ALL, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, RISING BY MONTHLY STAGES. ALL BANKS ALSO MUST CONTINUE TO PLACE 10 PER CENT OF THEIR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS WITH THE CENTRAL BANK.

GG237PCW

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MEXICO CITY,APRIL 26 (AP) A MEETING IN LOWER CALIFORNIA BY PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AND THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN PLANNED, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT HOWEVER DENIED RUMORS THAT THE MEXICAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAVE MADE PLANS FOR A MEETING.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN, SAID JESUS GONZALEZ GALLO, THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, WAS FOR ROOSEVELT TO MOTOR FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TO PUNTA PENASCO, ON THE MEXICAN SIDE OF THE BORDER, FOR THEIR SECOND MEETING. THE FIRST OCCURRED TWO YEARS AGO AT MONTEREY

(300)

NEW YORK, APRIL 26-(AP)-RETURNING FROM A FLIGHT OVER THE ELBE RIVER, NBC CORRESPONDENT ROY PORTER DECLARED TONIGHT IN A PARIS BROADCAST THAT "THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS ARE LINED UP ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE RIVER LIKE TWO PICNIC PARTIES WAITING FOR A FERRY TO TAKE THEM ACROSS."

AT ONE POINT, WHICH CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED, PORTER SAID HE SAW THE RUSSIANS BUILDING TWO TEMPORARY BRIDGES. ONE WAS WELL UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND THE OTHER WAS JUST BEING STARTED.

"IT WAS ALL VERY PEACEFUL AND CALM, WITH HARDLY A GERMAN BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES," HE CONTINUED. "ALL OF WHICH MEANS THAT GERMAN CONTROL HAS CEASED TO EXIST IN THIS AREA, WHICH IS IN THE HEART OF GERMANY."

PORTER DID NOT IDENTIFY THE AREA OVER WHICH HE FLEW OTHER THAN TO SAY "WE REACHED THE ELBE AT A PALACE NORTH OF LEIPZIG."

"AS FAR AS WE COULD SEE FOR MILES ON ONE SIDE," HE SAID, "RUSSIAN SCOUTS WERE HEADING INTO THE RIVERSIDE VILLAGES AND LONG LINES OF VEHICLES WERE MOVING UP ON THE OTHER BANK. THE AMERICANS WERE A LITTLE WAY BACK, BUT NEVERTHELESS WERE READY TO MOVE FORWARD TO GREET THEIR ALLIES.

"IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT--PARTICULARLY WHEN YOU REMEMBER THERE WASN'T A GERMAN TO BE SEEN BETWEEN THEM."

PORTER RODE IN A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT. FRANK ROBISON OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WHO ALSO SPOKE ON THE BROADCAST. ROBISON SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE "POURING STUFF IN ALONG THE BACK HIGHWAYS," SUGGESTING THEY WERE PLANNING A MEETING IN STRENGTH WITH THE AMERICANS.

HV-JP 104AEW

ADD SF JAP CABINET xxx AMER.

SUZUKI CABINET ADVISER SELECTIONS INCLUDE THREE HOLDOVERS FROM FORMER PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S ADVISORY GROUP: YOSHIAKI HATTA, FORMER RAILWAY AND COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER; YOSHISUKE AIKAWA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHURIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, AND GEN.SANENOBU ONO, RETIRED.

GG1227PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE IMPORTANT TOKYO NEWSPAPER, ASAHI, INDULGED IN WISHFUL THINKING TODAY, ASSERTING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO WOULD RESULT IN ANOTHER WORLD WAR BECAUSE OF "UNBRIDGEABLE DIFFERENCES" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

THESE ALLEGED DIFFERENCES, SAID ASAHI IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST MONITORED BY TPE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DATE BACK TO WORLD WAR 1.

WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW MIGHT FIND IT EASY TO "DO WINDOW DRESSING FOR THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION," ASAHI SAID, BUT CONTENDED THAT "THE FACT REMAINS THAT NEITHER THE WASHINGTON LINE OF POLICY NOR MOSCOW'S WILL BE ABLE TO SOLVE THE ACTUAL ISSUES."

THE QUESTION OF "UNIFIED WORLD ORGANIZATION" HAS BECOME "THE

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FOCAL POINT OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS," THE NEWSPAPER ADMITTED, BUT STATED THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IS "DESTINED TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A FUTURE WORLD CRISIS REVOLVING UPON THE RUSSO-AMERICAN CONFLICT OF INTEREST."

ASAHI'S ARTICLE AS RELATED BY DOMEI DID NOT PRETEND TO OUTLINE THE ALLEGED DIFFERENCES OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS.

WW550APW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 26-(AP)-PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI OF JAPAN TODAY EXHORTED NIPPONESE SOLDIERS ON OKINAWA ISLAND TO USE SUICIDE "HUMAN BULLET" TACTICS TO DEFEAT THE AMERICAN INVADERS.

SUZUKI, IN THE BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FCC, SAID THE OKINAWA FIGHTING GAVE THE JAPANESE THEIR "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" TO TURN THE TIDE OF BATTLE, AND PREDICTED THE AMERICANS WOULD "FLINCH" BEFORE THE "SPECIAL-ATTACK (SUICIDE) SPIRIT" OF THE NIPPONESE.

OTHER BROADCASTS INDICATED WIDESPREAD DISRUPTION OF JAPAN'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES BY AMERICAN BOMBING RAIDS. ONE REPORTED "ALL PRIVATELY-OWNED MOTOR CARS AND DRAFT ANIMALS" HAD BEEN MOBILIZED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN AREAS WHERE RAILWAYS ARE NOT IN OPERATION. TOKYO TO YOKOHAMA WAS LISTED AS ONE SUCH AREA.

TOKYO RADIO SAID EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD APPROVED SUZUKI'S SELECTION OF 13 ADVISERS TO THE CABINET. THEY INCLUDED BUSINESS MEN AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS. SOME HAD BEEN ADVISERS TO THE FALLEN KOISO GOVERNMENT.

THE EMPEROR ALSO RECEIVED CHANG CHING-HUI, PREMIER OF THE MANCHURIAN PUPPET GOVERNMENT. CHANG BROUGHT A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM EMPEROR HENRY PU-YI OF MANCHURIA, AND TOLD THE JAPANESE RULER THE SIGHT OF AMERICAN WARPLANE DAMAGE DONE TOKYO MADE HIS "HEART ACHE."

ASAHI, PROMINENT TOKYO NEWSPAPER, EDITORIALLY FORECAST THAT ANOTHER WORLD WAR WOULD RESULT FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE BECAUSE OF A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

PREMIER SUZUKI IN HIS BROADCAST TO THE OKINAWA DEFENDERS REITERATED HIS PLEDGE TO "CRUSH THE INORDINATE AMBITION OF THE UNITE STATES AND BRITAIN."

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NN640PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 26-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVEN, MEMBER OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, AND GENERAL ALPHONSE JUIN, THE DELEGATION'S CHIEF MILITARY ADVISER, ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.

PLEVEN'S ARRIVAL COMPLETED THE ROSTER OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION. JUIN, WHO CAME BY SPECIAL PLANE FROM DES MOINES, IA., IS GENERAL DE GAULLE'S CHIEF OF STAFF FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

FJ516ACW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 26-(AP)-TWO NEGRO CONSULTANTS ASKED THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TODAY TO DEMAND AN "EQUALITY FOR ALL RACES" DECLARATION IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION CHARTER BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

DR.W.E.B.DU BOIS AND WALTER WHITE, EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, ASKED THAT THESE THREE PROVISIONS BE WRITTEN INTO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS:

1. EQUALITY FOR ALL RACES.
2. A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

COMMANDER HAROLD E.STASSEN, A DELEGATE, ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THIS CONFERENCE MUST BE THE BEGINNING OF A BODY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW WHICH COULD WELL START WITH A BILL OF RIGHTS.

3. ABOLITION OF THE COLONIAL SYSTEM IN FAVOR OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY TO WHICH THE COLONIAL POWERS WOULD REPORT.

MM117APW

UNDATED MUSSOLINI
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OWI, SAID TODAY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY ITALIAN PARTISANS IN THE TOWN OF PALLANZA, ON THE WEST SHORE OF LAKE MAGGIORE.

THE AGENCY SAID IT RECEIVED ITS INFORMATION FROM "RELIABLE SOURCES."

EARLIER, DISPATCHES FROM SWITZERLAND SAID MUSSOLINI HAD ARRIVED AT COMO, ON THE ITALIAN-SWISS BORDER SOME DISTANCE EAST OF LAKE MAGGIORE AND WAS TRYING TO ENTER SWITZERLAND.

GH252PEW

THE WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT: THIRD ARMY DROVE TO WITHIN 11 MILES OF THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER, 72 OF BERCHTESGADEN; SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST MOVED TO ENCIRCLE MUNICH; BRITISH BATTLED IN BREMEN, ADVANCED ON HAMBURG; CANADIANS FOUR MILES FROM EMDEN; AMERICANS IN CENTER AWAITED JUNCTURE WITH RUSSIANS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT: SOVIET TROOPS SWARMED ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER AT POINT 22 MILES OR LESS FROM AMERICAN POSITIONS ON THE MULDE; BATTLE FOR BERLIN RAGED ON AS ENCIRCLEMENT WAS COMPLETED BY TWO SOVIET ARMIES; 500,000 NAZIS BELIEVED INSIDE RING.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: PARMA, REGGIO D'EMILIA FELL; GERMANS REPORTED FLEEING IN CONFUSION TOWARD HOMELAND REDOUBT WITH ALLIES IN SWIFT PURSUIT.

THE PACIFIC FRONTS: AMERICANS HAVE BROKEN INTO SECOND DEFENSE RING ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA; BATTLE RAGED FOR BAGUIO ON LUZON; MINDINAO DRIVE NEARED DECISIVE STAGE; SUPERFORTS BOMBED SHIKOKU, HOJME JAPANESE ISLAND, FOR FIRST TIME.

Z910AEW

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS (AMS APRIL 27)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY ON MINDANAO DROVE WITHIN 20 MILES OF DAVAO GULF; SIXTH ARMY MAINTAINED PRESSURE ON BAGUIO, LUZON.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY SEIZED HIGH GROUND IN CENTER OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA BATTLE LINE.

CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

24TH ARMY DIVISION GAINED 12 MILES ON MINDANAO IN DRIVE TOWARD DAVAO.

33RD ARMY DIVISION, WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT, CONTINUED PRESSURE ON DEFENDERS OF BAGUIO.

SIXTH ARMY DIVISION FOUGHT ENTRENCHED JAPANESE EAST OF MANILA TO PROTECT WATER SUPPLY.

96TH ARMY DIVISION GAINED ELEVATION ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

SEVENTH AND 27TH ARMY DIVISIONS FOUGHT ON OKINAWA FLANKS.

DB742PPW NM

THE PACIFIC FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY WITHIN 57 ROAD MILES OF DAVAO, MINDANAO, AND SIXTH ARMY ONLY 200 YARDS FROM CENTER OF BAGUIO, LUZON. NORTHERN PORT OF VIGAN, LUZON, TAKEN BY GUERRILLAS.

RYUKYUS: FIRST GENERAL ADVANCE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA IN WEEK MADE BY 10TH ARMY.

--DASH--

CORPS AND DIVISIONS:

24TH DIVISION PUSHES AHEAD 16 MILES ON MINDANAO.
33RD DIVISION NEARLY AT CENTER OF BAGUIO.
6TH DIVISIONSADVANCES THROUGH CAVE POSITIONS NEARL MANILA, KILLS 147 JAPANESE.
96TH DIVISION TAKES KEY HILLS IN CENTER OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE.
27TH DIVISION RECAPTURES KAKAZU VILLAGE IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.
7TH DIVISION TAKES IMPORTANT STRONG POINT ON OKINAWA'S EAST COAST.
1ST AND 6TH MARINE DIVISIONS PATROL NORTHERN OKINAWA.
WW546APW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (260)
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (THURS) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH CAPTURED BREMEN; CANADIANS MADE SLOW PROGRESS IN HOLLAND.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS AWAITED JUNCTION WITH RUSSIANS.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: THREE ARMIES CLOSED ON NAZI REDOUBT AREA.
--3 EM DASH--
ARMIES IN THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: ADVANCED ON EMDEN; ALMOST STALEMATED IN FLOODED HOLLAND.
BRITISH SECOND: CAPTURED BREMEN, GERMANY'S SECOND GREATEST PORT.
U.S. NINTH: AWAITED RUSSIANS ON ELBE RIVER.
U.S. FIRST: ALSO AWAITED JUNCTION WITH RUSSIANS.
U.S. THIRD: BROKE ACROSS DANUBE ON 18-MILE FRONT; PUSHED WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF AUSTRIAN BORDER.
U.S. SEVENTH: DROVE WITHIN 41 MILES OF MUNICH.
FRENCH FIRST: CLOSED ON MUNICH FROM WEST.
--3 EM DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
THIRD INFANTRY: ADVANCED TOWARD MUNICH FROM DILLINGE BRIDGEHEAD.
10TH ARMORED: ADVANCED TOWARD BERCHTESGADEN.
11TH ARMORED: DROVE WITHIN 8 MILES OF AUSTRIAN BORDER.
12TH ARMORED: FOUGHT IN DILLINGEN BRIDGEHEAD.
14TH ARMORED: DROVE TOWARD MUNICH FROM NORTH.
26TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED EAST OF REGENSBURG.
42ND INFANTRY: ADVANCED ON AUGSBURG.
44TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT SOUTH OF ULM, WEST OF BERLIN.
45TH INFANTRY: TOOK LEISACKER, 41 MILES NORTHWEST OF MUNICH.
63RD INFANTRY: PUSHED TOWARD MUNICH FROM NORTHWEST.
65TH INFANTRY: CROSSED DANUBE, PUSHED THREE MILES SOUTH OF REGENSBURG.
69TH INFANTRY: OVERRAN 11 ALLIED PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS AND HOSPITALS BEYOND MULDE RIVER, FREEING MORE THAN 50,000 PRISONERS.
71ST INFANTRY: CROSSED DANUBE, ADVANCED NINE MILES EAST OF REGENSBURG.
87TH INFANTRY: TOOK INGOLSTADT, 41 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH.
90TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED NORTHEAST OF REGENSBURG.
AR758PEW

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Blanp

30. 24- 25195

U. S. AND RED ARMIES JOIN, SPLIT GERMANY; 3D ARMY IN AUSTRIA; RUSSIANS IN POTSDAM; PARLEY BARS LUBLIN, SOVIET GETS 3 VOTES

ARMIES JUNCTION AT BERUN BREAKS NAZI RESISTANCE

Few Active German Pockets Remain to Be Stamped Out to Bring Victory.

DITTMAR SURRENDERS

Predicts Collapse of Germany When Berlin Falls —Meeting Hailed.

By JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, Saturday, April 28. —(AP) American and Russian armies from half a world apart have met in the heart of Hitler's once-proud Reich, leaving Germany crushed and virtually overrun from east and west.

The meeting of the men of Gen. Eisenhower and the men of Marshal Stalin south of Berlin left only pockets of Nazis in Hitler's northern and southern redoubts to be stamped out before Europe's war is declared officially at an end.

Supreme headquarters, officially pessimistic, says organized warfare can last for several months. Front line commanders believe all will be over in a matter of weeks, at the most.

Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, widely-quoted Nazi military commentator, surrendered to the Americans Wednesday, it was disclosed yesterday, and declared that Hitler was in Berlin and would die there.

"When Berlin falls it will be over," he said, predicting the fall within a few days. He said the southern redoubt was a myth and asserted that Hermann Goering, fallen Reich air marshal, had probably been executed.

The juncture brought to a comparative standstill two of the greatest military machines of history and today they faced each other along 200 miles of the Elbe river, where the U. S. First and Ninth armies drew up to a halt seven days ago.

The Russians and the Americans met in late Wednesday afternoon on the U. S. First Army front, and other meetings have not already taken place they will in a few days.

The Americans, three enlisted men and a lieutenant of the 273rd Regiment of the U. S. First army's 69th Infantry division, met patrols of the 58th Soviet Guard division of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's first Ukrainian army group at 4:40 p.m. Wednesday.

The place was near Torgau, on the Elbe river 58 miles south of Berlin.

In two years two Allies had traveled 5,900 miles to make this historic junction—the Americans 3,800 miles from the great ports of America and 700 miles across Europe; the Russians 1,400 bloody miles from the ruins of Stalingrad, where they broke the German Sixth army and turned the whole tide of the war.

Only Pockets of Resistance

Now there no longer was an eastern or a western front. There were instead, north and south fronts—more properly two pockets, for Hitler's once feared armies were left incapable of fighting as integrated units.

The Allies had fought over the breadth of Europe — 2,100 miles from Stalingrad to the beaches of Normandy.

And when they met on the green Elbe plain they shared equally the honor of smashing the most formidable fortress and one of the mightiest fighting forces on earth.

The Americans had come one-third of the hard, difficult way in a little less than one-third of the time.

At 4 p.m. Thursday the commanding generals of the American and Russian divisions met at Torgau to make the junction official, to discuss the repatriation of freed prisoners of war and the problems of tracking down and destroying the Nazis in their last retreats.

While they talked there on the Elbe's west bank, their troops met and cemented the junction.

Allied capitals of the world rang with praise for the historic achievement.

In Moscow, Stalin ordered a salute of 24 artillery salvos from 324 guns—a salute reserved for Russian capture of cities and fortresses—and in an order of the day declared:

"Long live the victory of the freedom-loving nations over Germany."

"Our task and our duty," he said in a supplemental statement, "are to complete the destruction of the enemy and force him to lay down his arms and surrender unconditionally."

In London Prime Minister Churchill, whose island empire once stood alone against the armies of the Reich, declared:

"After long journeys, toil and victories, across the land and oceans, across so many deadly battlefields, the armies of the great Allies have traversed Germany and joined hands together. Now their task will be the destruction of all the remnants of German military resistance . . . the subjugation of the Hitler Reich."

President Truman in Washington hailed the junction as a tribute "to the courage and determination of Franklin Roosevelt as no words could ever speak."

He joined Churchill and Stalin in a joint statement that the operation meant "that the last, faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster government has been extinguished."

Bradley Praises Warriors

Gen. Bradley in an order of the day to his 12th Army group, embracing the U. S. First, Third, Ninth and 15th armies, hailed the contribution of all Allied arms.

Of the Russians, he said their achievements "have given immortality to a people that would not be conquered."

Of the men of his own command, he said that the valor of the Russians had been made "more meaningful by your own deeds."

Of the Russian campaign:

"These armies have come to you from the ruins of Stalingrad and Sevastopol—across the scorched cities of the Ukraine. In two years they have smashed 1,400 miles through German armies to drive the enemy from Russia and pursue him to the Elbe."

Of his own proud armies:

"Across 3,800 miles of an ocean supply line you forced a coast the enemy had been years preparing against you.

"Within four months after landing you destroyed whole armies—to take Paris, free France and give the world a symbol of freedom.

"When the enemy raised a new army and threw it into the winter battle of the Ardennes you smashed it and flung its remnants back. You have beaten and broken down his mighty Siegfried Line. You crossed the Rhine in your stride, encircled and reduced the Ruhr.

"While demonstrating new lessons in mobile warfare, you have annihilated whole groups of German armies in the west on their own German soil.

"In 10 months you have fought your way 700 miles from the beaches. These accomplishments were secured by your courage, your resourcefulness and by your comrades who died to achieve them.

"You have shared in the liberation of your nations, given hope to others and conquered half of Germany.

"The people of America, who armed you, have had great faith in you. You have justified that faith as you will in the battles that follow."

Now the whole war in Europe was turned into a battle of strangulation with the armies of the United Nations able to close shoulder to shoulder on two great pockets and crush the life from Nazism.

With the German armies split into siege pockets in northern Germany and in the mountains of one sliver of Bavaria and in Austria and Czechoslovakia, organized resistance on a major scale was ended.

The junction put the Russian and American armies into closer co-ordination and a closer comradeship of arms than ever before.

Preconditions are created for the same fighting partnership in the Far East should Russia go into action there when the western front no longer exists.

Battle Major Battles

As the announcement flashed around the world, the Allies of the east and west already had buckled to the task of crushing the two major pockets.

The strongest probably is the one of the south, with the Nazis self-styled "national redoubt" as the mountainous core.

The pocket now is some 275 miles wide from the eastern end of Lake Constance to the Russian wedge west of Vienna, and about 300 miles deep from Czechoslovakia to the Po valley in Italy.

It is under swift assault from every side because the Allies know that given time to stock and man it fully, the Germans and their Nazi leaders might hold out until the first snowfall of autumn and wage guerrilla resistance on into the spring.

Of perhaps 200 nominal divisions left to fight for Germany—none is up to strength—the biggest force probably is pinched off in this southern pocket. Here are most of the toughest fighters, the SS (Elite) troops.

Added to them are the 20 to 30 divisions now in flight in Italy. While these divisions may get through the Alpine passes into the fortress, it is doubtful if they can carry their equipment with them.

The remainder of what once was an army that made all Europe tremble is cut off in the northern or Baltic pocket.

This is a pocket 175 miles long from Hamburg to Stettin Bay and about 150 miles deep.

But there are yet more distant strongholds which might have to be reduced even after the collapse in Germany.

There Is Western Holland

There is western Holland, where the Germans wait behind their floodline in the cities of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

There are Denmark and Norway, a natural fortress of its own with its spines of mountains and its moats of straits and sea.

And there still are the pockets of the French Atlantic coasts.

In all these pockets there are altogether perhaps 30 or more nominal German divisions.

The way the hookup was brought about in its last touchy phase illustrated dramatically the effectiveness of the military co-ordination between the Russians and their western Allies.

That co-ordination dealt with essentials and let the rest go. But it worked.

Eisenhower Shifts Attack

As General Eisenhower had said repeatedly: "That co-ordination has lacked nothing that was necessary for the successful conduct of the military operations."

Merge In Heart Of Reich, Splitting German Forces Into Two Great Death Pockets

BERLIN ETAK

Paris, April 27 (AP)—The American 1st Army and the Russians have joined in the heart of Germany near Leipzig, cutting the Reich in two.

Even as troops of General Hodges and Marshal Konev solidified their junction at Torgau, General Patton's 3d Army invaded Austria and established radio contact with the Russians west of Vienna in a swift maneuver which virtually encircled Czechoslo[vakia] and cut the Germans' vanishing hold in Europe into three great deathtraps.

Am[ericans] Russians [join]ed hands yesterday. Their patrols [met] the day before. Torgau, historic town of 14,000, where ancestor[s] [Russ]ians [and] their Western allies nearly two [cen]turies ago in the Seven-Year War, lies 58 miles southwest of Berlin and 28 northeast of Leipzig. The junction outflanked the Saxony capital of Dresden and split German armies for reduction in detail.

General Reinhardt's Fighting 69th Division was the first to join the Russians.

Both Pockets Under Heavy Attack

Both the northern and southern pockets were under violent assault. Three of General Eisenhower's armies attacked the Bavarian redoubt, moving within 31 miles of Munich. Two Allied armies in Italy were driving up from the south past Verona and the Russians were closing in from the east.

The northern pocket was under violent assault from Russians on the east and from the British, Canadian and American 1st and 9th armies on the south and west. The British advanced past captured Bremen in a drive to cut off Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. Hamburg was besieged. The Canadians broke the Kusten Canal line and moved on smaller North Sea ports.

The German command said the 9th Army crossed the lower Elbe on both sides of Tangermuende, where another junction with the Russians was imminent, if it had not already taken place.

Nazis Still Have 250 Divisions

The White House, the Kremlin and Whitehall jointly announced the junction of the 1st Army and the Russian 1st Ukrainian Army Group, led by Konev who helped turn impending disaster into victory at the gates of Moscow in December, 1941—just before Pearl Harbor.

The end was not yet, but it was inevitably brought closer. The Germans still had 250 divisions, most of them under strength but many of them fighting with the desperation of the doomed. Many were SS units.

The meeting of the 1st Army and the Russians was a dramatic moment. The armies had come from places half a world apart.

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Except for the incredible fanaticism of the diehard Nazis' last stand, the meeting might have ended the worst war that the world has ever known.

On Threshhold Of Sure Victory

But though the fight went on and may last for weeks, it carried the Western and Eastern Allies to the threshold of sure and imminent victory.

The two armies fought their way to the junction across the whole breadth of Europe—2,200 airline miles from Stalingrad on the Volga and from Normandy coast on the Atlantic, which General Eisenhower invaded last June 6.

When the armies met on the green plain of the Elbe, they shared even in the honors of smashing the most formidable fortress and one of the mightiest fighting forces on earth.

The Americans had come a bit over one third of the way in a little under one third of the time.

Split Into Two Great Pockets

There was one immediate and one longer range significance of the junction. It split the German Army into two great siege pockets—in effect meaning the end to organized resistance on a full sca[le].

It put the Russ[ians] and American armies into closer co-ordination a[nd] raderie of arms than ever before. This poten[tially] d the pre-conditions of partnership in the Far[East] d Russia enter the war against Japan when th[e] s in Europe.

Perhaps the strongest of General Eisenhower's blows were raining down upon the newly created pocket in the south where the Nazis were holed up in their national redoubt. The southern pocket is some 275 miles wide from the eastern end of Lake Constance to the Russian wedge west of Vienna. It is about 300 miles deep across Czechoslovakia to the Po Valley in Italy.

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North Sea Area Being Mopped Up

It was under attack from all sides because the Allies realized that if they allowed the Germans time to stock and man the Alpine positions to their fullest possibilities the Nazi leaders might be able to hold out in the mountains for months.

The Germans in the northern, or Baltic pocket, were hemmed in an area about 175 miles long from Hamburg to Stettin Bay. The pocket was about 150 miles deep at points. Resistance still existed near the North Sea ports west of Hamburg, but the Canadians were mopping up that area.

There were yet more distant strongholds which might have to be reduced even after the collapse of the major pockets. An estimated 100,000 Germans of the 25th Army were sealed in western Holland. More than that number were holding out in the French Atlantic ports of La Rochelle, St. Nazaire and Lorient; in the channel port of Dunkerque, and in the British Channel isles of Sark, Jersey and Guernsey.

Trapped In Latvia

The Russians had units of 15 to 30 divisions pocketed in Latvia and another large force in Breslau. Other Germans were long bypassed in the Aegean Islands below Greece.

Perhaps the greatest grouping of German divisions left to fight for Hitler was in the southern pocket. These contained most of the remaining SS troops, toughest in Germany.

In the south, last reports, many hours behind the action, placed the 3d Army and Russians west of Vienna 85 miles apart, but Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported:

"The two armies are in radio contact and a physical junction appears likely soon."

Patton Closing In On Linz

The ordinary range of Russian radio tanks is 25 miles.

Ball's dispatch was heavily censored but he was allowed to say that "the impending linkup would mean that all southern Germany, with its so-called redoubt, and the

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The American drive across middle Germany after the great Ruhr encirclement apparently reached its eastern terminal ahead of all expectations. The Russians were just beginning their own drive for the junction.

The general zone of the juncture had been agreed upon in advance. When the United States 1st, 3d and 9th armies reached the merger zone they came to a halt seven days ago. But they didn't just wait.

While the Russians smashed into the German center, Eisenhower shifted the direction of his attack in a series of maneuvers that caught the German armies off balance—just as he had been doing ever since the St. Lo breakthrough.

Same Commands Seen

He hurled the whole weight of the British and Canadian striking forces north against the port belt, and the whole of the United States 3d, 7th and French 1st Armies south against the redoubt.

There had been no announcement here before the hookup at to what the over-all command situation would be after the juncture.

But correspondents have been permitted to say that probably there will be no considerable change—that Eisenhower will remain the supreme commander of the western Allied armies and Stalin in command of his forces in the east.

They both probably will take part in the reduction of both the northern and southern pockets. A merger of troops is unlikely.

The lines between them will be just about the same as the boundary between army groups.

German forces in Italy would be trapped."

Marshal Tolbukhin's forces were reported beyond St. Polten in the area 35 to 40 miles west of Vienna. General Patton's troops were closing swiftly on Linz, the third city of Austria, from last-reported positions 31 miles away. Resistance collapsed, Austrians greeted the Americans with garlands and Bavarian barmaids served them steins of beer. Not a shot was fired in the last 6 miles of advance across the frontier northeast of Passau, the Danube gateway into Austria.

Voice Loud And Clear

Ball said that two miles before reaching the Austrian border, the Thunder bolt (11th Armored) Division crossed the artillerymen's "no fire line"—established to prevent any indirect shooting lest the Americans fire on the Russians.

"This meant there would be no unobserved artillery fire," Ball said. "Tankmen and tank-riding doughboys are permitted to fire on Germans, however, but they found none.

"After the border had been crossed, a Russian voice came in clear and loud over radio saying: 'This is the Red Army. This is the Red Army calling the American Army. We are seeking to establish radio contact."

Six Miles From Augsburg

In the meantime, troops of General Patch's 7th Army moved to within 6 miles of Augsburg in an 18-mile advance. His Tiger (10th Armored) and 14th Division captured Memmingen, 34 miles from the Austrian frontier, and liberated 4,000 Allied prisoners.

Civilians, who said they represented the city officials, Catholic clergy and industrialists of Augsburg, came out of the city 32 miles northwest of Munich under a flag of truce, offering to surrender it to the 7th Army. They asserted they would take care of any fanatics who stood in the way. Teh 4th Division commander ordered them back to the city to fly the white flag, destroy all mines and road blocks and release all prisoners.

Smash Into Italy

Far southward on the Riviera, French forces struck into Italy as far east as Bordighera, on the Mediterranean 6 miles west of San Remo, clearing all the Maritime Alps Department to that point.

The French also captured Constance, where thousands of wounded Allied prisoners had been reported held, and took control of all the Swiss border from the lake to the west. They curled around the inland sea within 13 miles of the large aircraft and Zeppelin center of Friedrichshafen, advancing up to 25 miles in rough country.

Berchtesgaden was menaced by 400,000 or more troops which were rolling through the fringes of the Nazi redoubt within 72 miles of the village.

Ingolstadt Taken

In its drive, the 3d Army captured Ingolstadt, medieval fortress city on the Danube, and moved 2 miles south within 38 miles of Munich.

Third Army troops were within 61 of Salzburg, eastern fortress to the Alpine hideout. The last route into the redoubt leads through Linz.

Other troops of the 3d Army captured Regensburg.

The Texas and Oklahoma (90th) Division captured Furth near the Czech frontier, 38 miles southwest of Pilsan and 90 from Prague.

The 3d Army's invasion of Austria, the ninth country entered by armies of the West, climaxed a swift 130-mile advance by the 11th Armored Division.

With Germany's second port of Bremen conquered, the British Guards Armored Division smashed north toward invested Hamburg in a maneuver which—if successful—would lop off the Schleswig Holstein and Danish peninsula, leaving Germans in that bleak northland no land route of escape.

The capture of Bremen gravely menaced the Germans' northern redoubt because it was one of the main defense points.

When the Canadian 1st Army finally broke the German defense line on the Kusten Canal to the west of the port, the Nazis took up a new line in defense of the North Sea ports of Emden, Wilhelmshaven and Bremerhaven. The line runs from Leer on the Ems River almost due east to Oldenburg and then sharply north to Varel, 10 miles south of Wilhelmshaven. The Canadians were practically within sight of Oldenburg, key to the new line.

Meanwhile, the rapid dissolution of what remains of the German Army continued. Supreme headquarters said 34,237 prisoners were captured Wednesday, running the total for April alone to 1,112,523, and since D-day to 2,442,228. Over 30,000 were captured by three of General Eisenhower's armies yesterday. The 3d Army took 14,300, the 7th Army 11,335 and the British 5,000.

A German regiment surrendered en masse to the 9th Army in the Elbe bridgehead east of Barby. The commander explained in a naive manner that he quit because he understood the Americans and Germans were joining forces to fight the Russians.

The French and 7th armies steadily whittled down hugh pockets far behind the front.

Entered At Lackenharsh

Some 300 miles of the Danube from its source to Austria were in Allied hands; indeed the Germans held only 90 airline miles of that river from St. Politen to bypassed Passau on the Austrian border.

Austria was invaded at Lackenharsh, two miles south of the corner where Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany meet.

The Thunderbolt Division under a new commander, Brig. Gen. Holmes E. Dager, advanced nine miles to enter Austria.

Outside Lackenharsh, a German boy warned the Americans that a gang of Hitler youths with bazookas had ordered the civilians to "fight it out and die for Hitler."

One column of the 11th Armored Division stabbed 12 miles southeast and entered Gegenbach, a mile west of the border and 17 miles northeast of outflanked Passau. It was this group which was nearest Linz and Salzburg.

It was the 86th Division—a new outfit in the 3d Army—which captured Ingoldstadt, a city on the traffic routes between south and north Germany.

The 86th crossed the Danube at Ingoldstadt and drove 2 miles south to the Munich-Nuernberg superhighway. The 71st Division merged its two Danube bridgeheads east of Regensburg into one salient 8 miles wide and 4 deep.

Bridgehead Expanded

The 65th Division expanded the bridgehead southwest of Regensburg to an area 6 miles wide and 3 deep.

The lack of opposition to the 11th Armored Division's drive into Austria astonished even hardened campaigners. At one town near the border, a task force flushed 11 German officers awaiting capture.

Infantry of the 3d Army advanced up to 16 miles encountering no resistance worthy of the name.

The 14th Armored Division, freshly transferred from the 7th to the 3d Army, gained up to 11 miles and captured Mening, 7 miles east of Ingolstadt, and entered Fordheim, 11 miles northeast.

The 90th Division reached Hohenworth, near the Czechoslovak frontier, 9 miles southeast of captured Furth. The fall of Furth closed the Cham gap leading from Germany into Czechoslovakia.

Error

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The War Department made a four-hour mistake today in reporting the time of the junction of Americans and Russian forces in Germany.

A statement late today said an error in computing time differences resulted in the announcement by officials here that the patrols made contact at 2.40 P.M., Eastern War Time, on April 25, and that the linkup in force was made the following day at 2 P.M., E.W.T.

The correct time of the meeting of the patrols was 10.40 A.M., E.W.T., April 25, and the junction of the two armies took place at 10 A.M., E.W.T., April 26.

Truman Reveals Allied Meeting At Torgau

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The juncture of Anglo-American and Soviet armies in the heart of Hitler's Reich, cutting Germany in two, was triumphantly announced at the White House today.

President Truman gave out the news in a statement released simultaneously in Washington, Moscow and London at a prearranged hour, 12 noon, Eastern War Time.

From military sources, it was learned that the American unit involved in the meeting was the 69th Division, under command of Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt.

The operation, said the joint statement of the great powers, "means, first, that the last faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster Government has been extinguished."

Final Victory Near

The President emphasized that the juncture does not mean "the hour of final victory in Europe," but with bristling optimism he asserted that the hour for which the United Nations "have toiled and prayed so long" now "draws near."

The text of the statement:

"The Anglo-American armies under the command of General Eisenhower have met the Soviet forces where they intended to meet—in the heart of Nazi Germany. The enemy has been cut in two.

"This is not the hour of final victory in Europe, but the hour draws near, the hour for which all the American people, all the British peoples, and all the Soviet people have toiled and prayed so long.

"All Hope Of Nazis Gone"

"The union of our arms in the heart of Germany has a meaning for the world which the world will not miss. It means, first, that the last faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster Government has been extinguished. The common front and the common cause of the powers allied in this war against tyranny and inhumanity have been demonstrated in fact as they have long been demonstrated in determination. Nothing can divide or weaken the common purpose of our veteran armies to pursue their victorious purpose to its final Allied triumph in Germany.

"Second, the junction of our forces at this moment signalizes to ourselves and to the world that the collaboration of our nations in the cause of peace and freedom is an effective collaboration which can surmount the greatest difficulties of the most extensive campaign in military history and succeed. Nations which can plan and fight together shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles of distance and of language and of communications as we have overcome, can live together and can work together in the common labor of the organization of the world for peace.

"Finally, this great triumph of Allied arms and Allied strategy is such a tribute to the courage and determination of Franklin Roosevelt as no words could ever speak, and that could be accomplished only by the persistence and the courage of the fighting soldiers and sailors of the Allied nations.

"But, until our enemies are finally subdued in Europe and in the Pacific, there must be no relaxation of effort on the home front in support of our heroic soldiers and sailors, as we all know there will be no pause on the battle fronts."

Churchill's Statement

The British Information Service here released this statement by Prime Minister Churchill on the Anglo-American-Soviet juncture in Germany:

"After long journeys, toils and victories, across the land and oceans, across so many deadly battlefields, the armies of the great Allies have traversed Germany and have joined hands together. Now their task will be the destruction of all the remnants of German military resistance, routing out of Nazi power and the subjugation of the Hitler Reich.

"For these purposes ample forces are available and we meet in true and victorious comradeship and with the inflexible resolve to fulfill our purpose and our duty. Let all march forward upon the foe."

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Texts of Big Three Statements on Link

President Truman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—President Truman's statement on the joining of the American and Russian armies:

The Anglo-American armies under the command of General Eisenhower have met the Soviet forces where they intended to meet—in the heart of Nazi Germany. The enemy has been cut in two.

This is not the hour of final victory in Europe, but the hour draws near, the hour for which all the American people, all the British peoples, and all the Soviet people have toiled and prayed so long.

The union of our arms in the heart of Germany has a meaning for the world which the world will not miss. It means, first, that the last faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster government has been extinguished. The common front and the common cause of the powers allied in this war against tyranny and inhumanity have been demonstrated in fact as they have long been demonstrated in determination. Nothing can divide or weaken the common purpose of our veteran armies to pursue their victorious purpose to its final Allied triumph in Germany.

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But, until our enemies are finally subdued in Europe and in the Pacific there must be no relaxation of effort on the home front in support of our heroic soldiers and sailors as we all know there will be no pause on the battle fronts.

Marshal Stalin

Marshal Stalin's Order of the Day, as broadcast from Moscow and reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

Order of the Supreme Commander in Chief to troops of the army in the field:

The troops of the First Ukrainian Front and our allies, the Anglo-American troops, by a blow from the east and west, cut in two the front of the German troops and on April 25 at 1330 linked up in the center of Germany in the area of the town of Torgau. Thus the German troops in northern Germany have been cut off from the German troops in the southern parts of Germany.

To mark the victory achieved and in honor of this historic event, today, April 27, at 1900, the capital of our motherland, Moscow, on behalf of the motherland, salutes the gallant troops of the First Ukrainian Front and our allies, the Anglo-American troops, with twenty-four artillery salvos from 324 guns.

Long live the victory of the freedom-loving nations over Germany!

The Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Stalin.

April 27, 1945.

Marshal Stalin's supplement to his order of the day, as recorded by The Associated Press:

In the name of the Soviet Govment, I address you, commanders and men of the Red Army and of the armies of our allies.

The victorious armies of the Allied powers, waging a war of liberation in Europe, have routed the German troops and linked up on the territory of Germany.

Our task and our duty are to complete the destruction of the enemy to force him to lay down his arms and surrender unconditionally.

The Red Army will fulfill to the end this task and this duty to our peoples.

I greet the valorous troops of our allies who are now standing on the territory of Germany shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops and who are full of determination to carry out their duty to the end.

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General Bradley

ON THE ELBE, Germany, April 27 (AP)—General Bradley's Order of the Day:

Soldiers of the First, Third, Ninth and Fifteenth American Armies:

At 1640 hours on April 25, 1945, in the twenty-ninth month of our war against the German Government, American troops of the Twelfth Army Group joined forces with Soviet elements of Marshal Koneff's First Ukrainian Army Group.

These armies have come to you from the ruins of Stalingrad and Sevastopol—across the scorched cities of the Ukraine. In two years they have smashed 1,400 miles through the German armies to drive the enemy from Russia and pursue him to the Elbe.

Their achievements—and they have given immortality to a people that would not be conquered—are made more meaningful by your own deeds.

Across 3,800 miles of an ocean supply line you forced a coast the enemy had been years preparing against you. Within four months after landing you destroyed whole armies—to take Paris, free France, and give the world the symbol of freedom. When the enemy raised a new army and threw it into the winter battle of the Ardennes, you smashed it and flung back its remnants.

You have beaten and broken down his mighty Siegfried Line. You crossed the Rhine in your stride, encircled and reduced the Ruhr.

While demonstrating new lessons in mobile warfare, you have annihilated whole groups of German armies in the west on their own German soil.

In ten months you have fought your way 700 miles from the beaches. These accomplishments were secured by your courage, your resourcefulness, and by your comrades who died to achieve them.

You have shared in the liberation of four nations, given hope to others, and conquered half of Germany.

The people of America, who armed you, have had great faith in you. You have justified that faith, as you will in the battles that follow.

Genuine Joy Reigns In Russia From Kremlin To Tiny Towns

Moscow, April 27 (AP)—The dramatic announcement tonight of the meeting of Russian and American troops in the heart of Germany—and the warm expressions by Premier Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill as to what the great event means in terms of United Nations solidarity—completely captured the Russian imagination.

People here had been expecting the news for several days, but the announcement nevertheless stimulated the whole Russian populace all across this vast land. There was cheering in the streets, toasts in hotels and restaurants and genuine joy from the Kremlin to the little villages on the distant steppes.

City's Streets Thronged

The news came to Moscow on the warmest evening of the year, at a time when the city's streets were thronged with people, many of them without overcoats for the first time this spring.

Broad thoroughfares were choked with people going home from work or doing shopping for the annual May 1 holiday.

Moscow already had a festive air, with brilliant red bunting going up throughout the downtown area and big red stars being placed in prominent places for celebration of May Day.

Loud-speakers boomed on every square.

The first inkling of what was coming was at 6.45 P.M. when the Moscow radio interrupted a musical program to say that news of great importance would be broadcast at 6.55 P.M.

In reporting the linkup, the announcer said simply Marshal Stalin, supreme commander in chief of the Red Army, on this historic occasion, is saluting Marshal Konev and his 1st Ukrainian Army troops and the Allied Anglo-American armies for completing a junction in the heart of Germany at 1.30 P.M. on April 25.

Special Rockets Used

At 7 P.M., as soon as the Kremlin bells had completed ringing the hour, 324 guns began firing 24 volleys in a salute to this memorable achievement. The 324-gun salute is reserved for only Russia's greatest victories.

After each volley special rockets fingered up into the sky, turning pink in an early sunset.

To one who has been listening to these salutes since they first began late in the Summer of 1943, the guns sounded tonight as if they had extra charges for each volley. When the massed guns fired window panes shook and doors rattled as through a full-scale war was being fought in Moscow's streets.

60 Toasts by Russians Stun Brooklyn Private

By The Associated Press.

ON THE ELBE, April 27—Pfc. Leo Kasinsky hitch hiked to the Elbe today, just to be sure Brooklyn was represented at the meeting of the Americans and Russians—and the Russians gave him "the best time I ever had in my life."

Anyone living around 875 Forty-third Street over in Brooklyn who has seen Kasinsky beam will know just how he looked as he hitched another ride back to his unit. He was tired, stuffed with food and drink, and carried memories which he and his pals will never forget.

"They gave us a wonderful meal and we had about sixty toasts," he said. "Boy, they don't even drink like that in Brooklyn."

Americans and Reds Drink Champagne from Beer Mugs

By DON WHITEHEAD AND HAL BOYLE

TORGAU, Germany, April 26—(Delayed)—(AP) Americans and Russians sat in the warm sunshine on both banks of the Elbe today, drinking champagne from beer mugs, pounding each other on the back and toasting the historic occasion of the meeting of the two armies.

There was singing and dancing and the troops of the two nations, seeing each other for the first time, whooped it up and formed firm friendships despite the handicaps of language. It was enough that they were Allies and had whipped Germany.

The stocky, smiling Russians, looking very young and very tough, were ecstatic. They ceremoniously saluted and shook hands with everyone they met. They pumped your hand until you had as many handshakes you could stand. They were filled with spontaneous gaiety.

Almost every Russian had a Tommygun slung across his shoulder. Revolvers were in their high-topped boots and their belts were festooned with grenades and knives. Most of them wore medals on their thick chests. All around there was the sound of shooting as the Russians worked off excess energy and excitement.

"These guys don't need any excuse to start shooting," said Capt. Ralph Phillips of Union Square, N. J., "they shoot at anything, anytime."

It was a celebration unlike anything seen before in this war—one great party, with Doughboys and Russians singing, laughing and dancing and trying to talk to each other in sign language. A few Americans who spoke Russian interpreted for their friends.

Sing Red Army Song

A Russian sat on a stone wall playing an accordian while Sgt. Andrew Marriock of Hudson, N. Y., joined in the Red army song—"If war should come tomorrow we will be prepared on land, at sea and in the air." A Russian woman in uniform sang in a sweet, throaty voice. It was pleasant on the waterfront in the warm sun.

A Russian captain took us across the river and we walked to a Russian regimental command post. Along the road Russian troops snapped smartly to attention and saluted whenever we paused. There was an easy informality between officers and enlisted men, but at the same time it was noticeable that discipline was strict.

Whenever an American approached a group of Russians they smiled broadly, saluted and shook hands. Some of the more enthusiastic ones who had "liberated" stores of German champagne and cognac elaborated on this greeting with a great hug that cracked the ribs.

At the command post there was a milling throng of Americans and Russians about tables loaded with fried eggs, bread, sardines, salmon and spaghetti. One of the busiest men there was Pfc. Walter Haidamacht of Manville, N. J., who could speak Russian.

Maj. Mitri Livitch of Marshal Konev's 58th division welcomed the Americans by saying: "Today is the happiest day in all our lives. The most difficult for us were those days when the Germans were at Stalingrad. Now we meet one another and this is the end of our enemy. Long live your great leader! Long live our great leader!"

Exchange Gifts

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Kansas-born commander of the Fifth American corps, clasped hands with a Russian major general who presented Huebner with a battle-stained red silk flag that flew over Stalingrad throughout the bitter battle there. The Russian also, taking off his own decorations, pinned them on Huebner's blouse, making him an honorary member of the Russian Guards. The American general gave the Soviet commander three bottles of American whisky.

Then toasts were proposed in vodka. Huebner's aides at first just sipped theirs, but when chided by a Russian, Maj. Walter Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky., and Capt. Ellsworth R. Clark, Charleston, W. Va., promptly emptied their glasses in a gulp.

S/gt. Max Afanesko, Box 28, Bairdford, Pa., asked a young Russian woman soldier about her experiences, learned she had killed "about 150" Germans.

International Romance

On the nearby river bank a young New Zealander sat on the grass with his arm about a pretty Russian girl, and they were oblivious to all the color of the momentous occasion. They had worked together in a factory near a prison camp and had fallen in love. Now he was planning how to take her home with him.

The entire day was a fantastic, memorable one, crammed with emotional outbursts, from the time a column of the 69th Infantry set out for Torgau on the Elbe, where contact had been made with the Russians the previous day.

the Doughboys marched along and from the Mulde river to the e they met thousands of Ger- an civilians fleeing before the ussians, hoping vainly to find afety within American lines. The pain and misery of defeated Germany was etched in their faces.

On the east bank of the Mulde thousands of civilians were gathered, their belongings stacked into little carts. Bedding, food, clothing, pots, pans and huge bundles burdened carts. It was the first time rican troops had looked on scenes which showed so clearly Germany's defeat.

History Repeats Self

Mothers hauled their children in carts. Women stumbled along with huge bundles on their backs in the choking dust, just as the frightened people of Belgium and France fled before the Nazis five years ago. Fear and fatigue lined their faces and there was frantic urgency in their attitudes.

There were incongruous lines of wagons with their tops covered by rich oriental rugs and wagons pulled by tractors or automobiles or anything that would make them mobile. There were old and young, ill and crippled, with personal belongings hurriedly packed as the Russians drew near. The roadside was littered with the debris of this army of misery.

Columns of German soldiers marched along the road to the west without anyone to guard them. They had had enough and were quitting the fight. Many still carried their sidearms. Liberated British prisoners of war walked in long columns alongside the German soldiers and Hitler youth. It was a league of nations on the march.

And there was no chance for the Germans to pass through the American lines. Orders had been issued that all Germans in the path of the Russian advance must stay east of the Mulde.

As the American column, composed principally of jeeps, rolled into the market square of Torgau, the Russians emerged from the buildings and the Doughboys made a concerted rush to meet the Red army men. From that point of view it was a party.

Each of three American patrols which made the first contacts with the Soviet troops within a few hours of each other on Wednesday afternoon were from the 273rd Infantry which a week before had captured most of Leipzig.

Col. C. M. Adams of Hazleton, Pa., commander of the 273rd, said the honor of being the first patrol to meet the Russians belonged to a 28-man "task force" led by Lt. Albert L. Kotzebue of Houston, Tex. He said Kotzebue and his men met Cossack foot infantry at 1:32 p.m. at a point less than four miles west of Riesa.

Another patrol of 31 men led by Maj. Fred W. Craig of Friendship, Tenn., made contact with Cossack horse-mounted infantry at Clanzschwitz, five miles northwest of Riesa, at 3:45 p.m.

A third patrol of three men led by Lt. William D. Robertson of Los Angeles made contact at 4:40 p.m. in the middle of the Elbe at Torgau. Robertson and a Russian private squirmed across a girder of a bridge blown up by the Germans earlier in the day, shook hands and pounded each other on the back.

Robertson brought four Russian officers back to 69th Division headquarters, and a formal m later was held across the Elb Torgau betweer high Russi American offic

Goodwill and Beer Flow As Yanks and Reds Meet

By HAL BOYLE

WITH MARSHAL KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY EAST OF THE ELBE, April 26—(Delayed)—(AP) They tried to make the first meeting of Russian and American divisional commanders on the German front a grand opera event today but it ended like the finale of a circus performance.

There was just too much goodwill and wine flowing to keep up military formalities — and that probably was the best thing possible for future international relations.

Arrangements had been made for the first meeting of the Allied divisional staffs on the east bank of the Elbe in the Torgau region at 4 p. m., and Russian work troops began building a triumphal log arch. They had with them a huge Soviet flag and a home made Stars and Stripes to symbolize Allied unity.

While high ranking Soviet officers were back in their barracks giving their boots a final gloss and pinning on every decoration they had won in four years of battle, the American party appeared unexpectedly on the other side of the river.

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Both bridges had been blown by the Germans during their defense of Torgau so Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, of Detroit, Mich., and his staff, clad in impeccably near-Eisenhower dress jackets, had to be rowed over the swift-flowing Elbe in racing craft. Crowds of refugee Russian men and women waiting to cross the river looked on in wonder.

The American staff walked slowly through a growth of river weeds to the meeting site and stood uncertainly for a moment. They had arrived 20 minutes early.

An interpreter quickly made known their identity, however, and a Russian officer who was helping dig post holes for the triumphal arch dropped his spade and came over and shook hands warmly with Gen. Reinhardt.

The Russian troops saluted the American staff smartly, and handed British and American flags to Reinhardt's two bodyguards. Cpl. Clarence Tate, of Grapevine, Tex., took the Union Jack and Pfc. Frank Kanes of Donora, Pa., took the Stars and Stripes.

After waiting 10 minutes the American staff turned and started marching up the hill toward the Russian barracks.

As they left, the Soviet soldiers still were hammering frantically to complete their triumphal log arch—which never did get erected.

When the Americans were half way up the hill a large body of splendidly clad Russian officers rounded a grove of trees and started down to meet them.

Cheers and Gunfire

As the two colorful processions came closer and closer a great cheer went up from the Russian and American soldiers on both sides of the river, and gunfire echoed as the celebrating troops fired whatever guns were at hand.

It was a news photographer's dream. Besides the regular army photographers the Russians had many representatives from Tass and Pravda news agencies. The Americans had a number of Army Signal corps cameramen and a half dozen newspaper and magazine photographers.

Russian and Yank picture snappers immediately began to vie good-naturedly for closeups of the military staffs, and this historic meeting was certainly well photographed—possibly from more angles than any other in history.

A half dozen photographers were almost trapped and trampled when the American and Russian staffs ran the last few steps to join and shake hands enthusiastically. The meeting for a few minutes then became a melee, with the Russian and American officers and men laughing, trading "short snorter" notes and souvenirs, while a cordon of photographers surrounded the meeting line like Indians circling a wagon train and burrowed in and out of the milling crowd like moles to get close shots.

As the Russian and American officers started back up the hill, the Soviet and Yank cameramen, sweating under the hot April sun, backed up before them and made more pictures. It was like an old fashioned movie "horse opera."

"Head for Eagle Gulch" yelled one grinning photographer.

"Yeah! Cut 'em off at the pass!" yelled another, while the Russian cameramen quipped and their officers laughed.

At a captured German building which the Russians selected for a banquet the American staff was seated before tables as smiling Russian WAC's began carrying in trays full of wine, vodka, champagne, Cognac, fried eggs sunny side up, fresh pork, and a half dozen other dishes.

The commander of the Russian 58th guards division proposed a toast. Standing and turning to Rheinhardt, the 35-year-old dark-haired commander said:

"General, and officers of the American army, I congratulate you on this day of historic meeting. This is a happy day. It means the end of the enemy."

Reinhardt replied with another toast:

"I wish to toast the divisional commander and the 58th guards division.

"It is a great honor to command the American division that has driven through our common enemy to meet you. May the peace for which we fight come early."

No Rationing of Hospitality

Then the Russians really began to pour on the banquet. Food and wines of all vintage flowed like the town pump, and the Americans began to look more and more worried as each dish and bottle arrived. But there was no escaping the Russian hospitality.

The American staff, stuffed to the bursting point, finally was able to back away from the tables after a couple of hours of eating, and make its departure.

As they were being rowed across the river one Doughboy looked at the skiffs and said with a grin:

"The gunwales are at least four inches deeper in the water than when they went over."

324-Gun Salute Is Moscow's Celebration

"I greet the valorous troops of our allies who are now standing on the territory of Germany shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops and who are full of determination to carry out their duty to the end."

London, April 27 (AP)—Premier Stalin, proclaiming the juncture of Americans and Russians on the Elbe, tonight ordered a salute of 24 salvos from 324 guns in Moscow—a tribute usually reserved for the capture of capital cities.

Salvos from cannon and the ringing of bells could be heard over the Moscow radio during the broadcast of Stalin's order of the day.

Stalin's Announcement

Stalin's order of the day, addressed to all troops in the field, said:

"Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front and Anglo-American troops allied to us, by a blow from the East and West, clove through the front of the German troops and on April 25 at 1.30 P.M. (Moscow time) linked up in the center of Germany in the area of the town of Torgau.

"Thus the Germans in northern Germany are cut off from the German troops in the southern districts of Germany. To commemorate the victory and in honor of this historic event, today, April 27, at 7 P.M., the capital of our motherland, Moscow, in the name of our motherland, will salute with 24 artillery salvos from 324 guns the gallant troops of the 1st Ukrainian front and the Anglo-American troops allied to us.

"Long live the victory of the freedom loving peoples over Germany!"

Stalin Addresses Allies

Addressing himself for the first time to the armies of Russia's allies, Stalin supplemented his order of the day to Soviet troops with this statement:

"In the name of the Soviet Government, I address you commanders and men of the Red Army and of the armies of our allies.

"The victorious armies of the Allied powers, waging a war of liberation in Europe, have routed the German troops and linked up on the territory of Germany.

"Our task and our duty are to complete the destruction of the enemy, to force him to lay down his arms and surrender unconditionally.

"The Red Army will fulfill to the end this task and this duty to our people and to all freedom-loving peoples.

Yanks, Reds Sing, Shout, Dance, Drink In Joy Of Meeting

By Don Whitehead

With Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, East of the Elbe, April 26 [AP—*Delayed*]—There was singing and dancing and music on the banks of the Elbe today as doughboys of General Hodges's United States 1st Army and jubilant troops of Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army celebrated the historic junction symbolizing the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Americans and Russians slapped each other on the back, gave each other bear hugs, and sat in the warm sunshine drinking champagne from beer mugs and toasting the great occasion of the meeting of the two armies yesterday.

No Such Scene In This War

Not in all this long war have there been scenes such as those enacted in the town of Torgau on the west bank of the Elbe and across the river in the Red Army encampment where Russian and American troops saw each other for the first time, and began to get acquainted, despite the handicaps of language.

It was enough that they were allies and had whipped the enemy to open the way for this joining of armies. Parts of the city of Torgau are deserted and ghostly. In other sections Russian and American troops whooped, sang and formed fast friendships within a few minutes of meeting.

Too Fantastic For Belief

The whole day was almost too fantastic to believe from the time a column set out in the morning to meet the Russians until dusk settled over the Elbe—and there was nothing more to be wrung from hours crammed with emotional outbursts.

This is the story of the memorable day which began when a United States column set out from Torgau, where the 69th Infantry Division made the first contact with Soviet troops yesterday.

The road from the Mulde River to the Elbe was a vivid picture of defeated Germany etched in the pain, misery and fear of people fleeing along the roads by thousands before the Russians and hoping vainly to find safety within American lines.

Nazi Defeat So Apparent

Never before have American troops looked on scenes which showed so clearly Germany's defeat. This darkness faced by the German people accentuated the joyful meeting of Allied troops.

These are some of the things we saw as the column moved toward the Elbe and the Russians.

On the east bank of the Mulde, thousands of civilians were gathered, hoping that perhaps the Americans would let them into their lines before the arrival of the Russians. They had stacked their belongings into little carts which seemed as though they would crumple under the weight. Bedding, food, clothing, pots, pans and huge bundles burdened carts hauled along the highway.

Anything That Would Move

There were incongruous lines of wagons with their tops covered by rich Oriental rugs and wagons pulled by tractors or automobiles or anything that would make them mobile.

Mothers hauled their children along in carts, and aged people rode in resignation, staring at passing American vehicles.

Women stumbled along with huge bundles on their backs in the choking dust, just as the frightened people of Belgium and France fled before the Germans five years ago. Fatigue and fear lined their faces. There was frantic urgency in their attitudes.

Old, Young, Ill, Crippled

At one point a bridge was being repaired and hundreds stood in the fields beside the road waiting for a chance to start moving again. There were old and young, ill and crippled with personal belongings hurriedly packed as the Russians drew near.

The roadside was littered with the debris of this army of misery—scattered clothing and trash and boxes and household goods. The burden was too great for many, so they tossed aside the excess weight.

Armed Nazis Harmless

One of the strangest sights consisted of columns of German soldiers marching along the road to the west without anyone to guard them. Some of them still were carrying their arms, but nobody had taken the trouble to disarm them and they made no pretense of resistance. They voluntarily were marching into captivity.

Here on the road was a picture of things to come, with the German Army in complete disintegration. These men had had enough and they were quitting the fight. I saw one walking along with two concussion grenades swinging on his belt. Many men still carried their side arms.

Fear Melts Nazi Bravery

These scenes were comical at times. It was not unusual to see liberated British prisoners of war walking in long columns alongside of German soldiers and Hitler Youth, whose Nazi indoctrination melted in their fear of the Russians. It was a league of nations on the march, with every country of Europe represented and urged forward by differing reasons.

"Where do you think they are going?" asked Lieut. William Gist, of North Platte, Neb. "There isn't enough room for all these people in our lines."

As They Meet

And so it seemed. But there was no chance for some to enter the American lines because orders were issued that no Germans were to pass through. Those in the path of the Russian advance must stay there.

As the column, composed principally of jeeps, rolled into Torgau's market square, Russians emerged from the buildings and there was a concerted rush to greet the Red troops.

These tough, stocky, smiling men of Stalingrad were ecstatic. They ceremoniously saluted and shook hands with everyone they met with genuine pleasure. They would grasp your hand in a crushing clasp until you wondered how many handshakes you could stand.

Almost every man had a Russian tommygun slung across a shoulder. some carried revolvers in their black, high-topped boots, and their belts held grenades and knives. Most of them had medals for valor or their breasts.

Safety-Value Shooting

The crowd in the courtyard froze with surprise once when a Russian soldier, enthusiastically showing a doughboy his tommygun, opened fire without warning against a building across the way. All around there was the sound of shooting—Russians working off excess energy and excitement.

"These guys don't need any excuse to start shooting," said Capt. Ralph Phillips, of Union Square, N.J. "They shoot at anything, anytime."

Down by the waterfront there was a celebration under way unlike anything I have ever seen. It was one great party with doughboys and Russians singing, laughing, dancing around, and trying to talk to each other in sign language, or just slapping each other on the back.

A few Americans who spoke Russian interpreted for their friends.

The Russians looked very young and very tough. They were stockier than the Americans, with thick, sturdy legs and well-built torsoes. They seemed to have more spontaneous gayety and were more voluble. They drank wine and cognac and champagne from beer mugs and exchanged souvenirs with the doughboys.

It was pleasant there on the water front in the warm sun.

Accordion Music

On a stone wall a Russian played an accordion while Sergt. Andrew Marriock, of Hudson, N.Y., joined in the Red Army song—"If War Should Come Tomorrow, We will be Prepared on Land, at Sea and in the Air." A Russian woman in uniform sang in a sweet, throaty voice.

Sergt. William Fraynack, of Flint, Mich., who speaks Russian, said liberated Soviet civilians and troops were shuttling back and forth across the Elbe in racing shells. The Germans blew up the bridge across the Elbe yesterday at 10 A.M., just before the arrival of the Americans, and there was no other transportation over the stream.

On the west bank of the river,

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childre... ...arn in boats
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Juncture Called Symbolic In London

London, April 27 (AP)—The long-expected announcement of the junction of American and Russian troops on the Elbe, cutting doomed Berlin away from the Nazis' southern stronghold, was viewed in London today as a great psychological and symbolic triumph in prelude to final victory.

Ten days ago this great moment in the climax to 2,100 miles of German retreat would have been acclaimed in London as the likely signal for an almost immediate V-E day proclamation.

Premature Spirit Cooled

But General Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill effectively cooled the premature spirit of celebration, and this severing of the Nazi war machine now is recognized as the last great preliminary to the closing battles in the north and south.

It is true that Churchil himself hinted last week that these battles might be won more quickly than most persons had dared to hope, but the words of caution have taken firm root among naturally conservation Britons. Without minimizing the weight and importance of the linkup, it is unlikely to revive in Britain the optimism of two weeks ago.

Delay in the news of the junction, which many people believed had occurred some days ago, tended to take the edge off exuberance.

Yank, Red Squirm Over Toppled Bridge To Meet

By Don Whitehead

With the U.S. 69th Division, April 25 [AP—12 *Midnight, Delayed*]—An American infantry officer and a Russian private squirmed across a girder of a blown up bridge in the Elbe River today, pounded each other on the back and shook hands to seal a meeting of General Hodges's 1st Army with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army Group.

"Put it there," were the first words that Second Lieutenant William D. Robertson, of Los Angeles, called to his Red Army friend in the bizarre meeting at 4.40 P.M. at Torgau, 28 miles northeast of Leipzig.

At Least Three Junctions

It was one of at least three contacts with the Russians made by men of the 69th Division.

The union of the two great armies climaxed sensational drives from the west and east and ended intense suspense along the front over which unit would be the first to make the junction.

The 69th Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, of Detroit. It won the honor of making the first contact with patrols.

Problem Of "First" Yank

Just who was the first person to meet the Russians was not entirely clear at this writing, but Robertson got a big share of the credit because he was the first to bring back proof to his division headquarters. The proof was a Russian major, captain, lieutenant and private.

One of the first to meet the Russians—if not the first—was Lieut. Albert L. Kotzebue, of Houston, Texas. [AP Correspondent Hal Boyle said Kotzebue was the first.]

The Russians that Robertson met, beaming at everyone, were brought into the crowded command post of the 69th Division for a celebration. Each of them made a speech which was interpreted for the throng.

"A Great Day"

"This is a great day on the meeting of two nations," said Major Anaphim Larinov, of Konev's 58th Guards Division. "We extend warmest greetings and congratulations on the destruction of Nazism. We hope this meeting will be the basis for peace in the world to come."

Capt. Vassili Petrov Nedov added:

"We have wanted to meet you for a long time. This is a great holiday for the whole world."

Meeting Unexpected

This linkup with the Russians was one of the strangest events of the entire war and was not even anticipated wnen a group of Americans set out in a jeep at I0 A.M.

Among the Americans in the jeep were Corporal James J. McDonnell, of Peabody, Mass.; Pfc. Frank P. Huff, Washington, Va., and Pfc. Paul Staub, of the Bronx.

Robertson's Story

This was the story as told by Robertson:

"Our company commander sent us out this morning to chase civilians off the roads. They were piling into Wurtzen in droves, running away from the Russians.

"You have no idea of the number of people on the roads. There were thousands of them, and among them were many Allied prisoners of war who escaped from prison camps.

Britons Encountered

"German troops had thrown their weapons into ditches and were standing waiting to be taken prisoner.

"We kept on the move, now and then getting off the congested roads. We met about 30 British boys who were headed for Wurtzen. We told them where they could get food.

"The British told us they had seen some wounded Americans up the road at Torgau.

"We went on east to Torgau and found these Americans who had been held by the Germans to be shot, because they were accused of espionage. They had been in Bavaria quite awhile. We got some German guns for them and they guarded German prisoners who had thrown down their arms.

Russian Firing Heard

"We could hear small-arms fire very close and they told us the Russians were just across the river.

"We left our jeep and went down on foot toward the river. We rigged up a big white flag so they wouldn't shoot at us.

"We didn't know what the Russian uniform looked like and I wasn't sure the Russians would recognize our uniform.

"Near the Elbe was a very large castle with a high tower.

An Improvised Flag

"We broke into a drugstore and got some paint. I painted four red stripes on our white flag and a field of blue, because I figured the Russians would recognize the American flag better than anything else.

"I climbed into the tower and stuck my head out and waved the flag. They stopped firing for a while.

"I yelled, 'American! Tovarish! Kamerad!'

"They were yelling at me from across the river and fired two flares but I didn't see any flares to fire back.

Freed Russian Aids

"I left the flag flying and went down and found a Russian who had been a prisoner of the Germans. He shouted at the Russians to stop firing and I saw one Russian start across the bridge, which was partly blown."

21 Men In Six Jeeps First To Reach Reds

By Harold V. Boyle

With the U.S. 1st Army Beyond the Mule River, April 25 [AP—*Delayed*]—A young platoon leader won everlasting fame for the 69th Infantry Division by effecting a linkup with the Soviet forces four miles west of Riesa on the Elbe River at 1.32 P.M. today in a historic meeting of allies that cut Germany in two.

Streaking past long columns of German troops fleeing westward from the Russians and hoping to surrender to the Americans, Lieut. Albert L. Kotzebue, of Houston, Texas, led twenty men in six jeeps to a junction with the surprised Russians near Riesa.

Electrifying Message

He had set out 24 hours before and his laconic message at 3 P.M. today electrified regimental and divisional headquarters:

"Have completed mission and am arranging meeting between commanders."

There were no additional details immediately and staff officers laughed and shook hands with each other celebrating the exploit of the young Taxen who had added fresh luster to the reborn "Fighting 69th," which had proved its right to the famous nickname accorded the 69th New York National Guard Regiment in the first World War by the stirring capture of Leipzig after a five-day siege.

One Of Several Patrols

To assist in arranging the details for a formal meeting of Russian and American commanders, Lieut. Col. Richard J. Conran, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and an interpreter, Staff Sergeant Charles Kulikowski, of Chicago, took off in an artillery cub plane for the junction point.

The patrol which first made contact with the Soviets advancing past the Elbe was only one of several reconnaissance parties sent out by American divisions all along the Mulde River holding line.

It was one of three patrols sent out by the 69th Division to probe between the Mulde and Elbe rivers where the roads are clogged with German troops looking for anyone to surrender to who did not have a Russian accent, thousands of German families trying to flee westward ahead of the Soviets, and other thousands of freed Allied war prisoners and slave laborers.

Just Awarded Bronze Star

The dramatic search of these patrols for the Russian vanguard—in a race won by Kotzebue, a chunky blond, muscular soldier in his early twenties who two days ago was awarded the Bronze Star for battlefield bravery during the Siegfried Line breakthrough—was first told by Lieut. Philip Sinnott, of San Francisco, a fellow officer in the 273d Regiment.

Sinnott himself was the liaison officer who rode a jeep in the wild dash by a tank column into Leipzig last week through a cordon of Nazi SS troops to the steps of the city hall, and he still is sorrowful because he did not get a place on the patrol that met the Soviets.

"Lieutenant Kotzebue and 20 men took off late yesterday afternoon in six jeeps and headed east," said Sinnott. "They didn't have a single armored vehicle and only .30-caliber machine guns on their jeeps.

Sat Down For The Night

"They looked until dark without finding anything and sat down for the night on the other side of the Mulde after reporting no contact. Everyone was disappointed and confused because our cub planes hadn't picked up any big road movements and we didn't know just where the Russians were.

"All we knew was that there were a lot of people running toward our lines to get away from them.

Two More Patrols Sent Out

"This morning at 4.45 A.M. the regimental commander—Col. C. A. Adams, of Hazleton, Pa.—sent out another party of 20 men led by Capt. George J. Morey, of Dumont, New Jersey.

"And at daylight a third patrol, consisting of a regimental intelligence and reconnaissance platoon—24 men in seven jeeps—set out to find the elusive Russians. The third patrol was led by Lieut. Edward Gumpert, of Glen Ridge, N.J.

The last two patrols didn't have any luck," Sinnott said, "but all three groups ran into krauts right and left. They had an eerie sensation driving through lanes of marching German soldiers fully armed an waving them on back to surrender—without even stopping in most cases to take away their guns. There were just too many of them—and they (the Americans) weren't looking for Germans to capture. They were looking for Russians to greet.

Ordered Not To Fire On Yanks

"So far as I know not one German soldier fired on our patrols. One Nazi said an order of the day was given out: 'Do not fire on American troops—fire only to the east where the Rusians are.'

"All along the roads were clogged with wild-eyed German housewives and husbands and children packing their clothes and silver in baby buggies and carts and on the backs of bicycles as they hit out for the Mulde River.

"Thousands of American and French prisoners of war also were whooping along back in every kind of vehicle they could get to run or pull. In some cases they had escaped, but in most they had just been turned loose by the Germans. Some of them brought along German prison-camp guards who pleaded with them not to be left behind to the Russians.

Then Came The News

"Then at 3 P.M. we got a message from Lieutenant Kotzebue that he had contacted the Russians. He had kept pushing forward along roads full of refugees until finally he met Russians. It must have been the surprise of a lifetime for them.

"What a wonderful day—if you were there," sighed Sinnott.

Sinnott described Kotzebue as one of the best platoon leaders in the army and added: "He's really got get up and go."

Also Awarded Purple Heart

Kotzebue landed in England with the division last November and won the Purple Heart and Bronze Star for bravery during the fighting through the Siegfried Line last February 27 at Ramscheid, Germany.

Although wounded in the foot by a rifle bullet, he reorganized his men and took an enemy position under intense fire.

8600 AMERICANS AMONG LIBERATED

Paris, April 27 (A. P.).—Freedom has come to thousands of Allied prisoners of war in camps and hospitals in the narrowing gap between the American and Russian armies.

Hundreds were plodding westward today to the American lines. Others, ill or otherwise unable to travel, were impatiently awaiting arrival of United States Army vehicles to carry them on the first lap of their homeward trip.

A United States First Army jeep patrol, in an extended tour eastward yesterday beyond the Mulde River toward the Russian lines along the Elbe, had overrun eleven prisonet of war camps and hospitals.

In two camps alone were more than 50,000 freed prisoners, including 8,600 Americans.

"I can't even estimate how many were in other camps," said Major Fred Craig of Friendship, Tenn., when he returned from the patrol. "As we were on another mission, there wasn't much we could do on the spot. We told them to sit tight for the next forty-eight to seventy-two hours while plans were formulated to remove them."

From the United States Ninth Army front, where freed prisoners were being ferried across the Elbe, a field dispatch said an investigation had disclosed that an American Negro prisoner of war was killed in the mass murder of 1,100 political prisoners in a barn near Gardelegen.

PARIS RADIO HAD WORLD WIDE SCOOP

PARIS, April 27—(AP) The Paris radio scooped the world 65 minutes on the release of the Russian-American linkup story today because an uncensored piece of news was mixed up in the outgoing censor file at Supreme Allied headquarters.

Agence Presse, the government-controlled French news service that succeeded Havas, received one of its carbon copies of the linkup

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story at 4:55 and filed it, although the release time was set for 6 p. m., Paris time (noon, E.W.T.) and the copy bore no censor's stamp.

In transmission for continental service, the story had to go through a radio link which was monitored by the Paris radio, also government controlled.

Supreme headquarters said an investigation was being made.

Russian Gives Huebner Stalingrad Battle Flag

By The Associated Press.

TORGAU, Germany, April 26 (Delayed)—Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Kansas-born commander of the Fifth American Corps, clasped hands today with a Russian major general who presented to General Huebner a battle-stained red silk flag that flew over Stalingrad throughout the bitter battle there. The Russian also took off his own decorations and pinned them on General Huebner's blouse, making him an honorary member of the Russian Guards. The American general gave the Soviet commander three bottles of American whisky. Then toasts were proposed in vodka. General Huebner's aides at first just sipped theirs, but when chided by a Russian, Maj. Walter Hillenmeyer of Lexington, Ky., and Capt. Ellsworth R. Clark of Charleston, W. Va., promptly emptied their glasses in a gulp.

Patton's Forces Take Regensburg And Ingolstadt

Paris, *Saturday*, April 28 (AP)—American tank columns invaded Austria yesterday, advanced 26 miles west of the Nazi citadel of Munich, and crashed into the western end of Hitler's Alpine redoubt.

While the United States 3d Army, plowing unopposed into Austria, made radio contact with Russian southern armies less than 85 miles to the southeast, two United States 7th Army armored divisions went on a tear farther west.

The 10th Armored Division sent one column 28 miles east into Landsberg, only 26 miles east of Munich, birthplace of Nazism and now considered the northern outpost for the final death stand.

14 Miles Into Alps

Another column raced 14 miles straight south into the Bavarian Alps, driving 10 miles or so into what is probably Hitler's inner fortress, and reached Kempten, 11 miles from the Austrian frontier.

This push threatened to cut in behind any Germans in the redoubt concentrated around the area of Lake Constance, some 130 miles to the west. The ranks there were 65 miles from the northern mountain border of Italy.

The 12th Armored Division likewise was racing east close on the north flank of the 10th Armored Division and, after straddling the Wurtzel River, was about 30 miles west of Munich.

Both columns, with the endless lines of infantry swinging up ponderously from behind, expected to meet savage resistance in Munich.

Many Danube Crossings

The 3d Army, crossing the Danube repeatedly, also was marching on Munich from the north and last was reported 38 miles away.

While these blows made the formidable and well-defended southern pocket tremble, the battle against the northern pocket was rising in fury.

A field dispatch from the Canadian 1st Army front said waves of young and frantic Germans were hurling themselves at the Canadians in a suicidal version of the Japanese *Banzai* charge, and were being mowed down "by the thousands."

New Junction Expected

These Germans had no choice but to fight before the naval ports of Wilhelmshaven and Emden, for the fall of Bremen had cut them off from the east.

From the western Holland front came reports that the civilian population had but a three-week supply of food left, which put not only the Dutch but the 100,000 Germans holed up there in dire straits.

A report from the 3d Army front said that a junction with the Russians was expected shortly, shearing Czechoslovakia's arsenals off from the German fortress of the south.

Danube Line Wrecked

The United States 3d Army, while invading Austria, likewise completed the destruction of the Danube River line by seizing Regensburg and Ingolstadt, twin strongholds 35 miles apart on the stream north of Munich.

The French 1st Army, hammering at the fortresses' western battlements, stormed through weak defenses and captured Constance, on the lake of the same name, where high Nazis first took refuge against the Allied storm.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's battered armies of the south were falling back all along the great arc closing inexorably on the redoubt of mountains, lakes and rivers.

Kesselring Held Trapped

Reports current on the front said Kesselring had been trapped in Regensburg along with its garrison, but a field dispatch reporting fall of the city made no mention of him.

Ausburg, Bavaria's third city, 32 miles northwest of Munich, was about to fall to the United States 7th Army. When American columns stood 6 miles from the city they were met by emissaries ready to surrender the city.

They were told to return, remove mines and roadblocks and disarm the Nazi garrison, and were warned the city would be razed by artillery if American troops were fired upon.

In the northern segment of the front, the British cleared about half of the dock area of the fallen port of Bremen.

Resistance Savage

Westward, Canadians and Poles battered against savagely resisting German forces bottled up on the peninsula before the U-boat base of Wilhelmshaven by the capture of Bremen.

In the center of the front, the United States 1st Army celebrated its junction with the Russians south of Berlin.

The German communiqué said the United States 9th Army sent small forces across the Elbe at Tangermuende, 47 miles west of Berlin, apparently to await other Red Army troops less than 13 miles away.

Austria, seventh nation of Europe to echo to the tramp of the Allies of the west, was invaded by the United States 3d Army at 6 P.M. Thursday in another surprise dash that caught the enemy off guard.

The Allies had to fight their way into France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany and Czechoslovakia, but they invaded Hitler's native land without firing a shot.

Massing At Passau

Pilots had reported the Germans were massing to meet the dashing 11th Armored Division at Passau, 70 miles northeast of Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat.

The tanks then roared on east and crossed into Austria 21 miles northeast of Passau, at the hamlet of Lackenharser, 2 miles south of the junction of the Czech-Austrian frontiers.

Thirty-three miles southeast of them was the big Austrian communications center of Linz, whose fall would cut off the last links between the Czech arsenal cities of Pilsen and Prague and the mountain retreat.

Through the field radio the Americans heard a Russian, with Marshal Tolbukhin's 2d Ukrainian Army, pounding westward through the Danube Valley, call:

"This is the Red Army. This is the Red Army calling the American Army. We are now seeking to establish radio contact."

Regensburg Falls Easily

A Russian colonel liberated by the 11th Armored only the day before picked up a transmitter and replied: "Acknowledging your message. The Americans now are in radio contact with you."

Significantly, unobserved artillery fire was forbidden these American spearheads snaking through the forested, snow-laced Bavarian foothills lest they hit a Russian.

THREE QUARTERS OF BERLIN HELD BY SOVIET ARMY

Reds Strike West to Forge New Link-Up with American Forces.

POTSDAM CAPTURED

Enemy Broadcasts Admit Situation 'Critical' as Sweep Continues.

LONDON, Saturday, April 28—(AP) Russian armies, conquering three-quarters of dying Berlin and seizing its last airdrome, left the German capital to dust-choked storm troops yesterday and struck west in twin offensives toward a second link-up with American forces and the isolation of Germany's last Baltic ports.

Berlin, writhing in its final death throes, was a wilderness of crumbled stone and steel swept by flame-tinged winds and, though its defenders resisted fanatically in a vain struggle, its inner and outer defenses were cracking fast.

Potsdam, cradle of Prussianism on the city's southwestern limits, fell and with it went the great western suburb of Spandau and the city districts of Schmargendorf, Steglitz, Neukoelin and Tempelhof. The great Tempelhof airdrome, the last air escape and supply route, was overrun.

Situation "Critical"

Enemy broadcasts admitted that the situation was "critical" as the Soviets battered out advances of a mile and more around the blasted inner core of the capital. The Germans insisted that Adolf Hitler still was there, prepared to die a martyr's death in a battle which Germany's fading radios said would decide the war.

With Germany split by a junction of Russian and American First Army forces along the Elbe northwest of Dresden, the Red army rushed toward a second imminent link-up—this time with the U. S. Ninth Army on the middle Elbe due west of Berlin.

Premier Stalin, in one of four triumphant orders of the day, announced that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army had captured Rathenow, 33 miles west of Berlin, in a drive that bypassed the great city of Brandenburg.

Zhukov's sweep, in a 22-mile advance from Nauen, carried these Russian troops within 13 miles of the Ninth Army standing on the Elbe at Tangermuende. Additionally, it deepened the band of steel around encircled Berlin and virtually wiped out any Nazi hopes of rushing reinforcements into doomed Berlin through Russian lines.

Brandenburg itself, 16 miles southeast of Rathenow, was under assault from hundreds of Red army tanks and artillery guns, the enemy said.

Stalin meanwhile revealed that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army, which took part in the historic American-Russian meeting on the Elbe river at Torgau, had captured Wittenberg, on the Elbe's east bank 26 miles northwest of Torgau.

This indicated that Red army and American patrols may be meeting along a 50-mile front extending from Wittenberg southwest to Riesa. At any rate, Konev's troops at Wittenberg were only 17 miles east of other U. S. First army positions at Dessau.

In New Advance

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army at the same time was striking out on a 63-mile front across the planes of Mecklenburg province below the Baltic coast north of Berlin, sweeping westward toward Rostock and Hamburg.

With the apparent intention of cleaning out northern Germany in conjunction with the western Allies, Rokossovsky's army advanced up to 13 miles while Red air force bombers blasted the Baltic seaports of Swinemuende and Greifswald, apparently the next Red army objectives.

On the rail line linking these two ports with Berlin, the Second White Russians captured the big 14-way communications center of Prenzlau, 47 miles north of Berlin, in a 10-mile surge from the Randow canal. Twenty-one miles to the south, they also swept up the rail center of Angermuende, where they were 16 miles northeast of a junction with Zhukov's troops storming the approaches to Eberswalde.

At Prenzlau, Rokossovsky's troops were 86 miles southeast of Rostock and were driving toward the big cities of Neubrandenburg and Neustrelitz, 29 and 31 miles to the west.

North of captured Stettin, the Soviets swept up the west bank of the Oder river mouth and captured Hammer, 22 airline miles across the Stettiner Haff from the port of Swinemuende. They also captured Fahrenwalde, 31 miles southeast of Anklam, capture of which would virtually seal off German communications with Usedom island on which Swinemuende lies.

Potsdam, cradle of Prussianism two miles from Berlin's southwestern limits, with great barracks, military academies and other military training centers, also fell to Zhukov's army. Potsdam stands for every German military ideal—it is there that Frederick the Great is buried and it was the favorite residence of Kaiser Wilhelm before the first World War.

Spandau, one of the oldest areas of Berlin, lies within Berlin's limits seven miles from the city's heart. The big ordnance center collapsed as the Russians were forging an inner ring of encirclement around the trapped Nazi garrison.

As the German radio exhorted Berlin mothers to take up arms against the advancing Russians, Moscow's jubilant radio said Berliners had suffered tens of thousands of casualties in the roaring street battles—battles fought under constant artillery fire with buildings so badly battered that the Germans were incapable of housing their wounded.

German propagandists continued to claim that Hitler personally was directing the defense of Berlin from headquarters which Swedish dispatches said were located in an intricate underground hide-out in the famous Tiergarten.

Moscow Skeptical

The Russians, however, said they did not expect to find the German Fuehrer. "Hitler was in Berlin when he prepared his war of conquest,

Overhead, Moscow dispatches said, the sky was filled with hundreds of clashing planes as Red Army bombers and fighters dipped low over the city and German fighters took off from shell-cratered Tempelhof and swung into the city area from airdromes to the north.

Fighting broke out afresh in the city's subways, Russian front reports said.

3 Cities Adjacent To Berlin Fall To Soviets

London, April 27 (AP)—First White Russian Army troops have captured Spandau, on the western outskirts of flaming Berlin; Potsdam, 5 miles outside the capital area, and Rathenow, 33 miles to the west, Premier Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Potsdam has been the headquarters of the German army since the days of Frederick the Great. Before World War I it was the home of the Ge[illegible]

man royal family.

In his order of the day Stalin described the three cities as "important road junctions and powerful German defense bases in central Germany."

Inner Berlin Defense Cracking

Inside Berlin the Nazis' inner defense core appeared to be cracking under a massive Soviet squeeze operation which already had gained the Russians two thirds of the capital.

Former Manufacturing City

Potsdam (population 136.165) is on the broad Havel River. Often described as the "Prussian Versailles," the city also was a manufacturing center before the present war, its factories supplying chemicals, surgical instruments, furniture, soap, tobacco and other products.

Russian dispatches described the center of Berlin as a desert of wrecked buildings.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's forces in the northwest sector had surged forward 3 miles during the night, breaking into the workers' district of Moabit and the fringes of the famed Tiergarten in the center of the capital.

Gains in the south were made by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, which was believed to have completed the occupation of Berlin's main airpoprt at Tempelhof.

At Moabit, the Russians were in the area of the biggest prison in Berlin. The district adjoins the Tiergarten on the northwest and German reports indicated that battles already were swirling over that great park. The Germans now hold only a third of Berlin.

While the most spectacular overnight gains were scored by the north-south nutcracker on the Reich capital, the Germans reported that terrific pressure also was being exerted by the Russians in the southwest, notably at Gruenwalde.

Beelitz Reached

The Nazi war bulletin declared that a German counterattack south and southwest of Berlin cut Russian communications on the Barnow-Zossen line and reached Beelitz, 13½ miles southwest of the Reich capital.

Russian troops advancing south of the captured port of Stettin, on the Oder estuary, were approaching Prenzlau, the German communiqué said. Prenzlau is 28 miles southwest of Stettin.

Russian flame throwers went to work prying out German units which had established machine-gun nests in the ruins. One Russian account said that the fighting was now raging high above the street level in the corridors, on the staircases, in the attics and on the roofs of the larger buildings. Fighting also continued underground in cellars and in the tunnels and stations of the Berlin subway system.

Berlin's bloody street battles paled three other Russian successes—the conquest of the great Baltic naval base of Stettin, the capture of the Czecho-Slovakian armament center of Bruenn (Brno), one of Hitler's last remaining war production centers, and an advance in the long-besieged Silesian city of Breslau, but now in his hour of defeat and reckoning one can be sure that Hitler is as far from Berlin as possible," said Moscow.

Over the Hamburg radio, German commentators broadcast promises that Berlin would be relieved and declared that a German relief army was "rapidly nearing" the encircled capital.

The German high command claimed that the relief army was striking from the area southeast of Berlin and had cut across the Russian supply line from Zossen to Baruth and reached Beelitz below Potsdam. But these were enemy forces which in fact were only attempting to battle their way out of a Red army trap southeast of Berlin.

Flooding Berlin with irresistible waves of tanks and infantry, the Russians were squeezing the trapped Nazi garrison into the built-up center of the city where Nazi fanatics put up vicious resistance against Soviet troops pressing in from all sides.

Behind Russian soldiers pouring down streets and avenues leading toward the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter Den Linden and the famous Tiergarten, Red army artillery concentrated artillery and mortar fire on the core of German resistance.

Around this core, enemy broadcasts admitted that fighting was raging in the populous Moabit region after Zhukov's troops broke across the Spree river and threatened to burst through Moabit to the fringes of the Tiergarten.

COMPROMISE ENDS CONFERENCE ROW ON CHAIRMANSHIP

U. S., Britain, Russia and China Representatives to Be Co-Chairmen.

PEACEFUL MEETING

Hotly Disputed Polish Question Sidetracked — Russia Given Three Votes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 — (AP) The United Nations put their Polish, Russian and leadership rows behind them today and strode forward together on the road they mean to build toward a durable peace.

Without a ripple of dissension which had boiled up earlier between Russia on one side and the United States and Britain on the other, the World Security conference voted to:

1. Make the foreign secretaries of the four sponsoring powers—the United States, Britain, Russia and China—co-equal chairmen of the conference. They will preside in turn and consult regularly among themselves on a conference program.

2. Hand the chairmanship of the all-important Steering and Executive committees to Secretary of State Stettinius. These are the agencies which will do most of the conference work. They will draft policies and recommendations which the full conference will forge into peace-keeping machinery.

3. Grant representation in a general assembly of a projected world organization to the Ukraine and White Russia. Since the Soviet Union itself will have an assembly vote, this will mean a total of three for Russia.

4. Put 14 members on the conference executive committee.

5. Make the Dumbarton Oaks Peace plan, engineered in Washington by the four sponsors, the agenda for the conference.

Sidetrack Polish Question

In addition, the conference effectively sidetracked Russian efforts to have the present Warsaw government of Poland invited to this conference. This was accomplished by adopting a resolution expressing hope that Poland might be represented when it had a government recognized by all four sponsoring nations.

Russia recognizes the present regime but the United States, Britain and China do not. The result is to place the Polish issue back where it was before the conference began with the Big Three trying to reorganize the government in accord with the Yalta agreement.

For Russia, the day's developments added up to a victory on the three assembly votes, a compromise on conference leadership, and a setback on seating the present Polish regime in Warsaw at this conference table.

For the world, they meant that the conference finally had achieved enough harmony so it could buckle down to work.

The fight over issues had been restricted to the Steering committee. It found solutions without too much trouble today and unanimous votes of the full conference quickly sealed the agreements.

On three-votes-for-Russia and on the Polish question, delegates had pretty well called the shots in advance.

Four Chairmen

But a 24-hour tug of war over leadership ended only when Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov agreed to four chairmen and the appointments for Stettinius—a compromise the Russian previously had spurned.

This is the language on that point ratified by the full conference:

"The meeting recommends that there be four presidents, who will preside in rotation at the plenary sessions. These four may meet from time to time, with Mr. Stettinius presiding over these meetings and Mr. Stettinius to be chairman of the Executive and Steering committees, the three others delegating full powers to Mr. Stettinius for conducting the business of the conference."

On Poland, the conference adopted this resolution:

"The governments of the United Nations express to the people of Poland their sympathy and admiration. They hope that the constitution of a Polish government, recognized as such by the sponsoring nations, will make it possible for Polish delegates to come and take part as soon as possible in the work of the conference."

Once the conference had ratified Steering committee action, delegates settled down in red velvet chairs in San Francisco's luxurious opera house to listen to speeches by delegation chiefs. They spoke alphabetically, Australia's Francis M. Forde first.

Forde opposed a "too rigid constitutional form" for the forthcoming peace organization.

Proposing seven varied amendments to reinforce his point, Forde said:

Seek Era of Peace

"The Dumbarton Oaks plan as it stands bears many characteristics of a mere prolongation into the years of peace of a type of great power leadership that has been found necessary to win the war."

Forde bid for Australian representation on a security council which is slated to wield the major power for peace.

Belgium's Paul Henri Spaak urged that the conference give smaller nations a role more vital than that assigned them under the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

While it may be true, Spaak said, that world security can be guaranteed by large powers, experience has shown that the best way of reaching this objective is through the cooperation of all nations.

Bolivia's Victor Andrade asserted:

"In the community of nations the possession of power and strength imposes upon the powerful, obligations and duties, the neglect of which would bring immediate damage upon the smaller nations, and would in the end bring ruin or the threat of ruin upon the powerful nations."

Foreign Minister Pedro L. Velloso told the conference that "Brazil has never hesitated, when wounded in its sovereignty, or in virtue of international obligations, to assume the responsibilities and the burdens of war.

"The time is past when nations situated at a distance from the initial field of struggle could stay aloof, in selfish isolation, safe from destruction, from the crimes and monstrosities of war."

The day's last speaker, Canada's W. L. Mackenzie King, declared that "nations everywhere must unite to save and to serve humanity." He added:

"The people of Canada are firm in their resolve to do whatever lies in their power to ensure that the world will not be engulfed for a third time by a tidal wave of savagery and despotism."

To give more delegation heads an oratorical opportunity, two sessions of the full conference were scheduled for tomorrow, at 10:30 a. m. (PWT) and 3:30 p. m. (PWT).

In accordance with the rotating chairmen plan, Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong will preside in the morning, Molotov in the afternoon. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gets his chance to bang the gavel at another meeting Monday.

Parley Leaders Meet To Settle Chairmanship

San Francisco, April 27 (AP)—Settlement of the big power fight over chairmanship of the United Nations conference appeared to be close at hand today with China playing a leading role in effecting a compromise.

San Francisco, April 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius went into a huddle with the British, Russian and Chinese foreign ministers today in a new effort to settle the chairmanship of the United Nations Conference.

British and American leaders were hopeful of reaching an agreement with Foreign Commissar Molotov along the lines of the compromise proposed yesterday by Foreign Secretary Eden. But some conceded it might not be possible to clear up this vexing deadlock in time to get the conference down to business today.

The Big-Four meeting was called preliminary to a meeting of the conference steering committee. Stettinius met with Eden, Molotov and Soong in the Veterans War Memorial conference headquarters where the steering committee was scheduled to meet half an hour later.

Scene Of Molotov's Stand

It was in this building that Molotov blocked an Eden motion to make Stettinius chairman of the conference. Eden then proposed that the job of presiding over the big open sessions be rotated among the Big Four—which Molotov approved—and that Stettinius be made chairman of the key steering and executive committees—which Molotov disapproved.

Molotov wanted all three assignments to rotate. However, both British and American leaders were reported firmly opposed to this idea as unworkable. Today's session was awaited with extraordinary interest by conference delegates for a possible clue on the amount of give-and-take to be expected of Molotov.

Americans Puzzled

Puzzlement and anger spread through the American delegation over the Russian rejection of Stettinius as chairman of the conference.

Those members who are inclined to be outspoken show signs of soreness under the diplomatic restraint they have to maintain.

The chairmanship matter came up at a two-hour session of the delegation late last night. It was decided that Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Connally (D., Texas) should attend today's steering committee meeting at which the issue is to be settled.

"What's Behind It?"

By custom, the Foreign Minister of the country in which a conference is held presides over it. That is a bit of procedure that diplomats the world over accept as routine. But the Russians differed.

"I'm glad the story is out," one United States delegate told a reporter. "I think we ought to blast this situation apart and find out what's behind it."

It was believed that Molotov came with instructions from Stalin to insist upon thorough recognition of Russia as an equal in the meeting's leadership and had used this means of letting the delegates know it. Molotov spoke of the nations fighting the war and their "prestige."

Molotov's Pledge

But others recalled Molotov's promises at yesterday's conference session, and also at a meeting with newsmen, of complete Soviet cooperation in forming a workable peace-keeping organization.

They could not reconcile the two attitudes.

Before yesterday's developments there had been complaints within the eight-member United States group that none of the plums of the conference—the chairmanships of important commissions—could go to Americans because Stettinius was slated to be the head man.

Norway Offered One Place

For instance, the Norwegians had been offered the chairmanship of the important security council commission under this plan.

Then came the disclosure that Molotov had blocked a motion to make Stettinius the permanent chairman and had held up action on the proposed compromise.

The Americans, however, took some encouragement from Molotov's statement that the Russians are not opposed to changes in the formula for international organization worked out at Dumbarton Oaks last year.

The American delegation agreed yesterday to propose means by which the world organization could change its charter in much the same way the United States can amend its constitution.

Under the plan, if three fourths of the general assembly members and seven of the eleven members of its security council agree, a new convention can be called to change

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any of the organization's rules in the future.

Trusteeship Plan

The delegation meeting last night went into the matter of trusteeships for conquered enemy areas — especially Pacific island bases—and made these decisions:

1. That strategic area trusteeships should come under the security council, which is empowered to use force against aggression.

2. That areas where strategic matters are minor and the matter is largely one of dealing with populations should be a responsibility of the general assembly of the world organization.

Truman Letter Supports Three Russian Votes

Message to Stettinius Cites Roosevelt View on War Aid of 2 Soviet Republics

APR 28 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, made public today the following letter from President Truman, instructing the United States delegation to support Russia's request for three votes in a world assembly:

"April 22, 1945.

"The White House, Washington.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"As you are aware, at the Crimean Conference President Roosevelt on behalf of the government of the United States agreed that at the San Francisco Conference the United States would support a Soviet proposal to admit the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic to initial membership in the proposed international organization.

"You have explained to me that in agreeing to support the proposal of the Soviet government on this question President Roosevelt felt that the importance of the Ukraine and White Russia among the Soviet republics and their contribution to the prosecution of the war and the untold devastation and sacrifices which their people have undergone in the cause of the United Nations entitled them to special consideration. The decision as to the admission of these two republics as initial members in the proposed international organization is, of course, a matter for the conference itself to decide. In the loyal execution at the conference of the obligation assumed on this question by President Roosevelt on behalf of the United States government, I direct you to cast the vote of the United States in favor of the admission of the Ukrainian and White Russian republics as initial members of the international organization. Very sincerely yours,

"HARRY S. TRUMAN.

"The Hon. Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State."

AERIAL PICTURES REVEAL HITLER'S CHALET IN RUINS

LONDON, April 27—(AP) Hitler's luxurious Swiss chalet at Berchtesgaden was blown apart by three hits with six-ton earthquake bombs and other high explosives, air reconnaissance revealed today.

The air ministry said photos taken after Wednesday's RAF raid on der Fuehrer's Alpine retreat show part of the main building and his home were destroyed, and both wings were severely damaged.

Barracks on the grounds housing his hand-picked bodyguard of Storm Troopers also were wrecked. One entire block of these quarters was demolished and another section levelled by a direct hit, and more than half the top story of a third was destroyed.

Other important buildings close to the chalet were hit and a large section of the residence of the head of the Obersalzburg SS administration was knocked down and the rest of the building badly damaged. Baron Von Schenck's administration headquarters and the air raid control center were gutted.

Simultaneously with Wednesday's attack on Berchtesgaden by about 350 RAF Lancasters, 200 Flying Fortresses of the American Eighth Air Force inflicted severe damage on the huge Skoda armaments works at Pilsen.

An Eighth Air Force communique said today direct hits were made on at least 22 buildings of the sprawling 325 acre plant.

Skoda is one of the largest armament producers in the world, and is by far the largest remaining in German hands.

R. A. F. BLASTS NAZI AID FOR HAMBURG

London, April 27 (A. P.).—An attempt by the Germans to reinforce their garrison at Hamburg from the sea was broken up late yesterday by rocket-firing Typhoons of the R. A. F.

Just before dusk, the Nazis sped several heavily laden barges into the port and started unloading them. A reconnaissance pilot reported the activity, two attacks were made and a number of barges was sunk. Many explosions indicated the craft may have carried ammunition.

The Germans were fighting bitterly in the defense of Hamburg, not only to hold the port but to keep open the escape highways to Denmark. Signs of a general movement north toward the Danish frontier were reported by Allied flyers. Between seventy-five and 100 vehicles were destroyed.

The naval base of Kiel was bombed last night by Mosquitoes for the seventh time in six months. Other Mosquitoes made sweeps over the remaining Nazi airfields in northern Germany without loss.

Three Beaufighters were missing from a series of attacks on enemy shipping off the coast of southern Norway yesterday afternoon. Two large merchant ships were set afire.

Three buildings believed to be headquarters from which the Germans are directing operations against the Canadian First Army south of Oldenburg were destroyed or badly damaged by dive-bombing Spitfires.

SWISS REPORT IL DUCE HELD

Said To Be Patriot Prisoner; No Allied Confirmation

London, April 27 (AP)—Swiss dispatches reported tonight that Benito Mussolini, "yellow with fear and fury," had been arrested in northern Italy by Italian Patriots after being refused entry to Switzerland with his wife and eight confederates. There was no Allied confirmation of this report.

At the same time the French press agency reported that former French Premiers Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier, and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former commander in chief of the Allied land armies, had crossed from Germany into neutral Switzerland. These men have been German captives for years.

Capture of the fallen Fascist eagle, Mussolini, who in communion with Hitler dreamed of establishing an Axis world of conquest, was announced by the "Free Milan" radio and also was reported for the second straight day in dispatches from the Swiss-Italian frontier.

Wife Reported With Him

An Italian Socialist party spokesman was quoted by the Milan radio as demanding that Mussolini be turned over to the Italian Peoples' Tribunal for trial.

Mussolini arrived at the Swiss border with a convoy of eight automobiles at 3.45 A.M. yesterday, Bern reports said.

"In the first car were Mussolini and his wife, Rachel," the Swiss radio said. "In the second car was the wife of a Fascist minister and her child. There were also eight other Italian officials whose names were not known.

A Milan newspaper reported one of the officials was Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party, and that he, too, had been seized by Partisans.

Return Toward Italy

"After discussions with Swiss customs officers, they were told that entry into Switzerland had been refused. The convoy then disappeared in the direction of Italy," the Swiss radio said.

The Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne* also reported that Mussolini's son, Vittorio, attempted to cross the Swiss border at Ponte Tresa recently with a Spanish passport and papers identifying him as "Don Carlos de Castilla." He also was turned back. The *Tribune de Geneve*, in another dispatch, said "several members of Mussolini's family have tried to flee abroad."

The Swiss border remained open for French citizens and both the Paris radio and French press agency reported that Reynaud, Daladier and General Gamelin, had crossed the Swiss-German border along with former Premier Edouard Herriot.

Herriot Freed This Week

Herriot was released by the Russians earlier this week from a German concentration camp west of Berlin. Daladier, who resigned as Premier March 20, 1940, amid criticism of France's prosecution of the war, was arrested by the Vichy Government for prosecution at the abortive Riom "war guilt" trial and transferred to a German jail in April, 1943.

Reynaud, who succeeded Daladier as Premier and then resigned in favor of Pétain three months later, was arrested by the Vichy Government in September, 1940, and taken to Germany as a political hostage in 1942.

Gamelin, who was succeeded as Allied commander in chief by Gen. Maxime Weygand in May, 1940, was arrested by the Vichy Government and transferred to a German jail in 1943.

No details were given of the return of the four prominent Frenchmen.

The French press agency also reported former French Premier Leon Blum and King Leopold of Belgium were in the "neighborhood of Hoechst, near St. Margarethen and the Swiss frontier."

The Swiss radio said the stream of refugees entering Switzerland through St. Margarethen had reached "great proportions" and Bern reports added that today an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 refugees, mostly foreign workers, were approaching the frontier of the small principality of Liechtenstein on the eastern Swiss border. The Swiss Army and Red Cross were helping care for the homeless.

BRITONS FOE DEGRADED

Party at Nazi Camp Found Hundreds Dying.

London, April 27 (A. P.).—The British parliamentary delegation which inspected the Buchenwald concentration camp said today that this and other Nazi camps marked the "lowest degradation to which humanity has yet descended."

The Britons visited the camp at the suggestion of Gen. Eisenhower to get "first hand proof" of Nazi atrocities.

They told of half naked victims tottering painfully along "as though on stilts" and yet able to muster enough strength to smile; of others watching the inspection party through half closed eyes as they lay in a semi-coma awaiting death.

A life sized effigy of Adolf Hitler now hangs from a gallows near the entrance to the Buchenwald camp, the delegation reported, with the inscription in German: "Hitler must die that Germany may live."

The delegation said that a report presented to them by representatives of an anti-Fascist committee stated that up to April 1 the number of those who had died or been killed at Buchenwald totaled 51,572, at least 17,000 of them since January 1. The maximum capacity of the camp was listed at 120,000 as of April 1.

With the liberation of the camp by the Americans, the delegation's report said, deaths immediately fell off from 100 to thirty-five daily, though a large percentage of the patients were so starved that they could not be expected to survive.

"It is our considered and unanimous opionion on the evidence available to us," the report said, "that a policy of steady starvation and inhuman brutality was carried out at Buchenwald for long periods of time and that such camps as this mark the lowest degradation to which humanity has yet descended."

Members of the delegation said that they were told that Nazi doctors conducted scientific experiments "such as the infecting of prisoners with typhus in order to obtain serum" but added that they had "obtained no direct and unchallengable evidence of this."

"We saw a laboratory with a large number of glass jars containing preserved specimens of human organs," the report said. It added that the walls of the laboratory were decorated with the death masks of prisoners "many with features of remarkable nobility and refinement."

000,000. The Russians said the Germans doubtless had proclaimed Goering's resignation to hide the fact of his sudden disappearance.

Long ranked as the No. 2 Nazi and heir to Hitler's power, Goering asked Hitler to be "relieved of his command as chief of the Luftwaffe at a time when his strength is needed" and the "Fuehrer has granted his request," a German broadcast said last night.

The radio announcement said he had been replaced by Gen. Ritter von Grein, who was promoted to field marshal. Von Grein once was reported head of the German air force in Russia.

A German general, newly captured by the United States Ninth Army, said that Goering probably already had been executed.

The general, who came across the Elbe River under a flag of truce and surrendered to American infantrymen, said he had just come from the German capital.

Many Allied quarters believe Hitler already has taken refuge in his Alpine retreat, but German broadcasts steadily assert that both he and Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels remain in the capital. Broadcasting material for German newspaper use today, the German news agency DNB said both were supervising "every detail of the struggle."

The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said today that the commander of Nazi S. S. (Elite Corps) troops in Denmark, identified as a Gen. Panke, had committed suicide.

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Reds Report Goering Flees

Say Nazi Has Boarded Plane With Wife for Unknown Destination.

London, April 27 (A. P.).—A German announcement that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering had resigned as chief of the now-impotent German air force because of an acute heart condition was followed today by a Moscow report that he had fled by air to an unknown destination.

The Moscow report asserted that the portly Reichsmarshal was said to have taken with him his wife and loot valued at $20,-

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NEW PENICILLIN TREATMENT FOUND

London, April 27 (A. P.).—Penicillin airborne in a fine mist and absorbed into the blood through the lungs soon may be a common way of applying this amazing healer.

Reporting in The Lancet, a medical publication, bacteriologists Frank Alexander Knott and W. H. Clark of Guys Hospital told of tests where volunteers sat for fifteen minutes in a small closed room into which half a teaspoon of penicillin had been sprayed.

Blood samples at the end of that time showed sufficient concentration to arrest the growth of the bacteria causing blood poisoning.

It was indicated that penicillin suspended in tiny droplets of propylene glycol retained germicidal activity for ninety minutes. The sponsors believe its use in this way is superior to taking by mouth because it avoids the destructive effect of intestinal juices on the drug. It also was argued that continuous absorption of the remedy through the lungs would make up for rapid kidney excretion and in many cases—such as children having pneumonia—the treatment by breathing was preferable to the pain and disturbance of hypodermic injections.

MRS. LUCE PREDICTS V-E DAY BY JULY 4

London, April 27 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.), who recently returned here from the Continent, said today that the war in Europe is over except for large-scale mopping up operations which ought to be over by the Fourth of July.

En route home after a tour of battlefronts of Italy and Germany, and of Nazi internment camps, she expressed a conviction that the Germans would be unable to hold out for long either in the Bavarian mountains or in Norway. She attributed the disintegration of organized enemy resistance to the "tremendous tempo" of the Allied advances.

Shooting Of Americans Laid To Warsaw Poles

London, April 27 (AP)—Commander R. T. M. Bower, Conservative member of Commons, charged today that special police of the Warsaw Polish Provisional Government shot two American citizens of Polish descent April 15.

Giving no details, he made the allegation in the form of a question laid down for an answer by the Churchill Government Wednesday.

In addition, Bower contended that on April 14 representatives of the provisional government announced at Siedlce that forthcoming elections would be on a one-party basis and when 24 Poles objected to this they were executed in the market place.

Paris Radio News Break Will Be Investigated

London, April 27 (AP)—The head of British censorship today said there would be an investigation of the premature announcement by the Paris radio of the linkup of the Americans and Russians.

"News of high security value has been prematurely released by the Paris radio several times in the past," he said. "I cannot explain how the linkup announcement was made almost an hour before its official release. But I intend to take the matter up strongly with SHAEF."

Nazis Kill 4,000 At Bratislava Camp

London, April 27 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Press Bureau said today the Germans exterminated all 4,000 men, women and children in a Jewish concentration camp at Petrzalka, trans-Danubian suburb of Bratislava, just before the Russians liberated the Slovak capital.

At the same time, more than 400 Slovak and Czech political prisoners held at Bratislava were declared killed.

Czechs Protest Russian Pact

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The newly formed "Czechoslovak National Committee in London" of General Lev Prchala announced today it did not wish "to replace Nazi dictatorship by a directorship of commissars" through what it termed President Eduard Benes' "puppet government" which has concluded a treaty with Russia. The committee said it "expresses the firm will and resolution of Czech nationals to live in a free democratic state without a "protectorate" and that "the last hope is the American Army which has approached Czech lands from the west."

Britain Faces Coal Supply Cut

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—As a result of a decrease in coal production, Britain today faced a 5 per cent cut in household supplies and an increase in prices of about 72 cents a ton, effective May 1.

Nazi Army Held Nonexistent

London, April 27 (AP)—As far as the Luxembourg radio is concerned, the German army has ceased to exist. The station, controlled by Allied supreme headquarters, announced today that from tomorrow on daily transmissions to the German Army will stop and messages will be addressed instead to German prisoners of war in Allied hands.

Coal Supply Down, Prices Up In Britain

London, April 27 (AP)—As a result of a decrease in coal production, Britain today faced a five per cent cut in household supplies and an increase in prices of about 72 cents a ton, effective May 1.

Announcement of the program by Fuel Minister Gwilym Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday brought a storm of protest from members of Parliament, which Prime Minister Churchill cut short with the observation:

"It's better to face the facts."

General's Suicide Reported

London, April 27 (AP)—The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said today that the commander of Nazi SS troops in Denmark, identified as a General Panke, had committed suicide.

CRIMES COMMISSION INSPECTION ENDED

LONDON, April 27—(AP) Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes commission, and 11 other commissioners returned today from an inspection of Buchenwald, German concentration camp, reporting they had authentic information that 51,000 prisoners perished there since 1937.

Wright said the delegation had found evidence of atrocities committed by the Germans which have no counterpart in history.

He said U. S. military authorities have exhibited remarkable efficiency in correcting the appalling conditions they found in the camp, and have reduced its death rate from 300 a day to 20 to 30.

The party conferred with Gen. Eisenhower before returning to London.

Churchill Candidate Beaten In Election

London, April 27 (AP)—Coalition Government candidates were beaten for the third time in a row in a byelection today when Wing Commander Ernest Millington, of the Left Wing Commonwealth party, won an Ipswich seat, defeating Conservative Flight Lieutenant Brian Cook, 24, 548 to 18,117.

Cook had the personal endorsement of Prime Minister Churchill. The seat previously had been held by a Conservative.

TASS REPORT HINTS DELAY ON POLAND

London, April 27 (A. P.).—A hint that settlement of the Polish dispute would be blocked until the special three-man tribunal returns to Moscow was contained today in the Soviet version of Foreign Commissar Vyascheslav Molotov's press conference in San Francisco.

Tass quoted a correspondent as asking whether all meetings of the Polish commission must be held in Moscow and said Molotov replied that the commission must not only hold meetings, but must see the Poles.

"He added that it was impossible to settle the Polish question without the Poles," Tass said.

The news agency reported him also as saying that the question of an agreement depended not upon negotiations between different groups of Poles, but between the commission and the Poles.

Molotov's remarks were interpreted in diplomatic quarters here as indicative of a Russian desire to take the question out of the hands of the Big Three's foreign ministers and return it to the commission, set up at the Crimean Conference, consisting of Molotov, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

NEW ZEALAND V-E PLANS

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 27.—(AP) The government today proposed that New Zealand workers receive a two-day holiday with pay and schools be closed for two days when the war in Europe is officially declared at an end.

GENERATORS HURL V-BOMBS NO MORE

With the U. S. Second Infantry Division, Germany (A. P.)—The old Rock of the Marne Regiment is lighting its headquarters with powerful portable generators once used by the Nazis to launch their V-weapons against England, since Sergt. Cecil R. Bracey of Wichita Falls, Tex., discovered more than fifty of them hooked up by cables to a German field launching ramp. They weigh more than a ton and generate 15,000 to 20,000 watts—enough to light a small town. The generators are mounted on two-wheel frames and a small vehicle can tow them easily.

18,000 PRISONERS FREED BY SOVIETS

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE ELBE, April 27—(AP) Russian troops have liberated 18,000 Allied prisoners of war, 3,000 of them Americans, from the Luchenwald prison camp south of Berlin.

Cpl. Darrell Durfey, of Portland, Ore., who was liberated from the camp, brought the story through the Russian lines. He had been captured by the Germans Feb. 17, 1943, when they broke through the lines of the 34th and 168th divisions in the battle of Faid pass.

A Russian tank accompanying an armored car crashed through the barbed wire enclosures and brought liberty to the thousands of prisoners who had been crowded into a compound built to accommodate not more than 4,000, Durfey said.

Amon Carter, Jr., son of the Fort Worth, Tex., publisher, was believed to have been held at Luchenwald, but Durfey said he did not know Carter and could not say whether he was among those waiting in the camp to be sent to the American lines. Durfey said he had not been at Luchenwald long enough to learn the names of many other prisoners.

"The Germans treated me O. K.," he said, "but they gave many of the boys some brutal treatment. There were men taken prisoner in the big German drive last December who were stripped of their shoes and marched barefoot through the snow.

NAZI POISON GAS STOCK NOT USED

WITH THE U. S. 65TH INFANTRY, April 27—(AP) The Germans assigned to defend the Regensburg area had huge quantities of poison gas on hand, but made no effort to use it.

Instead, they sent emissaries carrying white flags into the American lines with exact information on the location of the poison gas so that American artillery would not turn loose the deadly vapor.

The Americans first learned of the poison gas when Germans entering the line said five barges on the Danube were filled with enough gas to cover 18 square miles. They asked that they not be fired upon. The Americans complied quickly, and seized the barges a few hours later.

Three other emissaries some time afterward said a five-square-mile area south of Regensburg contained millions of cubic feet of poison gas, and suggested the area be declared neutral. It was.

The 65th encountered only token resistance in taking ancient Regensburg. The Germans had blown the Danube bridges leading to the city, but these demolitions delayed the Americans only a few hours.

HIMMLER LEADING REDOUBT DEFENSE

ON THE GERMAN - SWISS FRONTIER, April 27.—(AP) Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, orgaging the southern German redoubt for a last Nazi stand, has succeeded in jamming the Alpine retreat with the best of the Wehrmacht's surviving legions and a heavy stock of armaments, reliable reports reaching here said.

Himmler expects to have at least 30 divisions—some 300,000 to 450,000 men — available. Nearly 20 divisions already are in the redoubt, the report said. Ten of these are classed as SS (Elite Guard) troops and the others are Wehrmacht units that have shown themselves both good fighters and loyal Nazis. The Germans also expect to rescue four or five divisions from Italy and the rest of the planned reinforcements are expected to fall back from the north and Czechoslovakia.

The armaments available are described as excellent including important quantities of field and mountain artillery. There was said to be plenty of ammunition for all except machine guns and mortars.

BRITISH MOPPING UP BREMEN AREA

BREMEN, Germany, April 27—(AP) Two generals, complete with staffs, and a vice admiral, 16 submarines and a destroyer were captured today by British troops mopping up Bremen.

General Becker, operations commander of the Bremen area, was taken this morning. I saw him at the headquarters of the 43rd division inside Bremen awaiting escort to the prisoner cage.

Maj. Gen. Werner Siber, garrison commander, was made prisoner shortly afterward. His threatened "last stand" at Burger park collapsed before combined flame thrower, tank and infantry attack.

The vice admiral and his surface and undersea craft were captured later in the dock area.

Bremen now is clear except for some docks and submarine pens. The rest of Germany's second port—a shattered, burnt-out shell of a city—now is firmly controlled by three British divisions which had expected savage defense of the city but found the going fairly easy.

Tonight the British controlled all but the lower dock areas.

The big slips where the famous ships Bremen and Europa docked are in British hands.

Gen. Bradley Praises His Men For Achievements

By J. W. Gallagher

On the Elbe, Germany, April 27 (AP)—Three enlisted men and a lieutenant of a reconnaissance and intelligence platoon of the 273d Regiment of the 69th Infantry Division met the elements of Marshal Konev's Ukrainian Army Group in the Russian-American linkup.

In an order of the day General Bradley, of the 12th Army Group, announced that American troops contacted Konev's army at 4.40 P.M. on April 25.

The next day, April 26, com-

manding generals of both sides met to discuss the repatriation of prisoners and other problems.

In a review of American and Russian achievements in reaching the Elbe, Bradley's order of the day to United States troops said: "America, who armed you, had great faith in you. You have justified that faith, and you will in the battles that follow."

1,400 Miles In Two Years

The text of Bradley's order:

"Soldiers of the 1st, 3d, 9th and 15th American armies:

"At 1640 hours (4.40 P.M.) on April 25, 1945, in the twenty-ninth month of our war against the German Government, American troops of the 12th Army Group joined forces with Soviet elements of Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army Group.

"These armies have come to you from the ruins of Stalingrad and Sevastopol — across the scorched cities of the Ukraine. In two years they have smashed 1,400 miles through the German armies to drive the enemy from Russia and pursue him to the Elbe.

"Their achievements—and they have given immortality to a people that would not be conquered—are made more meaningful by your own deeds.

The Yank Achievements

"Across 3,800 miles of an ocean supply line you forced a coast the enemy had been years preparing against you. Within four months after landing you destroyed whole armies—to take Paris, free France and give the world the symbol of freedom. When the enemy raised a new army and threw it into the winter battle of the Ardennes, you smashed it and flung back its remnants.

"You have beaten and broken down his mighty Siegfried Line. You crossed the Rhine in your stride, encircled and reduced the Ruhr.

"While demonstrating new lessons in mobile warfare, you have annihilated whole groups of German armies in the west on their own German soil.

700 Miles In 10 Months

"In ten months you have fought your way 700 miles from the beaches. These accomplishments were secured by your courage, your resourcefulness, and by your comrades who died to achieve them.

"You have shared in the liberation of four nations, given hope to others, and conquered half of Germany.

"The people of America, who armed you, have had great faith in you. You have justified that faith as you will in the battles that follow."

Kesselring's Train Taken

U.S. 3d Army in Austria, April 26 [*AP—Delayed*]—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's private train has been captured in Cham, near the Czechoslovak border, and the commander of South Germany was reported today in virtually surrounded Regensburg, under guns of General Patton's 3d Army.

The officers in charge of the fifteen-car train said it was en route to Regensburg to bring out Kesselring.

The Americans captured 50 Messerschmitts on the big airport at Cham. While a force commanded by Lieut. Col. William J. Scott, of Pasadena, Cal., was mopping up the field, three more planes landed and the surrendering pilots said they were out of gasoline.

Dittmar Surrenders, Says Reich Has Lost the War

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, April 25.—(Delayed)—(AP) Fox-faced, wasp-waisted Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, most widely quoted strategist of the German high command, surrendered today and told American officers that the Reich lost the war militarily when it failed to stop the Normandy invasion and lost it politically when Hitler escaped assassination last July.

Dittmar, whose shrewd commentaries on German military movements were quoted by Allied press and radio for five years, gave up to U. S. Ninth army troops guarding the Elbe. Crossing the river in a rowboat under a white flag, the nervous little expert said he wanted to negotiate the surrender of a number of German troops who were terrified by the approach of the Russians.

The quality of German resistance since last summer was minimized by the slight, shriveled man, generally known as the voice of the German army and the Wehrmacht's most informed spokesman. Patting his balding head nervously, he insisted that the war was bound to end in a few days and asserted there had been no Wehrmacht strategy for the past six months.

Correspondents had asked him his opinion of Allied tactics.

"We've made it easy for you since July," he replied.

Redoubt a Myth

Dittmar said Germany had suffered too many casualties to be able to continue the war after Berlin falls and added that the highly-touted southern German redoubt was mostly a myth.

His favorite theme was that things might have been different had Hitler been assassinated. His face lighted eagerly when he discussed the bomb plot to eliminate the Fuehrer. Had it succeeded, he said, the army leaders might have engineered a surrender.

Insisting Hitler was still in Berlin, Dittmar said the Nazi leader would either be killed or commit suicide there, that he would never face an Allied trial as a war criminal. The only important German resistance left, he said, was that sparked by the Gestapo, storm-troopers and Elite Guard which would cease upon Hitler's death. He said Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering probably already had been executed.

American authorities, although admitting the possibility that Dittmar's surrender was an enemy plant, seemed to entertain little doubt that the information he gave was genuine or that the man himself desired to seek grace with eleventh hour honesty.

General Staff Member

A member of the Wehrmacht for 40 years and of the German General Staff since the war's outbreak, Dittmar helped plan and execute the Maginot Line breakthrough in 1940. After a brief tour of duty in Finland, he was chosen to aid in strategy work for the general staff and has always been in closest contact with the German High command.

He said that Stalingrad was the Wehrmacht leaders' first intimation of their eventual doom and that the Normandy invasion was the turning point of the war. Failure of the Avranches counter-attack in Brittany last summer ended their last hope of stopping the Allies in the west and when Hitler took over the strategy, army leaders knew they had lost the war.

Dittmar wore the uniform of a lieutenant general — equivalent rank to that of a U. S. major general—and was accompanied across the river by a German major, two enlisted men and his 16-year-old son, Berndt, a military academy student. He surrendered to Capt. Henry Abbee, Glendale, Queens, N. Y., commander of Co. K.

He professed to know nothing of the military situation in this area, said the German soldiers and civilians were panicked by the Russian advance.

The 54-year-old expert disclosed that he had never spoken on the air waves because of a bad radio voice. He said he wrote the scripts, however, and a Nazi captain faked his speeches for him.

THREE ARMIES NOW ARE OUT OF JOBS

PARIS, April 27—(AP) At least one Russian and two American armies were temporarily out of jobs tonight, what with Germany being virtually overrun from the west and east, and speculation as to where these powerful forces would be used next ran rampant in Allied military circles.

Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First and Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth armies fulfilled their missions when they reached the Elbe river days ago. Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian group had at least one army on the Elbe with more to come.

Konev's men had 1,400 miles of fighting behind them when they reached the Elbe while the Yanks had come 700 miles from the beaches of Normandy, through the Siegfried Line and across at least seven major rivers.

The questions being asked tonight included:

Would they take new positions somewhere else in Europe and stay on at least until the last Nazi was pulled from his lair?

Would they be pulled out of the line and sent home?

Or would they be used—Russians and Americans alike—in a final shattering blow in the Pacific?

URGE CLERGY SEE HORROR OF NAZI PRISON QUARTERS

By NORMAN CHANDLER
Publisher of the Los Angeles Times
Written for The Associated Press

PARIS, April 27.—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower asked the War department to send over here a delegation from the United States Senate and House and another group of American editors to see at first hand conditions in the Nazi prison camps.

His purpose was simple. Having seen one of these horror institutions, he found it difficult to believe the evidence of his own eyes. He wanted the American people to know that the American war correspondents were accurate in their reports, that this was not propaganda but the plain unvarnished truth.

I have just returned from Weimar. With the rest of the newspaper delegation I have seen the prison camp at Buchenwald. I have talked with the prisoners there, the dying and the little children. I have seen the human bodies piled up like cordwood, waiting their turn in the crematories. I have seen the gallows on which many were hanged.

There is no need of going into details. They have all told. My purpose is merely to testify as to the accuracy of the American correspondents—they have told the truth. They have not exaggerated. Exaggeration, in fact, would be difficult.

So deeply impressed have been members of this group that we have today cabled Secretary of War Stimson urging him to send still another delegation to these camps —this time the clergy of all denominations.

Personally I wish that every American could see what we have seen. Then our country would have a complete understanding of the nature of the enemy we fight and the idea behind that enemy, which will not die when the guns cease firing.

Buchenwald is only a symptom of a horrible philosophy which has dominated the soul of Germany since the rise of Hitler.

FRENCH PUZZLED OVER STUTTGART WITHDRAWAL RULE

PARIS, April 27 — (AP) The whole question of France's role in the post-war occupation of Germany probably will be brought to a head by the reported American request that the French withdraw their military government from Stuttgart, responsible diplomatic quarters said tonight.

Supreme Allied headquarters declined any comment on war minister Andre Diethelm's statement to the French council of ministers that the United States army asked officially to take over the military government of Stuttgart. The council expressed its opposition to the change.

The French Government maintained an official silence beyond announcing what Diethelm told the council. However, both surprise and irritation were obvious in official quarters.

The affair seemed likely to develop into another French-American mix-up similar but more serious than the one resulting from the abortive invitation to Gen. De Gaulle to see the late President Roosevelt at Algiers following the Crimean conference.

The French failed to understand the reason for the request regarding Stuttgart. Government circles said they have not been informed who signed the order nor has its motive been explained.

French First army troops occupied Stuttgart a little over a week ago and pushed on across the upper Danube—down Napoleon's historic invasion route—on the flank of the U. S. Seventh army.

The council of ministers expressed itself as favoring the keeping of French military control of the city pending the establishment of a specific accord among the Allied governments on what is to be France's zone of occupation in Germany.

Asks U. S. Control Of Stuttgart

Paris, April 27 (A. P.).—Andre Diethelm, Minister of War, told the French Council of Ministers today that Allied Headquarters had asked the French Government to relinquish control of Stuttgart to the American Army. The Council expressed opposition to the change.

SHAEF had no comment.

Soldier Gets Death In Gas Case In France

Paris, April 27 (AP)—Staff Sergt. John P. Carter, 21, (Serial Number 17032194) was sentenced to death before a firing squad today after court martial conviction on charges of desertion, conspiracy against the United States and illegally disposing of Army gasoline into black market channels.

Six other soldiers previously had received death sentences and one was sentenced to life imprisonment in the same case which involved more than 5,000 gallons of gasline. While awaiting trial Carter broke a leg in an attempted escape from prison.

Plan to Feed Dutch By Plane Delayed

Paris, April 27 (A. P.).—Supreme Allied Headquarters said today that it still intended to supply food to civilians pocketed in Nazi-held areas of Holland, though the original plans to drop supplies by parachute had not materialized. NO planes have been sent yet on these food missions, which Gen. Eisenhower said were to start immediately when he announced the plans three days ago.

SHAEF declined to comment, however, on a Netherlands Aneta agency report in London that the arrangement had been dropped or suspended. It is assumed that the delay is because the Germans refused to accept Gen. Eisenhower's demand that they not fire on the mercy planes, which he said would fly in low and unarmed.

PETAIN IN PARIS TO STAND TRIAL

ICENERY

Marshal Assigned To Room In Fort De Montrouge

Paris, April 27 (AP)—The great gray doors of Fort de Montrouge slammed shut behind Marshal Philippe Pétain today as the 89-year-old former Vichy chief of state entered that place of detention on the outskirts of Paris to await trial on charges of high treason.

As he passed slowly through one village en route from Switzerland to Paris, crowds shouted, "Death to Pétain," and "Down with Pétain," the French news agency said. The agency added that if the one-time leader of France had any illusions as to the affection of the French people "it must have vanished now."

NOT

Asks For De Gaulle's Picture

Pétain's first request upon entering the severely furnished little room in the fort was for a picture of General de Gaulle to hang on the wall. Policemen assigned to guard him gaped with surprise but immediately borrowed a photograph from a young lieutenant.

Before crossing over into France from Switzerland, Pétain heard the charges of high treason formally read to him by officials of the High Court of France.

May Conduct Own Defense

He now will be given time to prepare his defense which, it is generally expected, he will conduct himself. Officials in Paris said it would be several weeks and possibly months before the trial begins.

Pétain's place of incarceration is both a barracks for gendarmes and a school where recruits are trained. His wife has chosen to remain with him. The marshal has received no visitors.

Fifteen armed guards were stationed in the corridor outside his room and on the staircase leading up from the ground floor. The grounds of the fort were heavily patrolled and more than twenty gendarmes flanked the giant wooden gates that pierce the medieval outer wall.

Seemed Almost Jocular

When Pétain arrived he was wearing a black civilian suit without decorations or insignia of any kind. The emblem he invented—the double ax—was missing from his lapel. It represented his authoritarian "French State," as opposed to the Republic of France during his years at Vichy.

Appearing to be in excellent health, Pétain's manner seemed almost jocular. A convoy of fifteen automobiles accompanied him to Paris. The party included the marshal, his wife, two nurses and Maj. Gen. Jean Debeney and Admiral Leon Blehaut, former Vichy officials, as well as French officials.

Petain Reaches Paris Fort To Await Trial

MORIN

Paris, April 27 (AP)—A severely furnished room in the Fort of Montrogue received Marshal Pétain at dawn today when he was returned to Paris to stand trial on a charge of treason.

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His wife and two nurses accompanied the 89-year-old former Vichy Chief of State.

Pétain's first request when he entered the room, virtually a cell, was for a picture of General de Gaulle to hang on the wall. Police assigned to guard him gasped with surprise, but got him the photograph.

DAY

Wife To Stay With Him

The grim gray fort is a police establishment on the outskirts of Paris. It has both a barrack for gendarmes and a school where recruits are trained. The Marshal will be held there until after the trial.

His wife chose to remain with him. They were placed in a chamber about the size of an ordinary hotel room, furnished with two beds, two chairs and a desk.

Crowd Calls For Death

Petain entered France after crossing Switzerland from Germany.

[The French Ministry of Information announced in a broadcast, recorded in London, that crowds at the Pont Arlier railway station cried, "Death to Petain! and "Down with Petain!" as the marshal's train passed through on the way to Paris.]

Fort Heavily Guarded

Fifteen armed guards were stationed in the corridor outside Pétain's room and on the stairs leading up from the ground floor. The grounds of the fort were heavily guarded and patrolled. More than 20 gendarmes flanked the giant wooden gates at the medieval outer wall of the fort.

Pétain was wearing a black civilian suit without decorations of any kind when he arrived. The double-ax emblem he invented was missing from his lapel. It represented his authoritarian "French state."

He appeared to be in excellent health and his manner was almost jocular. He was brought to Paris in a convoy of fifteen automobiles. He was accompanied by French Surete officials and some of the French officers who followed him into Germany upon the approach of the Alliesd armies last summer. Among them were Maj. Gen. Jean Debeney and Admiral Leon Blehaut, both former Vichy officials.

The two nurses remained near the aged marshal, although he insisted that he did not need them. He is refusing to take any medicine. As the convoy entered Paris, Petain remarked about the city's appearance. Persons present said that he seemed completely at ease, although obviously aware of the grave charges confronting him.

The fort's doors slammed behind him at 6:30 A. M. He asked for breakfast for himself, his wife and the two nurses. It consisted of broth, toast and a coffee substitute which is what plain Frenchmen drink after meals nowadays.

The charges against him were formally read by officials of the high court of justice before he crossed the frontier into France. He will now be given an opportunity to name his defense counsel and prepare his defense. It is generally believed that he will conduct his own case. It will be several weeks or possibly months before the trial begins, authorities said.

Fifth Army Enters Genoa; Report Il Duce Arrested

Milan Radio Declares Trapped Nazis Seek to Surrender.

By NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, April 27—(AP) American Fifth Army troops smashed into the great port of Genoa today, a special Allied headquarters communique announced, as the "Free Milan" radio declared German commanders were trying to negotiate a general surrender of their hopelessly trapped forces in northern Italy.

Allied headquarters did not confirm the surrender report, but conceded that American and other Allied armored columns slashing across the final miles to the Alps were meeting only "generally weak and disorganized" resistance.

An unidentified spokesman of the Italian Socialist party in Milan and the Italian Patriot newspaper La Liberta said Benito Mussolini, "yellow with fury and fear," had been arrested as he attempted to cross the Swiss frontier. The newspaper said Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party, also was arrested.

Crushing pockets of resistance, the American Fifth and British Eighth Armies battled across the Adige line "at many points," the communique said, and on the British Eighth Army front the enemy was pressed so closely he had no opportunity to reorganize his scattered and demoralized forces.

A task force consisting of American 473rd and 442nd Infantry and elements of the 92nd Infantry division made the Genoa entry.

"Italian Partisans had previously captured a large part of the city and facilitated the entry of our troops into the city," the communique reported. "The condition of the port has not been determined yet."

The Allied command said nothing of new gains toward Milan, another great city, where the Partisan radio said the Germans and Fascists had been ousted.

Mop Up Resistance

Systematically the Fifth and Eighth armies mopped up resistance pockets left far behind the advance elements in their swift northerly thrusts.

Heavy clouds prevented Allied warplanes from continuing their large scale battering of the fleeing Nazi columns, but one Thunderbolt formation got through and destroyed or damaged every vehicle in a 30-car motor convoy near Lake Como.

Reports from northern Italy said all of the villages of Como province near the Swiss frontier were in Italian Patriot hands and that customs officials loyal to the Rome government had taken over the Italian customs offices.

The Milan radio said American Fifth army troops had captured the great port of Genoa on the west coast along with its Nazi garrison, and other patriot-held stations broadcast detailed accounts of Italian Partisans seizng control of all northwestern Italy, including the provinces of Lombardy, Piedmonte and Liguria.

An American armored column sprinting up highway 9 passed through Piacenza and pounded into the last 36-mile stretch to Milan from the southeast. Other Fifth army tanks driving west from captured Verona were reported by the Patriot radio to be at the "gates" of Brescia, 37 miles west of Verona and 50 miles east of Milan.

Seek to Cut Escape Route

The progress of the two wild-running Allied armies as they fanned out to cut the Brenner Pass line and other Nazi escape routes into Hitler's southern Germany redoubt was limited more by the difficulties of keeping tanks supplied with fuel than by sporadic enemy resistance.

Frontline dispatches told of the astonishment of entire German units as they pulled onto highways to begin their flight, only to discover that the roads already were crowded with Allied vehicles pouring northward in steady streams.

One flustered Nazi Messerschmitt pilot landed at the Verona airfield and was greeted by a cluster of well-armed Americans who told him to "step down, brother, this is old home week."

Verona itself was a shattered city, what with the heavy Allied bombings of recent months aimed at blowing out the southern terminus of the Brenner Pass line and the fearful concussion caused when the Germans demolished all the bridges across the Adige river through the city yesterday.

Railyards Wrecked

Verona's huge rail yards and modern station were total wrecks. It was disclosed that a column of American tanks and tank destroyers loaded with Doughboys dashed the final 35 miles across the Lombardy plains into Verona in 17 hours. Only one armored car was lost in the drive into the city at the foothills of the Alps.

An Allied spokesman cautioned that there might still be heavy fighting in northeastern Italy before Allied forces broke the enemy's long-prepared Adige line defenses, but there was no evidence tonight that the Nazis could hope to reorganize their routed forces sufficiently to check Gen. Mark W. Clark's rampaging troops.

American forces at Verona were astride the Brenner Pass rail line into Austria at its southern terminus and were within some 180 miles of Allied troops closing toward Munich on the other side of the Alps.

French forces from the Riviera joined in the squeeze on the harassed enemy, driving across the border into northwestern Italy and reaching the Tenda Pass, some 62 miles south of Turin. The French press agency declared that the Alps maritime department of France had been "completely liberated."

5th Army Enters Genoa; Yanks Near Milan

MORAN

Rome, April 27 (AP)—American 5th Army troops entered Genoa today.

The historic north Italian port was reached in a swift advance as the whole Italian front surged forward toward a seal-off of the Nazis' Alpine redoubt from the south.

Other Americans had pushed to within 35 miles or less of Milan, and on the British 8th Army front the enemy has been unable to break off contact with the pursuing Tommies sufficiently to permit him to reorganize his demoralized forces.

Genoa Partially Cleared

In some sectors the Americans were meeting strong resistance, but on the whole, the resistance has been slight, headquarters said.

Genoa already had been partially cleared by Partisans who rose up against the Nazi garrison.

Swiss dispatches cited mounting indications that the Nazis were abandoning Mussolini's Blackshirt troops to their fate and withdrawing rapidly toward the German border to join in the Bavarian deathstand.

100 Miles From Brenner Pass

At captured Verona, where the Americans broke through the German Adige River line, the Allies were about 100 miles from the Brenner Pass, northern Italy. The 5th was some 180 miles from the western Allied vanguards on the north side of the Alps.

[French forces south of the Alps were but 78 miles from the Brenner Pass.]

DAD

While the British 8th Army consolidated positions along the southern banks of the Adige, where the Nazis have been expected to make some semblance of a stand, a new thrust was launched from the west.

French Lunge Over Border

French forces from the Riviera lunged across the border into Italy as far east as Bordighera, on the Mediterranean 6 miles west of San Remo. This was 100 or more winding coastal miles from Genoa.

A task force of the 10th Mountain Division, under Col. William O. Darby of Ranger renown, had captured the airport of Villafranca intact after a forced march, and 5th Army troops lunged on toward Genoa.

Swiss advices said the Germans apparently made little if any effort to aid Fascist forces defending Genoa, Turin and Milan against the attacks of Italian Patriots. Between the Americans at Verona and the Brenner Pass columns of trucks were reported spotted moving north.

Still Mopping Up

A communiqué disclosed mopping-up activities still were in progress in Verona and said "our troops encountered road blocks and snipers in the vicinity of Vigasio"—nine miles southwest of Verona.

On the 5th's right flank, the 91st Infantry Division captured Legnago on the Adige River, 22 miles southeast of Verona, and Cerea, 4½ miles west of Legnago, against some opposition.

The communiqué limited its report on 8th Army activities to the disclosure that these troops had crossed the Canale Esianco at several points, capturing many bridges intact, and had reached the Adige against moderate resistance, including tanks.

FISHER

DAD

New Yorker Led Verona Spear.

Verona, Italy, April 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Verona celebrated wildly today after the Fifth Army, in a seventeen-hour, thirty-five-mile march from the Po sliced off the upper Lombardi Plains to take this southern terminal of the Brenner Pass railway. The lid blew off when a false armistice rumor spread through the town and Yanks and townsmen alike began shooting wildly in the air and the church bells rang out.

Before retreating, the Germans blew up the town's seven bridges, the concussions damaging the knocking out its stained glass windows. Earlier Allied bombings had wrecked the adjoining Palazzo dei Canonici, the ancient Roman arena, City Hall and the

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modern station with its huge yards where train traffic was marshaled toward Austria.

A company commanded by Lieut. John Ebel of Long Island, who took over when the company commander was wounded, spearheaded the smash to Verona along with tank destroyers which carried infantry on their backs. On the way in they ran into a German tank which knocked out one of our armored cars before it was blown wide apart. This miniature task force caught up with a German convoy trying to pull out just inside Verona, and spattered it like eggs all over the road.

At one spot on the Mantua-Verona Highway Capt. Mark Reardon, combat engineer officer of East 57th street, New York, caught up with a roadblock waiting for Jerry vehicles coming south. He said that three enemy command cars were caught by bursts of machine-gun fire "and all the occupants, German soldiers, were dead."

Italy Hunts Ancona's Gems

ROME—(AP) Italian workmen under Allied Military Government control are digging in the ruins of much-bombed Ancona in Italy's greatest modern treasur hunt—a search for several million dollars worth of precious gems.

Under the ruins of Ancona's Museo Nationale and the Campanile of San Francesco, devastated in 132 air raids, workmen are seeking gold objects, church vestments, medieval and renaissance sculptures and other valuable pieces.

The museum received several direct hits from Allied bombs when Ancona was still in enemy hands. Seventy per 'cent of the museum library's books have been saved.

Objects from the Old and New stone ages and the Iron and Bronze ages, as well as Roman, medieval and renaissance sculptures, have already been recovered.

Partisan ... Power In Italy

Rome, April 27 (AP)—The Milan radio said today that the Committee for National Liberation for North Italy had announced it "has assumed all powers of government in the name of the people" and was negotiating with the German command for a "general surrender" of Nazi forces.

The committee notified the Rome Government, the broadcast said, that "problems in the democratic rebirth of the nation must be entrusted to the men who fought Fascism from its first moments."

Clark Cautions Partisans

The radio also transmitted an order by General Clark, 15th Army Group commander, directing the Partisans to maintain order and "avoid indiscriminate acts of violence." Clark was quoted as saying that "several days probably will elapse before Allied troops reach liberated zones."

While other broadcasts reported a mounting Partisan revolt throughout northern Italy, the "free Genoa radio" said Partisans were wiping out the last centers of resistance in the big port.

"The enemy fleet in the harbor surrendered unconditionally to CNL forces," the broadcast said. "Fifteen hundred German prisoners were marched through the streets of the city."

Umberto Is Cheered, Report

A dispatch to the United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said Crown Prince Umberto was cheered in Bologna.

"No one yelled out against him," Sergt. Tom McRae, the army reporter, said.

In Rome today, Col. Charles Poletti, preparing to assume the post of Allied commissioner for the Lombardy region, had a half-hour private audience with Pope Pius XII.

WOMEN SNIPERS BATTLE SOVIETS IN BERLIN FIGHT

By EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, April 27—(AP) With Berlin in its death throes special Nazi brigades of women snipers late today took up rifles against Red army invasion columns smashing into the center of the city.

In the burning wasteland that is Berlin there are other scenes of direct contrast. Long lines of civilians stand gazing hopefully into empty shopwindows amid famine conditions. Food is running low. Sometimes the hungry civilians break into stores but find nothing.

The front correspondent of Red Fleet said three Soviet soldiers were killed at one point by the specially recruited snipers. Breaking into a house whence the shots were fired other troops were met by three women who offered them flowers and candy. Searching the house the Red army men found rifles and three machineguns. The women admitted they were snipers, the correspondent said.

NIGHT

Elderly men also were found hiding machineguns which they had been using against Soviet rear guards flowing into Berlin; these oldsters also were serving as artillery spotters for the German army but none wore uniforms.

Dense clouds of rolling black smoke envelop Berlin and hardly a house stands intact. For 14 days no newspapers have appeared.

Red flags of the Soviet Union fly from many buildings. Many are torn from bullets fired by maddened Nazis. From other buildings hang white flags. Some have been strung up by German civilians anxious to surrender. Bursts of machinegun fire beat against the armored sides of Red army tanks.

Soviet correspondents reporting from the city say the capital is unrecognizable while two great streams of people are seen on the streets. One stream goes into the capital, the other comes out. "The ones from Berlin are liberated people; on the other side of the road are Germans—pale, grim, frightened and silent—returning to the city."

"The struggle is mounting high above ground—in corridors and on staircases and even in attics," Red Star correspondent Capt. Edward Gekhman said. "Now fighting has broken out afresh underground—in the concrete cellars, tunnels and stations of the Berlin subway."

An Izvestia correspondent asked a commander on one street: "Why do we go forward without cleaning all blocks?"

"It is a difficult situation," the commander replied. "It is not difficult to blow up those upper floors. I have the ammunition and the explosives, but I also have information that the Germans are holding hostages there. We can't destroy our own people—there are Ukrainians and White Russians there."

Mass of Ruins

Pravda correspondents Vishevsky and Zoliin said that Berlin "is a mass of ruins from Anglo-American bombings." They said that Nazi storm troopers "more and more are changing into civilian clothes and we have a problem because we don't know whom to take prisoner." The Nazis then hang out white flags and fire from behind them.

"If many Berliners are quiet," one correspondent said, "it is not because they have not learned to fire on tanks and thow grenades from corners and shoot our officers and men in the back but because they have concluded that further resistance is useless."

As the Russians move forward, firing their artillery point-blank into German buildings, Pravda said that "one hears the cry 'where is the Reichstag?' from hundreds of Russian tank drivers in the front lines."

One German civilian protested about the firing into his house. Pravda said he was shown a copy of a Wehrmacht order dated Aug. 27, 1941, in which pictures were printed of "bombs on Moscow" with the caption "the destructive force of German aviation."

Berlin 'Gigantic Junk Heap'

Moscow, April 27 (AP)—Russian storm units, breaking into the center of Berlin under clouds of rolling smoke, found it looking more like a gigantic junk heap today than the heart of the capital of the Third Reich.

Izvestia Correspondent Vsevolod Ivanov quoted a Red Army officer from Stalingrad as saying: "You can't recognize Berlin. Not that I was here before, but if this is the center there should be some buildings."

Fighting also broke out afresh in the subways under the city, said Capt. Edward Gekhman, a correspondent for the army newspaper *Red Star*. He said struggles also raged high above the ground "in the corridors, on the staircases and even in the attics and on the roofs of the bigger buildings" and added:

"The situation on the Berlin front appears in official dispatches like this—'The infantry has gained Square No. 281. The enemy continues to resist in the upper floors of the square. Between Square 306 and 274 in a subway tunnel we have gained about half a kilometer (one third of a mile).'"

"Going In, Coming Out"

"Two great streams of people are seen in the streets of Berlin," he said. "One is going into Berlin and the other is coming out. The ones from Berlin are liberated people. On the other side of the road are Germans—pale, grim, frightened and silent—returning to the city."

The *Izvestia* correspondent asked a commander why Soviet forces penetrated forward without cleaning all the blocks.

"It is a difficult situation," the commander replied. "It is not difficult to blow up those upper floors. I have got the ammunition and explosives, but I have information that the Germans are holding hostages there, Ukrainians and White Russians. We can't destroy our own people. Another thing, there are all sorts of German arms bearers in these houses. There are policemen, firemen and schoolteachers. They don't know how to fight and often when the front line has passed them by they put up a white flag."

Pravda Correspondent Vishevsky and Zollin gave this description of what has happened to Berlin life:

"For fourteen days no newspapers have been issued. Recently there have been long lines of German civilians before shops looking for bread. White flags hang from many Berlin windows, but shots come from them, too. The city is a mass of ruins from the British-American bombings. We see signs—'Berlin Won't Be Surrendered.'

"Artillery, tanks and self-propelled guns are firing point-blank at attics where there are snipers. Going along streets our men are hurling bottles of inflammable liquid grenades into cellars from whence they (the Germans) are shooting."

Swedes Name New Envoy to U. S.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 27 (AP)—Herman Eriksson, former Cabinet member, will become Sweden's Minister to Washington on Oct. 1 when the present Minister, Wollmar F. Bostreom, retires on pension, it was announced today.

Swedish Parliament Backs 'Waiting' Policy

Stockholm, April 27 (AP)—The Swedish Parliament, meeting in secret session today to discuss the question of intervention in Norway, decided to accept the Government's policy of "watchful waiting" rather than commit Sweden to armed action at present, responsible sources said tonight.

There have been hints in newspapers and from Government officials during the last two weeks that Sweden is hopeful German troops in Norway and Denmark will surrender peacefully and that the Swedes might even be working actively toward that end.

U.S. Honors ... Prince

Brussels, April 27 (AP)—The Legion of Merit, the highest decoration the United States can bestow on a non-American, was awarded today to the regent, Prince Charles, by Ambassador Charles Sawyer, in recognition of his achievements in Belgian resistance to the Germans.

Mussolini Said To Be In Monastery

Bern, April 27 (AP)—Rapid withdrawal of Nazis into Germany to reinforce Hitler's Bavarian redoubt, leaving Benito Mussolini and his Black Shirts to their fate in north Italy, was indicated today.

Mussolini, abandoned by the Nazis, was said to have fled to a monastery in the border town of Como, where bitter fighting later was reported between Partisan and Fascist forces.

The Swiss Telegraph Agency carried a report that Mussolini already had been arrested, but there was no confirmation of this.

[The Rome radio, in a broadcast heard in London, said today there apparently was no foundation for reports of Mussolini's arrest. The broadcast asserted, however, that the entire Swiss-Italian border from Como to Domodossola—75 miles westward on the Simplon Pass route—was in Patriot hands.]

Would Name Jewish Project for Roosevelt

Jerusalem, April 27 (A. P.)—Plans for a new agricultural settlement for Jews in Palestine to be named after the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt were announced today by Jewish authorities. Arrangements will be made, they said, to collect funds from Jews throughout the world to finance the project.

MINDANAO ISLAND DRIVE CONTINUING

Americans Within Sight of Davao Bay—Airforce Aids Advance.

MANILA, Saturday, April 28.—(AP) Yank forces have advanced to within sight of Davao gulf, on Mindanao island, and in northern Luzon island have seized commanding positions overlooking important Balete Pass, a strong point in the Japanese defenses, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

U. S. air forces, working closely with ground troops, hit the enemy in the Cagayan valley, beyond Balete Pass, with an unusually large cargo of bombs, 730 tons, and with strafing tactics.

They also attacked Basco airfield in the Batan islands north of Luzon, one of the guardians of the north Luzon shore.

Although the communique did not mention it, American assault units landed on southern Negros island Thursday in a move to wipe out a long-existing Japanese pocket. This was the second invasion thrust at Negros, in the central Philippines.

Medium and attack bombers again struck Formosa, aiming their missiles at the Taito, Koshun and Heito industrial areas and the western coastal plain. Patrol planes harassed Taihoku airdrome on Formosa and sank five enemy freighters off the Nansei (Ryuku) islands, between Formosa and Okinawa.

The advance on Mindanao by the 24th Division carried through the rugged Apo mountains to a point overlooking Digos, on Davao gulf. Davao city, largest and most important on the big island, lies about 25 miles north of Digos.

A surprise night attack by the 24th Division achieved the important height overlooking Balete Pass, which the Japanese have held grimly as a bottleneck between the central Luzon plains and the Cagayan valley. Since their defeat in central and southern Luzon they have been backing up through Balete into the valley, possibly in preparation for a final stand.

Fighting for positions in the Balete area has been going on for weeks.

Air activity reached to Saigon, French Indo-China, where heavy United States bombers attacked the water front, destroying a freighter, setting fire to a 3,000-ton transport and achieving near misses on a submarine.

Bombers In Wide Range

Other bombing units ranged widely over enemy positions, including Shanghai, the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, the Celebes and the New Guinea-Solomons area. Their bag included four freighters, five coastal vessels, six barges and several smaller craft.

The second landing on Negpos within less than a month was aimed at a Nipponese pocket which has held out for months.

Landings on excellent beaches ere made without opposition, Associated Press War Correspondent ichard Bergholz reported. He flew er the city of Dumaguete a few urs after the Yanks established beachhead and pushed columns and to cut off the enemy's reat line.

New Landing on Negros Island

Japs Start Destruction of Philippine City of Dumaguete Near Yank Troops.

Manila, April 27 (A. P.).—American amphibious forces have invaded Negros in the second assault on that Philippine island since last March 29.

Shortly after the first troops hit the beach at Dumaguete, on the southern tip of the island, the Japanese—apparently prepared for such an evantuality—systematically began destroying the city.

Explosions rocked Dumaguete as assault forces began the invasion yesterday, and a smoke pall rose from the beautiful seaport city. Dumaguete had been damaged early in the war but had been rebuilt extensively by the Filipinos.

Associated Press correspondent Richard Bergholz, who flew over the city four hours after the invasion began, reported it still looked "fairly intact," and that a Catholic church in the heart of the city "loomed clearly through the smoke of nearby fires."

Imperil Manila Water.

Negros was invaded first on the northwest coast March 29, and three days later swiftly-advancing troops of the Fortieth Division captured Bacolod, a provincial capital. American forces struck so rapidly then the Japanese had no time to carry out their scorched earth policy.

A Japanese menace to Manila's dwindling water supply commanded renewed attention today even though American forces appeared to be driving the enemy from two major objectives elsewhere in the Philippines.

Two Yank regiments continued to battle intrenched Nipponese in the mountains east of Manila, trying to liberate the water source before a shortage materializes.

Davao Advance Gains.

Elements of the Sixth Division, whose objective was Wawa Dam on the Marikina River, fought a heavy Nipponese force in a score of pillboxes on the crest of vital Mount Pacawagan, fourteen miles from the capital. The peak is 1,680 feet high and the Yanks hold all but the crest.

Another force was driving toward Ipo Dam on the Angat River, twenty miles from Manila. Pipelines from these two dams feed the Novaliches reservoir, from which the capital gets water.

On Mindanao Island, the Twenty-fourth Division advanced another twelve miles to come within eighteen miles of Davao Gulf and within forty-five road miles of Davao, important hemp center. The Thirteenth Air Force gave vigorous support to the ground force, which reported meeting moderate resistance.

The Thirty-third Division fought on the outskirts of Baguio, Philippine summer capital on northern Luzon, while another contingent smashed into its environs from the west and northwest. The two American forces were 2,200 yards apart.

JAPS ON OKINAWA ARE PUSHED BACK

Nipponese Defenders Retreat to Secondary Lines on Island.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Saturday, April 28—(AP) Japanese forces made a hurried withdrawal from their first line of fortified defense in southern Okinawa, frontline dispatches indicated today, and are now fighting from secondary defense lines.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, reported that U. S. patrols were working around the north end of Yonabaru airfield on the east coast and had killed only three Japanese.

In the center of the line, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th division, captured two key hills—196 and 143—in an advance against unexpectedly light ground resistance. The Japanese left stores in caves and even abandoned horses and pack saddles in their hasty retreat.

Mortar and machinegun fire, however, continued heavy against Yanks advancing, Thursday after almost four weeks of continuous naval and field artillery bombardment, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported.

The attack was resumed Friday morning.

Haugland indicated that Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army corps troops may have reached the north ends of both Machinato and Yonabaru airfields.

Maj. Gen. George W. Griner's 27th division cleared heavily defended Gusukuma village in their drive toward Machinato airfield, about 2 1-2 miles north of Naha city.

Veteran Seventh division troops, commanded by Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, pushed beyond the villages of Ishi and Ouki to near important Yonabaru airstrip. The capture of strongly fortified Hill 178 cleared the way for this advance.

Japanese have not made any sizeable air strikes for several days, their mainland staging bases in southern Kyushu having been under steady bombardment by Marianas-based Superforts.

Yanks Cut Front-Line Defenses On Okinawa

Guam, April 27 (AP)—Closely supported by relentless warship shelling, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division infantrymen were through the first line of Japanese defenses on southern Okinawa today and hammering a wedge deeper into tough secondary positions.

New high ground in the center of the line, captured by the 96th yesterday, gave the doughboys command of all dominating terrain on the outer rim of the thick belt of fortifications defending Naha, Okinawa's capital.

Resistance Light

The 400-foot height was stormed after the Japanese made a general withdrawal under heavy artillery shelling. Resistance was surprisingly light.

On the east coast, meantime, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division sent patrols to the northern approaches of the Yonabaru airstrip. On the west coast Maj. Gen. George W. Griner's 27th Division, moving toward the Machinato airstrip, was reducing a pocket around Gukuma village.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, termed yesterday's progress "a good day's work all along the line."

The elevation captured by the 96th Division furnished the Yanks an excellent observation site. Capture of the hill will aid direction of artillery fire, which heretofore has relied on airplane spotting.

Hill Gives Good View

Capt. Lauren Soth, of Ames, Iowa, 10th Army public relations officer, climbed the captured elevation and reported:

"There's a lot of rough country ahead but it was good to get up there and look back at the tough terrain we have taken. I could see how the Japanese from this hill had perfect observation of everything we did since we landed."

The sizable town of Shuri is about one mile south of this point of deepest penetration.

Enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire still was heavy.

Admiral Nimitz made no mention of the new buzz bombs of the Japanese in today's communiqué. The pilot-guided bomb with a heavy explosive warhead was first used against American positions and ships April 12.

Marines of the 3d Amphibious Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, of Guadalcanal fame, continued their patrols of northern Okinawa Thursday and Friday.

Desperation Grows

That the enemy may have thrown several suicide bombers at the United States force was indicated by the score of three planes knocked down by one minesweeper—a comparatively lightly armed vessel.

The new pilot-guided bombs promptly called for a new name—and the navy boys called them "baka bombs." Baka is Japanese for fool.

Revealed information on the "baka bomb" gave emphasis to Admiral Nimitz's recent remark that the enemy would make increasingly desperate efforts to check the Americans as they draw closer to Nippon.

The bomb was a less expensive variation of the Japanese suicide pilot attack with a conventional plane, diving at American ships or land installations with intent to explode the plane's bomb in the crash and spread fire with flaming gasoline.

Suicide Rocket Bomb Used By Japs in Okinawa Fight

GUAM, Saturday, April 28—(AP) A rocket bomb guided by a pilot with a one-way ticket is Japan's new weapon hurled into the battle of Okinawa in a desparate effort to halt the American march on Nippon.

The appearance of the 19-foot winged bombs, launched from the underside of bomber aircraft, was reported by fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz yesterday.

But the Nipponese sacrifice of men and material in their new weapon, which the Yanks promptly called "Baka bombs" from the Japanese word meaning "fool," has not affected the batle to conquer Okinawa.

Japan's rocket bomb carries an explosive warhead in the nose, like Germany's V-1 rocket which blasted southern England for several months. It has a 16-foot forward wing, an eight-foot tailplane and a canopied space for the pilot.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, said the Baka bomb first appeared April 12 when the Japanese staged an aerial attack on American war and supply vessels off Okinawa.

The Nipponese lost heavily in planes that day, but succeeded in sinking an American destroyer and

Haugland said the Baka bombs damaging several small craft. appeared to be difficult to maneuver against ships circling or zigzagging in evasive action. He added:

"They attain high speeds but the boys who fly them don't get a chance to practice and so there are lots of misses."

Revealed information on the Baka bomb gave emphasis to Admiral Nimitz' recent remark that the enemy would make increasingly desperate efforts to check the Americans as they draw closer to Nippon.

The bomb was a less expensive variation of the Japanese suicide pilot attack with a conventional plane, diving at American ships or land installations with intent to explode the plane's bomb in the crash and spread fire with flaming gasoline.

But these enemy tactics, Nimitz said, "cannot prevent our continuing success in the war in the Pacific."

SUICIDAL JAPS GUIDE NEW BOMB

Guam, April 27 (A. P.).—Airplane-launched rocket bombs piloted by suicidal Japanese are being used in the battle for Okinawa, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today. Already the erratic, explosive-loaded craft have been labeled "baka bombs," a Japanese word meaning "fool."

The little ships, launched from the undersides of bombing plane fuselages, have a wingspan of about 16 feet, are more than 19 feet long, and have an 8-foot tailplane. They resemble tiny, single-seated airplanes. Pilots sit under a teardrop canopy. A warhead of explosives is carried in the nose of each plane as it swoops inaccurately toward a target.

While the baka bombs attain high speeds they are difficult to maneuver, and ships dodge them by evasive action.

Nimitz said a full study of their effectiveness has not been possible since the Japanese thus far have used them in limited numbers.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from Okinawa the Japanese first used baka bombs April 12 in an all-out attack against American shipping which cost them hundreds of airplanes.

James Strebig, Associated Press aviation editor, discussing the varied uncomplimentary meanings of "baka" and its combinations, noted that "bakawarai means a horse laugh. That is just what officials are giving the Japanese bomb."

RAID OF SUPERFORTS HAS 'GOOD RESULTS'

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP) A third attack by Superfortresses in three days against air installations in the Japanese homeland today (April 28 Japanese time) met with good results, 20th Air force headquarters announced.

The B-29s—perhaps as many as 150—carried out their bombing by visual means. One American plane was lost to enemy action.

Headquarters said anti-aircraft fire generally was moderate over the six airfield targets and fighter opposition was weak.

6 Airfields Hit At Kyushu

Guam, April 27 (AP)—At medium altitude in good bombing weather, 100 to 150 superfortresses bombed six southern Kyushu airfields by daylight today.

The fields are staging bases for Japanese aircraft raiding American forces at Okinawa.

Lieut. Frederick A. Dimit, of Bartlesville, Okla., hand-bombed the Japanese mainland during yesterday's raids.

When a 500-pound bomb stuck in its rack during a B-29 raid, Dimit, who weighs 200 pounds, crawled back from his bombardier's post. He found a bomb shackle stuck and no way to free it.

So Dimit just lifted the 500-pounder and dropped it through the open bay to the Japanese mainland, 14,000 feet below.

Radio Tokyo said the main strength of the "150 Superfortresses" had flown in over Satsuma and Osumi peninsulas while others winged their way through the Bungo channel which separates Kyushu from the island of Shikoku.

REFUGEE FROM REICH A HERO ON OKINAWA

AT THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT, April 27 (AP)—A slim, wiry boy who fled Nazi intolerance is rapidly becoming a legend in the fighting for Okinawa.

He feels that because he found sanctuary in the United States he has a debt to pay, but his mates in the One Hundred and Sixth Infantry, Twenty-seventh Division, say it's all paid and that anything else—if he lives—will be pure in-

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U. S. Guerrillas Upset Jap Burma Campaign

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Recently [illegible] wounded American dropped almost in front of a Japanese machine-gun pillbox. While a trooper covered the entrance to the enemy position with a flamethrower Rosskam dashed in and carried the wounded Yank to the rear.

On another occasion Rosskam braved continuous fire to aid a soldier whose arm was nearly blown off by a mortar fragment. Working sooly in the midst of battle, Rosskam finished removal of the man's arm with a pair of scissors then summoned a litter-bearer.

India - Burma Headquarters, April 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—They are American officers who "went native" in the north Burma hills. Back home they were college professors, taxi drivers, reporters, engineers, but out here, for two years, they lived as Burma tribesmen, eating native food and speaking the simple dialect of the north Kachin Hills. They lived far behind the Japanese lines—and raised cain with the enemy war effort.

Headquarters disclosed their guerrilla activities today. Their mission has been a most closely guarded war secret in this theater. The merest whisper would have jeopardized the whole operation, which paved the way for reoccupation of the area.

The detachment, created by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, led bands of North Kachin tribesmen who bombed bridges, destroyed railway communications, radioed espionage reports, and harassed the enemy with sharp attacks.

Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps volunteered for the assignments.

Some infiltrated through the Japanese lines, others parachuted. Quickly word spread among the tribesmen that an American-led resistance movement was organizing. The natives flocked to join. Midget airfields were scratched out of the hills and the volunteers were flown to India for guerrilla training, then flown back. All became experts with light automatic weapons. The force became one of the strongest factors in the Burma campaign.

The identity of the American officer-leaders is still secret. They have been called the "forgotten men" of the service.

DRIVE FOR RANGOON RUSHED BY BRITISH

Hundreds of Allied Planes Aid Ground Troops—Burmese Join Pursuit of Japanese

CALCUTTA, India, April 27 (AP)—British Fourteenth Army tank columns, dashing southward from Toungoo along the 150-mile road to Rangoon, made "considerable progress" today as American and British planes, ranging ahead, raked southern Burma and set scores of fires amid Japanese installations.

Hundreds of Allied planes struck throughout southern Burma, ordered to "fire on anything moving." Two trains in the Rangoon area exploded under fire as the fighters wrecked enemy communications.

The British thrust into lower Burma was so swift that it caught the Japanese completely unprepared. In the vicinity of Toungoo the British and Indian troops occupied Japanese fortifications that were the strongest yet seen.

Troops of the Burma National Army, trained by the Japanese, joined British and Indian troops along the railroad and highway toward Rangoon, mopping up Japanese troops that had been left behind. Hundreds of Burmese guerrillas also aided the British.

Heavily loaded Japanese coastal ships have been observed making quick trips from Rangoon to the coast of Malaya in the last few weeks.

Planes of the Eastern Air Command have been shooting up trains loaded with troops moving from Rangoon toward Thailand.

HEADING FOR RANGOON

Calcutta, April 27 (A. P.).—British Fourteenth Army tanks, advancing at a pace that may put them in Rangoon by May 15, have made considerable progress south of the newly captured Burmese railway town of Toungoo, Allied headquarters announced today.

Pyu, forty-eight miles south of Toungoo, was the next major objective as the armor rolled along the axis of the Mandalay-Rangoon railway through disorganized Japanese resistance. A communique reported only artillery activity on the Fifteenth Indian Corps front east of Taungup in the west coast area.

BASE THREATENED

CHUNGKING, April 27.—(AP) Forward elements of Japanese pushing toward the American air base at Chihkiang were reported by an Army spokesman today to be within 65 miles of their objective.

Chihkiang is 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

EDITORS FIND NEED FOR FREE PRESS

Honolulu, April 27 (A. P.).—High hopes that the nations of the world will have post-war freedom of the press and communications was voiced today by two of the three-member American Society of Newspaper Editors globe-girdling committee.

The committeemen, Ralph Emerson McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Wilbur S. Forest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, said that they found everywhere, and especially among smaller nations, the admission that there is urgent need for a free press.

McGill and Forrest arrived here on the semi-final stage of their world tour in the interest of the free flow of news in and out of all countries. The third member of the committee, Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University School of Journalism, remained in Chungking temporarily but is expected here shortly.

"It was astounding to visit countries such as Italy and Belgium, where people are literally starved for news," said McGill. "A professor in Italy said that they hadn't had free books for years. Belgium has been under a news blackout for five years. When some of our troops entered, people asked, 'what's going on in the world?' Even before they asked for bread."

In Russia, they said, they found a strong wish for peaceful relations with the United States, and were encouraged by a conference with S. A. Losovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

McGill and Forrest said that they would recommend that after the war a world press conference be held in Australia, which was the first country to propose such a meeting.

PLOT CHARGED IN ARGENTINA

Retired Army Officers Held, Government Announces

Buenos Aires, April 27 (AP)—Several retired army officers, including Gen. Adolfo S. Espindola, have been arrested on charges of plotting a revolt against the Argentine Government, it was announced today.

A special communiqué said there was ample evidence that the leaders planned to assassinate officials of President Edelmiro Farrell's Administration and to eliminate all army officers who refused to participate in the coup.

The fall of Berlin was to be the signal for the revolt, the communiqué stated, adding that the plot was conceived by politicians identified with the clandestine organizations "Patria Libre" and "Asociacion de Mayo," who hoped to regain the power they lost when the present military regime took control after the 1943 revolution.

Remembered By Photo

Espindola, whom the communiqué named as the man designated to become president of the proposed provisional government, is best remembered as the officer who was photographed with his hand upraised in a "V for victory" sign when welcoming the late Gen. Augustin P. Justo back from Brazil three years ago after Justo had offered to join the Brazilian army in the war against the Axis. Justo, President of Argentina from 1932 to 1938, was an outstanding Argentine friend of the United Nations at the time of his death early in 1943.

The communiqué listed a number of retired army officers who had been taken into custody, but said the names of others would be released later.

Although his name was not included on today's list, Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the 1943 revolt and served two days as President before himself being ousted, was known to have been arrested.

Sabotage-Supervision Confession Reported

Rio de Janeiro, April 27 (AP)—Federal police said today that a 53-year-old German engineer, George Friedrich Blass, who has been under arrest since April 9, had admitted being the "supervisory chief" of a German sabotage ring whose activities extended into practically every capital in South America.

Blass acknowledged his connection with the ring in a deposition, police declared, but denied that he actually had committed any acts of sabotage himself.

Three alleged accomplices also were arrested.

PROTESTS NEW CUT IN TARIFFS

Mine Association Fears Low Foreign Costs.

Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—Colorado mining interests, claiming serious injury from operation of the reciprocal trade program, asked Congress today to deny the administration additional authority to cut tariffs.

Robert S. Palmer of Denver, manager of the Colorado Mining Association, appealed before the House Ways and Means Committee as the first witness opposing the administration's request for new duty-trimming powers.

"We can't compete with foreign low cost labor," he said. "It doesn't seem fair to place social security costs, workmen's compensation, occupational disease, and all the other costs on American producers and expect them to compete with foreign producers who pay low wage scales and are not subject to any of the other costs so recently imposed on American producers."

Palmer said that injury to mining in Colorado, that State's largest industry, resulted from reduction of tariffs on certain mine products in trade agreements with Canada and Mexico.

Five Recommendations.

Palmer made five specific recommendations to the committee:

1. Extend the provisions of the present reciprocal law for one year.

2. Grant no additional authority to reduce tariff rates.

3. Make provision in the extension of authority to the executive department that no competitive raw materials be permitted entry unless costs of production and duties are the equivalent of American costs of production when American goods of equal utility are commercially available.

4. Make provision for equalization of foreign exchange in computing protection required for American goods in competition with foreign goods.

5. Make provision for automatic enforcement of escape clause provisions where harmful effects are clearly shown by American producers or where, as provided in the present law, serious injury is threatened to domestic producers.

Cites Zinc as Example.

Palmer followed six administration witnesses who pleaded for the additional tariff-trimming authority as a means of expanding American trade, increasing employment and contributing to world peace.

"Many of our mines will be closed down," Palmer said, "unless we have some protection from foreign competition."

He said that after the trade agreements were made with Mexico and Canada, cutting the tariff on zinc 20 to 50 per cent, the price of this American metal dropped $2.50 a ton. He added that "our please (to the Government) fell on deaf ears."

Representative Mills (D.-Ark.) introduced figures intended to show that the production of zinc has increased many fold in recent years.

CAPITAL BUZZING WITH REPORTS OF CABINET CHANGES

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP) The Capital buzzed again tonight with reports of a possible cabinet shakeup after President Truman played host to two former Senate associates.

The Chief Executive talked with Ex-Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana at the White House and had former Senator Lewis B. Schwellenback of Washington to breakfast and lunch at the Blair House.

Jackson, permanent chairman of the 1944 Democratic convention, has been mentioned as a possibility for various posts, including that of attorney general.

Schwellenbach was reported in congressional circles to have been asked to come to Washington. His name has figured in speculation on possible choices for both attorney general and secretary of labor. He is now a Federal district judge in his home state.

Meanwhile, Henry A. Wallace, now commerce secretary and generally regarded as likely to stay in that post as long as he wants to, told reporters after talking to Mr. Truman:

"We seem to understand each other perfectly."

Wallace did not comment on the endorsement of President Truman for a second term by a delegation of Pennsylvania Democratic leaders who called at the White House yesterday.

Jackson, who said he asked to see the President to "pay my respects," told reporters he was returning to Indiana tonight after handling some private matters here.

He said "I wouldn't have any idea" when reporters asked whether he was under consideration to replace Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Schwellenbach said he had not discussed any position with Mr. Truman, and that he would "be around for a few days."

Secret Service men were told to permit Schwellenbach to come and go at the White House as he pleased.

PAULEY IS NAMED TO WAR DEBT BOARD

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP) Edwin W. Pauley resigned as treasurer of the Democratic National committee today and accepted appointment by President Truman as American member of the Allied Reparations commission.

The 42-year-old California oil man also will be Mr. Truman's personal representative in reparations dealings with other "interested nations." His assignment now is to the commission dealing with restitution from Germany, but Pauley said it will carry over to whatever group deals with reparations from Japan. He will have the rank of ambassador.

Pauley will take the place of Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who was appointed American member of the commission March 12 by Secretary of State Stettinius. Lubin was chosen by Mr. Truman today as Pauley's associate with the personal rank of minister.

The President called a special news conference to announce the appointments. He made no explanation why Pauley is supplanting Lubin, who long had been doing economic studies for the late President Roosevelt.

Lubin had been engaged on reparations preliminary studies since he returned to the United States March 4 from a study of labor and general economic problems in France, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

President Truman said Pauley and Lubin will cooperate with W. Averell Harriman, ambassador to Moscow. The Allied Reparations commission, Pauley said, will meet in the Soviet capital some time after May 10. Britain and Russia also will be represented on the commission.

In a formal statement, Pauley emphasized he was "not a 'soft peace' man."

But he added that whether there is a hard or soft peace is a question for all the United Nations to decide. He said he would do everything in his power to prevent it from being a "brittle" peace—one that may be hard in the making "but will not hold together under the strain of postwar economics."

SEC DECLARES IT HAS LIFTED FINANCE ETHICS

Tells the Congress a New Concept of Fair Dealing Prevails in Nation.

Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—The Securities and Exchange Commission reported to Congress today that "a higher standard of ethics in the handling of other people's money" exists as a result of the administration of six statutes intrusted to it since its creation in 1934.

The commission submitted to Congress a 252-page survey of activities in its first decade, ended June 30, 1944. The statutes are the securities act of 1933, the securities exchange act of 1934, public utility holding company act of 1935, the trust indenture act of 1939, the investment company act of 1940 and the investment advisers act of 1940.

"There now prevails new concepts of fair dealing, of adequate disclosures and of the duties of management and insiders," the report continues. "The general acceptance of these ethical standards by the business community is reflected not alone in the policies and outlook of those subject to the commission's jurisdiction but . . . in many respects in the practices of businesses not within the jurisdiction of the commission."

The SEC issued more than 2,000 orders in its first decade, the report discloses, against which 100 petitions for review were filed. Objections raised in eighty-four of these were denied by courts, thirteen cases are pending and the commission's decision was set aside in the remaining three.

The only original appointee of the five-man commission still serving is Robert E. Healy, 62-year-old former chief counsel to the Federal Trade Commission.

Utility Holding Company Record.

Of the administration of the public utility holding company act, under which fifty-three holding company systems with consolidated assets of nearly $16,000,000,000 are registered, the commission reports:

"Complex capital structures are being replaced by simple capital structures. Holding company debts are being paid off, risky holding company preferred stocks with their huge accumulations of dividend arrearages are being converted to common stock so as to permit once again a flow of income to the security holders.

"Holding companies are going through a shrinking process. . . . They must slough off their scattered holdings, and their security holders are receiving, either in exchange or as liquidating dividends, common stocks of sound operating companies. Under these conditions in the years to come, the operating utility industry will have a greater ability to raise equity capital on a sound basis to finance its ever-growing needs; and the investors who furnish that capital will receive their dividends direct, without being subjected to the expense and risk of supporting an outmoded holding company organization."

Some SEC Statistics.

The survey includes the following statistics for the 10-year period:

Registration statements under the Securities act totaled 4,337 and covered $25,345,393,000 of securities with 221 statements aggregating $1,759,700,000 filed with the year ended June 30, 1944.

A total of $118,588,393,000 in stocks and $21,478,630,000 in bonds was traded on nineteen registered stock exchanges.

About 4,364 brokers were registered under the Securities Exchange act and 213 registrations were revoked, suspended or denied for violations.

The commission enjoined 1,057 firms and individuals for violations and indicted 2,316 defendants. Of these, 1,100 were convicted. The SEC violations filed include the names of 44,399 persons.

Japan Admits Fuel Shortage Hampering Plane Operations

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27—(AP) A shortage of fuel and light metals is imposing difficulties on operations of Japanese military aviation, Tokyo radio conceded today in an admission that the Allies have severed Nippon's China Sea supply line.

"Japan is cut off from resources of the southern regions," said the broadcast monitored by the FCC.

The broadcast, however, hastened to assure the homeland that aircraft would be manufactured from wood and light metals in storage, and plane fuel would be produced from potatoes and pine root oil.

A spokesman for the Japanese board of information was quoted in another broadcast as stating that Nippon will make a formal protest to the United States, through the Swiss government, over the sinking of the relief ship Awa Maru. The Nipponese claim the vessel was torpedoed by an American submarine.

Japanese newspapers continued their potshots at the San Francisco United Nations conference. The Yomiuri-Hochi predicted a "pitched diplomatic battle" between the United States and Russia. The paper's editorial was read over Tokyo's radio.

Making a special appeal to the Brazilian delegation, "because of her many admirers in Japan," Tokyo said:

"We hoped the Latin-American delegates will be aided by other conference delegations in their attempts to frustrate the big powers' schemes for usurping Latin-American rights.

"The U.S.A. wants to rule the world.

"We are the real Pan-Americans. The Yankee variety is designed to filch air and naval bases only."

TRUMAN HEARS OF FOOD NEEDS

British Production Minister Calls on President.

Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, told President Truman today that some progress had been made in supplying the critical needs of liberated countries; but he told reporters he had informed Mr. Truman that the situation remains serious regarding some items, particularly food and transport. Mr. Lyttelton heads a British mission which has been discussing the relief situation here with Canadian and American members of the Combined Production Board.

Col. John Llewellyn, British Food Minister, has been discussing the food phases with representatives of the Combined Food Board. The rapid rate with which countries have been liberated, Mr. Lyttelton told reporters, has caused critical shortages in coal, transport, food, and cotton textiles.

He said that he had had fruitful discussions with his colleagues on the combined board and that they were taking all the means they could to accelerate production in the world pool. As for food, he said that the three countries had made up a world balance sheet.

This shows wheat to be in good supply, with progress being made in its movement. Items still short, but which plans have been made for increased production, are oils and fats, sugar, meat, and some dairy products.

Mr. Lyttelton said that trucks were needed to get things moving to the liberated areas after the supplies reach contineutal Europe. He emphasized that the economic life of these countries must be re-established as quickly as possible to prevent them from becoming a "drain on the rest of the world."

Mr. Lyttelton described President Truman as having a complete grasp of the situation. He said that he was leaving soon for London to lay before Prime Minister Churchill the plans to speed up relief, and he voiced a hope that before long it would be possible for the three countries to issue a statement dealing with the major part of the program.

OPA Challenges Right To Talk, Thomas Says

Washington, April 27 (AP)—Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) declared today that OPA was challenging the right of citizens to testify before a congressional committee. He said he was "surprised" that a Federal agency would take such an attitude.

The chairman of the Senate Agriculture subcommittee investigating food shortages read into the record a news release from the Boston OPA regional office quoting Director Eldon C. Shoup as saying that testimony before the committee represented "the most vicious pressure-group tactics yet undertaken."

Shoup referred to witnesses who complained about the Administration of Price Control.

Statement Called "Propaganda"

Thomas said the statement was "propaganda," that it "simply attacks the constitutional right of a citizen to testify before a congressional committee."

The administration's new ten-point program designed to step up meat output and protect the packer against loss came in for fresh criticism at today's hearing. Thomas read a number of telegrams from packers who said the plan offered them no relief. A Utica (N.Y.) firm said it was "surrounded by an enormous black market" that the program wouldn't halt.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., general counsel of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, testified that the "so-called relief" in the plan "is utterly inadequate." In some cases, he said, it would reduce losses but other packers would be "worse off."

Classification Called Unfair

Classifying the long-established intrastate packers, numbering about 362, with the "new, mushroom slaughterers—26,100" is unfair, he said. Many of the latter group, La Roe asserted, are in the black market.

War Food Administration issued permits "so recklessly" to these new slaughterers, he declared "that literally hundreds of plants have been closed by state authorities to protect the health of the citizens."

Other Moves On Food Front

Elsewhere on the food front:

1. The OPA reduced blue-point ration values on canned snap beans, tomato catsup, chili sauce and 24-ounce cans of tomato and vegetable juice and hiked the point value of grape juice.

2. Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) and his House Food Investigating Committee returned from an eastern inspection tour and began work immediately on a report that may be critical of OPA's handling of the meat situation.

Said Anderson: "The meat black market is a very well established institution—and nothing much is being done about it."

"I would say that the meat supply in New York is certainly more than 50 per cent black market, probably is 75 per cent and may be as high as the 90 per cent some have estimated."

TRUMAN ASKS VIGIL ON HIS OWN REGIME

Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—President Truman today invited the Senate War Investigating Committee to keep the same watch on his administration as he kept on the Roosevelt administration when chairman of that committee.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), a member of the committee which long bore Mr. Truman's name, reported the President's invitation after a White House call.

"I asked him if he thought we should keep the same watchful eye on this administration as he did on home-front war activities of the last one," Mr. Brewster told reporters. He added that the President indicated that he would welcome such a watch.

Senator Brewster recalled that the President's mother has always said her boy "plowed the straightest furrow" of any farmer in Missouri and said he told the President that if the latter followed all the advice he laid down when chairman of the committee there would be no doubt of the success of his administration.

Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), another White House caller, told reporters he simply came to pay his personal respects and wish the President well.

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TWO EX-SENATORS CALL ON TRUMAN

Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—President Truman conferred with two former Senate colleagues today amid increasing reports that he is planning early changes in his Cabinet.

His visitors were:

Former Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, who served as permanent chairman of the 1944 Democratic convention. He has been mentioned for Attorney-General.

Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach of the State of Washington, who has figured in current reports both as a possible choice for Attorney-General and Secretary of Labor.

Neither professed to have any idea what plans the President might have in mind for them.

Mr. Jackson, who said he had called to pay his respects, replied "that's just talk" when asked if there was any prospect of his replacing Francis Biddle as Attorney-General.

AFL Asks Labor Voice In World Money Plan

Washington, April 27 (AP)—AFL President William Green today urged Congress to approve the Bretton Woods monetary agreements after adding provisions that he said would protect labor.

Terming approval of plans for a world bank and currency stabilization fund of "vital importance" in implementing the proposed peace-keeping organization, Green suggested to the House Banking Committee that these two policy declarations be inserted:

1. That consultation with the International Labor Organization be made a basic administrative procedure before deciding upon use of funds.

2. That in considering bank loans, the recipient be required to guarantee observance of prevailing wages and hours, safety and health standards and, in general, the labor standards recommended by the ILO.

Senator Also Asks Changes

Green's appearance before the House group came after Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) told reporters he would propose amendments to the Bretton Woods agreement calling for inclusion of silver and use of a theoretical gold coin as a world monetary unit.

"The American Federation of Labor," Green said in a statement prepared for the Banking Committee, "believes that it is both a matter of human decency and also a matter of enlightened self-interest on the part of the United States to share . . . in restoring the pre-war economic status of our allies.

"Substantial Contribution"

"It will be necessary to take action in other important fields, such as food, cartels, surplus commodities, aviation and others, and it is not to be expected that the Bretton Woods agreements alone will afford a complete solution to postwar chaos in international trade.

"We do believe, however, that these agreements can make a substantial contribution toward solving immediate and long-term problems of exchange and international investment."

The Agencies Proposed

Worked out at the Bretton Woods (N.H.) international monetary conference last July, the agreements provide for:

1. A stabilization fund from which member countries could borrow money of other countries in order to meet short-term shortages of those currencies.

2. An international bank that would guarantee loans for development and rehabilitation projects throughout the world.

What Thomas Wants

Thomas said he would propose that dealings under the agreements be in the gold ounce as the theoretical monetary unit. An ounce of gold is worth $35.

Then, if a country borrowed Italian lire, for instance, and the lira's value was lowered in terms of gold, he said, the debtor nation would be required to pay back lire to the amount of the gold value.

The Silver Proposal

As for silver, Thomas said he would have silver-holding nations put the metal into the bank at the price at which silver was then selling on the world market in terms of gold. That price at present is about 50 cents an ounce.

If this were done, Thomas predicted, silver would increase in price until it reached a value comparative to its production ratio with gold. Silver production is now about six to eight times that of gold by weight, he said.

Parley Turned That Down

Thomas expressed the belief that there is a good chance the Senate will approve his amendments. There are eleven major silver producing States, and so "there should be 22 votes right there," he said.

The Bretton Woods conference itself rejected a similar silver proposal.

Both the Treasury and the State Department have indicated fear that the whole plan will collapse if any major changes are made by Congress. They take the view that a major alteration would necessitate a new international conference and would be regarded by other nations as an invitation to make changes of their own.

SEWELL RENAMED WARD PRESIDENT AT ANNUAL MEET

CHICAGO, April 27—(AP) Montgomery Ward and Company stockholders today indorsed the administration of Sewell L. Avery whose defiance of the WLB prompted Army seizure of company properties in seven cities.

Chairman Avery and his slate of 14 directors were re-elected at the annual meeting which rejected a minority stockholders group candidate for a directorship and quashed two resolutions criticizing management policies.

The minority group attempted to elect James G. Patton, Denver, Colo., president of the National Farmers union. He polled 1,848,000 votes compared with 3,703,875 for Avery whose vote total topped the company slate.

Heavy totals were piled up against the resolutions attacking company policies, especially with regard to labor relations.

One, submitted by Frank W. McCulloch of suburban Evanston, demanded that the management "cease their defiance of and noncompliance with orders of the National War Labor board." It drew 159,886 votes to 3,468,533 against.

The second resolution, by Miss Zara DuPont of Cambridge, Mass., asked the stockholders to condemn the management's policy in WLB disputes. She contended the Avery regime had wasted stockholders money through "prolonged and unreasonable litigation, extravagant newspaper advertising and destruction of public good will."

The vote was 156,390 for and 3,472,029 against.

When a stockholder endeavored to table both resolutions, Avery declared "I am not uncomfortable amid criticism" and called for a vote. He said most of those represented by the critics "have no interest in the company whatsoever."

The meeting was moved from the company's main building, where the Army is making other use of the stockholders' room, to the Drake hotel to accommodate the attendance.

The Army has retained supervision of most of the seized properties since Dec. 28 although Judge Philip L. Sullivan of the Federal District Court, Chicago, ruled on Jan. 27 that President Roosevelt had no statutory or constitutional authority to order seizure because of defiance of WLB directives.

Sales, Profits Up

The Treasurer Harold L. Pearson reported 1945 first quarter net sales of $153,000,000 were 18 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1944 period and the largest volume in any comparable period.

Net profit before taxes, he said, was $12,600,000 or 60 per cent higher than last year, and net profit after taxes was $5,000,000, compared with $3,400,000 last year.

EXTENDING DRAFT LAW IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP) After approving unanimously a restriction against use of 18-year-old inductees in combat, the House sent to President Truman today legislation extending the draft law.

Without the extension, the act under which the United States has conscripted the biggest Army and Navy in its history would have expired on May 15.

The continuance is until May 15, 1946, or until the end of the global war, whichever comes first.

The House action was by voice vote on the question of concurring in a Senate amendment to an earlier House bill extending the draft law without change.

The Senate's amendment prohibited the use in combat of inducted men under 19 until they have had at least six months of training. It grew out of complaints of members of Congress that youths had been killed in action less than six months from the time of their induction.

While the Army had opposed the curb when the House first acted on the bill last month, it was understood to have withdrawn its objection in the light of recent developments on the war fronts.

AFL Asks Bretton Fund Pact Be Voted After Adding Provision to Protect Labor

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged Congress today to approve the Bretton Woods monetary agreements after adding provisions which, he said, would protect labor.

Terming approval of plans for a world bank and currency stabilization fund of "vital importance" in implementing the proposed peace-keeping organization, Mr. Green suggested to the House Banking Committee that these two policy declarations be inserted:

1. That consultation with the international labor organizations be made a basic administrative procedure before deciding on the use of funds.

2. That in considering bank loans the recipient should be required to guarantee the observance of prevailing wages and hours, safety and health standards and, in general, the labor standards recommended by the ILO.

Mr. Green's appearance before the committee came after Senator Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma, told reporte[illegible]ld propose amend[illegible]Bretton Woods agre[illegible]for the inclusion of [illegible]use of a theoretic[illegible] world monetary u[illegible]

"The Ar[illegible]on of Labor," Mr[illegible]state-ment, "bel[illegible]oth a matter of h[illegible]nd also a matter [illegible]elf-in-terest on [illegible]United States to [illegible]ng the pre-war ec[illegible]of our Allies.

"It will be ne[illegible]to take action in other i[illegible]nt fields, such as food, carte[illegible]plus com-modities, aviation a[illegible]thers, and it is not to be expe[illegible]d that the Bretton Woods agreements alone will afford a complete solution to post-war chaos in international trade.

"We do believe, however, that these agreements can make a substantial contribution toward solving immediate and long-term problems of exchange and international investment."

tion less than six months from the time of their induction.

While the Army had opposed the curb when the House first acted on the bill last month, it was understood to have withdrawn its objection in the light of recent developments on the war fronts.

SUBSIDIES ON MILK ADVANCED BY WFA

Year's Payments to Be $541,000,000 as Compared With 1944 Total of $384,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced today an upward revision in dairy production subsidy rates committing the Government to pay farmers about $541,000,000 over a twelve-month period ending April 1, 1946. This amount compares with total payments of $384,000,000 during 1944.

The WFA said the increased rates were designed to encourage "the highest practicable level of milk production" for wartime needs without increasing consumer prices of dairy products.

An important feature of the new subsidy rate schedule are changes which increase payments on butterfat in relation to payments made on whole milk. This increase was directed by Congress in recent legislation extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the WFA's banking agency.

Sponsors of the Congressional action contended that the previous rate schedule tended to discourage butter production. Hereafter, butterfat rates must be equivalent to one-fourth of the national average rates on whole milk. Previously they were about one-sixth.

Under the new schedule the rates for butterfat were set at 17 cents a pound for April, 1945; 10 cents in May and June, 13 cents in July, August and September, and 17 cents from October through March, 1946. They previously were 10 cents a pound on a year-around basis.

The rates on whole milk range from 25 to 55 cents per 100 pounds in May and June; 45 to 75 cents in July, August and September, and 60 to 90 cents from October through March, 1946. Rates are generally highest in higher cost production areas, which include areas which must import feed. They are lowest in areas where feed supplies are ample and cheaper.

HOUSE VOTES ON DRAFT LAW

Approves Combat Restriction For 18-Year-Olds

Washington, April 27 (AP)—After approving unanimously a restriction against use of 18-year-old inductees in combat, the House sent to President Truman today legislation extending the draft law.

Without the extension, the act, under which the United States has conscripted the biggest army and navy in its history, would have expired on May 15.

The continuance is until May 15, 1946, or until the end of the global war, whichever comes first.

Amended By Senate

The House action was by voice vote on the question of concurring in a Senate amendment to an earlier House bill extending the draft law without change.

The Senate's amendment prohibited the use in combat of inducted men under 19 until they have had at least six months of training. It grew out of complaints of members of Congress that youths had been killed in action less than six months from the time of their induction.

While the Army had opposed the curb when the House first acted on the bill last month, it was understood to have withdrawn its objection in the light of recent developments on the war fronts.

The restriction does not prevent the Navy or the Coast Guard from assigning 18-year-old inductees to training on combat ships. Presumably—although the bill does not say so—such trainees would be kept out of actual combat if possible.

Volunteers Not Affected

Neither does it require the recall from combat of men now in fighting units without six months of training.

Representative Sparkman (D., Ala.), who handled the bill for the House Military Committee, obtained approval for an expression of congressional intention that the legislation should not interfere with the Army or Marine Corps program of training new inductees outside this country. Such men, however, would not be called upon to face the enemy until they had

been trained at least six months.

Sparkman explained also that the legislation would not preclude the use in combat of volunteers under 19 without six months of training.

Schwellenbach May Join Cabinet

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The Capital buzzed again tonight with reports of a possible Cabinet shake-up after President Truman played host to two former Senate associates.

The Chief Executive talked with former Senator Samuel D. Jackson, of Indiana, at the White House and had Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, former Senator of Washington, to breakfast and lunch at the Blair House.

Jackson, permanent chairman of the 1944 Democratic convention, has been mentioned as a possibility for various posts, including that of Attorney General.

Now A Federal Judge

Schwellenbach was reported in congressional circles to have been asked to come to Washington. His name has figured in speculation on possible choices for both Attorney General and Secretary of Labor. He is now a Federal district judge in his home State.

Meanwhile, Henry A. Wallace, now Secretary of Commerce and generally regarded as likely to stay in that post as long as he wants to, said, after talking to Mr. Truman:

"We seem to understand each other perfectly."

Order To Secret Service Men

Jackson, who said he asked to see the President to "pay my respects," told reporters he was returning to Indiana tonight after handling some private matters here.

When reporters asked whether he was under consideration to replace Attorney General Francis Biddle he said, "I wouldn't have any idea."

Schwellenbach said he had not discussed any position with Mr. Truman, and that he would "be around for a few days." Secret Service men were told to permit Schwellenbach to come and go at the White House as he pleased.

CIVILIAN GOODS GET GO SIGN

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WPB Makes Spot Reconversion Plan Nation-Wide

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The War Production Board today restored to nation-wide effect its "spot" reconversion plan for civilian goods production.

The action, a major step in WPB's program to get partial reconversion under way as rapidly as munitions cutbacks occur, puts the plan back in operation in 184 cities and major industrial areas where it had been suspended.

Under the spot plan, any manufacturer who can prove he has labor and machinery not needed for war work may apply to his WPB field office for permission to commence the manufacture of civilian and consumer products.

Plan Had Been Suspended

When Allied armies stalled at the German West Wall late in 1944, and armament demands soared in consequence, the plan was suspended in tight labor areas in order to prevent the diversion of labor from war production.

The progress of the European war and the announcement of recent and impending cutbacks in war production prompted WPB to restore the plan as a means of absorbing plants and pools of labor left idle by war-contract cancellations.

The action, however, did not make available allotments of copper, steel and aluminum for use by spot manufacturers. In the initial stages of the plan, allotments were granted if the metal producers had already filled priority-rated war orders. Such allotments have been withheld in recent weeks and are not yet being granted.

Originated By Nelson

"However, attention is called to the fact that idle and excess stocks [of metals] may be used for the production of civilian type goods under the procedure, and these items may be used immediately for authorized production," WPB's announcement said.

It was pointed out also that WPB's machinery for allocating the three basic metals would be relaxed when military cutbacks permit.

The spot plan, originated by former WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson on August 15, despite army and navy opposition, already has resulted in several thousand plants receiving permission to make more than $700,000,000 worth of various civilian articles. These authorizations extend through all of 1945.

To Be "Very Gradual"

Because of the recent stringency of metal supply, only about 30 per cent of the authorized production has gone ahead.

The manpower limitations placed on the plan on December 1 suspended its operation in Group 1 and Group 2 labor areas—those with critical or serious labor shortages—unless members of the local production urgency committee unanimously agreed to permit the civilian production; this was tantamount to a complete prohibition in the tight labor areas.

In announcing that all areas now would be on the same footing, Chairman J. A. Krug emphasized that the relaxation of WPB controls would be "very gradual" because of the need for maintaining full war production necessary to complete the victory in Europe, and keep abreast of quickening operations in the Pacific.

Clearing The Decks

Controls over textiles, leather, lumber, rubber, many chemicals and some other strategic materials will continue for some time, possibly throughout the Japanese war, he said.

Major effect of the new action, it was believed, would be to clear the decks for civilian goods when labor and materials are released by war-contract cancellations, thus permitting unemployment and plant shutdowns in areas hit by contract cancellations.

Simultaneously WPB announced the restoration of almost the entire tonnage of steel slashed on April 10 from the farm machinery production program. Lowering of military demands for steel made the action possible, it was stated. It means that the steel allocation of 195,000 tons for the April-May-June quarter will be increased by 53,600 tons of carbon steel and 2,140 tons of alloy steel.

Farm Machinery Affected

For the July-August-September quarter farm machinery producers will get an additional allotment of 52,600 tons of carbon steel and 747 tons of alloy, along with the 193,000 tons previously allotted.

The tonnage is less than necessary to complete 100 per cent of the authorized farm machinery production, WPB said, but will render it unnecessary for farm machinery companies to cancel orders on steel mills.

69th, A New Unit, Meets Russians

Washington, April 27 (AP)—One of the Army's new divisions, the 69th, made the historic junction with the Russian forces at Torgau.

The outfit, led by Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, of Detroit, made its first announced appearance on the Western front March 8 as part of the 5th Corps of the 1st Army.

With the 11th Armored Division, it advanced on Leipzig, took Leuna on April 15, captured Leipzig four days later and reached the Mulde River east of Leipzig April 22. Three days later, division patrols made the first contact with the Soviets.

Started At Camp Shelby

The division, made up of soldiers drawn into the Army through selective service, was organized at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, May 15, 1943, and received its training there.

There was no 69th Division in the first World War, but there was a New York regiment known as "The Fighting 69th."

Reinhardt, 56-year-old native of Bay City, Mich., is a regular army man and a graduate of West Point. During the first World War, he served at various posts in this country and in 1919 was sent to Mayen, Germany, staying there until March, 1922, when he was transferred to Coblenz, Germany.

At Fort Leavenworth

Upon his return to the United States in the autumn of 1922, he entered the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was graduated the following year. He subsequently served as a military instructor at the University of Dayton in Dayton, Ohio, served at Fort Snelling, Minn., at the Army War College in Washington, and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In 1933 he was adjutant of the Texas district of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Sam Houston.

Instructor In Pa.

In 1934, he was assigned as an instructor of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Washington, Pa., serving there until he returned to Washington, D.C., in August, 1938, as executive officer of the Washington provisional brigade. In the next three years he was stationed at Fort Francis E. Warren in Wyoming and at Fort Ord, Cal.

He took command of Camp Wolters, Texas, late in 1941 and then became commanding general of the 76th Infantry Division at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, in May, 1942. The following November he assumed command of the 13th Corps at Providence, R.I., and a year later was named commander of the 8th Corps at Brownwood, Texas. A short time later he went overseas on an unannounced assignment.

Reinhardt's wife lives in Decatur, Georgia.

PEWS ASK PROOF OF FASCIST CLAIM

Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—Joseph N. Pew Jr. and his brother, J. Howard Pew, today termed "a detestable lie" a statement placed in the April 19 Congressional Record by Representative Sabath (D.-Ill.) which listed "the Pews" as among "outstanding American Fascists."

The Philadelphia brothers—top officials of the Sun Oil Company—wrote Sabath demanding that he substantiate the charge or expunge their names from the record.

The Pew brothers demanded that Sabath place any evidence before the House Committee on un-American Activities "in a public hearing where we can confront you, or, lacking such evidence, that you move to have the names 'The Pews' expunged from the statement you inserted in the Congressional Record."

The Pew letter, as distributed in the House press gallery, told Sabath that "had you made such a scandalous and libelous statement outside of the halls of Congress, where you are protected by immunity we would bring action against you immediately in a court of justice." The letter asserted that the Pew family has "consistently opposed national socialism, Communism and all forms of Statism."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS PRESENTED POEM

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP) Senator Brewster (R-Me.) brought a prayer to the White House today for President Truman.

It is a poetic plea by the poet, Henry Van Dyke. The President had expressed a desire for it only three days before former President Roosevelt's death sent him into the White House.

"It seems to express what I have in my heart'" Mr. Truman, vice president at the time, was quoted as having told Brewster. "'I want that little poem'."

From Van Dykes's, "The Tercentenary of Henry Hudson's Last Voyage," Brewster had used it last year in a speech to Missouri Masons where he made an address at the invitation of Truman, who presided as Grand Master.

The poem follows:

"The world is round and God is everywhere and while our shallop floats, we can steer. "So pointer up, John King, nor'west by nor' we'll keep the honor of a certain aim admidst the pearl of uncertain ways and sail ahead and leave the rest to God."

Brewster said that he thought that the poem was symbolic of America and that it was one of his favorites.

Brewster, a member of the Senate War Investigating committee formally headed by Mr. Truman, is one of the President's closest personal friends on the Republican side of the Senate.

Interior Department Bill Okayed By House

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The House passed by unanimous voice vote and sent to the Senate today a $101,242,628 appropriation bill for the Interior Department for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

Only $1,360,000 was chopped by the House during several days of debate from the total funds recommended by its Appropriation Committee. The reduction was in the allotment for engineering and investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects.

The total in the bill was approximately $40,000,000 below budget estimates and $3,100,000 more than the department received for the current fiscal year.

TELLS NEWSWOMEN NO

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Washington, April 27 (A. P.).—Mrs. Harry S. Truman will not continue Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's custom of meeting weekly with newswomen.

Announcing yesterday that she plans no news conferences, Mrs. Truman said that the women of the press could obtain facts about the family today from her personal secretary, Miss Reathel Odum.

It was specified that no more than twelve of the sixty members of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association could attend the meeting with Miss Odum.

A secretary said that this meeting would be in the nature of a tea and not a news conference.

Lauds AP on Flag Photo Sale

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Representative Cole of New York told Congress today that The Associated Press is giving to the Navy Relief Society all proceeds from sale of the photograph showing the raising of the American flag on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, by United States Marines. He said: "Such action by The Associated Press is most hightly commendable and entirely in keeping with the fine traditions of that organization."

War Picture Outlined For President Truman

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The entire war situation was outlined with maps today in a two-and-one half hour session at the White House between President Truman and his top military advisers.

Admiral Ernest J. King, fleet commander in chief, told reporters the group gave the President a "picture of the war situation in all parts of the world."

Assistant Announced For Secretary Of War

Washington, April 27 (AP)—Assignment of Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Royall to succeed Julius H. Amberg, who resigned as special assistant to the Secretary of War, was announced by the War Department.

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General Royall, a former attorney at Raleigh and Goldsboro, N.C., entered the Army in 1942 and since May 15, 1943, has been deputy fiscal director for the army service forces. He is a veteran of World War I and served in France with the 317th Field Artillery. He was president of the North Carolina Bar Association in 1929-30.

Ship To Be Named For Ernie Pyle

Washington, April 27 (AP)—The Maritime Commission will name a ship for Ernie Pyle.

The name of the war correspondent killed in the Pacific recently will be assigned to a C-4 military-type cargo vessel, the commission announced today. This is one of the commission's largest ships.

30.24-25213

Pentagon Visit Cleared Up

Washington, April 27 (AP)—Announcement of the juncture of American and Russian forces apparently cleared up today the matter of President Truman's hurried visit to the Pentagon on Wednesday.

It was on that day, the White House statement disclosed, that American and Russian patrols made their first contact at 2.40 P.M. (E.W.T.). Mr. Truman, obviously told that a junction was imminent, arrived at the army headquarters an hour earlier and remained well past the time of the actual linkup at Torgau.

Presumably, the Chief Executive went to the communications center to talk with General Eisenhower and possibly other Army leaders in the field and to study detailed maps of the area where the patrols met.

that the library served as the sole source of English and American books for Parisiens during the occupation. He said Germans bought all book stores containing English language books.

Lord recently completed a three months trip to Paris as reorganization director of the American library. He is on leave from his Boston post.

He said the Germans' behavior toward official libraries and institutions was "officially correct," but that private libraries, especially those of Jews, were expropriated. The Jewish and Polish libraries were looted and dismantled, Lord said.

There is a "living need" for American books and periodicals in France to bring the French people up to date on world happenings since 1940, according to Lord. He cited the example of one French woman who had never heard of the battle of Tarawa.

New York, April 27 (AP)—Mutiny in th[illegible]erman Navy, desertion in the *Luftwaffe* and revolt in the *Wehrmacht* have been reported to Hitler by a group of Nazi generals, admirals and party leaders, the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen* said tonight in a dispatch reported by the Office of War Information.

Meeting at the Führer's headquarters, the leaders reported German airmen were going over to the Allies with their planes and troops were revolting in the south and northeast, the dispatch said, adding:

"The meeting agreed to advise Hitler immediately to cease completely the hopeless struggles."

The newspaper commented that "no Government authority exists any longer nor any united army leadership. The collapse is total, as never before in the history of war."

FRENCH LIBRARIES ARE REORGANIZED

NEW YORK, April 27—(AP) Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, said today the Germans banned about 50 books, among them works by John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway and William L. Shirer, from the shelves of the American Library in Paris, but otherwise did not interfere with its operation.

He said at a press conference

Text of Dewey's Report on State Affairs

ALBANY, April 27 (AP)—Following is the text of Governor Dewey's "report to the people" by radio tonight:

The tremendous news of the final juncture of the Allied and Russian armies in Nazi Germany makes this a day which will gladden our hearts. It is also a day to reaffirm our solemn determination to bring about complete and crushing defeat for our remaining enemies in Germany and Japan and to impose rigorous punishment on their war criminals.

At the same time, the United Nations work earnestly at San Francisco to make the peace to come secure and lasting. Every one of us has his job to do in bringing the war to final victory, in working for future peace and also in making our own home community a happier place to live in after the war.

The New York Legislature adjourned last month and I have now completed dealing with the 1,272 bills passed at this session. So I continue tonight my annual custom of reporting to the people on what has happened in our State government. For this will be a major factor in determining the future of our thirteen million people.

The most careful planning for our returning veterans and the husbanding of our resources was, of course, uppermost in our minds. A million and a half of the sons and daughters of New York are in this war all over the world. Many of them who come home to us will have new physical handicaps and all will be entitled to the best possible opportunities in civilian life.

Reports on Veterans' Affairs

So New York led all forty-eight States in the nation this year in providing for its war veterans. Upon my recommendation, there was created a separate division of the State government devoted exclusively to veterans' affairs. With a $2,800,000 appropriation this division will have an office in every county to bring the service of the Government to the veteran right where he lives. There will be trained counselors to advise the returning veteran and his family on their problems and to put them in touch with expert services in every field, from factory jobs to agricultural opportunities, from psychiatric services to Government business loans.

I have insisted that the cold, mechanistic treatment of veterans and their families as objects of charity by a distant bureaucracy shall not and must not be permitted in our State. To direct this service, I have appointed Mr. Edward Neary, long a distinguished public servant in our State, former State Commander of the American Legion, a veteran of the last war, who knows from personal experience the differing types of problems our veterans will face.

In addition to the personalized counseling service, there will be rest camps and 2,400 scholarships for veterans.

Says Roads Were Neglected

There is another aspect of the future of those who have fought for liberty in this war. That involves their opportunities for jobs, to build businesses, to be free of excessive taxation and regimentation. Because of the shortage of manpower and of materials, a great many essential services have had to be suspended in the last few years.

For example, no modern community can live and grow without rapid communication furnished by fine roads. The products of labor, industry and agriculture are largely transported on our public highways. Yet our 13,000 miles of highways have been gradually crumbling under neglect for some fifteen years and in the last four years the war has greatly speeded their deterioration and made construction impossible. The same is true of many of our institutions, as well as our barge canal system and agricultural services and public works.

Who is going to pay for the mighty program which must be undertaken immediately after the war, when manpower and materials are again available? Did we send a million and a half New Yorkers away just to bring them home to pay for the repair and reconstruction of our State? Did we, during the period of large income, squander it and add further to the deadly causes of inflation? Your State administration has answered these questions with an emphatic no.

There are those who wanted all taxes radically reduced. There were others who, in order to catch votes here and there, wanted to give away $10,000,000 here or $75,000,000 there to be spent now, leaving the returning veteran to pay the cost of these maneuvers for political profit. I am happy to report that all of these efforts have been steadfastly rejected by the majority of the Legislature and by your State administration.

Report on Post-War Fund

As a result, we have accumulated a post-war reconstruction fund which now amounts to more than $323,000,000. It is here to restore the physical plant by which the State renders its services, to pay for our great veteran program, to bring business and agriculture in our State to the highest possible level—all, I believe, without the necessity for imposing new taxes to pay for these accumulated needs. I hope the fund will be over $400,000,000 by the end of this year and New York State can proudly say to its returned veterans: "We are not asking you to come home and pay for the things we could not do and the services we could not maintain while you were away at war. We carried the burdens while you were away. You are coming home to a State in good shape. We have kept the faith."

In addition, we have launched our State on a pay-as-you-go plan for the first time. By that I mean we earnestly hope to avoid the folly of the Nineteen Twenties, when we piled up hundreds of millions of dollars of State debt. Today we are still paying interest and principal on the cost of ancient, crumbling roads and worn-out firetraps long after their usefulness has come to an end.

Two years ago the net debt of this State was $496,000,000. We have already reduced the debt of the State by $75,000,000. During just this last fiscal year our people paid $48,000,000 in interest and principal on old debts. It is my hope that so far as the State's business is concerned we can look forward to a debt-free future in which we pay as we go and do not put our burdens on future generations.

Explains Housing Program

In the field of housing and slum clearance we are making steady progress. By 1944 the Legislature had authorized a total of $185,000,000 for new housing, of which $135,000,000 was made available for use in New York City. In addition, legislation has been passed enabling private capital to build great centers which will provide fine housing for thousands of people in previously blighted areas.

This year three more important steps were taken. One authorized an additional $35,000,000 for housing in the city of New York. The second, which you will be asked to approve at the polls next November, authorized additional periodic subsidies for metropolitan housing. The third bill authorizes to condemn large areas of land, clear them, rearrange streets, and build modern housing or other facilities suitable to the neighborhood.

As every citizen of New York knows, our State has long been a pioneer in maintaining high labor standards and enlightened relationships between labor and management. We took another great step in that field this year by placing on a permanent basis New York State's own school of industrial and labor relations at Cornell University.

The interests of labor and of business are, of course, the same—an ever higher living standard for all our people. Through this school, we will develop educated, trained leadership which will bring to the day-to-day relationships between working people and their employers a progressively higher level of understanding and capacity to work together for the common good.

Reports on Workers' Claims

In the same way, we have this year extended for the first time the benefits of workmen's compensation to all workers in restaurants and have enacted sweeping reforms in the administration of workmen's compensation to provide fair and prompt payment of claims to injured workmen.

Another old and knotty problem in the field of unemployment insurance was finally solved this year. For ten years our State under successive administrations collected unemployment insurance without giving any recognition to employers who made an earnest effort to maintain steady payrolls. Large, stable employers wanted to pay a very low rate for unemployment insurance because they caused very little unemployment. On the other hand, the seasonal industries thought they should pay no higher rate because they were in a seasonal business. Thus the building industry, the clothing industry and others of similar nature, together with their employes, were arrayed against any experience rating whatsoever. Yet a solution had to be found, in order to permit fair competition with business in other States and to prepare for the great job and business problems and opportunities after the war.

The problem was made more difficult because a few—a very few—of those hired lobbyists who swarm down on Albany were busy misrepresenting both the nature of the problem and the various bills before the Legislature.

Thus there was one bill which would have given merit rating, but at the same time it would have cut in half the reserves of our unemployment insurance fund. We have painfully accumulated that fund over ten years to almost a billion dollars, to take care of the working people of our State in just such an emergency as we may soon face, with large temporary unemployment following the war. I could not and would not permit that fund to be dissipated.

Describes Cuts in Payments

Finally, a sound, fair solution was worked out in a form of experience rating which, in addition to giving recognition to a stable, year-round payroll, also rewards stability of employment in the seasonal industries. It will permit reductions in this year's payments on unemployment insurance of $80,000,000, and more in the following year. The bill gave fair treatment to all business and saved the clothing business—the largest industry in the State.

This plan also saved our unemployment reserves and increased the maximum benefits from $18 to $21 a week, decreased from two weeks to one week the waiting period for the unemployed worker, and extended the benefit period from twenty to twenty-six weeks.

With 911 new laws and a great number of administrative changes, I cannot fully report on your State's business tonight. I will make another report next Friday night at this time, dealing with some more of the other problems of the State which we have met this year in the handling of your business, including the much-discussed anti-discrimination bill.

Of one thing you may be sure: your State administration has given progressive and financially sound administration. The rights of our workers have been advanced and the opportunities in business and employment have been increased. Our returning veterans will be welcomed home with every aid at our command to a State which has carried its own burdens during the war and has preserved liberty and opportunity for all.

Ace Downs 4 Planes in India

CORTLAND, N. Y., April 27 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel Levi R. Chase jr., the first American fighter pilot in North Africa to shoot down ten Axis planes, has been cited for downing four Japanese planes in India, his wife disclosed today. Mrs. Jean Chase said she received this morning a copy of her husband's newest citation, which gave him the equivalent of a second Silver Star. It was presented by Major General George Stratemeyer, commander of the Eastern Air Force in India.

Juncture General's Mother Sobs

Detroit, April 27 (A. P.).—The mother of Major-Gen. Emil Reinhardt, who commanded the Sixty-ninth Infantry Division which contacted Russian forces on the Elbe, sobbed with happiness at the news today.

"I'm glad to hear it," she said, and then repeated, "I'm very glad to hear it."

Mrs. Sybilla Reinhardt lives here with another son, Theodore, employed at a steel plant, and a daughter, Lena, who has a job in a war plant.

Bar Prisoner's Fascist Salute

OMAHA, April 27 (AP)—Prisoners of war in this country have been forbidden use of the straight-arm fascist salute, Maj. Gen. C. H. Danielson, commanding general of the Seventh Service Command, announced today. Both German and Italian prisoners of war, he said, will have to use the Army right-hand salute from now on. All German flags on which the swastika

appears will be confiscated and prisoners will be prohibited from having in their possession or displaying Nazi emblems, insignia or pictures.

Ickes's Son in Navy Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (AP).—Marine Second Lieutenant Raymond Wilmarth Ickes, thirty-two years old, son of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has arrived at United States Naval Receiving Hospital here for treatment of a bullet wound in his left chest, received in the fighting at Iwo Jima, the Marine Corps revealed late today.

Japanese Predict Battle at Conference

San Francisco, April 27 (A. P.).—Continuing a propaganda trend established by the powerful Tokyo newspaper Asahi, the Japanese paper Yomiuri-Hochi, predicted today a "pitched diplomatic battle" between the United States and Russia at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

The Yomiuri-Hochi article, broadcast by the Domei news agency and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted that "Moscow's demand for the Warsaw regime's participation in the confab boils down to Russia's request for Anglo-American recognition of Soviet policy toward southeastern Europe."

Stettinius Consults Hull On Parley Developments

San Francisco, April 27 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, has a direct wire from San Francisco to the hospital room of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, at the Bethesda (Md.) naval hospital.

Hull, senior adviser to the American delegation, is being kept fully informed of conference developments and is being consulted on critical questions.

Close associates of the 73-year-old Hull said there still is a good chance he may come to San Francisco before the United Nations conference adjourns.

JAPAN PROTESTS SINKING

Tokyo Reports Note on Awa Maru, Lost After Relief Voyage

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (AP)—Japan is making a "formal protest" to the United States over the sinking of the Awa Maru, Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, said today.

The protest is based on the assumption an American submarine torpedoed the Awa Maru after she carried relief supplies to American prisoners and internees in Japanese-held territory.

Iguchi said the protest was transmitted through the Swiss Government and is "now on its way" to Washington. His statement was reported by the Japanese Domei News Agency in a dispatch monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

ARNEBURG, GERMANY, APRIL 26-(DELAYED)-ESCAPED ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND GERMANS FLEEING FROM THE RUSSIANS LINED THE EAST BANK OF THE ELBE RIVER IN THIS SECTOR TODAY AND WERE BEING FERRIED ACROSS THE STREAM BY A TINY MOTOR LAUNCH OPERATED BY THE AMERICANS.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS INCLUDED T/5 NORRIS EXTINE, OF HATTIESBURG, MISS., WHO WAS CAPTURED FROM THE 105TH DIVISION IN THE SIEGRFIED LINE.

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-RPS NIGHTER 715A

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 27--LT.WILLIAM ROBERTSON OF LOS ANGELES WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER TO SHAKE HANDS WITH A RUSSIAN SOLDIER AT TORGAU ON THE ELBE, A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST FROM THE FRONT SAID TODAY.

FD1224PEW

PW WITH RUSS. TROOPS ON ELBE XX SHOW

"MOST OF THEM WERE STRIPPED OF THEIR UNIFORMS, TOO, AND GIVEN DARK GREEN UNIFORMS INSTEAD. DURING THE MARCH MANY OF THEM SUFFERED FROZEN FEET, AND SOME HAD TO HAVE AMPUTATIONS."

DURFEY SAID THE PRISONERS LIVED IN TENTS AND BARRACKS--400 TO A TENT-WITH OPEN LATRINES ONLY A FEW FEET FROM THEM, AND ONLY TWO FAUCETS TO SUPPLY WATER FOR THE ENTIRE CAMP.

WHEN THE LIBERATING TANK AND ARMORED CAR REACHED THE CAMP WEDNESDAY, HE SAID, THE RUSSIANS TOOK THE CAMP'S COMMANDER, AND THE TANK KNOCKED DOWN THE FENCES AROUND THE RUSSIAN COMPOUND.

THE TANKS COMMANDER ASKED HOW MANY RUSSIAN PRISONERS WERE IN GOOD CONDITION AND COULD WALK, DURFEY SAID, ADDING THAT "THOSE WHO COULD, WALKED OUT AND PICKED UP GERMAN RIFLES AND MACHINE PISTOLS AND MACHINE GUNS, AND WENT RIGHT INTO THE BATTLE WITH THE OTHER RUSSIAN TROOPS."

THE RUSSIANS ADVISED THE OTHER ALLIED PRISONERS TO STAY IN THEIR COMPOUNDS UNTIL THEY WERE EVACUATED THROUGH NORMAL PROCEDURES, BUT SOME SLIPPED OUT AND BEGAN MAKING THEIR WAY TO THE AMERICAN LINES. DURFEY WAS AMONG THEM, AND YESTERDAY A RUSSIAN GAVE HIM A BICYCLE ON WHICH HE PEDALLED TO THE ELBE WHERE THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS MADE THEIR HISTORIC JUNCTION.

SN/WD1041PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

WITH THE THIRD DIVISION IN GERMANY, APRIL 27-(AP)-POWERFUL AMERICAN INFANTRY FORCES OUTSIDE AUGSBURG DELAYED A DIRECT ASSAULT ON THE HISTORIC OLD CITY TODAY WHILE ARTILLERY PUMPED IN LEAFLETS GIVING THE POPULATION A CHANCE TO SURRENDER.

TWO EMISSARIES CAME THROUGH THE AMERICAN LINES LAST NIGHT WITH A MESSAGE FROM THE BURGOMEISTER AND TWO INDUSTRIALISTS SAYING THE POPULACE WAS WILLING TO SURRENDER IN ORDER TO ESCAPE SHELLING AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. THEY REPORTED THAT HOSPITALS IN AUGSBURG WERE CROWDED WITH WOUNDED.

SEVERAL COLUMNS OF INFANTRY WERE POISED THREE MILES OUTSIDE AUGSBURG.

NC TO SURRENDER I

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30.24 — 25215

WHICH HAD A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 185,000. IT APPEARED CERTAIN THAT THE THIRD DIVISION--FRESH FROM FIGHTING IN NUERNBERG--WOULD SMASH INTO AUGSBURG TOMORROW.

READY TO HELP THEM, IF NECESSARY, WERE THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION, MOVING SOUTH AND WEST OF AUGSBURG, AND THE 12TH ARMORED, WHICH WAS FANNING OUT FAR BELOW THE CITY IN A FURIOUS RACE WITH 10TH ARMORED DIVISION TANKS.

THE 12TH PULLED UP TO THE LECH RIVER AND HAD PATROLS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LANDSBERG AT MIDDAY. TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE LECH ABOVE LANDSBERG HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.

THE 10TH, MOVING SWIFTLY FROM THE WEST, CROSSED THE ILLER CANAL NEAR WIEDERGELTINGEN, 10 MILES WEST OF LANDSBERG, AND WAS HOT ON THE HEELS OF THE 12TH.

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THE 10TH LIBERATED 4,000 ALLIED PRISONERS AT MEMMINGEN AND THE 12TH FREED 2,800 AT ETTRINGEN, 1,400 OF THEM AMERICANS.

ADDED TO THE 12TH'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS WERE THE CAPTURE OF A GERMAN GENERAL, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED, AND A NAZI AIRFIELD WITH SCORES OF PLANES AT KLOSTEN LECHFIELD ABOVE LANDSBERG.

SN1058PEW

APR 2 8 1945

BY EDWARD D.BALL

U.S. THIRD ARMY IN AUSTRIA, APRIL 26-(11 P.M. DELAYED)-(AP)-GEN. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY THUNDERED ACROSS THE AUSTRIAN BORDER TONIGHT AND HUNG OUT THE WELCOME SIGN TO MARSHAL FEODOR TOLBUKHIN'S RUSSIAN FORCE POUNDING WESTWARD UP THE DANUBE VALLEY.

LT.COL.JOHN T.WINGARD OF LEXINGTON, N.C., LED A TASK FORCE OF THUNDERBOLT (11TH ARMORED) DIVISION OVER THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER AT 6 P.M.

WARNED OF AN AMBUSH INSIDE AUSTRIA ORGANIZED BY A GANG OF HITLER YOUTHS, AMERICANS DISMOUNTED FROM THEIR TANKS IN THIS NATAL COUNTRY OF HITLER AND FOUND THAT THE YOUNG NAZIS HAD FLED INTO A SPRUCE FORES LEAVING BEHIND THEIR BICYCLES AND MOTORBIKES.

IN THE LAST SIX MILES NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED. NO GERMAN SOLDIER WITH FIGHT STILL IN HIM WAS SEEN.

A COLUMN CLOSING UP FROM THE REAR, HOWEVER, WAS STRAFED AND BOMBED BY SUICIDAL LUFTWAFFE PILOTS. GROUND GUNNERS AND P-51 PILOTS SENT NINE OF THE TEN PLANES SIGHTED CRASHING ONTO THE BAVARIAN SLOPES WHEN THE ENEMY CRAFT CAME IN AT TURRET TOP LEVELS.

THE CREW OF A SHERMAN TANK NAMED HANNIBAL IN WHICH THIS CORRESPONDENT RODE TO THE FRONTIER WINGED ONE OF THE PLANES.

"IT'S LIKE SHOOTING CLAY PIGEONS," SAID PFC ORAN MOREAU, RADIOMAN AND GUNATCH

"IT'S LIKE SHOOTING CLAY PIGEONS," SAID PFC ORAN MOREAU, RADIOMAN AND GUNNER FROM NATCHITOCHES, LA.

"LOOK AT THOSE FOOLS," SAID SGT.FRANK BOWIE OF CARTHAGE, MISS., THE DRIVER. "THEY MUST REALIZE WE ARE HEADING FOR THE LAST ROUNDUP."

MAJ.HAYDEN ESTEY, WINCHESTER, MASS., ANOTHER OF THE HANNIBAL'S PASSENGERS, SAID HE HAD NEVER SEEN SHOOTING COMPARED WITH THAT OF ITS CREW.

WINGARD, 29 YEARS OLD, COMMANDS THE 11TH ARMORED DIVISION'S 22ND TANK BATTALION.

QQ1018AEW

"IT WAS LIKE THIS," KASINSKY SAID. "A BUNCH OF US WANTED TO GO UP AND SEE THE RUSSIANS, SO WE HITCHED A RIDE TO TORGAU AND WE GOT ACROSS THE RIVER. WE WERE STANDING RIGHT THERE ON THE BANK WHEN MAJOR GENERAL HUEBNER AND THE RUSSIAN CORPS COMMANDER MET.

"WE WERE JUST A BUNCH OF G.I.'S WHO HAD COME UP FOR THE RIDE, AND THERE WASN'T ANY HIGHER RANK IN OUR CROWD THAN A STAFF SERGEANT, BUT THAT DIDN'T MATTER TO THOSE RUSSIANS. THEIR OFFICERS TREATED US JUST LIKE WE HAD THEIR RANK.

"IT DIDN'T SEEM TO MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO THEM WHETHER AN AMERICAN WAS AN OFFICER OR A PLAIN G.I. THEY GAVE US A WONDERFUL MEAL AND WE HAD ABOUT 60 TOASTS. BOY, THEY DON'T EVEN DRINK LIKE THAT IN BROOKLYN.

"THEY ARE ABOUT THE FRIENDLIEST PEOPLE I EVER MET, AND IT IS HARD TO TELL AN OFFICER FROM AN ENLISTED MAN WHEN THEY GET TOGETHER SOCIALLY. BUT BELIEVE ME THEY ARE DISCIPLINED TROOPS. THEY ARE A LOT MORE DISCIPLINED THAN THE AMERICANS, AND THERE'S NO DOUBT THEY ARE FINE TROOPS."

S/SGT. MAY AFANESKO, BOX 28, BAIRDFORD, PA., WHO SPEAKS EXCELLENT RUSSIAN, FELT THE SAME WAY ABOUT THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

"ALL THOSE RUSSIANS WANT TO DO IS FIGHT AND KILL GERMANS," HE SAID. "THEY ARE REGULAR GUYS, AND THEIR OFFICERS ARE JUST LIKE G.I.'S."

LT. COL. ROBERT E. O'BRIEN, 2205 CALIFORNIA ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS IMPRESSED BY THE RED TROOPS.

"THEY LOOK LIKE WONDERFUL SOLDIERS," HE SAID. "THEY ARE TOUGH, BUT THEY ARE NOT MEAN. THEY ARE JUST GOOD SOLDIERS."

"THEY REALLY ARE A RUGGED BUNCH OF BOYS," SAID PVT. THOMAS J. BARNES, 8738 126TH ST., RICHMOND HILL, N.Y., AFTER AN AFTERNOON WITH THE RED TROOPS.

IT WAS THE CONSENSUS. THE BOYS ARE GLAD THESE BARREL CHESTED, THICK LEGGED, TOUGH LOOKING FIGHTERS ARE ON OUR SIDE.

AR1028PEW

PRECEDE UNDATED PATROL TIMES (180)

APR 2 8 1945

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S. 69TH DIVISION BEYOND THE MULDE, APRIL 27-(AP)-WHICH AMERICAN PATROL FIRST MERGED THE ALLIED WESTERN AND EASTERN FRONTS IN EUROPE BY LINKING WITH SOVIET TROOPS?

THREE PATROLS CONTACTED THE RUSSIANS ALONG THE ELBE RIVER LINE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25. ALL WERE FROM THE 273RD INFANTRY REGIMENT WHICH A WEEK BEFORE HAD CAPTURED MOST OF LEIPZIG.

ITS COMMANDER, COL.C.M.ADAMS, HAZLETON, PA., SAID THE HISTORIC HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST AMERICAN PATROL TO JOIN WITH RED ARMY PATROLS BELONGED TO A 28-MAN "TASK FORCE" LED BY LT.ALBERT L.KOTZEBUE, 3800 CHEVY CHASE DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX.

"HE AND HIS MEN MET, LESS THAN FOUR MILES WEST OF RIESA, COSSACK FOOT INFANTRY AT 1:32 P.M. WEDNESDAY," ADAMS SAID.

"A PATROL OF 31 MEN LED BY MAJ.FRED W.CRAIG, FRIENDSHIP, TENN., MADE CONTACT WITH COSSACK HORSE-MOUNTED INFANTRY AT CLANZSCHWITZ, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF RIESA, AT 3:45 P.M.

"THIRD PATROL OF THREE MEN LED BY LT.WILLIAM D.ROBERTSON, 10524 HOLMAN ST., LOS ANGELES, CONTACTED THE RUSSIANS AT TORGAU ON THE ELBE RIVER TO THE NORTH AT 4:40 P.M."

ROBERTSON BROUGHT FOUR RUSSIAN OFFICERS BACK WITH HIM TO 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, AND FORMAL MEETINGS BETWEEN HIGH SOVIET AND AMERICAN OFFICERS WERE HELD ACROSS THE ELBE FROM TORGAU IN THE FOLLOWING HOURS.

[illegible]1105PEW

BY KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. GEN. KURT DITTMAR, LEADING GERMAN MILITARY ANALYST, SURRENDED TO THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY IN MAGDEBURG TODAY.

AFTER CROSSING THE ELBE RIVER IN A ROWBOAT UNDER A WHITE FLAG, THE PROMINENT NAZI MILITARY RADIO COMMENTATOR TOLD HIS CAPTORS THAT THE WAR WOULD END WITHIN A FEW DAYS AND THAT HITLER WOULD DIE IN BERLIN.

DITTMAR SAID REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING PROBABLY ALREADY HAD BEEN EXECUTED.

A2:

HE ALSO SAID THAT GERMANY LOST THE WAR ON JULY 20, 1944--THE DAY THAT THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER FAILED.

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HIS NINTH ARMY CAPTORS SAID DITTMAR TOLD THEM THAT HITLER NOT ONLY WAS STILL IN BERLIN, BUT THAT HE INTENDED TO REMAIN THERE UNTIL THE END.

DITTMAR WAS ROWED ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER BY TWO GERMAN ENLISTED MEN UNDER A WHITE FLAG AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS 16-YEAR-OLD SON, BERNDT; A MILITARY ACADEMY CADET, AND BY A GERMAN ARTILLERY MAJOR.

HE WAS MET ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER AT 1:30 P.M. BY A UNIT COMMANDED BY CAPT. HENRY ABBES, 7039 69TH ST., GLENDALE, QUEENS, N.Y.

IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE STATE OF THE WAR, THE HIGH NAZI LEADER WHO HAD EXPOUNDED THE NAZI PROPAGANDA LINE IN HIS RADIO BROADCASTS, SAID GERMANY'S SOUTHERN REDOUBT WAS MOSTLY A MYTH AND ADDED:

"WHEN BERLIN FALLS IT WILL BE OVER."

AR52PEW

WITH KONEVS 1ST UKRAINIAN ARMY SIXTH (CORRECT) ADD WHITEHEAD'S JUNCTION (A219) X X X HOMES.

THEY LOLLED ON THE BANK, LAUGHING AND CHATTING AS THOUGH IT WERE A HOLIDAY. TO ONE SIDE A YOUNG NEW ZEALANDER SAT ON THE GRASS WITH AN ARM ABOUT A PRETTY RUSSIAN GIRL. THEY WERE OBLIVIOUS TO ALL OF THE COLOR AND ACTIVITY SURROUNDING THEM. THEY HAD WORKED TOGETHER IN A FACTORY NEAR THE PRISON CAMP AND FALLEN IN LOVE. NOW HE PLANS TO GET HER BACK HOME WITH HIM WHEN HE IS EVACUATED.

A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN TOOK US ACROSS THE RIVER IN A SHELL, AND WE WALKED TO A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST. ALONG THE ROAD RUSSIAN TROOPS SNAPPED SMARTLY TO ATTENTION AND SALUTED AS WE PASSED. THERE WAS AN EASY INFORMALITY BETWEEN THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS NOTICEABLE THAT DISCIPLINE WAS STRICT.

WHENEVER AN AMERICAN APPROACHED A GROUP OF RUSSIANS, THEY SMILED BROADLY, CAME FORWARD, SALUTED AND SHOOK HANDS. SOME OF THE MORE ENTHUSIASTIC ONES WHO HAD CAPTURED GERMAN STORES OF CHAMPAGNE AND COGNAC ELABORATED ON THIS CEREMONIAL GREETING WITH A GREAT HUG THAT NEARLY CRACKED THE RIBS.

AT THE COMMAND POST THERE WAS A MILLING THRONG OF AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS ABOUT TABLES LOADED WITH DISHES OF FRIED EGGS, BREAD, SARDINES, SALMON AND SPAGHETTI. ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN THERE WAS PFC WALTER HAJDAMACHA OF MANVILLE, N.J., WHO COULD SPEAK RUSSIAN. HE WAS IN DEMAND AS AN INTERPRETER.

MAJ. MITRI LIVITCH OF KONEV'S 69TH DIVISION WELCOMED THE VISITORS BY SAYING: "TODAY IS THE HAPPIEST DAYS IN ALL OUR LIVES. MOST DIFFICULT FOR US WERE THOSE DAYS WHEN THE GERMANS WERE AT STALINGRAD. NOW WE MEET ONE ANOTHER, AND THIS IS THE END OF OUR ENEMY. LONG LIVE YOUR GREAT LEADER. LONG LIVE OUR GREAT LEADER."

THE RUSSIANS' HOSPITALITY WAS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED, AND THEY MADE IT A POINT TO GREET AND SHAKE HANDS WITH EACH VISITOR.

PFC GLENN NISWANDER, OF SELMA, CALIF., ECHOED THE THOUGHTS OF ALL OF US WHEN HE SAID: "THESE GUYS ARE ALL RIGHT. IT'S NICE TO SEE 'EM."

JJ354PEW

WITH THE 69TH DIVISION--THIRD ADD MERGER (A206) (BY WHITEHEAD) X X X PARTLY BLOWN."

STAUB WENT AHEAD OF ROBERTSON AND SWUNG HIMSELF OVER THE GIRDER OF THE BRIDGE BY HIS HANDS TO EACH THE EAST BANK. ROBERTSON CRAWLED ALONG THE GIRDER AND MET THE RUSSIAN.

"THERE WASN'T ANY KISSING," ROBERTSON SAID. "WE WENT OVER TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER AND A RUSSIAN MAJOR TOOK MY UNIT AND NAME AND WENT OFF TO CONTACT HIS DIVISION COMMANDER.

"THOSE RUSSIANS BROUGHT OUT WINE. I ASKED IF THEY HAD ANY VODKA, BUT

"THOSE RUSSIANS BROUGHT OUT WINE. I ASKED IF THEY HAD ANY VODKA, BUT THEY SAID NO. THEY OPENED ~~EVERYBODY HAVE~~ CHOCOLATE AND BISCUITS AND INSISTED THAT ~~A DRINK TO~~

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BUT THEY SAID NO. THEY OPENED SARDINES AND CHOCOLATE AND BISCUITS AND INSISTED THAT EVERYBODY HAVE A DRINK TO CELEBRATE.

"I TRADED WATCHES WITH THE CAPTAIN AND I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I GOT THE BEST OF THE DEAL OR NOT."

LT. ALEXANDER SYLVACHKO COMMENDED THE PLATOON WHICH MET ROBERTSON AND HIS MEN.

"WE WERE OVERJOYED TO MEET THE AMERICANS," SYLVACHKO SAID. "WE WERE SO GLAD AND ASTONISHED WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO. WE DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER TO RIDE TO THE WEST BANK AND DRINK VODKA OR TO ATTACK THE GERMANS. WE HAVE BEEN PLEASED WITH THE RECEPTION AND WILL KEEP GOOD MEMORIES OF THIS MEETING."

JJ305PEW

Ge. 24-25217

LONDON, APRIL 27-(AP)-THE WEEKLY "ECONOMIST" URGED TODAY THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES TAKE "A LEAF OUT OF THE RUSSIAN BOOK" IN RE-ESTABLISHING CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN CONQUERED GERMAN AREAS.

"NUMERICALLY ALONE, PURELY MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IS IMPOSSIBLE," THE MAGAZINE SAID, ADDING THAT BECAUSE OF THIS THE ALLIES MUST "FROM THE BEGINNING OF THEIR OCCUPATION RELY ON SOME SORT OF GERMAN ADMINISTRATION."

IN THE EAST, THE PUBLICATION SAID, THE RUSSIANS ARE SENDING TEAMS FROM ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ THE FREE GERMAN MOVEMENT, INCLUDING TECHNICIANS, PRIESTS AND PASTORS, INTO LOCALITIES FROM WHICH THEY CAM AND "THE EXISTENCE OF THESE TEAMS SEEMS TO HAVE ENABLED THE RUSSIANS TO DISMISS THE NAZI ADMINISTRATORS FORTHWITH."

"IT IS ONLY IN THE WEST, ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ THE ARTICLED DECLARED, "THAT THE ALLIES APPEAR SO UPSET BY THE PROSPECT OF BAD GERMANS MASQUERADING AS GOOD GERMANS OR SO LITTLE CONFIDENT IN THE ATTACTIONS OF THE

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LONDON, APRIL 27 (AP)- THE CONTINUED DELAY IN DISCLOSING THE LINKUP BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE RUSSIANS WHICH NEARLY EVERYONE BELIEVED HAD OCCURRED SEVERAL DAYS AGO STRENGTHENED THE FEELING THAT THE NEWS IS BEING WITHHELD FOR RELEASE WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT ~~XXX~~ OF THE ~~XXXXXX~~ FALL OF BERLIN. SO GENERAL BELIEF IS THE ~~XXXXX~~ THAT THE CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE SOME TIME AGO THAT THE ACTUAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS BOUND TO BE MORE OR LESS ANTICLIMATIC EVEN IF VERY CAREFULLY STAGE-

IDEA OF FREEDOM AND ~~XX~~ LEGALITY FOR WHICH THEY STAND THAT THEY MAY BE IN DANGER OF REINSTATING A NAZI OR NEAR-NAZI ADMINISTRATION BY SHEER DEFAULT."

THE MAGAZINE RECOMMENDED THAT ~~XXXX~~ THE THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR BE SIFTED TO FIND "MEN OF NON-NAZI CONVICTIONS WHO ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY."

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-RPS APR HAWKINS THRU THIRD 1856 3A

MANAGED AND GIVEN WITH DRAMATIC FLOURISHES.

EVEN THE FALL OF BERLIN ITSELF IS BEING DISCOUNTED IN FAVOR OF SPECULATION ON THE MEANING OF NAZI PROPAGANDA'S INSISTENCE ON THE FACT THAT HITLER~~XXX~~ IS STILL ~~XXXXXXXX~~ PRESENT AT AN OBVIOUSLY LOST BATTLE.

THE MOST PLAUSIBLE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ GUESS OF ~~XXXXXXX~~ COURSE IS THE LINE THE RUSSIANS ARE TAKING THAT THE FUEHRER IS'NT THERE AT ALL AND THAT ALL REFERENCES TO HIS PRESENCE ARE MERELY PART OF THE EFFORTS TO PROLONG THE ~~XXXXXXX~~ RESISTANCE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. IN THIS CASE ITM IS LIKELY THAT THE GERMANS WILL WILL CLAIM SOON THAT AFTER FIGHTING TO THE LAST THE LEADER HAS RETIRED IN GOOD ORDER TO CONTINUE THE BATTLE ELSEWHERE---AND THIS WILL SIGNAL THE OPENING ~~THEXX~~ LAST BATTLES OF THE POCKETS.

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE THAT HITLER AND HIS AIDES DECIDED AGAINST A LAST DITCH BATTLE OF POCKETS--HELPED BY THE SWIFT COLLAPSING RUHR GAP---AND PREPARED TO MAKE BERLIN THE SCENE OF A FINAL DRAMATIC STAND BEFORE ABANDONING ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN FSVOR OF UNDERGORUND WARFARE AND ATTEMPTS TO ROB THE ALLIES OF THE REWARDS OF VICTORY.

IF THIS IS THE CASE THERE WILL PROBABLY WILL BE A STORY OF HOW HITLER DIED AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS IN THE GREAT BATTLE TO PUT THE SEAL ON THE LEGEND OF THE PARTY THAT NEVER ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ GAVE IN---DISPLACING THE OLDER MYTH OF THE ARMY THAT WAS NEVER BEATEN. SUCH A STORY OF HITLER'S DEATH, MIGHT BE TRUE OR UNTRUE AND IT ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD TAKE A LONGT TIME TO, PROVE OR DISPROVE IF INDEED IT EVER COULD BE FINALLY ESTABLISHED BEYOND DOUBT. ALMOST CERTAINLT IF THIS TACTIC IS ADOPTED--WHETHER HITLER'S DEATH IS REAL OR FAKED--HE OR SOMEONE COULD BE EXPECTED TO REAPPEAR AS THE OLD ORIGINAL OR A REBORN LEADER IN 10,20 OR 50 YEARS. HOW FAR SUCH A NAZI ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ MESSIAH WOULD GO DEPENDS ON WHAT HAPPENS INSIDE GERMANY UNDER THE ALLIES IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

APR HAWKINS 11250-21250 TPK 0950

30.24-25219

A188
(100)
LONDON, APRIL 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ISSUED THIS STATEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN JUNCTION:

"AFTER LONG JOURNEYS, TOILS AND VICTORIES ACROSS THE LAND AND OCEANS, ACROSS SO MANY DEADLY BATTLEFIELDS, THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT ALLIES HAVE TRAVERSED GERMANY AND HAVE JOINED HANDS TOGETHER.

"NOW THEIR TASK WILL BE THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL REMNANTS OF GERMAN MILITARY RESISTANCE, THE ROOTING OUT OF THE NAZI POWER AND THE SUBJUGATION OF HITLERR'S REICH.

"FOR THESE PURPOSES AMPLE FORCES ARE AVAILABLE AND WE MEET IN TRUE AND VICTORIOUS COMRADESHIP AND WITH INFLEXIBLE RESOLVE TO FULFILL OUR PURPOSE AND OUR DUTY.

"LET ALL MARCH FORWARD UPON THE FOE."

JJ1258PEW

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B15 03.
KX
LONDON APRIL 27-(AP)-SHAREHOLDERS OF THE TEXAS LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, A 63-YEAR OLD BRITISH FIRM WHICH HAS SOLD NEARLY ALL ITS TEXAS PROPERTY, TODAY RECEIVED A $32 CASH OFFER FOR THEIR SHARES, WHICH A FEW YEARS AGO WERE WORTH ONLY $8.

THE OFFER WAS MADE BY THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST. THE TEXAS FIRM IS IN PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION, EXPECTED TO BE SPREAD OVER TWO YEARS.

KK420AEW

A89
GARSTON, ENGLAND, APRIL 27-(AP)-BRITISH NEWSPAPER REPORTERS, GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO INSPECT THE FIRST OF 30,000 PRE-FABRICATED BUNGALOWS COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES, WERE INTRIGUED TODAY WITH GADGETS TO WHICH THEY REFERRED AS "THE AMERICAN TOUCH."

THE TWO-BEDROOMED HOUSES ARE BEING SENT HERE UNDER LEND-LEASE ARRANGEMENTS AS PART OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF PROVIDING 145,000-PRE-FABRICATED HOMES FOR THOSE BOMBED OUT DURING THE WAR.

SELF-LIGHT GAS STOVES, PATENT WINDOW CATCHES AND MODERN PORCELAIN BATHS WERE AMONG THE FEATURES WHICH CAUGHT THE EYES OF BRITISH WRITERS.

MK735AEW

B113
LONDON--FIRST ADD CENSORSHIP INVESTIGATION X X X WITH SHAEF."
(PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE JUNCTION WITH A MANDATORY RELEASE FOR NO EARLIER THAN 12 NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME ALREADY HAD BEEN MOVED ON ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES WHEN PARIS MADE ITS BROADCAST. EXPORT OF TRUMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES ALSO HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK NOON EWT)

JJ335PEW

REIGATE, ENGLAND, APRIL 27-(AP)-THIEVES WHO STOLE A

MILLION C.[illegible] VALUED AT MORE THAN $20,000 HAD NO TROUBLE IN LUGGING

THEIR LOOT FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY CANTEEN WAREHOUSE THEY RAIDED.

THEY STARTED UP AN ELECTRIC CONVEYOR BELT TO TRANSFER

THE CARTONS TO A WAITING TRUCK.

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-RPS APL DENNEHYS 00710 310

A108 (170)
PARIS, APRIL 27-(AP)-GERMANY HAS BEEN SPLIT IN TWO BY THE JUNCTION OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES, BUT HITLER STILL HAS ABOUT 15 DIE-HARD GARRISONS SCATTERED IN POCKETS IN THE CORNERS OF EUROPE.

HE MAY HAVE 100 DIVISIONS LEFT IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR, INCLUDING WHAT IS LEFT OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. OBSERVERS SAY HE CANNOT HAVE MORE. THESE TROOPS HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE BAVARIAN ALPINE REDOUBT. MANY PERSONS BELIEVE HITLER HAS ONLY A HANDFUL OF TROOPS NOW IN THE ACTUAL REDOUBT AND IS HOPING TO DEFEND IT WITH OTHER TROOPS RETREATING BEFORE GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., AND LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M. PATCH.

ANOTHER 100,000 GERMAN TROOPS PROBABLY STILL ARE IN THE OCCUPIED CHANNEL ISLANDS, FRENCH PORTS AND HOLLAND. FRENCH PORTS YET HELD BY THE GERMANS INCLUDE ST.NAZAIRE, LORIENT, DUNKERQUE, AND LA ROCHELLE.

NAZI STRENGTH IN NORWAY AND DENMARK HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE DIVISIONS IN EACH COUNTRY; THESE MIGHT BE AUGMENTED BY WITHDRAWALS FROM WHAT IS LEFT OF NORTHERN GERMANY, WHERE THERE ARE POSSIBLY 20 DIVISIONS.

BEHIND THE RUSSIAN FRONT GREATLY DEPLETED REMNANTS OF 30 NAZI DIVISIONS REMAIN TO BE MOPPED UP ON THE COURLAND PENINSULA IN LATVIA.

WD1046PEW

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LONDON, APRIL 27-(AP)-- A PARIS BROADCAST TODAY SAID FORMER PREMIERS PAUL REYNAUD AND EDUARD DALADIER, AND GEN. MAURICE GAMELIN, FORMER FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HAD CROSSED THE GERMAN FRONTIER INTO SWITZERLAND. THEY HAVE BEEN HELD SINCE THE WWWWWWWWWWW OCCUPATION OF FRANCE.

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ALB/ LAP 01950A 158PEW

BY L. K. NICHOLSON

PUBLISHER OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE

WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, APRIL 27--(AP)--THE ONLY WAY TO GET AN IDEA OF THE HORRORS OF THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP IS TO PICTURE YOURSELF AS AN INMATE.

YOU AND MANY OTHER PRISONERS HAVE ARRIVED AFTER LONG FORCED MARCHES WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER, FOOTSORE AND ILL FROM MALNUTRITION.

FIRST A RED TRIANGLE WITH A LETTER DENOTING YOUR RACE IS SEWN ON THE SLEEVE OF YOUR COAT FOR IDENTIFICATION. NEXT YOU ARE ASSIGNED TO YOUR BUNK, A WOODEN SHELF, WHICH IS ONE IN A ROW OF SIX ABOUT THREE FEET WIDE AND SIX AND ONE-HALF LONG WITH NO DIVIDING PARTITION IN ONE ROW OF FOUR DECKS.

YOUR BED IS A SACK OF STRAW AND YOUR BED CLOTHES CONSIST OF ONE THIN BLANKET.

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PW/11645/THO/1235P

IF YOU ARE ONE OF THE A HARDY PRISONERS YOU MAY BE

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ASSIGNED TO ORDERLY DUTY IN THE HOSPITAL SECTION. THE CONDITIONS IN THE HOSPITAL SECTION ARE BEYOND IMAGINATION. THE PATIENTS ARE LIVING SKELETONS DYING FROM ALL TYPES OF DISEASES AND STARVATION. THEY ARE TOO WEAK EVEN TO CRAWL OVER THEIR XXXXXX BUNKMATES IF THEY HAPPEN TO BE BUNKED IN THE FIRST TIER.

THOSE IN THE THREE TOP TIERS, IF THEY SHOULD MANAGE TO CRAWL OUT, COULD NOT RETURN TO THEIR BUNKS WITHOUT ASSISTANCE. THEREFORE SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE NON-EXISTANT AND THE ODOR OF THE HOSPITAL

30.24-25221

IS STILL UNBEARABLE AFTER FUMIGATION BY OUR DOCTORS.

THE HAUNTED EXPRESSION IN THESE PATIENTS' EYES REMINDS YOU OF A BEAST WHICH HAS REMAINED CAUGHT IN A STEEL TRAP FOR DAYS BEFORE BEING KILLED.

THE LOOK IN THE EYES OF THESE PRISONERS, ONCE SEEN, IS SOMETHING THAT WILL BRING SUCH A DEEP IMPRESSION INTO YOUR BRAIN IT WILL NEVER BE ERASED.

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THE ONLY HOSPITAL SUPPLIES WERE THOSE STOLEN FROM THE INFIRMARY OF THE GUARDS. THERE WERE MANY DOCTORS IN THE CAMP, BUT THEY WERE NEARLY POWERLESS TO ASSIST THE PATIENTS FOR WANT OF SUPPLIES.

PATIENTS ARE STILL DYING AT THE RATE OF 30 PER DAY. THEY ARE TOO FAR GONE FOR OUR DOCTORS TO CHECK THE GRIM RAVAGES OF THE DISEASES, COUPLED WITH THE MALNUTRITION. BEFORE OUR OCCUPATION, FROM FEBRUARY TO APRIL 11, 3,900 PATIENTS DIED. THEY WERE CREMATED AT THE RATE OF 300 PER DAY.

THE CREMATORY IS BEAUTIFULLY CONSTRUCTED OF FIRE PROOF BRICK, CONCRETE FLOORS AND STEEL, WITH GRATE BARS WHICH WHEN TURNED DUMP THE ASHES INTO A PIT WHERE THEY ARE LATER USED FOR FERTILIZER.

WERE

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CONDEMNED PRISONERS WERE FORCED TO STAND UPON A SMALL BOX. THEN THE BOX WAS REMOVED AND THE PRISONER WAS SUSPENDED BY A THIN WIRE UNTIL HE SLOWLY STRANGLED TO DEATH.

IF HE WAS TOO LONG IN DYING IN THE JUDGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIONER HE WAS BEATEN OVER THE HEAD WITH A WOODEN CLUB RESEMBLING A LARGE POTATO MASHER WITH A FOUR-FOOT HANDLE. THIS SAME CLUB WAS ALSO USED ON PRISONERS FOR [illegible] INFRACTION OF THE RULES.

I WAS TOLD ONE PRISONER RECEIVED 20 BLOWS ON HIS BACK FOR SMILING IN THE RANKS.

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SOME PRISONERS WERE BEATEN TO DEATH ON THE SMALLEST PRETEXT. ANY PERSON WHO HAS VISITED THIS CAMP AND TALKED WITH THE INMATES WILL BE ENTIRELY CONVINCED OF THE FANATICAL BRUTALITY OF THE GERMANS AND CAN BUT WONDER CONCERNING AS TO THE SANITY OF THE WHOLE RACE.

PW 109 NICHOLSONS FIFTH 1645 JRT 335PEW

PARIS, APRIL 27-(AP)-FREEDOM HAS COME AGAIN TO THOUSANDS OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN CAMPS AND HOSPITALS IN THE NARROWING GAP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES. THEIR GUARDS HAVE FLED.

ACCORDING TO FIELD REPORTS, HUNDREDS WERE PLODDING WESTWARD TODAY TO THE AMERICAN LINES. OTHERS, ILL OR OTHERWISE UNABLE TO TRAVEL, WERE IMPATIENTLY AWAITING ARRIVAL OF U.S. ARMY VEHICLES TO CARRY THEM ON THE FIRST LAP OF THEIR HOMEWARD TRIP.

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT SAID A JEEP PATROL, IN AN EXTENDED TOUR EASTWARD YESTERDAY BEYOND THE MULDE RIVER TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES ALONG THE ELBE, HAD OVERRUN 11 PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS AND HOSPITALS.

IN TWO CAMPS ALONE WERE MORE THAN 50,000 FREED PRISONERS, INCLUDING 8,600 AMERICANS.

"I CAN'T EVEN ESTIMATE HOW MANY WERE IN OTHER CAMPS," SAID MAJ. FRED CRAIG, FRIENDSHIP, TENN., WHEN HE RETURNED FROM THE PATROL. "AS WE WERE ON ANOTHER MISSION, THERE WASN'T MUCH WE COULD DO ON THE SPOT. WE TOLD THEM TO SIT TIGHT FOR THE NEXT 48 TO 72 HOURS WHILE PLANS WERE FORMULATED TO REMOVE THEM."

CRAIG'S PATROL, ARMED WITH NOTHING HEAVIER THAN MACHINEGUNS, DISARMED WHOLE COLUMNS OF GERMANS MARCHING TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES.

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FROM THE U.S. NINTH ARMY FRONT, WHERE FREED PRISONERS WERE BEING FERRIED ACROSS THE ELBE, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID AN INVESTIGATION HAD DISCLOSED THAT AN AMERICAN NEGRO PRISONER OF WAR WAS KILLED IN THE MASS MURDER OF 1,100 POLITICAL PRISONERS IN A BARN NEAR GARDELEGEN.

SURVIVORS SAID HE WAS KNOWN ONLY AS "JOHN" AND HAD

30.24 - 25223

BEENX PUT AMONG THE POLITICAL PRISONERS BECAUSE HE TRIED TO ESCAPE TOO OFTEN.

-RPS NIGHTERS 24

Western Front--Situationer

By Wes Gallagher

On the Elbe, Germany, April 27-(AP)-The German military situation has become impossible, now that Gen. Eisenhower's armies have linked up with the Russians.

Official pessimism at supreme headquarters, as voice by Lt. Gen. Walter Beadle Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff, that organized warfare can last for several months, is not shared by front line fighting commanders who see the end of Germany in a matter of weeks at the most.

Now does the pessimism ~~[illegible]~~ jibe with the expressed belief of German generals now flowing into allied prison camps. They dismiss Hitler's redoubt area as "a medieval idea" with no place in modern warfare.

Almost without exceptipn, frontline soldiers now predict an early end to the European war--even the most pessimistic prognosticators.

In front of this American ninth army, there is complete disintegration of the German front and soldiers' morale. American motorboats cruise the Elbe which is the front line unmolested, scorning even to pick up German prisoners.

Escaping American prisoners say there is nothing between the Americans and Russian lines west of Berlin except fleeing German civilians and soldiers.

A linkup in this area has not taken plage (as of 5:45 p.m. Friday) because the Russians are busy with encircled Berlin and the Americans are halted along the Elbe, pushing only patrols across. One patrol had not gone a mile before it had taken so many prisoners it had to return to ninth army lines.

And this sort of situation exists all up and down the western front.

Some 40 to 50 German divisions or remnants of divisions are pocketed in the north in Berlin and Denmark.

In Czechoslovakia, 50 to 60 divisions are threatened with isolati between The converging American third army and the Russians west of Vienna.

In the Bavarian redoubt area, there are another 20 divisions more them truthfully--remnants thereof.

The German failure to defend the Danube speaks for itself erman disintegration and manpower shortage.

rm b gallagher 1745

AS LIEUTENANT AND SAID HIS ADDRESS WAS LOS ANGELES, CALIF.)
"OUR COMPANY COMMANDER SENT US OUT THIS MORNING TO CHASE CIVILIANS OFF THE ROADS. THEY WERE PILING INTO WURTZEN IN DROVES, RUNNING AWAY FROM THE RUSSIANS.
"YOU HAVE NO IDEA OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE ROADS. THERE WERE THOUSANDS OF THEM AND AMONG THEM WERE MANY ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM PRISON CAMPS.
"GERMAN TROOPS HAD THROWN THEIR WEAPONS INTO DITCHES AND WERE STANDING WAITING TO BE TAKEN PRISONER.
"WE KEPT ON THE MOVE, NOW AND THEN GETTING OFF THE CONGESTED ROADS. WE MET ABOUT THIRTY BRITISH BOYS WHO WERE HEADED FOR WURTZEN. WE TOLD THEM WHERE THEY COULD GET FOOD."
(MORE) FD114PEW

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY,GERMANY,APRIL 27,(AP)- DR.FREDERICK WICKMAN, A NAZI PARTY LEADER AND A FORMER GERMAN OLYMPIC SPRINTER WAS TAKEN PRISONER FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES THAT HE WAS RUNNING A STERILIZATION HOSPITAL FOR THOSE NAZIS CONSIDERED UNDESIRABLE.

WITH TORGAU
BY DON WHITEHEAD
WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, GERMANY, APRIL 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEN. HODGES' VETERAN FIRST ARMY, WHICH HAD BATTLED ITS WAY FROM THE BEACH OF NORMANDY, AND MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY GROUP WHICH HAD FOUGHT FROM DEEP IN RUSSIA, MADE A HISTORIC JUNCTION AT 4:40 P.M. TODAY AT TORGAU ON THE ELBE RIVER.
THE HAPPY RUSSIANS, BEAMING AT EVERYONE, WERE BROUGHT INTO THE CROWDED COMMAND POST OF THE FIGHTING 69TH DIVISION FOR A CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT.
EACH OF THEM MADE A SPEECH WHICH WAS INTERPRETED FOR THE THRONG.
"THIS IS A GREAT DAY ON THE MEETING OF TWO NATIONS," SAID MAJ. ANAPHIM LARIONOV OF KONEV'S 58TH GUARDS DIVISION. "WE EXTEND WARMEST GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS ON THE DESTRUCTION OF NAZIISM WE HOPE THIS MEETING WILL BE THE BASIS FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD TO CO
CAPT. VASSILI PETROV NEDOV ADDED:
"WE HAVE WANTED TO MEET YOU FOR A LONG TIME. THIS IS A GREAT HOLIDAY FOR THE WHOLE WORLD."
THIS LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS WAS ONE OF THE STRANGEST STORIES OF THE ENTIRE WAR AND WAS NOT EVEN ANTICIPATED WHEN A GROUP OF AMERICANS SET OUT IN A JEEP AT 10 A.M.

A193

AMONG THE AMERICANS IN THE JEEP WERE CORP. JAMES J. MC DONNELL OF PEABODY, MASS., PFC FRANK P. HUFF, WASHINGTON, VA.; AND PFC PAUL STAUB OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK.
THIS WAS THE STORY AS TOLD BY ROBERTSON (EDS: FIRST NAME AND RAN NOT GIVEN BUT BLUE RADIO BROADCASTS FROM THE FRONT GAVE HIS RANK

DR.WICKMAN FREELY ADMITTED KNOWLEDGE OF STERILIZATION HOSPITAL IN MAGDEBURG WHERE THE NAZI DISTRICT DOCTOR SENT AS UNDESIRABLES SUCH AS HABITUAL DRUNKARDS AND THE FEEBLE MINDED BUT SAID THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY OPERATIONS HAVING BEEN PERFORMED ON POLITICAL UNDESIRABLES ACCORDING TO THE NAZI MIN
HE WAS THE NAZI PARTY SURGEON IN AN AREA WHERE HE RAN ONE HOSPITAL FOR GERMAN POLITICAL PRISONERS AND SLAVE LABORERS AND ANOTH FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

APR GALLAGHER 01646 TPK 1130

30.24 — 25225

30.24-25225

By Edward D. Ball

U.S. Third Army in Austria, April 26-(11 p.m. delayed)-(AP)-Lt. Col. John T. Wingard of Lexington, N. C., led a task force of the Thunderbolt (11th armored) division over the Austrian frontier at 6 p.m. today.

Warned of an ambush inside Austria organized by a gang of Hitler youths, Americans dismounted from their tanks in this ~~birthplace~~ natal country of Hitler and found that the young bravados had fled into the spruce forest leaving behind their bicycles and motorbikes.

The last six miles to the Austrian border cost the American taxpayers not a cent for bullets for not one was fired. No German solider with fight still in him was seen.

A column closing up from the rear, however, was strafed and bombed by suicidal Luftwaffe pilots. Gunners and P51 pilots sent nine of the ten sights planes crashing ~~upon~~ onto the Bavarian slopes when the enemy craft came in at turret top levels.

The crew of a sherman tank named ~~Hannibal~~ Hannibal in which this

correspondent rode to the frontier w[inged one of the planes.]

"It's like shooting clay pi[geons," said PFC Oran Moreau, radiom]an and gunner from Natchitoches, La., s[aid.]

"Look at those fools," said Sgt. Frank Bovio of Carthage, Miss., the driver. "They must realize we are heading fo[r the last roundup.]

Maj. Hayden Estey, Winchest[er, Mass., another of ~~Wingard's~~]

Hannibal's passengers, said he ha[d never seen shooting compared with that of our crew.]

Wingard is only 29. He com[mands the 11th armored division's 22nd tank battalion.]

rm Balls 2300--1, 2,5,6,7, 11, 9, 10 and takes after 19 missing

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, APRIL 27-(AP)-THE MILAN RADIO SAID TODAY THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION (CNL) FOR NORTH ITALY HAD ANNOUNCE IT "HAS ASSUMED ALL POWERS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE" AND IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE GERMAN COMMAND FOR A "GENERAL SURRENDER" OF NAZI FORCES.

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THE COMMITTEE NOTIFIED THE ROME GOVERNMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID, THAT "PROBLEMS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REBIRTH OF THE NATION MUST BE ENTRUSTED TO THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FASCISM FROM ITS FIRST MOMENTS."

THE RADIO, MONITORED HERE, ALSO TRANSMITTED AN ORDER BY GENERAL CLARK, 15TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER, DIRECTING THE PARTISANS TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND "AVOID INDISCRIMINATE ACTS OF VIOLENCE." GENERAL CLARK WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "SEVERAL DAYS PROBABLY WILL ELAPSE BEFORE ALLIED TROOPS REACH LIBERATED ZONES."

WHILE OTHER BROADCASTS REPORTED A MOUNTING PARTISAN REVOLT THROUGHOUT NORTHERN ITALY, THE "FREE GENOA RADIO" SAID PARTISANS WERE WIPING OUT THE LAST CENTERS OF RESISTANCE IN THE BIG PORT.

"THE ENEMY FLEET IN THE HARBOR SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TO CNL FORCES," THE BROADCAST SAID. "FIFTEEN HUNDRED GERMAN [redacted] PRISONERS WERE MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CITY.

A DISPATCH TO STARS AND STRIPES SAID CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO [redacted] WAS CHEERED IN BOLOGNA.

"NO ONE [redacted] YELLED OUT AGAINST HIM," [redacted] SGT. TOM MORAE, [redacted] THE ARMY REPORTER, SAID.

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IN ROME TODAY, COL. CHARLES POLETTI, PREPARING TO ASSUME THE POST OF ALLIED COMMISSIONER FOR THE LOMBARDY REGION, HAD A HALF-HOUR PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS.

BRIAS 1040 SERIES THRU 5 US APR JSS 730A

75A

ROME, APRIL 27-(AP)-PREMIER IVANOE BONOM TONIGHT HAILED THE NORTH ITALY REBELLION AGAINST THE GERMANS AND FASCISTS AS EVIDENCE THAT "ITALY CONTRIBUTED TO HER OWN FREEDOM", AND BROADCAST HIS REMARKS TO THE AREA OF INSURRECTION.

HE SAID "THE LIBERATION OF GENOA, TURIN, MILAN AND MANY OTHER CITIES" IN THE UPRISING WOULD END THE "SAD LEGEND" THAT THE PEOPLE OF ITALY ACCEPTED FASCIST DOMINATION.

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SN11PEW

"HOD VERONA" XX DEAD"

THIS MINIATURE "TASK FORCE" OF TANK DESTROYERS, COMMANDED BY LT. JOHN MCCLELLAND OF DALLAS, TEX., CAUGHT UP WITH A KRAUT CONVOY TRYING TO PULL OUT JUST INSIDE VERONA AND SPATTERED IT LIKE EGGS ALL OVER THE ROAD.

MAJ. HAROLD (RED) AYRES, (2506 OCTAVIA ST.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., WHO COMMANDED THE INFANTRY BATTALION WHICH HAD TO MARCH TO VERONA FROM THE PO, WAS HIGH IN PRAISE OF THE ARMOR ACCOMPANIMENT FOR HIS DOUGHTFEET. HE SAID THE ARMOR HOOKED UP WITH THE INFANTRY IN EACH TOWN TO WIPE OUT SNIPER FIRE AND 20 MILLIMETER GUN OPPOSITION THE ENEMY LEFT BEHIND.

30.24-25227

BERN, APRIL 27-(AP)-SWISS BORDER REPORTS SAID TODAY THE MILAN NEWSPAPER LA LIBERTA REPORTED THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI, ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI AND ROBERTO FARINACCI HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY ITALIAN CUSTOMS OFFICERS AT NESSO, ON LAKE COMO.

PAVOLINI HAS BEEN SERVING AS SECRETARY OF STATE IN MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET FASCIST REGIME AND FARINACCI IS A FORMER FASCIST SECRETARY.

(THE SWISS RADIO ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON THAT MUSSOLINI, HIS WIFE AND "EIGHT OTHER ITALIAN OFFICIALS" HAD BEEN REFUSED ENTRY INTO SWITZERLAND YESTERDAY AND TURNED BACK FROM THE BORDER.)

JJ339PEW

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.FRED L.ANDERSON, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF OPERATIONS FOR THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY AND CONFERRED WITH THE CHIEF OF THE SWEDISH AIR FORCE.

IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY HE CAME TO THANK SWEDISH AUTHORITIES FOR THEIR CARE OF AMERICAN FLIERS FORCED TO LAND IN SWEDEN.

SN1106PEW

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD GILMORE'S LINKUP LEBRATION

XXX MOSCOW'S STREETS.

A ROUSING MILITARY MARCH CAME BOOMING OUT OVER THE CITY'S SPEAKERS IN THE WAKE OF THE ECHO OF THE LAST VOLLEY FROM MOSCOW'S ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH ARE USED TO FIRE THE SLAUTES.

IT WAS FOLLOWED BY TWO MORE MARCHES AS THE PEOPLE, SUSPECTING SOMETHING WAS UP, BEGAN TO GATHER IN CIROWDS.

AT 7:25 P.M. THE ANNOUNCER SAID THERE WOULD BE A SPECIAL ADDRESS TO THE RED ARMY AND THE ARMY'S OF THE SOVIET'S ALLIES.

THERE WAS A DRAMATIC PAUSE, THEN THE RADIO BOOMED OUT WITH THE WELL-KNOWN AND BELOVED TO RUSSIANS VOICE OF "TOVARICH STALIN." THE SOVIET LEADER WAS IN GOOD VOICE BUT APPEARED TO BE SPEAKING MORE RAPIDLY THAN USUAL. AT HIS LAST SENTENCE, THE BAND STRUCK UP THE SOVIET HYMN.

THE ANNOUNCER THEN SAID PRIME MINISTER "GASPODIN" (MISTER) CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE A MESSAGE. STRICTLY ON THE SECOND BEGAN THE TRANSCRIPTION OF THE WORDS OF THIS WELL-KNOWN SPEAKER. HE SPOKE IN ENGLISH AND IT WAS THE FIRST TIME MANY RUSSIANS HAD HEARD HIS VOICE. THEY APPEARED DELIGHTED AT THE WAY HE PRONOUNCED "NAZI." HIS SPEECH WAS FOLLOWED BY THE SOLEMN NOTES OF "GOD SAVE THE KING". MANY PERSONS REMOVED THEIR HATS. RED ARMY MEN STOOD AT STRICT ATTENTION. LITTLE BOYS LOOKED OPEN-MOUTHED AT THE LOUD SPEAKERS.

"TOVARACHI," SAID THE ANNOUNCER, "IN ONE MINUTE YOU WILL BE ADDRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GASPODIN TRUMAN."

THE CROWD ONCE MORE WAS ELECTRIFIED. THEY HAD NEVER HEARD THE VOICE OF THE MAN WHO HAD ASSUMED THE OFFICE OF THEIR GREAT FRIEND ROOSEVELT. THEEY WERE MANIFESTLY DISAPPOINTED AS THE ANNOUNCER READ TRUMAN'S REMARKS. THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER WAS PLAYED AFTER THE ANNOUNCERS LAST WORDS.

AND HOW DID THE USUALLY RESERVED MUSCOVITES TAKE IT?

TWO GIRLS RUSHED UP, OUT OF BREATH.

"WHAT CITY HAS BEEN TAKEN?" THEY ASKED.

WHEN THEY HAD BEEN TOLD, THEY ANSWERED: "OH, THAT'S WHAT WE THOUGHT."

PETER BOIKO, A UKRAINIAN MARINE OFFICER ON THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE, SAID:

"ALL THREE SPEECHES WERE EXCELLENT. TRUMAN'S SPEECH WAS SPLENDID ALTHOUGH HAVING IT TRANSLATED DEPRIVED ME OF HEARING HIS VOICE. THE MEETING OF OUR ARMIES IS KOCHEN HORISSO (VERY GOOD). IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE THE WAR IS OVER."

SN815PEW

BY AL DOPKING

PEARL HARBOR, FEB. 9-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)- ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REMBERT JAMES WROTE ALL THE STORIES ABOUT THE RAPID FIRE STRIKES OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET IN THE FAR WESTERN PACIFIC EXCEPT ONE--HIS OWN.

THE MILD MANNERED CORRESPONDENT RETURNED FROM THE 40,000 MILE SEA TOUR WITH A RUPTURED RIGHT EAR DRUM AND A MATTER-OF-FACT REPORT ABOUT "MY LITTLE ACCIDENT."

IT HAPPENED JANUARY 21 WHILE CARRIER PLANES WERE RETURNING FROM A STRIKE ON FORMOSA. TWO 500 POUND BOMBS ACCIDENTALLY DROPPED FROM THE RACK OF A PLANE LANDING ON THE FLIGHT DECK OF THE U.S.S. MANCOCK. THEY EXPLODED 42 FEET FROM WHERE JAMES, UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LLOYD TUPLING AND LIEUT. CMDR. DON THORBURN WERE LOOKING DOWN FROM THE FLAG BRIDGE.

THE PILOT AND REAR GUNNER, AND A NEARBY FLIGHT CREW WERE KILLED. THERE WERE OTHER INJURIES, SOME FATAL. THORBURN ALSO SUFFERED AN EAR DRUM FRACTURE. SHRAPNEL BOUNDED OFF TUPLING'S FOREHEAD AND A 75 POUND NAVIGATION INSTRUMENT WAS BLOWN OFF ITS STANDARD STRIKING HIM.

ALL JAMES REMEMBERS IS THAT ONE MOMENT HE WAS STANDING WITH PENCIL AND NOTEBOOK IN HAND AND THE NEXT HE WAS LOOKING DOWN ON THE BURNING PLANE. DEAD AND CRITICALLY INJURED WERE SCATTERED OVER THE DECK AND THE BRIDGE. BULLETS SPLATTERED WILDLY OVER THE SHIP AS BURNING GASOLINE SET OFF THE PLANE'S MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION.

LATER IN THE DAY RESULTS ON THE FORMOSA STRIKE CAME IN AND JAMES AND TUPLING WROTE STORIES. THE NEXT DAY THE FORCE HIT OKINAWA AND AMAMI O SHIPA, 175 MILES FROM JAPAN.

SHAKY FROM HIS INJURIES, JAMES KEPT ON REPORTING EVERYTHING EXCEPT HIS OWN EXPERIENCE. REVIEWING CARRIER STRIKES SINCE THE THIRD FLEET STARTED OPERATING, FILLING REQUESTS FOR PERSONALITY PIECES ON ADMIRALS.

JAMES, WHO WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART AT BOUGAINVILLE WHEN HE WAS INJURED BY BOMB FRAGMENTS THERE, REPORTED HIS INJURY TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AFTER HE RETURNED TO PEARL HARBOR AND TOLD CURIOUS FRIENDS ABOUT "MY LITTLE ACCIDENT."

MR1015PEW NM

ADD Southern Oklahoma Cronkite Bennett

THE LITTLE SURGICAL TECHNICIAN WAS TREATING A WOUNDED MAN WHEN MACHINEGUN FIRE KICKED UP THE DUST AROUND THEM. ROSSKAM CALLED TO A NEARBY INFANTRYMAN TO SILENCE THE GUN WITH RIFLE FIRE WHILE HE REMOVED THE CASUALTY.

"I COULD GO ON ALL DAY," OSHLAG SAID. "HE'S A REAL HERO AND HE STANDS OUT EVEN AMONG MEDICAL AID MEN WHO ARE ALL HEROES."

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THE SANDY-HAIRED ROSSKAM GRINNED.

"I AM TRYING TO DO WHAT I CAN. I OWE PLENTY TO THE UNITED STATES AND I AM ANXIOUS TO REPAY IT."

FJ705ACW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH 33RD DIVISION ON THE BAGUIO FRONT, LUZON, (DELAYED)-(AP)- THE OLD CAVALRY HORSE IS SUBJECT TO THE DRAFT IN THIS MOUNTAINOUS BATTLE ZONE.

THE 33RD DIVISION CAPTURED 50 HORSES WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN USING IN NORTHERN LUZON. MANY WERE IDENTIFIED BY BRANDS AS ONCE-SLEEK U.S.CAVALRY MOUNTS SEIZED BY THE JAPANESE IN 1942.

THE HORSES WERE ROUNDED UP BY LT.COL.FRED CURL SULLIVAN, ILL., FORMER MOULTRIE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS WHO ADMITS HE DIDN'T KNOW WHICH SIDE OF A HORSE TO MOUNT.

ET532ACW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ
ABOARD A FLYING FORTRESS OVER DUMAGUETE, NEGROS, P.I., APRIL 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCES INVADED SOUTHERN NEGROS ISLAND TODAY AND ALMOST AS SOON AS THE FIRST ASSAULT UNITS HIT THE BEACH THE JAPANESE PUT THE TORCH TO THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF DUMAGUETE.

IT WAS THE SECOND LANDING ON THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES ISLAND: THE 40TH DIVISION LANDED ON THE NORTHWEST COAST MARCH 29 AND IN A RAPID CAMPAIGN CLEANED UP MOST OF THAT AREA.

TODAY ASSAULT UNITS HIT THE BEACH AT 8 A.M. THREE MILES NORTH OF DUMAGUETE, ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND. JAPANESE IMMEDIATELY SET OFF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN THE CITY, IN AN ATTEMPT TO ADD ANOTHER PHILIPPINE TOWN TO THE LIST THEY HAVE RAVAGED AND BURNED.

THEY WERE AT LEAST PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL. BY NOON I COUNTED TEN FIRES IN THE CITY PROPER.

AS IN THE CASE OF CEBU, ILOILO AND OTHER VISAYAN CITIES OF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, SOME DAMAGE WAS DONE EARLIER IN THE WAR. BUT FILIPINOS HAD REBUILT IT EXTENSIVELY AND FROM THE AIR THE CITY APPEARED TO BE FAIRLY INTACT. RED ROOFED HOMES STOOD OUT BRILLIANTLY ALONG THE PALM FRINGED BEACH. BEAUTIFUL SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY APPEARED TO BE RELATIVELY INTACT.

SPIRES OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE HEART OF GUMARUETE LOOMED CLEARLY THROUGH THE SMOKE OF NEARBY FIRES.

WW535APW NM

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ABOARD FLYING FORTRESS OVER DUMAGUETE, NEGROS (CORRECT)
X X X NEARBY FIRES.

TROOPS LANDED ON EXCELLENT BEACHES WITHOUT OPPOSITION. WITHIN FOUR HOURS VIRTUALLY ALL LANDING CRAFT HAD UNLOADED.

INFANTRYMEN OF MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM H. ARNOLD'S AMERICAL (CORRECT) DIVISION, LED BY COL. WILLIAM MAHONEY OF CONNECTICUTT, DIVIDED ON THE BEACH. ONE TURNED SOUTH ALONG A MACADAM HIGHWAY TOWARDS DUMAGUETE, AND CAPTURED THE CITY'S BOMB-CRATERED AIRDROME JUST NORTH OF THE TOWN. THEY SWEPT INTO DUMAGUETE LATE IN THE DAY, AS NIPPONESE WORKED FURIOUSLY TO BURN DOWN THE CITY IN WHICH 22,000 FILIPINOS LIVED.

THE OTHER COLUMN SPEARED INLAND ALONG THE OCOY RIVER TO CUT OFF THE NIPPONESE LINE OF RETREAT INTO THE HILLS.

JAPANESE BLEW UP A BRIDGE ACROSS THE DUMAGUETE RIVER SOUTH OF THE CITY, DELAYING PURSUIT OF ANY OF THE GARRISON THAT MIGHT HAVE FLED THAT WAY.

WW627APW NM

PRECEDE WASHINGTON B-29S

GUAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 28-(AP)-FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY, MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTS NUMBERING 100 TO 150 BOMBED KYUSHU AIRFIELDS TODAY.

THE AIRFIELDS ARE STAGING BASES FOR JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKING U.S. FORCES IN AND AROUND OKINAWA.

THE JAPANESE HAVE ATTACKED AMERICAN FORCES IN THE RYUKYUS ONLY ONCE IN STRENGTH SINCE APRIL 16, WHEN CARRIER PLANES, IWO-BASED ARMY FIGHTERS AND NOW THE B-29S BEGAN THEIR SERIES OF NEUTRALIZING RAIDS ON KYUSHU AND OTHER POTENTIAL STAGING AREAS.

SWEEPING OVER THE BIG HOME ISLAND BY DAYLIGHT, MAJ.GEN. CURTIS LEMAY'S SUPERFORTS STRUCK AT SIX AIRFIELDS AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE.

CLEAR WEATHER PERMITTED THE BOMBARDIERS TO RELEASE THEIR TONS OF EXPLOSIVES VISUALLY.

THE OBSERVED RESULTS WERE REPORTED GOOD.

IT WAS THE 10TH B-29 ATTACK ON KYUSHU AIRFIELDS SINCE MARCH 27 -- FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE OKINAWA INVASION.

ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS "MODERATE."

ONE SUPERFORT WAS LOST IN FRIDAY'S MISSION TO ENEMY ACTION.

AIRBASES HIT TODAY WERE KANOYA, KUSHIRA, KOKUBU, MIYAKANOJO, IZUMI AND MIYAZAKI.

A133FX

IN FRIDAY'S STRIKE AGAINST SOUTHERN KYUSHU AIRFIELDS, JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE ATTACK BY DROPPING PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS AT THE SUPERFORTS.

"SOME WERE AWFULLY CLOSE," SAID LT.WALTER R.ST.DENNIS, A TINIAN-BASED AIRPLANE COMMANDER, (OF 3849 HUMPHREY ST) ST.LOUIS, MO.

PM-JR908PPW

APR 28 1945

(GUAM--FIRST ADD B-29S PRECEDE WASHN (A132FX)
XXX ST.LOUIS, MO.

LT. LLOYD O. WELKEN, (508 81ST ST.) VALLEY CITY, N.D., WHO WAS FLYING ON ST.DENNIS' WING, SAID: "THE BOMBS WERE BURSTING 25 FEET IN FRONT OF THE -SAINT" BUT HE CONTINUED HIS BOMB RUN."

FOUR GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING JAPANESE FIGHTERS. THEY INCLUDED TAILGUNNER SGT. ROGER MYER, (935 QUINCY ST.) STURGEON BAY, WIS.; CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNERS SGTS. JOHN RIGNEY, (4321 THIRD AVE. SOUTH) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND THEODORE GROOMES, (2316 NURMI DRIVE); BAY CITY, MICH.

XZ1219ACW NM

"BAKA BOMB"
BY JAMES STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

GUAM, APRIL 27-(AP)-APPARENTLY THE NAVY DID ITS UTMOST TO FIND A DERISIVE TERM FOR THE HUMAN-PILOTED JAPANESE ROCKET BOMB. AMERICANS NAMED IT "BAKA BOMB."

KENKYUSHA'S NEW JAPANESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY CARRIERS TWO PAGE OF DEFINITION OF THE WORD BAKA AND ITS COMBINATIONS, NONE OF WHICH IS FLATTERING. BASIC MEANINGS OF BAKA ARE LISTED AS FOOL, SIMPLETON, ASS, $9.(36, GOOSE, DUNCE, BLOCKHEAD, DULLARD, DOLT, NINNY, OAF, BOOBY, CHUMP AND IDIOT.

ADDING THE LETTERS "N" AND "A" MAKES BAKA AN ADJECTIVE MEANING FOOLISH, STUPID, IDIOTIC, WEAK-MINDED, DULL-WITTED.

SAMPLES OF COMBINATIONS SHOW BAKA-GOJO MEANS PIGHEAD OR VERY STUBBORN. BAKASU MEANS TO BEWITCH, ENCHANT OR DELUDE. BAKAWARI MEANS A HORSE LAUGH. THIS IS JUST WHAT OFFICIALS ARE GIVING THE JAPANESE BOMB.

FJ555ACW

APR 28 1945

BAKA BOMB (8U)

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APRIL 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE USED A BUZZ-BOMB--A PILOTED AERIAL-EXPLOSIVE ATTAINING A HIGH SPEED--AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPPING FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY IN THEIR ALL-OUT ATTACK COSTING THEM HUNDREDS OF PLANES.

THE PILOTED BOMB IS SIMILAR TO AN AERIAL TORPEDO. IT IS SMALL, HARD TO SEE. IT HAS A 16-FOOT WING SPAN WITH A TEARDROP CANOPY OVER THE PILOT'S SEAT.

THEY ATTAIN A HIGH SPEED, BY THE BOYS WHO FLY THEM DON'T GET A CHANCE TO PRACTICE, SO THERE ARE LOTS OF MISSES.

WW333APW

30.24-25229

30-W-25229

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 27-(AP)-- FEDERAL POLICE SAID TODAY THAT A 53-YEAR-OLD GERMAN ENGINEER, GEORGE FRIEDRICH BLASS, WHO HAS BEEN UNDER ARREST SINCE APRIL 9, HAD ADMITTED BEING THE "SUPERVISORY CHIEF" OF A GERMAN SABOTAGE RING WHOSE ACTIVITIES EXTENDED INTO PRACTICALLY EVERY CAPITAL IN SOUTH AMERICA.

APR 28 1945

ACKNOWLEDGED HIS CONNECTION WITH THE RING IN A BLASS [illegible]

DEPOSITION, POLICE DECLARED, BUT DENIED THAT HE ACTUALLY HAD COMMITTED ANY ACTS OF SABOTAGE HIMSELF.

THREE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES WERE ARRESTED WITH BLASS.

AQ BRYANTS 1800--JA-- 252A

ADD MANILA XX LINE

BERGHOLZ REPORTED THE CITY APPEARED FROM THE AIR TO BE "FAIRLY INTACT" BUT THAT THE JAPANESE HAD SET OFF EXPLOSIONS SOON AFTER THE AMERICANS GOT ASHORE, THREE MILES TO THE NORTH. HE COUNTED TEN FIRES BY NOON THURSDAY.

ALTHOUGH DAMAGED EARLIER IN THE WAR, THE FILIPINOS HAD LARGELY REBUILT THE CITY.

THE FORCE WHICH TURNED SOUTH OVERRAN A BOMB-CRATERED AIRDROME NORTH OF TOWN AND THEN SWEPT INTO DUMAGUETE BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

THE OTHER COLUMN KNIFED INLAND, TO THE WEST, ALONG THE OCOY RIVER TO CUT OFF THE ENEMY'S RETREAT TO THE HILLS.

TROOPS OF THE 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION FIRST INVADED NEGROS LAST MARCH 29, LANDING ON THE WEST COAST. THEY ADVANCED SWIFTLY, CAPTURING THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF BACALOD BEFORE THE JAPANESE COULD DESTROY IT. WITHIN TEN DAYS THEY HAD SEIZED ALL SEVEN OF THE MAJOR AIRFIELDS ON NEGROS. ON APRIL 12, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED CIVIL GOVERNMENT WAS BEING RESTORED TO THE ISLAND, "NOW PRACTICALLY FREED FROM ENEMY CONTROL AND OCCUPANCY."

EXISTENCE OF THE DUMAGUETE RESISTANCE AREA WAS FIRST ANNOUNCED BY MACARTHUR LAST DECEMBER 16. AT THAT TIME, IN A REVIEW OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN THE VISAYAN ISLANDS, HE SAID THE SOUTHERN HALF OF NEGROS HAD BEEN CLEARED EXCEPT FOR THE DUMAGUETE SECTOR, WHERE THE

JAPANESE HAD BEEN POCKETED.

ADVANCES TOWARD THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF DAVAO, ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO ISLAND, AND IN THE DRIVE FOR BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL ON NORTHERN LUZON, WERE REPORTED BY FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

RENEWED ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO THE EFFORT TO REMOVE THE JAPANESE MENACE TO MANILA'S DWINDLING WATER SUPPLY IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF THE CAPITAL. ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION BATTLED ENTRENCHED ENEMY FORCES WHICH CONTINUED TO RESIST STUBBORNLY. THE YANKS ARE TRYING TO REACH THE WAWA AND IPO DAMS, SOURCE OF MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY, BEFORE THE JAPANESE DESTROY THEM.

APR 28 1945

RAK214PGWNM

PMS PHILIPPINES (270)

MANILA, APRIL 27-(AP)-A JAPANESE MENACE TO MANILA'S DWINDLING WATER SUPPLY COMMANDED RENEWED ATTENTION TODAY EVEN THOUGH AMERICAN FORCES APPEARED TO BE DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM TWO MAJOR OBJECTIVES ELSEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TWO YANK REGIMENTS CONTINUED TO BATTLE ENTRENCHED NIPPONESE IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF MANILA, TRYING TO LIBERATE THE WATER SOURCE BEFORE A SHORTAGE MATERIALIZES.

ELEMENTS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION, WHOSE OBJECTIVE WAS WAWA DAM ON THE MARIKINA RIVER, FOUGHT A HEAVY NIPPONESE FORCE IN A SCORE OF WELL-INTEGRATED PILLBOXES ON THE CREST OF VITAL MT.PACAWAGAN, 14 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PEAK IS 1,680 FEET HIGH AND THE YANKS HOLD ALL BUT THE CREST. THEY ASSAULTED THE PEAK WEDNESDAY BUT LOST A NUMBER OF MEN AND HALTED THEIR ADVANCE UNTIL A PATH COULD BE CLEARED FOR TANKS AND TANK DESTROYERS.

ANOTHER FORCE WAS DRIVING TOWARD IPO DAM ON THE ANGAT RIVER, 20 MILES FROM MANILA.

PIPELINES FROM THESE TWO DAMS FEED THE NOVALICHES RESERVOIR, FROM WHICH THE CAPITAL GETS WATER.

MANILA WAS WARNED SOME TIME AGO THAT ONLY A FEW WEEKS SUPPLY OF WATER REMAINED IN THE RESERVOIR. THE FIGHTING FOR THE SUPPLY DAMS HAS BEEN SLOW AND BITTER. ENEMY ELEMENTS HAVE HELD FORTH THERE EVER SINCE THE NIPPONESE LOST MANILA, IN FEBRUARY.

ADD 3 1945

ON MINDANAO ISLAND, THE 24TH DIVISION WEDNESDAY ADVANCED ANOTHER 12 MILES TO COME WITHIN 18 MILES OF DAVAO GULF AND WITHIN 45 ROAD MILES OF DAVAO, IMPORTANT HEMP CENTER. THE 13TH AIRFORCE GAVE VIGOROUS SUPPORT TO THE GROUND FORCE, WHICH REPORTED MEETING MODERATE RESISTANCE.

THE 33RD DIVISION FOUGHT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL ON NORTHERN LUZON, WHILE ANOTHER CONTINGENT SMASHED INTO ITS ENVIRONS FROM THE WEST AND NORTHWEST. THE TWO AMERICAN FORCES WERE 2,200 YARDS APART.

THE JAPANESE DEFENDED THE APPROACHES TO THE BOMB-WRECKED CITY WITH GREAT TENACITY, MAKING THE BATTLE ONE OF THE BITTEREST OF THE LUZON CAMPAIGN.

DB135APW

WITH THE U.S.41ST DIVISION, ZAMBOANGA, PHILIPPINES, APRIL 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MUTE EVIDENCE OF THE HEROIC WORK OF AMERICAN COMBAT ENGINEERS IN BUILDING SUPPLY ROADS ON THE HEELS OF SWEATING DOUGHBOYS IS A BUMPY LITTLE ROAD THAT CORKSCREWS ITS WAY UP THE MOUNTAINS BEHIND ZAMBOANGA CITY.

AT THE

PINNACLE OF A 2,300-FO[illegible]AK, WHERE FINAL STRONG JAPANESE DEFENSES WRE WIPED OUT, COMBAT ENGINEERS POSTED A BRIGHT YELLOW SIGN:

"IF YOU WANT TO GO ANY HIGHER THAN THIS, SEE THE CHAPLAIN."

IT WAS SIGNED "B COMPANY, 116TH ENGINEERS."

LOS ANGELES,APRIL 27-(AP)-SUPERIOR JUDGE GOODWIN J.KNIGHT ADDRESSED A CIVIC MEETING ON THE THEME, "CRIME DOESN'T PAY."

THEN HE WENT FOR HIS AUTOMOBILE IN A NEARBY PARKING LOT. SOMEONE HAD STOLEN IT, COMPLETE WITH 15 GALLONS OF GASOLINE IN THE TANK.

A96BA CH FW
BALTIMORE, APRIL 27-(AP)-"I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT A FIRE--I'M JUST TRYING TO MAIL A LETTER," MRS. ANNA BROSH, 75, TOLD FIREMEN TODAY WHEN THEY FOUND HER STILL PUZZLED BY THE LITTLE RED BOX.

--DASH--

APR 28 1945

A97CH
NEWTON,N.C., APRIL 27-(AP)-SCOURGE OF PICKNICKERS, NUDISTS AND DUB GOLFERS, POISON IVY NOW HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE IN THE FIELD OF CRIME DETECTION.

WHEN A SERVICE STATION WINDOW WAS SMASHED AND 80 GASOLINE RATION COUPONS WERE MISSING, A KEEN-EYED, SHARP-WITTED POLICEMAN NOTICED AN IVY VINE NEAR THE WINDOW HAD BEEN BROKEN. SO HE LOOKED FOR A CHAP WITH POISON IVY. HE FOUND HIS MAN. THE PLEA WAS GUILTY, THE STAMPS WERE RECOVERED.

X1006PEW NM

WITH OKINAWA (250)
BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28-(AP)-MARINE CORSAIR FIGHTER PILOTS WERE CALLED ON TODAY TO BOMB JAPANESE GUN EMPLACEMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN SHELLING U.S. AMBULANCES EVACUATING AMERICAN WOUNDED TO THE REAR.

THE JAPANESE POSITIONS WERE NEAR MACHINATO AIRFIELD, ON THE WEST COAST. ELEMENTS OF THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE CLOSING IN ON THE IMPORTANT AIRFIELD AND ARE BELIEVED ALREADY TO HAVE REACHED ITS NORTHERN EDGE.

THE CORSAIR PILOTS KNOCKED OUT SEVERAL OF THE JAPANESE GUNS.

AMERICANS PRESSING TOWARD OKINAWA'S TWO LARGEST CITIES ADVANCED WITHIN 5,000 YARDS OF NAHA ON THE WEST COAST AND LESS THAN TWO MILES OF SHURI TOWARD THE EAST COAST.

APPROACHING NAHA, 27TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS HUNTED OUT ENEMY TROOPS NEAR MACHINATO AIRSTRIP, ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES NORTH OF NAHA, THE CAPITAL CITY.

UNITS OF THE 7TH DIVISION KILLED MORE THAN 150 JAPANESE THEY SURPRISED WITHDRAWING SUPPLIES FROM CAVES. THE YANKS SEALED SOME OF THE ENEMY ALIVE UNDERGROUND WITH EXPLOSIVES. THESE AMERICAN UNITS WON MUCH GROUND NORTH OF YONABARU AIRSTRIP ON THE EAST COAST.

INFILTRATING JAPANESE IN THAT AREA SET 30 POUNDS OF PACRIC ACID, ATTACHED TO SEVERAL HEAVY MORTAR SHELLS AND 75 MM. PROJECTILES UNDER A CULVERT, BUT AN ALERT BULLDOZER OPERATOR DISCOVERED THE CHARGE BEFORE STRIKING IT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY REPORTED THE JAPANESE SHELLED THE KATENA AIRFIELD AREA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A WEEK, THROWING 200 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY SHELLS ON ONE 96TH DIVISION AREA AND 70 ROUNDS OF 105 AND 155 MM. SHELLS INTO THE 27TH DIVISION SECTOR. THE ENEMY ALSO SHELLED THE 7TH DIVISION SECTOR LAST NIGHT.

UNITS OF THE 96TH DIVISION KILLED 59 JAPANESE DURING THE NIGHT.

NAVAL GUN
EAST COAST,

A LOADED JAPANESE BARGE OFF THE
IVISION LINE.

APR 28 1945

JR915PPW NM

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27-(AP)— AS THE RESULT OF A SEVERE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA AMERICAN TROOPS IN THIS AREA HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO EAT ONLY IN ARMY-CONTROLLED MESSES AND TO KEEP AWAY FROM PUBLIC FOOD VENDORS.

ALL AMERICAN TROOPS IN THIS THEATER ARE INNOCULATED EXERY SIXXXXXX AGAINST CHOLERA EVERY SIX MONTHS.

APR 28 1945

APRA GROVERS 01700—JA— 202A

OTTAWA APRIL 27-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THESE CASUALTIES TODAY:

MISSING--PILOT OFFICER HAROLD C.BYRD; SISTER, MRS.M.E.SCOTT, 317 WEST 11TH ST., TULSA, OKLA.

MISSING--FLYING OFFICER DOUGLAS N.DONALD; WIFE, 424 N.DEARBORN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW SAFE IN UNITED KINGDOM--FLYING OFFICER RONALD M.TEGERDINE, MOTHER, MRS.J.W.TEGERDINE, 3401 SCHOOL ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

KK417AEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 27-(AP)— THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.ROBERT RANDOLPH SIMMS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.LUELLA SIMS, LIVES AT 14 ELMORE ST., LYNN, MASS., IS AMONG CANADIAN TROOPS RECENTLY LIBERATED FROM PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN GERMANY.

30 24 25231

30.24-25231

OTTAWA, APRIL 27-(AP)- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LT.EDMOND CARLIER NOTEBAERT, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.ANN NOTEBAERT, LIVES AT 2112 WOODLAWN DRIVE, NASHVILLE, TENN., IS AMONG CANADIAN TROOPS RECENTLY LIBERATED BY ALLIED FORCES IN GERMANY.

APR 28 1945

UNDATED LINKUP TIMES (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
CONFLICTING REPORTS OF THE TIME OF AMERICAN PATROL LINKUPS WITH THE RUSSIANS BELOW BERLIN WEDNESDAY INDICATED TODAY THAT THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE PRELIMINARY JUNCTION IN THE AREA.
TWO FIRST ARMY FRONT DISPATCHES DIFFERED AS TO THE EXACT TIME, AND THE ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN DIFFERED IN THAT RESPECT WITH THE ORDER BROADCAST TO THE TROOPS BY GEN.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 12TH ARMY GROUP.
A FRONT DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD BOYLE PLACED THE JUNCTION AT 1:32 P.M. BATTLEFRONT TIME (7:32 A.M., EASTERN WARTIME).
MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED THAT THE FIRST JUNCTION WAS AT 1:30 P.M. MOSCOW TIME. THIS WOULD MEAN 12:30 P.M., BATTLEFRONT TIME (6:30 A.M. EWT).
GEN.BRADLEY'S ORDER OF THE DAY SAID THE FIRST JUNCTURE WAS AT "1640 HOURS," OR 4:40 P.M., BATTLEFRONT TIME (10:40 A.M., EWT).
A DISPATCH FROM AP CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD ALSO FIXED 4:40 P.M. AS THE TIME.
THE FORMAL LINKUP IN FORCE CAME YESTERDAY. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS DID NOT FIX THE TIME.
JJ2PEW

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, APRIL 27--RADIO ORANGE, THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT STATION IN LONDON, SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC TODAY THAT GEN.KURT DITTMAR, GERMAN RADIO MILITARY COMMENTATOR, HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER. IT ADDED:
"HE HAS AS YET GIVEN NO COMMENT ON THIS MILITARY EVENT."
N906AEW

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, APRIL 27--BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT GORDON FRASER IDENTIFIED ONE OF THE AMERICANS WHO ACTED AS INTERPRETER BETWEEN AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN OFFICERS AT THEIR MEETING AS DWIGHT BROOKS OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA.
GH1250PEW

UNDATED TORGAU
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TORGAU, SITE OF THE MOMENTOUS RUSSIAN-AMERICAN MEETING, LIES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ELBE RIVER, 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF LEIPZIG AND 65 SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN, IN A FLAT REGION MARKED BY A FEW LOW HILLS.
IT DATES FROM ABOUT 973, AND WAS IMPORTANT SINCE ITS EARLY TIMES AS A CONVENIENT CROSSING OF THE ELBE. ITS NORMAL POPULATION IS 14,000.
THERE NEARLY TWO CENTURIES AGO--IN 1761--RUSSIANS MET ANOTHER WESTERN ALLY, THE AUSTRIANS, TO RESIST FREDERICK THE GREAT OF PRUSSIA, THEIR MUTUAL ENEMY IN THE SEVEN YEARS WAR. FREDERICK HAD DEFEATED THE AUSTRIANS AT TORGAU A YEAR EARLIER.
A CASTLE BUILT IN 1533 ON AN ISLAND IN THE ELBE AT TORGAU WAS ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF THE ELECTORS OF SAXONY. AT TORGAU ALSO IS THE SO-CALLED PALACE CHURCH DEDICATED BY MARTIN LUTHER IN 1544 AND REPORTEDLY THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
IN 1526 A GROUP OF PROTESTANT PRINCES AT TORGAU FORMED A LEAGUE TO COUNTERACT OPPOSITION TO THE SPREAD OF RELIGIOUS REFORMS, AND LUTHER AND HIS ASSOCIATES MET IN THE TOWN IN 1530 AND DREW UP THE ARTICLES WHICH FORMED THE BASIS OF THE CONFESSION OF AUGUSBURG.
A RAIL AND ROAD HUB, TORGAU ALSO WAS A CENTER OF BARGE TRAFFIC AND TWO BRIDGES SPANNED THE ELBE THERE.
TORGAU HAS CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES DURING ITS HISTORY. IT WAS YIELDED TO THE SWEDES IN 1645. FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURED IN IN 1813.
GH&QQ1223PEW

APR 28 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 27-(AP)-CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ Y FERNANDEZ HAS DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF INVITING ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WITH SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLEV MOLOTOV AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.
HE IS ALSO PLANNING TO SEE CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER T.V. SOONG BUT SO FAR THE DATE HAS NOT BEEN SET.
FROM OTHER SOURCES IT WAS LEARNED THAT EDEN INDICATED TO THE CHILEAN MINISTER THAT HE WAS IN FAVOR OF HAVING ARGENTINA JOIN IN THE DELIBERATIONS BEING CARRIED ON HERE TO CREATE AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.
MOLOTOV, IT WAS SAID, POINTED OUT THAT HIS PRIMARY INTEREST WAS IN SECURING ADMISSION TO THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION FOR THE WHITE RUSSIAN AND UKRANIAN REPUBLICS.
FERNANDEZ DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE MATTER.
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FERNANDEZ'S VISITS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IS THAT THEY ALONG WITH SECRETARY STETTINIUS REPRESENT THE SPONSORING POWERS WHO WOULD HAVE TO AGREE ON ANY INVITATION TO ARGENTINA.
THE CHILEAN MINISTER SAW MOLOTOV ON WEDNESDAY AT THE LATTER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE AND LATER ATTENDED A DINNER GIVEN BY THE SOVIET OFFICIAL. HE CALLED ON EDEN LAST NIGHT AT THE LATTER'S HOTEL SUITE.
MOLOTOV SO FAR HAS AVOIDED COMMITTING HIMSELF ON THE ARGENTINE QUESTION DECLARING THAT IT IS NEW TO HIM.
JR1225AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE WHEN IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIAN AND WESTERN ALLIED FORCES HAVE MADE A JUNCTION IN GERMANY)
UNDATED GERMANY (700)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(ADVANCE)--THE MEETING OF SOVIET AND WESTERN ALLIED FORCES WHICH DOOMED NAZI GERMANY CLOSES THE GREATEST MILITARY PINCERS IN HISTORY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ARMIES EVER PUT INTO THE FIELD FOUGHT THEIR

WAY TO THIS JUNCTION FROM THE EXTREME EDGES OF TWO CONTINENTS.
IN AFRICA AND THEN IN EUROPE THEY STAGED COME-BACKS FROM THE EAST, AFTER BATTLING WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE GATES OF ASIA, AND FOLLOWED UP WITH LANDINGS ON THE CONTINENTAL WEST COAST FOR THE CLOSE-IN. UNPRECEDENTED AIR POWER SUPPORTED THE GROUND TROOPS.
THE PINCERS SOUGHT TO COMPRESS TO NOTHING AN AGGRESSIVE MILITARY EMPIRE GUARDED BY AT LEAST NINE MILLION TESTED TROOPS WHO HAD SPREAD 2,200 MILES, FROM BRITANNY TO THE VOLGA, BY AUGUST, 1942.
IN THAT MONTH GERMAN FORCES BEGAN TO BATTER THEIR WAY INTO STALINGRAD, 1,300 MILES FROM GERMANY AND THE LAST BIG SOUTH RUSSIAN CITY BEFORE THE URALS. THE FORCES OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, "THE DESERT FOX," WERE LINED UP IN THE SAHARA BEFORE EL ALAMEIN, WITH ALEXANDRIA 60 MILES AWAY. NOT FAR BEYOND WAS THE SUEZ ISTHMUS TO ASIA, IN WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE THREATENING AN INVASION OF INDIA.
NORTH AND SOUTH, NAZI POWER STRETCHED WITHOUT ALLIED INTERRUPTION FROM NORWAY'S NORTH CAPE TO THE VICHY-FRANCE PUPPET STATE'S NAVAL BASE AT DAKAR, CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN 4,000 MILES AW

AY. APR 28 1945

THIS PICTURE OF SUCCESS WITH WHICH GERMANY ENDED HER THIRD YEAR OF WAR WAS CHANGED IN FOUR FATEFUL WEEKS BEGINNING OCT.23, 1942, WHEN FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, REPLENISHED WITH AMERICAN TANKS, STARTED THE LAST OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVES THAT SWEPT THE AFRICAN BATTLEFRONT SIX TIMES BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE EGYPTIAN DESERT AND ITALIAN CIRENAICA.
ON NOV.7, BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES UNDER GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MADE SURPRISE LANDINGS ON THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN COASTS OF FRENCH MOROCCO AND ALGERIA IN THE BIGGEST VENTURE OF ITS KIND UP TO THAT TIME. THE HALF-HEARTED FRENCH DEFENSES GAVE UP IN A FEW DAYS.
THEN ON NOV.22, THE RED ARMY ANNOUNCED IT HAD STARTED A COUNTER-ATTACK AT STALINGRAD. ENCIRCLED GERMAN REMNANTS SURRENDERED THERE FEB.2, 1943. THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT FROM RUSSIA BEGAN.

A8
MEANWHILE MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY BATTLED ITS WAY ACROSS LIBYA AND LINKED UP WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA ON MARCH 7. THE ALLIES SWEPT UP TO CAP BON, WHERE THE LAST AXIS TROOPS FIGHTING IN AFRICA SURRENDERED MAY 12, CLEARING THE WAY FOR THE LANDINGS IN SICILY JULY 10, CALABRIA SEP. 3 AND SALERNO SEPT. 9, WHEN ITALY'S SURRENDER WAS ANNOUNCED.
THE FIRST EAST-WEST JUNCTURE HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND THE FULCRUM WAS FIRMLY IN PLACE FOR THE TWO ARMS OF THE FUTURE PINCER AROUND HITLER'S GREATER GERMANY ITSELF. THE SOVIET MILITARY COLOSSUS, WHICH HAD REFOUND ITS STRENGTH WITH THE HELP OF LEND-LEASE EQUIPMENT, ROLLED BACK THE WEHRMACHT IN SUCCESSIVE PUSHES UNTIL THE POLISH BORDER WAS CROSSED EARLY IN 1944.
IN ITALY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES WHICH HAD MET IN TUNISIA PUSHED NORTHWARD AND ROME WAS ENTERED ON JUNE 4.
BUT THE CAPTURE OF THE FIRST AXIS CAPITAL WAS TO BE A ONE-DAY WONDER IN THE HEADLINES. FOR JUNE 6 PROVED TO BE D-DAY FOR THE INVASION OF FRANCE. EISENHOWER DIRECTED ANOTHER AMERICAN-BRITISH LANDING WHICH BREACHED THE GERMANS VAUNTED ATLANTIC WALL AND ESTABLISHED BEACHHEADS ON THE NORMANDY COAST.
THEN CAME THE AMERICAN ERUPTION FROM THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD AT ST.LO, FOLLOWED BY THE SWEEP FROM AVRANCHES ACROSS BRITANNY AND TOWARD PARIS BY THE NEW 3RD ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.
ON AUG.13 THE U.S. 7TH ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH, TOGETHER WITH FRENCH FORCES, LANDED FROM ITALY ON TO THE FRENCH RIVIERA. UNDER TWO-WAY FIRE, THE GERMANS GAVE UP CAPITAL AFTER CAPITAL. PARIS, BRUSSELS, LUXEMBOURG CITY, BUCHAREST, SOFIA, ATHENS AND BELGRADE WERE WON. FINLAND SIGNED AN ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA. LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S. FIRST ARMY ENTERED GERMANY IN FORCE.
GERMAN RESISTANCE MOMENTARILY STIFFENED ON EVERY FRONT. FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT LAUNCHED THE LAST GREAT GERMAN EFFORT IN THE WEST IN THE ARDENNES DEC.16, THREATENING TO CUT THE ALLIED LINES, AND CREATING THE MONTH-LONG BATTLE OF THE BELGIAN BULGE.

AS
THE RED ARMY, IN RENEWED DRIVES, CAPTURED WARSAW JAN.17, 1945. ON FEB.4, FIELD MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV'S FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY CROSSED THE ODER RIVER AND KNIFED TO WITHIN 31 MILES OF BERLIN AT ONE POINT.
THE WEHRMACHT MANAGED TO REESTABLISH A LINE ALONG THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS IN THE EAST, ONLY TO BE OVERWHELMED ONCE MORE FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHEAST. AMERICANS ATTACKED FROM THE ROER RIVER. COLOGNE FELL MARCH 6, THE RHINE WAS CROSSED AT REMAGEN THE NEXT DAY, AND THE WHOLE RHINE VALLEY WAS LAID OPEN.
THE RUSSIANS TOOK BUDAPEST FEB.13 AND VIENNA TWO MONTHS LATER.
MUCH OF GREATER GERMANY, WHICH WAS TO RULE THE WORLD, LAY A MASS OF RUINS. APR 28 1945
(END ADVANCE FOR USE WHEN IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIAN AND WESTERN ALLIED FORCES HAVE MADE A JUNCTION IN GERMANY.)
WM124OPEW

NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DELEGATION CHAIRMEN WORK TO ORGANIZE CONFERENCE FOR BUSINESS.
MOLOTOV ACCEPTS EDEN COMPROMISE ON CHAIRMANSHIP.
SECOND PLENARY SESSION CONSIDERS REPORTS FROM MEETING OF CHAIRMEN.
OTHER NATIONS FOLLOW BIG FOUR WITH FORMAL STATEMENTS OF AIMS.
-DASH-
BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 27-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES, THEIR WORK GIVEN NEW URGENCY BY GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, DROPPED THEIR MINOR BICKERING AND SETTLED DOWN TODAY TO FRAME A WORLD ORGANIZATION.
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN-BRITISH SPLIT OVER WHO SHALL BE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE TO DRAW UP A PEACE-KEEPING WORLD ORGANIZATION WAS ENDED WHEN SOVIET COMMISSAR MOLOTOV ACCEPTED THE BRITISH COMPROMISE PROPOSAL HE FLATLY TURNED DOWN YESTERDAY.
CHINA WAS CREDITED WITH A LEADING PART IN BRINGING ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN TO ROTATE THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMANSHIP AMONG THE FOUR BIG POWERS AND GIVING THE IMPORTANT POSTS OF HEAD OF THE STEERING AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES TO SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS.
RUSSIA YESTERDAY HAD REFUSED TO ACCEPT STETTINIUS EITHER AS CONFERENCE OR STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.
BEFORE THE CONCORD WAS REPORTED, THE ATMOSPHERE AROUND THE SEEKERS AFTER LASTING PEACE WAS ANYTHING BUT PEACEFUL.
A MID-MORNING ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO SMOOTH THINGS OVER. THE BIG-FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS--STETTINIUS, MOLOTOV, EDEN OF BRITAIN AND SOONG OF CHINA--DUCKED INTO CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS TO HUNT FOR A COMPROMISE.
THEN THEY STEPPED INTO A SECOND-FLOOR CONFERENCE CHAMBER WHERE CHIEFS OF DELEGATIONS OF THE OTHER 46 UNITED NATIONS WERE WAITING.
THE RUSSIANS, THROUGH MOLOTOV, SET OFF AN EXPLOSION YESTERDAY WHEN

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THEY BALKED AT MAKING STETTINIUS CHAIRMAN, THEN AT PUTTING HIM AT THE HEAD OF THE IMPORTANT, POLICY-SHAPING AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES. THE COMMISSAR WANTED ALL THREE JOBS TO ROTATE AMONG THE BIG FOUR.

BEWILDERMENT AND ANGER, WHICH SPREAD THROUGH THE AMERICAN DELEGATION--AND SOME OF THE OTHERS--WAS CARRIED OVER INTO THIS MORNING'S STEERING COMMITTEE SESSION. FOR AS HEAD OF THE HOST DELEGATION, STETTINIUS ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY WOULD HAVE BECOME CHAIRMAN IN THE USUAL PATTERN OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

DELEGATES SPECULATED THAT MOLOTOV'S ACTION WAS PEGGED TO A DETERMINATION FOR SOVIET PRESTIGE; THAT RUSSIA WAS DECIDED THAT NO NATION SHOULD RANK HER EVEN IN DIPLOMATIC FORMALITIES.

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RUSSIA APPARENTLY HAS BEEN CULTIVATING SOME OF THE LESSER EUROPEAN POWERS AND A COUPLE OF LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS. BUT STANDING BEHIND THE AMERICANS WERE BRITAIN, CHINA AND AT LEAST A MAJORITY OF THE LATINS.

SAID ONE LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATE:

"IF RUSSIA WANTS TO BE ARROGANT, WE'RE READY FOR A FIGHT."

STETTINIUS BROUGHT REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE AMERICAN DELEGATION INTO THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING--SENATORS TOM CONNALLY OF TEXAS AND ARTHUR VANDENBERG OF MICHIGAN.

AMONG THE BIG FOUR SPONSORING POWERS, RUSSIA APPEARED MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF A LONE WOLF POLICY. RANK AND FILE DELEGATES, GRAVELY CONCERNED OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP TUSSLE, WERE FEARFUL IT MIGHT LEAD TO DISCORD ON EVEN MORE IMPORTANT ISSUES WHICH WILL CONFRONT THE CONFERENCE AS IT GOES ABOUT THE TASK OF HAMMERING TOGETHER A STRUCTURE FOR LASTING PEACE.

AS WAS THE CASE YESTERDAY, THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING WAS HELD IN ADVANCE OF A FULL MEETING OF DELEGATES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE, WHERE MORE SPEECHES BY CHIEFS OF DELEGATIONS WERE ON TAP.

FROM THE TURMOIL AND BICKERING OF YESTERDAY'S COMMITTEE SESSION, THE BIG FOUR HAD GONE TO A PLENARY SESSION OF ALL DELEGATES TO TALK OF SUCH THINGS AS COOPERATION.

FOR TWO HOURS LAST NIGHT, THE AMERICAN DELEGATION MET WITH STETTINIUS TO CONSIDER ALL THE ANGLES OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP SITUATION AND TO TALK ON THE SIDE ABOUT PUTTING SOME AREAS OF THE WORLD UNDER INTERNATIONAL GUARDIANSHIP.

THEY MET AGAIN EARLY THIS MORNING.

"I THINK," ONE OF THE AMERICANS SAID, "WE OUGHT TO BLAST THIS SITUATION APART AND FIND OUT WHAT'S BEHIND IT."

ANOTHER SUGGESTED THAT PERHAPS PREMIER STALIN HAD GUIDED MOLOTOV'S COURSE WITH THE INTENTION OF SEEING TO IT THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE AS MUCH WEIGHT TO THROW AROUND AS ANYONE ELSE IN THE CONFERENCE HIGH COMMAND.

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Truman Denies Reports of Nazi Surrender, Touched Off by U.S. Official at San Francisco; Russia Says Himmler Is Trying to End War

Truman Calls Reporters to Deny Rumor

Says Story Is Unfounded After First Having Leahy Telephone Eisenhower

Connally Is Source, Insists He's Right

Russians Say Himmler Tried Vainly to Yield to U. S., Britain Alone

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A report of German unconditional surrender was denied tonight by President Truman.

The report had literally circled the globe in the wake of a statement by a high American official at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco that an announcement of Nazi capitulation could be expected momentarily.

Tension gripped Washington, and President Truman, who had left the White House in the early afternoon for his temporary residence in near-by Blair House, returned to the executive offices. He summoned an emergency news conference to say that "there is no foundation for the rumor" that Germany had finally given up.

Statement by President

As the military debacle in the Reich mounted hourly following the junction of American and Russian Armies south of tottering Berlin, Mr. Truman told the assembled reporters:

"Well, I was over here, as you can see, doing a little work, and the rumor got started.

"I had a call from San Francisco and the State Department called me.

"I just got in touch with Admiral Leahy (Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff) and had him call our headquarters (commander in chief in Europe (General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower)—and there is no foundation for the rumor.

"That is all I have to say."

The President was then asked, "Are you going to stand by?"

"I am going to finish this work," he said.

Departing from custom, the President authorized use of his remarks in direct quotes.

His statement, while denying that a surrender had taken place, did not rule out the possibility that a capitulation is in the offing.

Origin of the Story

The Associated Press, in explaining the origin of the surrender report, issued the following statement:

"The report of German surrender, transmitted by the Associated Press tonight from San Francisco and attributed to a 'high government official,' was an accurate and factual account of a statement to Associated Press staff men by Senator Connally, vice-chairman of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Another member of the U. S. delegation supported Senator Connally's statement.

"Senator Connally at the time stipulated that his name not be used. After President Truman in Washington said the report was unfounded, the vice-chairman of the United States delegation in San Francisco again said the announcement of German surrender was expected momentarily, and removed the stipulation that he not be quoted directly."

In San Francisco, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, said tonight that he expected a surrender announcement 'momentarily."

Senator Connally, in making the statement, was aware of the White House announcement.

Senator Connally said his information was that the German offer to meet the Allied terms—that is, unconditional surrender to the three big powers, the United States, Great Britain and Russia—had come from Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, reported to be acting for Adolf Hitler, described as ill.

Earlier Senator Connally had told a reporter his information was that the surrender had been received and that an announcement, probably by General Eisenhower, was expected.

Another member of the San Francisco delegation said the announcement was expected "hourly."

[The Moscow radio said last night in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System that the Soviet Tass news agency "has been authorized to state" that reports of Heinrich Himmler's offer to surrender to the United States and Great Britain are "confirmed in responsible Soviet quarters."

[The Moscow broadcast text:

["On April 28 Reuters issued a statement published by the offices of the British Foreign Minister stating that Himmler has declared that Germany is ready to surrender unconditionally to Britain and the United States of America. This statement declares that the governments of Britain and the United States declared that they will accept the offer of unconditional surrender only when it has been made to all the Allies, including the Soviet Union. Tass has been authorized to state that this report is confirmed in responsible Soviet quarters."

No News at S. H. A. E. F.

[In Paris, supreme headquarters reported shortly before 3 a. m. Sunday that no announcement of a German surrender was expected there during the night and that General Eisenhower undoubtedly still was sleeping. The Associated Press said. However, from London, an Associated Press Sunday dispatch said General Eisenhower issued a statement to the Army paper "Stars and Stripes" in Paris saying he had no information at all on any German surrender. This information was received in London on a telephone line held open between the Paris and London bureaus of The Associated Press.

[From Stockholm, a Saturday Associated Press dispatch reported that the Stockholm paper "Dagens Nyheter" said Himmler had made a capitulation offer to the Allies through Count Folke Bernadotte. The Count is vice-president of the Swedish Red Cross and in the past has supervised arrangements for prisoner-of-war exchanges between Germany and the Allies.]

Connally Is Quoted

Shortly after 4:30 p. m., Pacific war time, Senator Connally told a reporter in San Francisco that Germany's surrender had been received and that an announcement was expected—probably from the headquarters of General Eisenhower.

At that time, Senator Connally added that the announcement was to have been made earlier this

Call To General Eisenhower Reveals Rumor Unfounded

Washington, April 28 (AP)—President Truman tonight said rumors of Germany's unconditional surrender were unfounded. He told a news conference that he had had Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff, telephone Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and that the latter reported the rumor unfounded. The President told the hurriedly summoned conference at 9.35 P.M. tonight that he was working when he heard of the start of the rumor in San Francisco and elsewhere. He said he had just gotten in touch with Admiral Leahy and he called the commander in chief. The latter told him the report that Germany had surrendered unconditionally was unfounded.

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The disappointing news was given to a crowd of reporters who thronged into the oval room of the White House expecting to hear a proclamation on the end of the war in Europe. Back of the President as he spoke were Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, Matt Connelly, the President's confidential secretary; Coll Harry H. Vaughan, his military Aide, and other prominent figures. The President sat calmly signing some of his mail when reporters entered his office. He started to begin his announcement and then asked if all the reporters were yet in the room. Told that they were not he held it up until the scores who had waited expectantly for hours for word from him had crowded into the room, shoving and pushing each other to gain points of vantage. Turning with a smile to Stephen Early, special assistant, and Jonathan Daniels, press secretary, and getting the nod from them, he proceeded. He said he was over at the White House doing a little work when the unconditional surrender rumor got started.

He said that the report apparently had come from San Francisco and elsewhere and that he immediately got in touch with Admiral Leahy and asked him to call the commander in chief of the forces in Europe. He added that the report was totally without foundation.

afternoon in Washington—but for some reason was held up.

Senator Connally's earlier statement was given with the stipulation that it be used without attribution, pending the formal announcement he predicted. But he removed the restriction after the Washington denial. He declined to disclose the source of his information, but said it came from authoritative quarters.

Senator Connally said his information was that the surrender offer originated with Himmler with the explanation that Adolf Hitler was ill and that Himmler was acting in Hitler's stead.

From Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, however, came —and that indirectly—only the word that he had made no statement and would have none. He is head of the United States delegation in San Francisco.

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Back of the President as he spoke were Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King; Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman; Matt Connelly, the President's confidential secretary; Colonel Harry H. Vaughan, his military aide, and other prominent figures.

The President sat calmly signing some of his mail when reporters entered his office.

He started to begin his announcement and then asked if all the reporters were yet in the room.

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He said he was over at the White House doing a little work when the unconditional surrender rumor got started.

He said that the report apparently had come from San Francisco and elsewhere and that he immediately got in touch with Admiral Leahy and asked him to call the commander in chief of the forces in Europe.

He added that the report was totally without foundation.

The whole interview lasted little more than a minute, and the reporters made wild dashes for their telephones.

After the conference Mr. Daniels told the reporters that he wished there were some way to "stop these rumors."

"Full arrangements have been made for the press to be informed as soon as there is any announcement to make," he said.

"We could save a hell of a lot of time if everybody will remember that. Arrangements have been made for the White House press room to be notified immediately when there is announcement to be made."

Asked again if he thought there would be anything tonight, he replied:

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"I do not think so."

The White House had said earlier tonight (at 8:30 P. M. Eastern war time) that no official confirmation had then been received on the reports that Germany had surrendered unconditionally, but that if such confirmation came, President Truman would issue a proclamation and read it over the radio.

President Truman returned to the White House from his temporary living quarters across the street in the Blair House at 7:35 p. m. after an absence since 1 p. m.

Tension, which had been noticeable around the White House offices most of the day, increased hourly as the night wore on.

Word that the President had returned to his offices spread through the city and excited crowds gathered outside the White House gates.

They were orderly, but as new groups joined them there was fear that they might create a traffic jam on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Inside the lobby near the President's offices scores of newspaper men stood around anxiously waiting any official word from the President.

The radio networks set up their microphones in the White House Oval Room where Presidential broadcasts usually are made.

The Allies were reported in San Francisco earlier to have delivered to the German government an ultimatum to surrender by Tuesday.

Truman To Read It Over Radio

Washington, April 28 (AP)—The White House said tonight (at 8.30 P.M.) that no official confirmation had been received on reports that Germany had surrendered unconditionally, but that if such confirmation came, President Truman would issue a proclamation and read it over the radio.

President Truman returned to the White House from his temporary living quarters across the street in the Blair House at 7.35 P.M. after an absence since 1 P.M.

He had gone to his temporary home in the Blair House for lunch after finishing his daily calling list.

Soon after the President came in tonight, Special Assistant Stephen T. Early arrived, followed by Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels.

No Confirmation From Any Source

Early received newsmen shortly before 8.30 P.M. and said:

"There has been no official confirmation yet.

"The War Department has no confirmation.

"The map room has no confirmation.

"As soon as we get official confirmation, the President will read the proclamation over the four networks."

The Army public relations office at the Pentagon building said that "absolutely nothing official had come there.

"All we know about it is what has come on the ticker," was the answer to inquiries.

Top War Department officers said there was no indication to their knowledge of unusual activity around the Pentagon.

The State Department had the same "no comment" reaction that had greeted earlier, less direct reports of sur-

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render offers.

Crowds Jam Pennsylvania Avenue

None of the top officials left in Washington had returned to their offices at 8.45 P.M. Information officers there asked inquiring newsmen for a fill-in on the reports.

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They were orderly but as new groups joined them there was fear that they might create a traffic jam on Pennsylvania avenue.

Inside the lobby near the President's offices scores of newspaper men stood around anxiously waiting any official word from the President.

The same anxiety pervaded embassies here. Half a dozen telephoned the Associated Press for information.

San Francisco, April 28 (AP)—Germany has surrendered to the Allied governments unconditionally and announcement is expected momentarily, it was stated by a high American official today.

The official said that announcement of the surrender presumably would be made through Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander.

The announcement had been expected at 4 P.M. in Washington, he said—but was delayed.

'There Were No Strings Attached'

The American official said:

"There were no strings attached to the surrender."

He said that while he was not informed of all the details, the surrender was made to all three of the major Allied powers.

One other equally high official said he had the same information, but others in the American and in other delegations here declined comment or said they knew nothing of the reports.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., suddenly left the United Nations conference by a side door at 4.43 P.M. (Pacific War Time).

To a reporter Stettinius said he could state only that he was going to "an important meeting."

Previous Offer Reportedly Rejected

A previous offer of the Germans to surrender only to the United States and Great Britain was rejected promptly, it was said, and an ultimatum served upon the Nazis to give up by Tuesday at the latest.

The fourth plenary session of the United Nations conference was thrown into an uproar and delegates celebrated prematurely when a newspaper was held up with big red headlines, "Nazis quit."

For five minutes there were yells, applause and the flash of hundreds of flash bulbs as cameramen swarmed over the floor.

As Julian Caceres, chairman of the Honduran delegation, held up the newspaper for colleagues to see there was a moment of bewildered silence. Then pandemonium.

Not realizing what was happening, Chairman V. M. Molotov, rose to his feet. There was a bewildered look on his face, but he applauded along with the more than 300 delegates in the hall.

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TEXAS SENATOR SAYS HE EXPECTS SURRENDER SOON

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Connally Stands by Claim Nazis Giving Up, Despite Truman Statement.

STETTINIUS SILENT

Premature Reports of 'V-E' Day Put Security Conference in Uproar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 28—(AP) Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat and chairman of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations committee and vice chairman of the American delegation to the United Nations conference, said tonight that he expects "momentarily" an announcement that Germany has surrendered unconditionally.

Connally made his statement to a reporter after he had been informed that President Truman, in Washington, had said reports of Germany's unconditional surrender were unfounded.

Earlier in the day—shortly after 4:30 p. m., (P.W.T.), Connally told a reporter that Germany's surrender had been received and that an announcement was expected—probably from the headquarters of General Eisenhower.

Says Announcement Expected

At that time, Connally added that the announcement was to have been made earlier this afternoon in Washington—but for some reason was held up. Connally's earlier statement was given with the stipulation that it be used without attribution, pending the formal announcement he predicted. But he removed the restriction after the Washington denial.

Another member of the delegation, reached after Connally's earlier statement, also said the announcement was expected "hourly."

The Texan declined to disclose the source of his information, but said it came from authoritative quarters.

The Senator told a reporter he believed the official word of Germany's military collapse would be forthcoming in a matter of hours

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Sen. Connally's Explanation

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—After he had authorized the Associated Press tonight to say that he expected announcement of the German surrender "momentarily," Senator Connally met with representatives of the International News Service and the United Press as well as the AP.

The UP representative began by saying that Senator Connally was being quoted by the AP. Senator Connally said he had not intended that a statement which he had issued for release after the surrender announcement should be published.

When it was established that this had not been published, but only the statement Senator Connally had authorized the A. P. to carry, the I. N. S. and the U. P. reporters asked if Connally had said he expected an announcement of the surrender "momentarily."

Senator Connally said, after being reminded by The Associated Press reporter that he had authorized the quotation, that it was correct.

The United Press reporter then asked if it was not true that Senator Connally had made this statement on the basis of rumors and information which had been current at the United Nations session today.

The A. P. newsmen objected that the U. P. reporter was attempting to place words in the Senator's mouth.

The AP reporter made several such protests to leading questions and at one point the INS reporter said, "I don't blame you for trying to get off the hook."

When the AP reporter replied that he had written the quotations just as Senator Connally gave them, the Senator said: "That is right."

The UP and INS reporters then framed a series of questions. They suggested that Senator Connally was speaking only on the basis of Rumors, and without any foundation in fact.

Senator Connally replied: "I know what all of you boys know. The Germans can't last long. On the basis of information that has been given to me and what I have been told, I expect the announcement of the surrender to be made momentarily."

When the A. P. reporter noted that Senator Connally, who sat beside Secretary of State Stettinius at this afternoon's sessions of the conference, had access to information that was denied reporters, Senator Connally replied that this was true.

Senator Connally said during the course of the interview that he was sorry he had said anything about the surrender, that he had no intention of making a formal announcement.

He said, however, that he had authorized the statement as quoted by The Associated Press and had no wish to change it at that time.

At the opening of the session, the United Press reporter stated that his service had not carried either the earlier story in which the AP quoted a high government official or the later story in which Senator Connally was quoted by name. The INS reporter followed suit.

The reporters in the conference were Jack Bell, head of the Associated Press Washington Senate Staff now assigned to the United Nations Conference here; Charles B. Degges of the United Press and William Theis of Internationl News Service.

At the beginning, Senator Connally asked reporters for two San Francisco newspapers to leave the room and talked only with the three.

Senator Connally several times said that there was no use to have arguments. The conference broke up when Connally observed that "there isn't any use going on with this conference any longer."

By Charles B. Degges
United Press Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (UP).—Senator Tom Connally denied tonight that he had any official information on the reported end of the European war or that he had made any statement upon which false reports of the war's end could have been based.

"No, I didn't say anything like that," Senator Connally told this correspondent.

Grave-faced and obviously shaken, Senator Connally protested to this correspondent and to Jack Bell, reporter for the Associated Press which carried the false report, that all the information he had was from "various sources."

"Of course," Senator Connally said, "I expected the announcement momentarily — just like everybody else did."

Senator Connally said this expectation was "based on everything I'd heard."

"You mean from all sources?" this correspondent asked.

"Yes," Senator Connally replied, "from all sources. I had no official information."

"The Associated Press is quoting you as saying you expect the peace announcement momentarily," this correspondent said. "The implication, Senator, is that the Associated Press is revealing you as the unnamed high government official who said the war would end with Germany's unconditional surrender."

Later, this reporter took a copy of The Associated Press statement naming Senator Connally as the source of the false report to Senator Connally's apartment.

Mrs. Connally said the Senator was not in but she would telephone him to inquire whether he would make a further statement. A few minutes later Mrs. Connally said: "I am very sorry but the Senator is not available to anyone tonight."

Before Senator Connally could reply to this correspondent's statement about the implication of the first Associated Press statement Bell interrupted, saying: "That's just your own implication that you're drawing yourself because you didn't have the story."

"Well, let the Senator say that himself," this corespondent said.

"No," Senator Connally sighed, "I didn't say anything like that. I'm not saying anything more about it."

Bell implied that Senator Connally had obtained official information from Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., during the course of this afternoon's plenary session of the security conference.

"But you had heard things we hadn't heard?" Bell interposed. You were sitting right there beside Stettinius."

Bell referred to the fact that Secretary Stettinius and Senator Connally occupied adjoining seats in the Civic Opera House during the conference session when a communication was handed to Secretary Stettinius by a messenger and the Secretary of State left the conference followed immediately by Senator Connally. Senator Connally's answer to Bell was: "Well, I'm not saying anything about it."

After a moment's pause Senator Connally added that he had tried to "help you boys out" with conference news and "I've just got myself in trouble."

RUMORS OF PEACE OPEN FESTIVITIES

Many Cities Celebrate as Reports of German Surrender Spread.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The report from San Francisco that Germany had surrendered unconditionally touched off subdued and short-lived demonstrations in most of the nation's cities last night.

The demonstrations, for the most

part a mixture of skepticism and jubilation, quickly subsided after President Truman described as unfounded the report given the Associated Press by Senator Connally (D-Tex), vice chairman of the U.S. delegation to the security conference.

Many of the nation's newspapers greeted the first report with extra editions and screaming headlines. In some towns church bells pealed and whistles and horns blared. Crowds thronged the squares of many towns, and gathered in front of newspaper offices.

The jubilation lasted about half an hour in New York's Times Square and traffic was halted on Seventh avenue and 42nd street. All New York police officers down to the rank of captain were called to duty and other members of the force were ordered to stand by.

Many motion picture theaters interrupted regular programs with special "V-E Day" film clips, and in huge Grand Central Station, filled with many servicemen, the atmosphere was tense and expectant.

"Well, it's all over now," was the most frequently-expressed comment.

In Chicago's loop district, crowds, surprisingly quiet and subdued, surged into stores but without demonstration. All police leaves were cancelled but the order was rescinded after the President's announcement. In servicem[illegible]nters, sailors at first were [illegible]d back to their stations by [illegible] patrol details, but were [illegible] to gather again after the official denial. The Chicago Tribune and the Times published extra editions.

Whistles in Independence, Mo., the President's home town, blew for 20 minutes when Mayor Roger Sermon gave the signal after hearing the report. Stores immediately closed and most of the community flocked to churches. Even after the President's statement, crowds continued to celebrate.

A newsreel theater in San Francisco heralded the report with "Germany Quits" across its marquee but quickly changed it to read "Germany Crumbling." One newspaper emblazoned the words, "Nazis Quit," in red letters across the front page of its extra edition.

V-E Report Excites City For 2 Hours

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Street Crowds, Recalling 1918 False Armistice, Hold Up Celebrations

TimesSquareFilled, Police Are Alerted

Truman's Denial Ends Tension and Throngs Call Off Jubilation

New York City seethed with rumor, bubbled with disbelief and waited to boil over last night if it received official confirmation of the report that Germany had surrendered. The suspense and mounting excitement lasted nearly two hours—and then it was just another Saturday night.

The city was ready to go wild, but seemed to dread a false start and disillusionment. When their dread and skepticism proved well founded New Yorkers sighed, shook their heads and went home sadly, remembering that other false armistice of 1918.

Times Square was the center and the symbol of the pent-up emotions waiting to be released. Radio broadcasts had told of the unofficial report of an unconditional surrender and the word spread slowly through the usual Saturday night crowds thronging Times Square.

The reaction was: Is that so? Maybe it is so. Hope so. Wait and see.

Then, at 9:05 p. m. police stopped north and south traffic from Forty-second to Forty-sixth Street, and a couple of newspaper photographers came out on a ledge of the Times Building and flashed a few bulbs.

Rumors Spread Rapidly

Rumors began to spread faster then and there . . . surge of excitement. The easy movement of the Saturday night crowds on Seventh Avenue began to slow down and spill from the sidewalk and into the street at Forty-second Street. Every time a flash bulb went off, a shout went up from the crowd, but it was more interrogation than jubilation. They still didn't believe it. Remember 1918.

A newspaper truck rolled up and dumped its bundles. Scores scrambled for them and there were signs of disappointment as they read headlines which still said there was nothing official. The rumors, however, came quickly after the newspapers. "President Truman has announced it." "The Germans surrendered to the Russians, because the British and Americans wouldn't accept them."

Police had been alerted by telephone to borough commanders and told to stand by their radios to carry out the previously prepared VE-Day plans. Shore Patrol and Military Police were waiting upon the official announcement, before going into action.

Crowds Skeptical

In taverns and cafes, patrons looked at one another hopefully but skeptically. An exception was Jack Dempsey's Restaurant on Broadway, near Fiftieth Street. William McNulty learned of the radio announcement by telephone and instantly ordered the cafe's orchestra concert stopped for the announcement. Everybody cheered, and some excitable patrons kissed and shook hadns. The jubilation didn't last long. It wasn't official, the radio said. Remember 1918.

Telephone booths were filled by people telephoning their homes to tell members of their families, not that the war was over in Europe, but that it was unofficially reported to be over, and to advise the mto listen to the radio.

Motion picture houses had on hand special V E-Day film clips, for projection of which regular programs were to be interrupted. The managers were cautious, however, and there had been no interruptions at last reports from the major houses. They decided to wait for an official announcement. Remember 1918.

In Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central Terminal, there were a few who exclaimed, "Well, it's all over now," eliciting from friends and relatives a fervent, "Thank God," but for the most part the reaction was, "I hope it's true."

Reaction in the Village

Down in Greenwich Village, the hot musicians were stopped and the loud speaker blared the announcement, "I know you will all be glad to hear that the shooting in Europe has stopped."

The crowded place became silent. The orchestra played the national anthem, the patrons stood, but as soon as it was over, they returned to their tables and to the bar, looking thoughtful but doubtful.

At 10 p. m. traffic was resumed in Times Square. The denial of the rumor by President Truman [illegible] been broadcast and had been [illegible]rd by all of those anxiously awaiting confirmation.

New York City regretfully went about its Saturday night business, remembering 1918.

City Plans Perfected

Plans to mobilize the Police and Fire Departments and all the auxiliary services to handle the V-E Day celebration were perfected last September by Commissioners Lewis J. Valentine and Patrick Walsh, with other city officials.

Confidential orders covering the activities of 245,861 men and women were sent out to all borough commanders and transmitted down the line to the individuals involved, with each man and woman told exactly where to go and what to do at the proper time.

The 14,531 members of the Police Department were ordered to report, upon public announcement of surrender in Europe, to commanding officers, or to previously assigned positions. The Fire Department was to sound its "five-sixes" alarm, recalling all of the 8,000 firemen not on duty and 20,000 auxiliary firemen.

The largest group to be mobilized were 200,330 air-raid wardens, who were to be alerted as in the air-raid drills. Other organizations scheduled to operate in the prepared plan included 3,000 City Patrol Corps men; four companies of Military Police from the 2d Service Command, and 1,100 members of the Shore Patrol of the 1st Naval District. A total of 1,462 police vehicles were ready for instant use, plus Navy and Army trucks.

Twenty-eight bus terminals also were mobilized to provide facilities for quick shifting of men to any section where trouble threatened.

Drawing upon the experiences of Armistice Day in 1918, and the false armistice two days earlier, it was decided to concentrate man power in the midtown, Times Square, Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

The principal function of the air-raid wardens and auxiliary firemen was to stand guard before fire boxes and large plate glass windows.

Detectives had been ordered to equip themselves with regulation uniforms for the occasion, to lend ready authority to their orders in handling crowds.

touched off a series of reactions that brought President Truman to the White House at 7:35 p. m., Eastern war time, prepared to issue a proclamation.

"The New York headquarters of the A. P. later declined to comment on its bulletin. 'No statement to make,' the A. P. said when asked about the source of its San Francisco announcement.

"Shortly before 8 p. m. radio networks across the country had interrupted their programs to bring an expectant world the news' it had been waiting for. Not until after 9:30 was the A. P. report labeled by President Truman as without foundation.

Even G. I.s in Paris began celebrating in the night clubs on the basis of the report which had been cabled across the Atlantic by the A. P.

"Shortly after the A. P. bulletin was broadcast crowds began to gather in New York's Times Square.

"By 10 p. m. it was estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 persons crowded the small area. Even after the President denied the rumor, the crowd still was cheering wildly, throwing hats in the air and taxing an augmented police force rushed to the area to maintain order."

The United Press had been waiting since 1 p. m., Nov. 7, 1918, for an opportunity to give its subscribers such a statement. On that date The United Press made an announcement of the end of the first World War, which was premature by four days.

Washington Comment

Washington, April 28—(AP)—The White House press secretary said today it is "perfectly clear" that there can be no unconditional surrender by Germany unless it is made to all the Allies.

Secretary Jonathan Daniels made this comment in connection with reports—not confirmed by any Allied official—that Heinrich Himmler, Nazi leader, had offered to surrender to Great Britain and the United States, but not to Russia.

Daniels also had seen Prime Minister Churchill's statement that offers of this kind, if made, could not be accepted because unconditional surrender would have to be made to all three major Allies.

"It is perfectly clear" Daniels told newsmen," that at time like this there will be lots of rumors.

"It is also perfectly clear that there can be no unconditional surder unless made to all the Allies."

Daniels said he knew nothing about any surrender "proposals."

"This government," he repeated, "has nothing to say at this time. We all know there are and will be many rumors."

Asked whether President Truman's long conference yesterday with military chiefs had any bearing on the surrender rumors, Daniels replied:

"No, not specifically."

A. P.'s Surrender That Wasn't Gets Full Coverage From U. P.

The United Press sent to its clients last night the following information concerning the report from San Francisco that Germany had surrendered:

"NEW YORK, April 28—(UP).—A false report that Germany had surrendered was broadcast to newspapers and radio stations throughout the country tonight by The Associated Press.

"Quoting an unnamed American official in San Francisco to the effect that the Nazis had given up, the A. P. report

BRITISH ADMIT SURRENDER OFFER

S. Times

Churchill Says Any Capitulation Must Be Accepted by Big Three.

LONDON, April 28—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill declared today that rumors of a German offer to surrender were "in harmony with the enemy's desperate situation," and strongly reaffirmed that any German capitulation would be accepted only on a joint basis by the Big Three.

NIGHT

APR 28 1945

The London Sunday Times political correspondent said flatly tonight he had been reliably informed "Germany may cease fighting during the next 24 hours."

Refers to Reuters Dispatch

The Prime Minister's unusual announcement followed and referred to a Reuters dispatch from San Francisco that Heinrich Himmler had offered to surrender Germany unconditionally to the United States and Britain, excluding Russia. The Luxembourg radio broadcast a similar report.

Reuters said in a later dispatch from San Francisco that Himmler had sent a message to London and Washington through Stockholm channels that Hitler was very ill and that the shock of any announcement of Germany's unconditional surrender would cause his death.

In Washington the White House said the American government had "nothing to say at this time" about any surrender proposals, adding that it was "perfectly clear" there can be no unconditional surrender by Germany unless it is made to all the Allies.

Paul Giesler, gauleiter of Munich and upper Bavaria, disclosed today in a Munich radio broadcast that German army deserters had attempted to arrest him and seize the government of Bavaria last night in an unsuccessful coup.

Reports reaching the Swiss-German frontier from Munich, Salzburg and elsewhere in Germany said heavy fighting was in progress in Salzburg between the Wehrmacht and SS troopers following an attempt by Walter Funk, and five other former members of the old

30.24 25239

Reich government, to form a new government April 24 at Salzburg.

Churchill neither specifically confirmed nor denied the reports of Germany's peace offer but said: "His Majesty's government have no information to give about any of them at this moment. But it must be emphasized that only unconditional surrender to the three major powers will be entertained and that the closest accord prevails between the three powers.

Hitler Reported in Berlin

Whether Himmler had split with Hitler and could deliver, even if he sought peace in good faith, was problematical—as evidenced by the fact that the battle for Berlin has raged for a week with Der Fuehrer reported by Nazi propagandists leading the fight inside the dying capital.

The Stockholm Svenska Daghladet quoting "reliable circles" said that Hitler had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and was near death in Berlin and that "it was believed an immediate announcement of Hitler's death would mean mass capitulation of a great number of troops."

Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, well known Nazi military commentator, who surrendered recently to American troops, reiterated that Hitler was still in Berlin and would remain in the tottering city until he was killed or committed suicide. At the death of Hitler, he said, the German army would attempt total surrender.

Geisler, in reporting the attempted coup in Munich and Bavaria said: "a revolt was instigated by treacherous and irresponsible elements and has now been supressed. It is our duty to apply ourselves once more with all of our energy to the defense of the upper Bavarian Gau."

Geisler said the "traitors" temporarily seized the Munich radio—one of the Nazis last big transmitters long enough to broadcast a call to the Wehrmacht to lay down its arms.

HIMMLER'S BID IS TURNED DOWN BY CHURCHILL

Prime Minister Declares He Won't Discuss Proposition That Omits Russians.

DOES NOT DENY BID WAS MADE

White House Aid Says It's Clear Anglo-American Partners Won't Act Apart From Reds.

London, April 28 (A. P.).—Reuters in a dispatch from San Francisco said today that Heinrich Himmler had sent a message to the United States and Great Britain declaring that Hitler was dying and would not live forty-eight hours.

Himler was earlier reported to have offered unconditional surrender to Great Britain and the United States.

Reuters said that its information was received from officials attending the San Francisco Conference, who said that the surrender offer had been made through Stockholm.

Reuters explained here that what was meant when Himmler said that Hitler would die was that Hitler is now very sick and that any announcement of Germany's unconditional surrender would produce such a shock as to cause his death.

Churchill's Retort.

Meanwhile today, Prime Minister Churchill—commenting on the earlier Reuters report—declared in a special statement that none but unconditional surrender to all three of the big Powers would be accepted by the Allies. The Prime Minister neither confirmed nor denied the assertion that a surrender had been offered to the Anglo-American Allies.

His statement follows:

"It has been reported by Reuters that unconditional surrender was offered by Himmler to Britain and the United States only; further, that Britain and the United States have replied saying they will not accept unconditional surrender except on behalf of all the Allies, including Russia.

"No doubt, at a time like this, all kinds of reports of proposals for German surrender from various parts of the German Reich are rife, as these are in harmony with the enemy's desperate situation.

No Information to Give Out.

"His Majesty's Government have no information to give about any of them at this moment. But it must be emphasized that only unconditional surrender to the three major Powers will be entertained, and that the closest accord prevails between the three Powers."

Unofficial reports of the German offer were published prominently in the British press today and there was no tendency to discount their possible authenticity. Even, before Mr. Churchill spoke it was emphasized in strong terms that neither Britain nor the United States had any intention of accepting any offer separately or even of conducting any negotiations with the enemy without the knowledge of and consultation with Russia.

The London Evening Standard said: "Some sources here state that discussions have gone so far as to take into consideration specific conditions, such as how soon the surrender of 150,000 German troops in Norway and the laying down of arms by German garrisons trapped in various pockets, can be arranged."

White House Comment.

Washington, April 28 (A. P.).—The White House press secretary said today that it is perfectly clear that there can be no unconditional surrender by Germany unless it is made to all the Allies. Jonathan Daniels made this comment on Prime Minister Churchill's statement:

"It is perfectly clear that at times like this there will be lots of rumors. It is also perfectly clear that there can be no unconditional surrender unless made to all the Allies."

Mr. Daniels said he knew nothing about any surrender proposals.

"This Government," he repeated, "has nothing to say at this time. We all know there are and will be many rumors."

Asked whether President Truman's long conference yesterday with the military chiefs had any bearing on the surrender rumors, Mr. Daniels replied: "No, not specifically."

In reply to an inquiry, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said he had nothing to say at this time.

Nazi Surrender Offer Confirmed by Moscow

LONDON, Sunday, April 29—(AP)—A Tass official news agency dispatch broadcast over the Moscow radio said today that it had been "confirmed by responsible Soviet circles" that Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had made an offer to surrender Germany unconditionally to the United States and Britain and that the Western Allies had rejected the proposal.

The dispatch said that the "governments of Britain and the United States have noted that they will accept unconditional surrender only to all Allies, including the Soviet Union."

This was the first official confirmation that such a surrender proposal had actually been made.

It was regarded as possible, however, that he may have carried the Allies' answer to the capitulation offer.

Bernadotte is known to have met Himmler several times on his trips to Germany. The Dagens Nyheter said the Red Cross officials last saw Himmler on April 21 and added that he could not refuse to relay the German message because "it is of humanitarian significance."

It was impossible to check immediately whether Bernadotte relayed the message through the Americans or the British.

There have been frequent reports here lately that Himmler has been acting on his own recently without consulting Hitler regarding release of Jews and other persons held in concentration camps.

Last Fourth Of Berlin Being Won By Soviets

Russian Forces Advance Block by Block in Crumbling Nazi Capital—Tempelhof Airdrome Is Captured —Germans Still Claim Relief Is on Way

London, April 28—(AP)—Russia's conquering armies crashed into the last German-held fourth of Berlin today—advancing block by block against crumbling resistance—as other Soviet troops speared westward in a campaign to isolate the last Nazi Baltic ports.

The German High Command reported resisting Soviet writers said tricky Nazi Storm Troopers were camouflaging themselves in civilian clothes but continuing the battle.

"Hardly a building" was still intact, a Russian war correspondent reported, and food supplies were steadily running out. A Soviet writer said the Spring sun over the city was blacked out "from the dust of hundreds of thousands of houses breaking asunder."

The ruin was so vast, Moscow said, that the enemy was unable to house his wounded.

Dog Fights Over City

Dogfights raged in the smoke-laden sky as Soviet planes battled the feeble remnants of the German Air Force.

A Moscow communique said more than 8,000 German officers and men were wiped out yesterday. The Russians also claimed 11,500 prisoners and the seizure or destruction of 111 planes, 200 tanks and 290 field guns.

The suburban city of Potsdam, cradle of Prussian militarism, fell yesterday, together with the suburban ordnance center of Spandau and the city districts of Tempelhof, Schmargendorf, Streglitz and Neukoelln. Russian flame-throwers were burning out defenders established in the ruins near Alexander Platz, a principal commercial center.

The westward sweep by Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army carried toward a junction with the U. S. Ninth Army and an apparent Russo-American joint cleanup in Northern Germany.

Rokossovsky advanced 13 miles while Russian bombers plastered the Baltic ports of Swinemuende and Greifswald, apparently the Reds' next objectives. Prenzlau, on the rail line linking the two cities with Berlin, was captured in a 10-mile Russian surge from the Randow Canal.

North of captured Stettin, the Russians rolled up the west bank of the Oder River and seized Hammer and Fahrenwalde.

Swedish Red Cross Official Carried German Peace Offer

STOCKHOLM, April 28—(AP)—Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler sent his surrender offer to the United States and Britain through Count Folke Bernadotte, vice chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said tonight.

At the same time, the Swedish foreign office confirmed that Himmler's peace offer came through Stockholm by an unnamed private person "some days ago and appears to have been delivered to the Allied ministers here."

Bernadotte, who has been in Germany frequently on mercy missions in recent weeks, left Stockholm today on another trip to the Reich which was described as "in connection with Red Cross work."

It was reported that the army was "rapidly nearing" the ruined and flame-swept city after breaking out of a Russian trap to the southeast. However, such an escape appeared highly improbable since the Soviets moved strong forces out of that area for a twin offensive toward Hamburg, Rostock and other port cities, and toward a second linkup with American troops on the middle Elbe.

While the Reds hammered out gains of a mile and more around the city's bomb-pulverized inner core of 49 square miles, the Nazis' fading radios conceded the situation was "critical" and said the battle of Berlin would decide the war.

Say Hitler Still There

Nazi propaganda insisted that Adolf Hitler was still in the surrounded capital, from which escape by air was cut off with the fall of Tempelhof Airdrome yesterday. Moscow ridiculed the story, but Swedish dispatches said the Fuehrer's headquarters were established in a fortified underground hideout in the famous Zoological Gardens. Enemy broadcasts admitted that Russians fighting in the populous working class section of Moabit, were threatening the Gardens' outer fringes.

As the eight-day-old battle neared its dramatic climax, Nazi radios called on Berlin's mothers to take up arms and a Moscow dispatch said brigades of women snipers already were in action. Aged men, frail children, clerks, teachers and other unskilled fighters also were

REDS CORNER BERLIN NAZIS; MANY GIVE UP

Five Towns Fall In North; Paris Says Soviets Are In Reichstag

London, *Sunday*, April 29 (AP)—Soviet armies, taking a final stranglehold on Berlin, hurled its defenders back into a shell-raked 25-square mlie pocket in the city's center yesterday while thousands of German troops gave up the suicidal struggle and surrendered.

German resistance was fanatical but it was tottering. Almost all the city but the central pocket, which was forged by a Red inner ring of encirclement, was in Russian hands.

The Paris radio said early today that the Russians had occupied the Reichstag in the center of Berlin, adding "it is believed that the end of German resistance in the capital is imminent." By Moscow's account, however, the Russians were 2 miles from the Reichstag.

Pasewalk Captured

While the city reeled in its death agonies, Soviet forces north of the capital smashed out across the Mecklenburg Plains on an expanding 81-mile front and gained up to

22 miles toward Rostock and Hamburg in a cleanup of the isolated northern half of Hitler's "now-bisected Third Reich.

These forces captured five major towns, including Pasewalk, where Hitler, blinded by gas, in November, 1918, resolved in a military hospital to become a politician, rebuild Germany's military power and avenge the Versailles treaty.

Three major Berlin city districts and parts of three others were captured by the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian armies as they battled up to 3 miles through blazing streets and linked up in western Berlin, Moscow revealed.

Only Fanatics Fight

More than 13,000 enemy troops straggled through desert-like clouds of dust to Russian lines where they surrendered, while southeast of Berlin another 14,000 enemy troops were taken prisoner in a giant trap which had been forged several days ago.

In two days more than 32,500 enemy troops of the Berlin garrison have been killed or captured. The majority have preferred to end the vain struggle. Front dispatches to Moscow afternoon newspapers yesterday reported wholesale German efforts to escape the holocaust in the heart of the capital, where only fanatical, Nazi Elite Guards were forcing a prolongation of the battle.

German officers and commanders of entire battalions, unable to persuade the Nazi overlords—who, the German radio continued to report, were personally led by Hitler—to end the struggle, were going over to Red Army lines and all German resistance appeared to be disintegrating.

Moabit District Taken

The German radio itself admitted the final battle for Berlin had begun and announced that Russians had broken into the city's inner defense ring as they plunged toward Hitler's underground headquarters in the Tiergarten.

Slashing through streets obstructed by overturned busses, trolleys, cars and carts and furniture from wrecked stores, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian tanks an dtommyguners hammered within pistol range of the Tiergarten, Moscow revealed.

Zhukov's troops captured the western half of the northwestern city district of Moabit on the north bank of the Spree River across the Tiergarten.

Lunge Across Spree

At the same time, they lunged across the Spree and seized the northwestern part of the great western district of Charlottenburg, reaching Bismarckstrasse after engulfing Adolf Hitlerplatz and many important buildings. In this area they were 3 miles west of Berlin's famed bricked-up Brandenburg Gate and were rolling westward toward Unter den Linden on the broad east-west axis.

In the southern part of the city, Zhukov's troops smashed through the eastern part of blazing Schoeneberg west of the captured Tempelhof airdrome, and the Nazi high command said the Russians had smashed a mile and a half north of the airport and reached Halleseches Tor (gate).

Hallesches Tor is less than a mile from Hitler's Reichs-Chancellery and Potsdamer Platz and stands at the southern end of Friedrichstrasse whose intersection with Unter den Linden marks the city's true center. The Germans also said that fighting was swirling around Alexander Platz, where the Russians were in the heart of one of Berlin's old commercial centers and were less than a half mile from the eastern end of Unter den Linden.

Reinforcements Claimed

In southwestern Berlin, meanwhile, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainians captured the city district of Friedenau, and at the same time pushed 3 miles north through Grunewald to join Zhukov's army on the south bank of the Spree at Ruhleben.

Trapped in the dwindling 2[illegible] square-mile central pocket, the Germans were fighting under blanket Red Army artillery and aerial bombardment. The Nazi high command claimed that reinforcements and supplies were being dropped by air.

The enemy also asserted that German troops west of Berlin had withdrawn from the American 9th Army front on the Elbe and were fighting eastward in an effort to relieve the city. The Hamburg radio claimed spearheads of these forces already had reached the area of Ferch, 8 miles southwest of captured Potsdam.

72 Miles From Montgomery

Meanwhile, Premier Stalin announced that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army tanks and cavalry north of Berlin were plunging westward toward the last enemy-held Baltic ports and captured the towns of Eggesin, Torgelow, Pasewalk, Strasburg and Templin.

Templin was taken in a 22-mile surge from Angermuende and it carried Rokossovsky's men within 72 miles of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 2d Army on the Elbe River bend near Wittenberg.

Far to the south, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army dug deeper in Moravia, capturing eleven places on a 35-mile front between Bruenn (Brno) and the Morava River.

Germans On Elbe Rushed To Berlin

APR 29 1945

London, April 28 (AP)—The Germans have withdrawn all their troops from the middle Elbe River line facing the Americans and have thrown them into the battle for Berlin but still have been unable to prevent deepening Russian penetrations into the city, the Hamburg radio said tonight.

This broadcast by the Nazi station said the Germans had practically stopped fighting the Americans in north central Germany "to concentrate all the remaining strength of the Reich against the Bolshevik flood rolling westward."

COLLAPSE OF NAZI RESISTANCE NEAR, ALLIES DRIVE ON

APR 29 1945

Supreme Headquarters Denies German Surrender Offer Has Been Received.

LONG

CLOSE ON REDOUBT

Munich, Cradle of Nazidom, Is Reported Torn by Revolt.

PARIS, Sunday, April 29—(AP) American armies crushed down today on Germany's last major stronghold, rolling an unstoppable wall of tanks to within 22 miles of Munich, cradle of Nazidom that already was reported torn by revolt.

President Truman announced at Washington, after checking with General Eisenhower, here, that a report from San Francisco that Germany had agreed to unconditional surrender was unfounded. Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.), vice chairman of the American delegation to the San Francisco conference, asserted, however, that the surrender was expected "hourly."

NIGHT

Surrender Offer Denied

Supreme headquarters said no German capitulation offer had been received here but that did not mean none had been made directly to one or more Allied capitals. The San Francisco reports said an ultimatum had been delivered to Heinrich Himmler after the Gestapo chief asserted Adolf Hitler was dying and he (Himmler) wanted to give up to the United States and Britain.

The Allies were reported to have said Germany must surrender completely to the United States, Russia and Britain or face intensified destruction of her remaining physical assets and military forces.

The hour for such tactics was growing late, for the Reich now was split into two traps, one on the north barely the size of Indiana and one on the south little larger than Colorado.

The southern one was crumbling badly at its very core under the blows of the U. S. Third and Seventh and French First armies.

The Seventh Army was but 22 miles west of Munich, considered the northern bastion of the Alpine redoubt, and the U. S. Third Army was 27 miles away on the north.

As the tide of Third Army tanks and troops struck down a superhighway toward Munich, their field radios picked up a broadcast on the city's wavelength announcing a "free action of Bavaria" revolt and asking the Americans to bomb Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's headquarters at Pullach, six miles south of the city.

Later gauleiter Paul Giesler of Munich went on the air and declared the revolutionaries had been dispersed and that a "treasonable transmitter" was trying to spread confusion.

Meanwhile, Munich was being deeply outflanked by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's rampaging Seventh Army which seized 23,000 prisoners and with lightning blow captured Augeburg, third city of Bavaria 35 miles northwest of Munich.

Tenth Armored division tanks in a 20-mile dash drove up to Fuessen on the Austrian frontier 50 miles southwest of Munich, then poured on across.

Here, 37 miles northwest of Innsbruck—northern gateway to the Brenner pass leading down to Italy—the Americans stood at the entrance to the Austrian Tyrol, through which pass all the main east-west communications in the Alpine redoubt.

Seven miles to the west, the 44th Infantry division began pouring across into Austria at Berg after an 18-mile southward push.

While the 10th Armored division cleaned up in the Landsberg area, 25 miles almost due west of Munich, the 45th Infantry division stormed across the Baar river 30 miles northwest of the city.

Other Seventh Army forces were closing the pincers from the south and were in Schongau, 40 miles southwest of Munich.

Gen. Patton's Third Army, which bagged 28,434 prisoners Saturday, joined the squeeze from the north.

The 86th Infantry division reached Hirnkirchen, 27 miles north of Munich and 22 miles from Dachau, site of the most notorious of all Nazi concentration camps.

While there was no further word from the 11th Armored division, which had jabbed into Austria northeast of Hitler's Berchtesgaden, it was gouging into rear supply lines of strong German forces facing the Russians west of Vienna.

It was possible that some German troops already had turned to meet this menace. The British radio reported enemy troops moving westward toward the Americans.

Farther north the Third Army made two new crossings into Czechoslovakia, one at Maxhov, 32 miles southwest of Pilsen, and another at Karlbach, 34 miles southwest of that munitions city. The latter forces were three miles inside Czechoslovakia.

The 13th Armored division, a newcomer to the Third Army, rumbled 13 miles along the south bank of the Danube into the outskirts of Aiterhofen, 25 miles southeast of the fallen city of Regensburg.

YANKS 25 MILES FROM MUNICH INSIDE REDOUBT

Belated

APR 29 1945

Three Allied Armies Close In on Nazi Bastion From Three Sides.

SEVENTH REACHES AUSTRIA

Third Drives Nearer Russians—Reds and Americans Widen the Elbe River Gap.

Paris, April 28 (A. P.).—The American Seventh Army closed today to within twenty-five miles of Munich on the west today, while the Third Army drove forward up to thirteen miles on an eighty-five-mile front with one column reaching within twenty-seven miles of the city on the north.

DAY

Other troops of Gen. Patton's Third Army plunged across the Czecho-Slovak border at a new place, entering Karlbach, thirty-four miles southwest of Pilsen, and advanced to within twenty-two miles of Dachau.

Augsburg, third city of Bavaria, fell to Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops. The Seventh Army reached the Austrian frontier at Fuessen, fifty-five miles over the towering Alps from the Brenner Pass after charging forty-five miles into the western end of the German National redoubt. The French First Army was forty miles southwest of Munich and deep in the Nazi redoubt.

Patton Nearss Reds.

Gen. Patton sent his tank divisions down the Danube valley in Austria toward an imminent junction with the Russians west of Vienna to seal off Czecho-Slovakia and carve bisected Germany into three death traps.

Third Army troops were chattering back and forth by radio with Russians in Austria. At last reports, the Americans were barely twenty-five miles from Linz, one of Hitler's favorite cities and on the last intact route into the redoubt from the Pilsen-Prague munitions area.

Germany was cut in two in the center, and the Russians reported new junctions with American forces on the Elbe. The iron band between the southern and northern German pockets was perhaps fifty miles wide.

Gen. Huebner Gets Red Flag.

Supreme Headquarters disclosed that Major-Gen. Clarence Huebner, commander of the Fifth Corps which includes the First Army's Sixty-ninth Division, had received a battle flag from the major-general commanding the Russian corps which fought all the way from Stalingrad to the junction Wednesday and Thursday at Torgau, twenty-eight miles northeast of Leipzig. Operations of the First and Ninth armies along the Elbe were mostly blacked out.

The Tiger (Tenth Armored) Division of the Seventh Army reached the Austrian border at Fuessen in a twenty-mile dash which overran forty-five miles of the western end of the Bavarian redoubt. Fuessen is fifty miles southwest of Munich and fifty-five miles across the Alps from the Brenner Pass, which Allied armies in Italy were approaching. It is forty-five miles east of Lake Constance, western limit of the redoubt. Munich was threatened with encirclement by the tank division.

The French First and American Seventh armies between them have conquered or sealed off more than 12,000 square miles of southwest Germany west of the line from Fuessen to Augsburg. This includes such places as Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Ravensburg and Immenstadt.

Archbishop of Kiev Freed.

The French beat down the last organized resistance in the death traps in the Black Forest and south of Stuttgart. All southwest Germany north and west of Fuessen was sealed off. This included such places as Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Ravensburg and Immenstadt. In the mopup of the trap south of Stuttgart, the French liberated the Archbishop of Kiev and several Ukrainian clergymen from Nazi concentration camps.

The disintegration of the confused and beaten German armies continued apace.

Supreme headquarters noted that 46,694 Germans surrendered Thursday, raising the April total for Gen. Eisenhower's armies to 1,159,217 and the aggregate since D day to 2,488,922. The Seventh Army took 23,000 prisoners yesterday and the British seized 3,000, including two generals and a vice-admiral at Bremen. A completed submarine and nine on the building ways were captured at Bremen along with a damaged and unfinished destroyer.

Nazis Regain Control of Munich Radio—Funk Attempts to Form New Reich Government in Salzburg.

(Cont. next page.)

London, April 28 (A. P.).—German soldiers revolted today in Munich, birthplace of Nazism and scene of another revolt in 1923—the Hitler beer cellar putsch. Anti-Nazi troops, attempting to seize the Bavarian Government in the waning hours of Hitler's power, actually won control of the city's radio station long enough to broadcast a call to German troops to lay down their arms.

Leaders of the attempted coup declared in their broadcast that Gen. Ritter von Epp, long a staunch Nazi and Governor of Bavaria, had decided to break off the fight against the Allies as senseless.

Paul Giesler, gauleiter of Munich, broadcasting personally after the revolt apparently was almost stifled, declared "a party of deserters who are still calling themselves soldiers, I am sorry to say, tried to arrest me and use me for their dirty business."

Revolt Still Seething.

This "traitorous element" under a Capt. Wernecke, "has been made harmless," Giesler said. But indicating that the Nazis still had not fully regained control, Giesler exhorted Germans to "not let yourselves be disturbed during the next hours, days and weeks by misuse of broadcasts."

The insurrectionists broadcast their appeal earlier under the name of the "Free Bavarian Movement." American troops driving on the Bavarian capital heard the anti-Nazi broadcast calling on the Allies to bomb Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's headquarters at Pullach, six miles south of Munich.

Nazis Denounce Coup.

A field dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Edward D. Ball with the Third Army quoted the Munich radio as saying the revolt started with Von Epp seizing power.

"The hour of freedom has struck," the broadcast said, asking calm faith in the new leadership, exhorting Germans to stop fighting and French prisoners to leave work.

Giesler declared "These traitors wanted to stab us in the back in this most difficult of all hours. We can only survive if we remain faithful to our Fuehrer."

A parade of Nazi officials came to German microphones denouncing the attempted coup There was no word from Von Epp himself. He once ordered death for hundreds of workers in Bavaria to stamp out a Socialist movement. Ernest Roehm, Brown Shirt captain slain by Hitler's purge at Munich over a decade ago, was a protege of Von Epp, however.

The Munich station broadcast a proclamation accusing Capt. Wernecke of perpetrating the "hoax." It declared that since he was unknown, he had used names of high German officers.

"No one has any intention of ending the struggle," the Nazis' proclamation declared. Giesler said all Government institutions in southern Germany remained in Nazi party hands.

Unconfirmed By Allies

Reports reaching Bern, Switzerland, said street fighting had broken out in Munich, but there was no Allied official confirmation.

The reports regarding the move by Funk to set up a new government said the former Reich members issued a proclamation which said the Reich Government had ceased to exist and "local authorities are requested to act as they see fit to avoid further bloodshed.

"The German Army is capitulating and any further resistance will only worsen the future of the German people."

The proclamation was said to have been signed by Funk as "provisional Reichschancellor," and by Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, former army commander in chief, as "Minister of War."

Dittmar previously had listed von Rundstedt and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian as two of three German generals who were strong enough to assume control of the army upon the death of Hitler. Any one of the three, he said, might seek an immediate peace on almost any terms.

Gestapo Breaks It Up, But Leaders Escape

The frontier reports said the effort by Funk was broken up by the Gestapo, who arrested two members. Four others including Funk and von Brauchitsch, escaped with the aid of the *Wehrmacht*.

The German radio later in the day commenting on the Munich disorder, charged that the "attempt of a few miserable traitors this morning to broadcast over the German radio was nothing less than a stab in the back—only criminals and fools can wish an end of the war."

The Himmler report of a separate peace with Britain and the United States was regarded in some quarters as a desperate last-minute Nazi attempt to sow dissension among the "Big Three." Churchill's prompt disavowal of any separate peace quickly dispelled any doubts that the Big Three would carry through together to the end.

Practically The End, London Paper Says

Early editions of British Sunday morning newspapers hailed the reported surrender offer as a sure sign that the war was as good as over in Europe.

"This is practically the end," said the London *Sunday Dispatch*.

"Yesterday's sensational developments in Germany mean the war is as good as over," said the tabloid London *Sunday Pictorial*.

The London *Sunday Express*, owned by a Cabinet Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, said "unconditional surrender would be acceptable even from a Nazi leader if he could make it effective but there can be no question of any agreement being signed with anyone connected with the Nazi regime.

The fact that the reported peace bid came from Himmler raised the speculation here again that he either had seized power from Hitler and considers himself Führer, or that Hitler is dead. Reports reaching London from Stockholm said that Hitler and Paul Joseph Goebbels were shot three days ago.

BERLIN BATTLE IN FINAL STAGE

MOSCOW, Sunday, April 29—(AP) The battle for Berlin is in its final stage. Mass surrenders are sweeping the thinning ranks of weary German troops, short of food and water in a burning capital whose defenses appeared to have cracked wide open.

All reports reaching Moscow this morning told of the desire of most of the once-fanatical garrison to end the suicidal fight.

In the last hours of Berlin, the Russians have turned hundreds of gigantic searchlights—some of them captured and some of their own—on the center of the city.

With the center of the capital caught in this white glare, the Russians last night poured tons of projectiles from mortars and artillery and thousands of rockets from katushas into the mass of humanity jammed in a Red army trap.

The trap was forced when Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army put on a tremendous spurt westward from the Tempelhof airdrome sector and joined up with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's [illegible]

Zhukov's [illegible] marching [illegible] captured [illegible] toward the Reichstag. [illegible] one to two miles from that building and were smashing ahead toward Unter Den Linden and the Tiergarten.

Battle Rages in Subways.

Moscow, April 28 (A. P.).—With the capture of Tempelhof airdrome and the blocking of all roads, two Red armies worked their way into the main streets of Berlin today as fanatical fighting wrecked the capital.

As Soviet tommy gunners, backed up by the incessant hail of mortars, battled through several sectors from the southeast to the southwest less than a mile from the zoological gardens, a strange warfare raged up and down the steel and concrete caverns of the dark subways.

Russians said nothing as to what information they may have pointing to the presence of Hitler and other Nazi leaders in the toppling capital, but there was a feeling here that some of the most dramatic history of the war would develop in the next few days.

The death of 8,000 Germans was illustrative of the bitterness of the struggle, which now has surged near the Reichstag, Chancellery, War Ministry and other famous places in the very center of the city.

Russian units can see Unter den Linden down some streets on which they are battling. It is less than a quarter of a mile from some forward points. Brandenburg gate, which the Nazis have stoned up in an effort to keep the Russians from holding a victory parade through it, is within rifle range.

Fighting rages around the State Opera House.

Battles moved into the Reich theater in the sector of the captured Reichsbank, and there were many hand-to-hand fights near the public library.

Bayonet clashes took place near Berlin University in the same sector.

To the east of this hotly contested region, Russians drove the Nazis down some main streets leading into Wilhelmstrasse.

Hand to hand struggles moved close to the old palace of Kaiser Wilhelm I and the house of Wilhelm II.

Russian storm units were four blocks fro mthe main post office and about eight blocks from the central market. The Stock Exchange and National Galleries and the old Kaiser Frederick Museum were four to six blocks distant.

Large fires were raging in this central area. No effort was being made by the Germans to put them out. The Germans merely retreat to another building or house or go down under the ground.

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ONLY TEN CITIES LEFT TO GERMANS

By Associated Press.

Germany retained only ten of her cities today and half of these were invested. Allied armies of the west have captured forty-two of the fifty-eight cities of 100,000 or more peacetime population and the Russians have taken six.

Fighting progressed in Berlin and Breslau and within sight of the edges of Hamburg, Chemnitz and Harburg. Other German cities still under the Nazi banner are Munich, Dresden, Kiel, Luebeck and Rostock. The first two were imminently threatened.

Gen. Eisenhower's armies have captured Cologne, Leipzig, Essen, Frankfurt on the Main, Duesseldorf, Dortmund, Hannover, Stuttgart, Duisburg, Nuernberg, Wuppertal, Bremen, Magdeburg, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Mannheim, Halle, Kassel, Brunswick, Oberhausen, Karlsruhe, Augsburg, Weisbaden, Krefeld, Erfurt, Aachen, Mainz, Hagen, Muenster, Ludwigshafen, Solingen, Mulheim, Saarbruecken, Bielefeld, Muenchen-Gladbach, Dessau, Darmstadt, Freiburg, Plauen, Wuerzburg, Remscheid and Bonn. The Russians have taken Koenigsberg, Stettin, Potsdam, Hindenburg, Gleiwitz and Beuthen.

Left Wing Candidate Wins in Britain

London, April 28 (A. P.).—Coalition Government candidates were beaten for the third time in a row in a by-election yesterday when Wing Commander Ernest Millington of the Left Wing Commonwealth party won a Chelmsford seat, defeating Conservative Flight Lieut. Brian Cook, 24,543 to 18,117.

Cook had the personal indorsement of Prime Minister Churchill. The seat previously had been held by a Conservative.

Camp Head Beaten.

London, April 28 (A. P.).—Josef Kramer, commander of Belsen prison camp where he captured last week, has had to be isolated from German political prisoners in a British compound after they almost beat him to death, it was related today. An R. C. A. F. officer who visited the compound said that guards had to use rifle butts to drive off a large group of prisoners who recognized Kramer as they were marching out of the compound and beat him into unconsciousness.

Dr. Peter Zenkel, last Lord Mayor of Prague before the German occupation, arrived in London today after six years' imprisonment in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Swiss Report Mussolini in Milan for Trial

Cardinal Schuster Pleads Against Violence; Graziani Is Captured by Partisans

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 28.—The Swiss radio reported tonight that Benito Mussolini has been taken to Milan, Italy, as a prisoner and turned over to a court martial of patriots, as Allied headquarters at Rome announced that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Mussolini's No. 1 assistant and "heir," also has been captured.

The Swiss broadcast said that Alfredo Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, had appealed to the Milan populace in a pastoral letter to refrain from violence and vengeful measures against Mussolini, and to leave his judgment in the hands of the court martial of the Italian Committee of National Liberation, which is directing the insurrection of anti-Fascists in northern Italy.

Graziani, a stalwart in the Fascist government, was Minister of War for Mussolini's puppet government in north Italy.

Poles in London Call Pact With Warsaw Illegal

Treaty Not Conducive to 'Good Neighborliness' With Russia, They Say

LONDON, April 28 (AP).—The Polish government in London maintained officially today that

recent treaty signed between sia and the Polish provisional ernment in Warsaw is invalid use the Warsaw group is not esentative of the Polish na-

e London government said it ined sincerely desirous of set- relations with Russia "in the spirit of good neighborliness," but declared the pact "does not conduce to that end."

An announcement that Richard Law, British Minister of State, would speak at Polish National Day ceremonies on Tuesday, made it clear that Britain intends to continue relations with the London Administration, at least until a new provisional government is formed.

Czech Group Bars Red Dictators

London, April 28 (A. P.).—The newly formed Czecho-Slovak national committee in London of Gen. Leyorchala announced yesterday that it did not wish "to replace Nazi dictatorship by a directorship of commissars" through what it termed President Eduard Benes's puppet government.

The Benes government recently concluded a treaty with Russia.

Hunt Civilian Clothes

LONDON, April 28 (AP).—Front dispatches to Moscow afternoon newspapers reported wholesale German efforts to escape the holocaust in the heart of Berlin.

German officers and soldiers, said Nikolai Asanov, Soviet war correspondent, were breaking into apartments hunting for civilian clothes. The "quantity of abandoned uniforms scattered in backyards and entrances of houses is amazing," he added.

Asanov said these men had been unable to surrender in organized fashion because of the death threat from high Nazi officials, but in civilian clothes they would surrender with white flags.

Northwestern Germany Town Pounded By RAF

London, April 28 (AP)—Royal Air Force Spitfires and Typhoons of the 2d Tactical Air Force bombed the town of Leer, in northwestern Germany, today, where stubborn resistance of the defenders has been blocking the Canadian Army's advance toward Emden.

The attacking force flew through heavy rain to reach the target, but bad weather kept Allied planes on the ground along most of the front.

British Legislators Shocked By Nazi Camps

London, April 28—(AP)—The British Parliamentary delegation which inspected the Buchenwald Concentration Camp said yesterday that this and other Nazi camps marked the "lowest degradation to which humanity has yet descended."

The Britons visited the camp at the suggestion of Gen. Eisenhower to get "first hand proof" of Nazi atrocities.

They told of half naked victims tottering painfully along "as though on stilts" and yet able to muster enough strength to smile; of others watching the inspection party through half closed eyes as they lay in a semi-coma awaiting death.

FRENCH HOLD TO STUTTGART

SHAEF Hints Yanks May Get Inferior Base

Paris, April 28 (AP)—Supreme headquarters declared today the French were obstructing the United States 7th Army drive on the Nazis's southern redoubt by occupying Stuttgart, and unless they moved out the Americans would have to find "a less desirable and less efficient" supply base.

At last reports the French 1st Army, which captured the Wuerttemberg province's capital, was still there, backed by the French Council of Ministers.

Linked To Post-War Claims

The council disapproved of the request to move [illegible] troops on the grounds that the Big Three had not taken any action on France's postwar occupation zone claims in southwest Germany.

A SHAEF statement said the withdrawal was requested by headquarters of Gen. Jacob L. Devers's 6th Army Group, which embraces both the 7th Army of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch and the French 1st Army of Lieut. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

Nothing in the nature of a clash had been reported, and the statement itself indicated that to avoid one the Americans might look elsewhere.

Mission To Destroy Enemy

"In the event Stuttgart is not available to the requirements of the 7th Army, a less desirable and less efficient communications and supply center will have to be developed to serve the needs of the 7th Army in their assigned mission of destroying the enemy in their zone of advance," the statement said.

French officials took the position that the Stuttgart incident at the moment of the San Francisco conference serves to underscore France's unanswered request to the Big Three for a clearly defined postwar occupational zone, including policing of the cross-Rhine country from the Ruhr to Lake Constance.

The Paris press and radio rushed to the support of the French position.

A Paris domestic broadcast affirmed that "it is now, more than ever, necessary to defend France's interest."

Statement From SHAEF

The statement by supreme headquarters, which originally had declined to comment, on the ground that the disagreement was political, said at the outset:

"The instructions of the 6th Army Group to the 1st French Army in reference to their presence in Stuttgart were concerned not with the future territory or zone of occupation of Germany by French troops, but that Stuttgart was included in the operational boundary of the zone of operations of the 7th United States Army and not in the operational zone of the 1st French Army.

"Stuttgart is an important rail communication and supply center which was selected to serve the military requirements of the 7th Army in order that operations of that army in the defeat of the common enemy would be facilitated."

"Raised By Our Friends"

In the chorus of press indorsements of the Cabinet's stand, Gabriel Robinet, of the conservative daily *Le Figaro*, said "what we do not understand is that this problem should be raised by our American friends in the midst of battle."

L'Aurore said that "for the time being it has been tacitly agreed that each army would occupy the territory conquered by it," while an editorial in *Le Pays* said flatly, "The French Government announced the areas it would like to see attributed to it. As no reply has been forthcoming so far, it naturally established French military administration in those territories conquered and occupied by its armies."

An article in *L'Ordre* was most outspoken, affirming "our contribution to this hard 30 years' war has been sufficiently heavy and great for us to believe that we have acquired the right of not being denied the honors and security we have won with our arms."

Yanks Say French Impede Drive

Paris, April 28 (A. P.).—A Supreme Headquarters statement today declared the French First Army was obstructing the Allies' drive southeast against the Nazi redoubt by its persistence in continuing to occupy Stuttgart.

The statement said Sixth Army Group Headquarters had asked the French First Army to move out of the city, capital of Wuerttemberg, which the French captured. At latest reports, the French still were there—backed by the French Council of Ministers, which voiced disapproval of the request on grounds that the Big Three had not taken any action on France's post-war occupation zone claims in southwest Germany.

The Sixth Army Group includes the American Seventh and French First armies. It is commanded by Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

What French Want.

The French have asked for virtually outright occupation of the Saarland plus defined occupational and policing rights after the war on the whole cross-Rhine belt from the Ruhr to Lake Constance. They take the position that French military administration of Stuttgart serves to underscore that request. French officials regard the situation as timely, coming while world delegates are convened at San Francisco.

But Supreme Headquarters, which at first had declined to comment on the controversy on the grounds that it is primarily political, now declared that the request for the French to move out of Stuttgart was made in line with military operations.

The situation, fraught with potentialities, thus far has brought about nothing in the nature of a clash. The headquarters statement indicated that rather than bring about such a clash, the American zone and the supply and communications line might be changed, should the French simply refuse to budge.

The text of the Supreme Headquarters statement:

"The instructions of the Sixth Army Group to the First French Army with reference to their presence in Stuttgart were concerned not with the future territory or zone of occupation of Germany by French troops, but with the fact that Stuttgart was included in the operational boundary of the zone of operations of the Seventh United States Army and not in the operational zone of the French First Army.

"Stuttgart is an important rail, communication and supply center which was selected to serve the military requirements of the Seventh Army in order that operations of that army in the defeat of the common enemy would be facilitated.

"In the event that Stuttgart is not available for the requirements of the Seventh Army, a less desirable and less efficient communications and supply center will have to be developed to serve the needs of the Seventh Army in their assigned mission of destroying the enemy in their zone of advance."

U.S. 15th Army To Take Over South Germany

Gerow to Command Zone; Limits Civilian's Food to 1,150 Calories a Day

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Paris, April 28 (AP).—Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerow's American 15th Army will take over the occupation of the American section of Germany and see to it that there is no pampering of the vanquished, Allied headquarters indicated today. Its field of occupation is expected to embrace much of southern Germany.

General Gerow's headquarters said German civilians will be allowed a maximum diet of 1,150 calories a day, about a third as many calories as in the diet of American soldiers in the German theater, and slightly more than half as many as in the average diet for civilians in liberated countries.

How well the Germans will depend largely on how [illegible] they are to help themselves by producing the foodstuffs, it was made clear, because the plans call for importation of food into Germany only if necessary to avert famine and disease.

The Germans will be expected to produce enough to feed themselves and displaced Russians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Poles and other nationals awaiting transportation home, a spokesman said.

At the office of Colonel Thomas J. Moroney, former banker of Dallas, Tex., assistant chief of staff of G-5 under General Gerow, an officer said the maximum diet of 1,150 calories means lean meals, but that not all Germans receive that much now.

The average American soldier in the theater to be occupied will receive 4,000 calories a day. In the United States in peace time the average civilian diet was 2,500 to 3,000 calories a day.

Control of the German diet by the occupying forces will be exercised through civilian provincial and local officials, it was said.

GOEBBELS BROTHER ALLIES' PRISONER

United States First Army, Germany, April 28 (A. P.).—Hans Goebbels, brother of the German Propaganda Minister and himself a high-ranking Nazi, was taken into military custody today by infantrymen. The brother of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels was arrested at his home in the conquered Ruhr at Mildrath. Apparently anticipating the arrest, Goebbels had two suitcases packed when troops knocked at his door. He looks like his brother.

His wife protested tearfully as he was led away, but Goebbels was meek and frightened and made no objection.

He first denied any connection with the Nazi party, but later acknowledged that he was an Oberfuehrer (Major-General) in the Neiderrhein SS anti-aircraft group. He said he had received no word from his brother since last January because of communication and transport difficulty.

Buchenwald's Aim Political, Army Reports

Official Inquiry Says Nazis Killed Off Europe's Best 'Leadership Personnel'

PARIS, April 28 (AP).—Buchenwald concentration camp is termed an "extermination factory" in an official report to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, by Brigadier General Eric F. Wood, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ott and Chief Warrant Officer S. M. Dye, who inspected it on its liberation by American troops.

Not only were prisoners exterminated by starvation, abuse, beatings, torture and unsanitary conditions, but many internees were used as "guinea pigs" for testing new toxins (and antitoxins) dying as a result, the report declared.

The investigators were accompanied on their inspection tour by Commandant Rene l'Hopital—former aide-de-camp to Marshal Foch and personal friend of many Americans—who had been interned there during two months before the camp was freed. In that time his weight fell from 175 to 95 pounds.

Founded by Nazis

The report said the camp was founded by the Nazi party when it came into power in 1933 and had been in continuous operation since then, although it had had its largest populations only since the beginning of the war. Its S.S. guards decamped the night of April 11, and the American armor overran the area the next day.

Twenty thousand prisoners were found, including 2,900 French, 3,800 Poles, 1,240 Hungarians, 570 Yugoslavs, 4,380 Russians, 324 Dutch, 622 Belgians, 550 Austrians, 242 Italians, 2,105 Czechs, 1,800 Germans and 1,467 anti-Franco Spaniards and miscellaneous na-

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tionalities.

"Character of surviving population: Males only, including 1,000 boys under fourteen years old. Intelligentsia and leadership personnel from all of Europe," the report continued.

"Any one and every one of outstanding intellectual or moral qualifications, or of democratic or anti-Nazi inclinations, or their relatives. For instance, as to French inmates, they included four anti-Vichy members of Parliament.

"Professors of the Pasteur Institute, the University of Paris, the University of Caen, etc., eight high ranking anti-Vichy generals, including General Vermeau, who was at one time chief of staff, and the son of one of them, and French engineers, lawyers, editors and other professional men of higher brackets."

Jews Treated Worst

The prisoners included 4,000 prominent Jews, and "Jews were given even worse treatment than the others."

"A few inmates were from time to time liberated to spread word among other leadership or intellectual anti-Nazi personnel throughout Europe as to the penalties (internment in this and similar camps) for anti-Nazis.

"Mission of the camp: An extermination factory. Mere death was not bad enough for anti-Nazis.

"Means of extermination: Starvation complicated by hard work, abuse, beatings and tortures, incredibly crowded sleeping conditions and sickness—for instance, typhus was rampant in the camp and many inmates were tubercular.

"By these means many tens of thousands of the best leadership personnel in Europe, including democrats and anti-Nazis, have been exterminated.

"For instance, six of the eight French generals originally committed to the camp and the son of one of them died there. The recent death rate was about 200 a day. Five thousand seven hundred had died or been killed in February, 5,900 in March and about 2,000 in the first ten days of April."

Camp Annex Described

"The main elements of the installation included the little camp, regular barracks, hospital, medical experimentation building, body-disposal plant, and ammunition factory immediately adjacent to the camp and separated from it only by the wire fence of the little camp. Prisoners here slept on triple-decker shelves, each shelf about twelve feet by twelve feet, six prisoners to a shelf, clearance height between shelves being little over two feet.

"The cubage figured out to about thirty-five cubic feet per man as against a minimum for health of 600 cubic feet prescribed by United States Army regulations.

"All arriving new prisoners were initiated by spending at least six weeks here before being graduated to the regular barracks. During this initiation the prisoners were expected to lose about 40 per cent in weight.

"Jews, however, seldom if ever graduated to the regular barracks.

"Camp disciplinary measures included transferring recalcitrant prisoners back to the little camp. As persons became too feeble to work they were also sent back to this camp or to the hospital.

"Rations here were less than at the regular camps, and the death rate was very high here—recently 2 to 4 per cent a day.

"Regular barracks: Dormitory rooms were approximately 42 by 23 feet and about 10 feet high, or content of less than 9,500 cubic feet. In such rooms there were installed triple-deck, thirty-eight stacks of three cots each, or a total of 114 cots, each cot 30 by 72 inches outside measurement. Most of these cots were double, two parallel cots occupying a space 60 by 72 inches. Aisles were too narrow to permit movement except with the body edgewise. One thousand forty cots into 9,500 makes less than eighty-five cubic feet per person.

"But since the war 250 persons have been made to sleep in each such room, five persons on each 60 by 72 inch double cot, or less than 40 cubic feet per person. There was less than one blanket per prisoner. Blankets were thin, shoddy and undersize. There was no heat in these dormitories.

"Hospital: The building where moribund persons were sent to die. No medicines being available, no therapy was possible. Typhus and tuberculosis were rampant in the camp. About half of the wards were about 15 feet deep with one window at the outside end, and 5½ feet wide. From six to nine patients occupied such a ward, lying crosswise on the floor, shoulder to to shoulder. The room was too narrow for most of them to stretch their legs. The death rate in the hospital was from 5 to 20 per cent per day."

Medical Experiment Building

The report then described the medical experiment building, saying "medical scientists came from Berlin periodically to reinforce the experimental staff. In particular, new toxins and anti-toxins were tried out on the prisoners. Few prisoners who entered this experimental building ever emerged alive."

The report characterized the body disposal plant as "a striking example of German industrial efficiency.

"It had a maximum disposal capacity of about 400 bodies per ten-hour day. All bodies were reduced to bone ash, thus destroying all evidence. All gold or gold-filled teeth were extracted from the bodies before incineration. This plant was entirely enclosed within a high board fence.

"No one except the small operating force of S. S. personnel was allowed even to look inside this fence and no prisoner who passed within it as a member of a fatigue party or for any other reason ever came out alive."

There were two batteries of three fire-brick incinerators, each incinerator having a capacity for three bodies. This permitted the incineration of 18 bodies simultaneously and the operation took 15 to 20 minutes, the report said.

Arbitrary Condemnation

"Roll call was held every evening outside the dormitory buildings. Internees were required to strip and bring to roll call the bodies of all comrades who had died during the previous twenty-four hours. After roll call a motor truck drove around the camp and picked up the bodies and was driven to the front yard of the incineration plant to await the next day's operations.

"But this was not [the word "not" was underlined] the only source of bodies. Emaciated prisoners who had been around long enough, who committed infractions of discipline or who 'knew too much' or who refused to be broken in mind were arbitrarily condemned to death . . . in a little camp where prisoners slept sixteen on a shelf. Infraction of discipline, particularly attempt to escape, not [word "not" underlined] infrequently resulted in all sixteen being condemned. Such persons were immediately marched on foot . . . to the incinerator."

Here they were pushed through a door and into a shaft through which they usually fell thirteen feet to the concrete floor of the basement of the incinerating plant, the report said.

"This room was the strangling room. As they hit the floor they were garroted with a short-double-end noose by big S. S Guards and hung on hooks along a side wall. . . . When the consignment had been all hung up, any who were still struggling were stunned with a wooden mallet. . . . Bodies were left on hooks until called for by the incinerator crew."

Buriers Buried

For a ten-day period in March, the report said, the incinerator was out of coal and the bodies were stacked up in the camp like cordwood until 1,800 were collected.

"A fatigue detail of internees was then organized. The bodies were loaded in trucks and hauled out of camp. The fatigue detail dug one huge burial pit and threw the bodies into it, filling it, except for one end, and covered the bodies. Then S. S. guards shot all members of the fatigue detail and threw their bodies into the vacant end and covered them up."

The report said that the ration at the regular camp was 600 to 700 calories daily and 500 calories in the little camp. For adult health, 3,000 calories are required. It was an unbalanced diet containing no meat, greens or fresh vegetables.

"Red Cross packages were almost entirely appropriated by the camp commander and distributed to suit himself to S. S. personnel, to citizens of Weimar and even to Nordic German camp prisoners."

As the American Army approached, the Nazis rounded up some thousands of more "valuable prisoners. They were marched off in columns, with any who fell out being shot. It was estimated that 3,000 were killed this way.

Others escaped and are now being rounded up by the Americans. The report said that published accounts of the use of tattooed human skin as souvenirs by S. S. personnel were "true in every respect."

Confirmed by Lieutenant

"The wife of one of the S. S. officers started a fad that any prisoners who happened to have extensive tattooing of any sort on his body was brought to her and that if she found the tattooing satisfactory the prisoner was killed and skinned and that the skin with the tattooing was then tanned and made into souvenirs such as lampshades, wall pictures, book ends, etc., and that about forty examples of this artistry were found in S. S. officers' quarters. This statement was confirmed by Lieutenant Walter Emmons. And we ourselves saw six examples at camp headquarters, including a lampshade."

The report also confirmed the statement made to The Associated Press a week ago by French repatriates that an order had been given to kill all 20,000 remaining internees at the last moment but was not carried out.

"This concentration camp was by no means unique nor were its methods different from similar camps which were or still are operated at Dachau near Berlin, Kleine Glattbach east of Karlsruhe and at other points. When the French Army overran Kleine Glattbach they found only 700 emaciated survivors, some of whom are beyond rehabilitation and about half of whom are in advanced stages of tuberculosis of various types, according to the considered opinion of an Army surgeon."

The report concluded that as a result of the policy followed in such camps, "Continental Europe, including Germany, has been systematically deprived of hundreds of thousands of its best liberal or democratic leadership personnel."

EDITOR VIEWS BUCHENWALD

Urges Special Attention To Punishing SS, Gestapo

APR 29 1945

This dispatch was written by a member of the group of editors invited by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to see at first hand conditions in Nazi prison camps.

By BEN McKELWAY

[*Associate Editor of the Washington Star*]

Paris, April 28 (AP)—After what Hitler's Germany has done to the world, the details of what it did at the Buchenwald concentration camp for civilians near Weimar, in central Germany, seem relatively trivial and important only as a symbol.

The more lurid details of conditions found in the camp when it was liberated have been adequately reported by conscientious and accurate war correspondents on the spot. By the time we reached the place, some of the visual evidence had been removed by a necessary clearing up and much of what we learned was necessarily hearsay.

But nothing could picture the camp and what it represented as any worse than what it undoubtedly was.

A Pretty Sentiment

The crematorium, capacity 400 bodies per ten-hour day, was spotlessly clean, evidently the pride of its supervisors. The furnace doors were ajar, and inside were the unconsumed portions of recent dead skulls, bones and fragments of flesh.

On the wall hung a sign, tastefully lettered in gold on varnished wood. It read: "Let not worms eat my body. Let it be consumed by pure flame. I love always warmth and light. Therefore burn, but do not bury me." A pretty sentiment.

Downstairs was what was said to be the Gestapo execution chamber. Victims were said to have been tied, hand and foot, and thrown down a 13-foot chute to the concrete floor of this chamber, picked up and hanged by the neck to iron hooks in the wall, their feet barely above the floor. There were 45 hooks.

Well-Worn Mallet

A wooden mallet, like a large potato masher, was exhibited as the instrument with which the victims were knocked on the head to complete the hanging. It was pretty well worn down.

According to Louis Lochner, the former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Berlin, the camp at Buchenwald was notorious as long ago as 1938. It was established in 1933, according to an official statement by investigators, for political prisoners, and Mr. Lochner told me stories of the death of many people sent there were circulating underground in Berlin before the war.

The congressmen and the editors would like to see a camp just liberated to compare it with Buchenwald.

At The Top Of The List

But what happened in these camps was merely the result of what was begun when men, women and children were torn from their homes and sent there because of their race or their politics.

Once begun, once accepted by the people of Germany, that policy would degrade any people to the level found at Buchenwald. Their punishment as a people will come in the natural course of events, with or without trials of individuals.

But a special priority of punishment should be assigned to any man or woman who belonged to the Gestapo or the SS. troops. They belong at the top of the list.

and filth at Buchenwald is the cultural center of Weimar which adjoins the camp. The town suffered some bombing damage but is spick and span except for rubble around the buildings that were hit. Well-fed, well-dressed Germans go about their business through the streets, paying little attention to American occupation forces.

The natives are aloof and dignified. They comply with rules and regulations readily. Whether they were merely indifferent to conditions in the camp during the many years it was operated or ignorant of them is debated by the officers in town. Certainly there is no evidence visible that any of them feels any guilt or responsibility. But perhaps their placidity will suffer a shock if the town is turned over to the Russians for permanent occupation when V-Day arrives.

Horror Stories Told.

Obviously in the short time given the editors for inspecting the camp there was little opportunity to weigh evidence and decide on the reliability and credibility of witnesses. Horror stories by the score are told. One block of buildings was used for medical experiments with prisoners serving as guinea pigs in tests of various serums. Few "prisoners who entered this building ever left alive," prisoners say.

The death rate must have been tremendous during the ten years the camp was in operation. Evidence of this is the elaborate crematory. This had a capacity of 400 bodies in twelve hours and it is not likely that the Germans, with the shortage of material facing them and the efficiency

Freed P[illegible]rs Still Dying

Buchenwald ex-C[illegible]ives So Weakened They Succumb at Rate of 15 a Day.

APR 29 1945

By M. E. WALTER.

Managing Editor of the Houston Chronicle. Written for the Associated Press.

Paris, April 28.—The prisoners left in the notorious German labor camp of Buchenwald are still dying at the rate of fifteen a day although it has been two weeks since the American Army opened the camp.

When captured, the camp had a population of about 20,000 and those able to be taken away were removed so that only about 6,000 were there when a party of editors visited the place. They were sick and starving, most of them past saving.

In contrast to the starvation

[illegible] second nature to them, [illegible] have provided any excess [illegible]acity.

More than 1,000 children from 6 to 14 years old were found in the camp. They were mostly Polish orphans and were put to work as soon as the SS (Elite Guard) officials in charge de-

cided they were old enough. This was usually at 12, the children said.

The plight of these children arouses the deepest resentment. In the case of the men, they had opposed the Nazis and might be said to have warred against them. This mistreatment—horrible as it was—could perhaps be understood or explained as revenge or fear by Nazis who believed the men's death was necessary to their own safety. But in the case of children there could be no explanation that a reasonable mind can understand.

For Political Prisoners.

Buchenwald prison should not be confused with the prison camps where American soldiers were kept. This camp was for political prisoners—that is, for citizens of Germany and France, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, who had opposed the Nazis or, as they phrased it, were "politically unreliable." And they included many outstanding men of the countries named. They were noted physicians, military men, professors and in fact the brains of the opposition. That is why the Nazis feared them and sought their destruction.

In Weimar were several thousand liberated American soldiers awaiting transportation. They will be flown to the coast and sent from there to their homes as soon as possible. While their treatment has been far better than that given civilians in the labor camp, they had been treated far from the way that should be expected from a civilized enemy in keeping with the Geneva agreement. All complained of inadequate food and agreed that without Red Cross parcels they probably would not have survived. They also told of frequent floggings, of forced marches without food and of being worked at hard labor for unreasonable hours.

Worse Than Last War.

To me an interesting feature of the inspection was seeing how the German has deteriorated in character in the twenty-seven years since the last war. I had been a prisoner shortly before the last war ended and by and large had been treated well. The food was poor but so also was the food of the native population. Hence I was somewhat dubious of the horror stories that had come out of Germany during the present war, wondering how much exaggeration was in them.

But I soon found there is little similarity between the government headed by the Kaiser and that headed by Hitler insofar as treatment of prisoners is concerned. The beast in man is chained lightly, some poet once said. And it seems that the Nazis have broken the chains in the case of a large segment of the German people.

Buchenwald's Horrors Called Beyond Belief

Representative Back After Inspection Calls a Full Description Unprintable

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—Representative John C. Kunkel, Republican, of Pennsylvania, returned to Washington today from an inspection of the Buchenwald concentration camps, where he witnessed evidence of Nazi atrocities.

"Anything you hear about conditions of Buchenwald will be an understatement," he told reporters. "The full truth would get into the realm of obscenity and filth—so low you couldn't print it."

Mr. Kunkel is the first of several members of Congress who have toured the German prisons to get back to Washington. He was not a member of the official Congressional committee which went to Europe last week at the request of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. In Europe on other business, Mr. Kunkel went to Buchenwald at the Army's invitation five days after it was liberated by American troops.

"The Army has done a wonderful job of cleaning it up," he said, "but the smell of death is still over the place."

More than 100 of the liberated prisoners died the night and morning of his visit. "Two of them had committed suicide, even though freedom had come," he said. "It shows the mental derangement that came to prisoners in the place."

Saw Germans Strip Three French Girls and Then Beat Them to Death

Paris, April 28 (A. P.).—Three French girls were stripped and whipped to death in the presence of 250 American soldiers in a German prison camp, M. E. Walter, managing editor of the Houston Chronicle and a member of the editors' party investigating German camps, said today. Walter quoted Sergt. William Sandler, a Kentuckian, who said that he witnessed the murders and later saw the whips.

"The sergeant said that the Germans had discovered the Frenchwomen and the Americans were mutually helping each other in the camp and they were determined to halt it," Walter related. "The prisoners were assembled one morning, and the women, all of whom were young, were lined up in front of them and forced to undress.

"German guards then took cat-o'-nine-tails and beat them until they died. The sergeant said that it took only about twenty minutes."

Captives Slain by Nazis Buried in Leipzig Park

Religious Service Is Held by American Army Chaplains

LEIPZIG, Germany, April 28 (AP).—The blackened bodies of 120 German political prisoners massacred at suburban Theyla by Nazi S. S. men (Elite Guards) and the Gestapo on the day the Americans entered Leipzig have been buried in one of this cultural center's loveliest parks. Their graves will become a perpetual monument to remind the German nation of one of the war's worst atrocities.

The flower-wreathed coffins were lowered yesterday in a park in southeastern Leipzig near the monument to Napoleon. Religious service was held by American Army chaplains — Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—and the ceremony was attended by 300 officials of the new Leipzig civil government and representatives of the Allied Military Government.

Lining the parkways were former slave laborers from France, Belgium, Holland, Russia and Czechoslovakia, all carrying their national colors. An American bugler closed the services by sounding taps for Allied dead.

British, French Seamen Freed By Second Army

With the British Second Army in Germany, April 28—(AP)—Approximately 4,000 British and French Naval Merchant Seamen were liberated today when the Guards Armored Division captured a prison camp at [illegible]rtinke, six miles southwest of [illegible]

Nazi Gives Up, Asks to See Wife

AN R. A. F. FIGHTER BASE IN GERMANY, April 28 (AP).—A German fighter pilot who apparently had had enough of war landed his undamaged FW-190 plane here today and surrendered. His immediate request to be taken to see his wife in a near-by town was denied.

Nazis Parade In 'Surrender Through Channels' At River

In Germany (AP)—The Germans started a parade and now it's only a matter of time until that lieutenant shows up on this side of the Elbe River.

The general was German. He came across the river in a rowboat under a white flag and insisted he wanted only to arrange the surrender of some wounded soldiers and to transport some civilians to this side.

Makes Decision—To Stay

But when the American officers refused to deal unless all enemy soldiers in the vicinity surrendered, the *Wehrmacht* officer seemed loath to return. Under the rules of land warfare, he had a perfect right to return since he had come under a flag of truce.

Slowly he walked to the river bank. On the other side he had only angry Gestapo and Storm Troopers, or else the approaching Russians to face, and neither prospect seemed likely to lead to a ripe old age.

Finally he made his decision—to remain on this side of the river as a prisoner of war.

Time passed and another boat bearing a white flag appeared. It was a *Wehrmacht* colonel sent to see what had happened to the general. They told him.

Colonel Also Decides

Thoughtfully he considered the situation. Then he, too, decided it would be healthier to stay on this side and asked permission to surrender. It was accepted.

A short time later a third boat was rowed across. A major had been sent to see what had happened to the colonel. After talking to his superior officers he also decided to cash in the return half of his round-trip ticket.

By the time the tired-looking *Wehrmacht* captain showed up, grinning GI's were laying odds as to how far 'surrender through channels" would go. Naturally the captain was looking for the major and naturally he, too, voted in favor of staying on the "safe side of the river."

"It's only a matter of time now until that lieutenant gets here," said a sergeant on the river bank.

Poses As Civilian

The surrender of generals reached virtually a dime-a-dozen basis as the gap slowly closed between the Russian and American forces and each star-bedecked officer usually had some new and logical-sounding reason for calling it quits.

But one general reached Allied hands without surrendering. He was a high-ranking Gestapo official who had been given general officer status in the *Wehrmacht* in order to help keep army men in line. When things got too hot he doffed his uniform, sneaked through the lines and posed as a civilian police officer in a General town United States troops had occupied.

He had burned most of his papers before he was picked up, but enough were left to identify him definitely.

He remained cocky during the first part of the questioning, even when certain atrocities in which he was believed implicated were mentioned. When asked if he had any idea how many thousands of human beings he had been responsible for killing, he shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"I merely did my duty as a Gestapo officer."

Fears For His Family

A little later, however, he undertook to justify and even minimize Gestapo tactics. Despite his careful control he paled slightly when remnants of the uniforms of some tortured and slain political prisoners were displayed before him.

But it was not until mention was made of his family still in Germany that he completely lost his poker-faced calm. He begged questioning officers not to reveal that he had talked, or else not to connect him with his family back in the Reich. They asked him what difference it would make.

"The Gestapo," literally stuttered the erstwhile Gestapo chief, "you can't conceive what they would do to them."

FRENCH ELECTION IS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

PARIS, April 28—(AP) France will vote tomorrow for the first time since 1936, and for the first time in the history of the republic women will be allowed to cast their ballots.

No issues of national policies are involved. The French were electing municipal councillors.

But this was the first liberated soil anywhere in Europe where the electorate has been permitted to vote on its representatives.

Nearly 24,000,000 French, more than half of them women, were registered and were expected to vote.

Hundreds of women throughout France were candidates for office, exercising the rights of voting and holding office granted by the De Gaulle government after liberation.

Since each candidate was limited to one election poster because of the paper shortage, few were used at all and most candidates wrote their electi[illegible] appeals on the sidewalks with [illegible]

French Woman Fined Total Of $97,500,000

Valenciennes, France, April 28—(AP)—The Committee for the Confiscation of Illicit Profits has levied a fine of almost a half billion francs ($97,500,000) on a woman for trading with the enemy and profiteering.

The committee charged that Mlle. Fromont made 92,000,000 francs in her wholesale wine and liquor establishment at Fresnes-Sur-Escaut in illicit trading and fined her five times that amount.

Nazis Reported Ready With Post-War Party Plan

Are Set to Try Again 5 Years After the War Ends

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, April 28 (AP).—Plans for a post-war Nazi party contemplate work by a directive committee that will not get started until five years after the end of hostilities, it was learned today through reliable channels from Berlin.

The reports said Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, Labor Front Director Dr. Robert Ley and Nazi party chancellery chief Martin Bormann laid the plans at a meeting April 12 in Berlin.

It was decided to divide Germany into four "groups"—north, south, east and west, the reports said. Each group was to be headed by a "vorsteher," or chief. The new organization was expected to follow the Communist party plan of creating "cells."

Tried to Form New Regime.

On the German-Swiss Frontier, April 28 (A. P.).—An effort to establish a new German Government under leadership of Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank, at Salzburg, failed last Tuesday, it was learned reliably tonight.

Heavy fighting between German Army troops and SS men was reported in Salzburg—twelve miles north of Berchtesgaden—and the situation was said still to be chaotic.

Reports from across the frontier from sources usually reliable said that Funk and five other members of the old Reich Government met at Salzburg on April 24 and issued a proclamation that said "the Government has ceased to exist," and urging Germans to stop all resistance.

The proclamation said "local authorities are requested to act as they see fit to avoid any further bloodshed. The German Army is capitulating, and any further resistance will only worsen the future of the German people."

The reports said the proclamation was signed by Funk as "Provisional Reichs C[illegible]ncellor," and by Field Marsha[illegible] Walther von Brauchitsch as "M[illegible]er of War." Funk has served [illegible]inister of Economics and [illegible]ember of the Wartime Mi[illegible] Council.

Belgian Sculptor, Freed

WITH THE NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION, April 28 (AP)—Richard Struyf, Belgian sculptor who decorated a number of buildings during his seventeen years' residence in the United States, was liberated today from the Trossenfurt concentration camp. He had been forced to work in a fertilizer factory. He did sculptural decorations for the Bowery Savings Bank and Roxy and Capitol Theatres in New York and the Florida homes of Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison.

Foe's Elbe 'Fleet' Yields: Tugs, Barges, Houseboats

30 Boats Sail From Berlin to Give Up the Fight

WITH THE UNITED STATES 9TH ARMY, on the Elbe River, April 28 (AP).—American doughboys on this topsy-turvy front have now seen everything. Last night a German "fleet" sailed up the Elbe and surrendered. It had come from Berlin via inland waterways.

The fleet consisted of six tug-

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boats, ten river barges, three houseboats and eleven assorted escorts loaded with wounded and marked with red crosses. The entire fleet surrendered to Lieutenant Andrew Gadek, of 43 Fremont Street, Woodbridge, N. J.

A German major in charge said they feared the approach of the Russians because of their "inhumanity."

In Hitler's Hands?

With the United States Ninth Army in Germany, April 28 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Kurt Dittmar, widely quoted Nazi military commentator now in American hands, has predicted that the German Army will attempt a total surrender after Adolf Hitler's death. He said that control of the German Army, which is still strictly in Hitler's hands, could be seized by any of three generals upon Hitler's death, and that any of the three may seek an immediate peace on almost any terms.

He listed them as Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, former commander in chief; Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, former commander on the western front, and Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the General Staff.

Generally known as the voice of the German Army and its best informed spokesman, Dittmar surrendered to Ninth Army troops on Wednesday. Apparently glad to discuss the plot to kill Hitler, Dittmar indicated that Der Fuehrer must have been warned in advance since he "carefully circled" the spot where the bomb was planted, and was well protected from the blast at the time it exploded. He said his cousin, Major-Gen. Brandt, was one of those killed by the bomb.

NAZI ESCAPE CUT IN ITALY

Allies Placed At Swiss Border; Brescia And Bergamo Fall

Rome, April 28 (AP)—United States tank troops racing across northwestern Italy captured Brescia and Bergamo at the foot of the Alps today, blocking the last two German escape routes to the Brenner Pass into Austria, and an unofficial Milan radio report said they already had reached the Swiss frontier at Como, 30 miles beyond Bergamo.

[The Swiss radio said that the Germans had agreed to surrender in the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont, which border on southern Switzerland and embrace northwest and north central Italy. This report was without confirmation in Rome or elsewhere.

[Another unconfirmed Swiss radio report said the fallen Duce, Benito Mussolini, had been taken to Milan by Italian Patriots and would be tried by a Patriot court-martial.]

Genoa Cleared

The last German troops were cleared from Genoa, last big west coast port held by the enemy, and 6,000 prisoners were taken, a special Allied communiqué said.

Simultaneously it was announced officially that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Fascist commander in chief of Benito Mussolini's crushed forces, had been captured by Italian Patriots, but there still was no confirmation of reports that Mussolini himself and Fascist confederates had been seized.

Milan Freed Of Nazis

German troops in the north-central and northeastern parts of Italy were trying desperately to rally their smashed forces on the north bank of the Adige River, or so-called Venetian line, but the communiqué said both 5th and British 8th Army forces were across that barrier in strength.

The fall of Brescia and Bergamo was accomplished by overwhelming American forces spearheaded by veteran tankmen of the United States 1st Armored Division. They took Brescia and rolled on 30 miles northwest through Bergamo, outflanking the big Italian city of Milan, 26 miles southwest of Bergamo.

Milan itself was reported freed of German troops by powerful Italian Patriot forces, and so was the big industrial city of Turin, according to Italian Partisan stations.

French Employ Pincers

French forces, smashing over the northwestern Italian border in the Maritime Alps on a 50-mile front, were inside Italy to a depth of 5 to 10 miles, putting a gigantic pincers into operation against the demoralized Germans.

The Allied air command announced, meanwhile, that its planes had dropped more than 5,000,000 pounds of equipment since November 22, 1944, to Italian Partisans whose uprisings have spread throughout the northern zone.

Nearly two and one half tons of supplies were dropped into Bologna the night of April 19, a few hours before Allied troops and Partisans routed the enemy from there and began the big offensive across the Po plain.

Bad weather hampered aerial operations, but one American Thunderbolt got through and killed approximately 100 Germans and destroyed or damaged nearly 70 vehicles in attacking a convoy near Milan, the communiqué said.

The enemy garrison on Monte More in the Genoa area held up operations 24 hours and then surrendered to Americans driving toward the French Riviera coastline.

Marshal Graziani, former governor of Libya and Somaliland, one-time chief of the Italian general staff, and commander of North Africa forces, was taken by Italian patriots who reported their prize catch to headquarters of the 15th Army group. No details were given as to when or where the capture was effected.

YANKS REACH FRONTIER, SAYS MILAN RADIO

U. S. Forces Spear Close to Bergamo—Link With Partisans

Rome, April 28 (A. P.).—Allied troops today captured Bergamo, thirty miles from the Swiss border and 125 from the Brenner Pass. Brescia, thirty miles southeast of Bergamo, was also taken, Allied headquarters announced in a special communique.

The Milan National Liberation radio said earlier that the Americans had reached the Swiss frontier, had entered Como and had cut off all of northwestern Italy from exits to Germany.

Americans earlier speared close to Bergamo, 125 miles southwest of the Brenner Pass and 30 miles from the border in a swift dash to outflank Milan, 26 miles to the southwest. This placed the Fifth Army almost at the southern tip of Lake Como.

A First Armored Division spearhead that seized the Ghedi airport near Bergamo in a 31-mile advance moved in the field so fast a German sergeant assigned to blow the installations was captured before he could touch off a fuse.

Enter Pontremoli

On the Ligurian coast a special task force entered Pontremoli, 20 miles north of La Spezia, en route to Parma, Allied headquarters disclosed.

Other Fifth Army troops smashed into the port of Genoa. The "free Milan" radio declared German commanders were endeavoring to negotiate a general surrender of their hopelessly trapped forces in Northern Italy.

(A broadcast by the partisan radio at Busto Arstzio in Northern Italy, recorded by the FCC, said patriot forces had "linked up" with Allied troops north of the Po and that all roads leading to the Brenner Pass had been "barred.")

British Eighth Army units were mopping up a number of isolated enemy pockets south of the Adige River, but met determined resistance from positions north of the river.

Fifth Army troops north and south of the Po River continued their pursuit of the enemy against light, scattered resistance. Some enemy positions and fortifications were found abandoned.

Armored Divisions Lead

The First Armored Division spearhead scored the greatest advance on the Fifth Army sector, rolling forward about 31 miles and capturing the airport near Bergamo.

The Eighth Army was meeting stubborn resistance along the so-called Adige or Venetian Line, where the enemy was expected to rally remnants of his disorganized forces.

The Allied Headquarters communique reported that Lieut. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the crack first Nazi Parachute Corps, swam the Po River from the south and the north bank, dressed down his troops and told them the British must be stopped.

In an effort to blunt the Eighth's punch the Germans threw fresh troops from their 155th Division into the line, where the parachutists and panzers seemed to have plenty of fight left.

No Confirmation

There was no confirmation that Milan had fallen, despite persistent partisan radio reports that the city was in their control.

Allied headquarters disclosed that German coastal batteries in Genoa had not yet surrendered, although Allied armies control the city.

Troops of the 34th Infantry mopped up pockets around Piacenza and southwest of Parma. Allied units cut Route 62, a main enemy escape artery from the Ligurian coast.

About 1,000 additional prisoners were seized on the Eighth Army front.

Poor weather limited aerial activity, but last night tactical planes destroyed or damaged 352 German vehicles. One Allied plane was missing.

Nazis Ambushed

London, April 28 (A.P.)—A force of German soldiers estimated at 1,500 battled Italian patriots near Switzerland's southern frontier throughout the night in an attempt to cross into that neutral country, the Swiss radio announced today.

The Swiss overnment quickly evacuated residents of the border region when fighting broke out near Chiasso, the broadcast said.

The German troops arrived in the frontier area early last night expecting to cross over and be interned, the announcement said. The Italian patriots, however, ambushed them. An all-night battle ensued.

French Invade Italy.

Sixth Army G[illegible], April 28 (A. P.).—The French forces have driven to or over the Italian border along a stretch of fifty miles and up to a depth of ten miles inside Italy in the Maritime Alps sector south of Switzerland, it was announced today.

ALLIES ANNOUNCE GRAZIANI CAPTURE

Rome, April 28 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters announced tonight that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, former commander of Italian armies in North Africa, had been taken prisoner.

[An Associated Press dispatch from London said that Roberto Farinacci, Mussolini's delegate to the German command in Italy, has been tried and shot by Partisans, according to the Milan radio.]

Guido Buffarini-Guidi, former Secretary of State and Minister of the Interior in the Fascist government of Benito Mussolini, has been captured by Italian patriots at Fortezza while attempting to escape into Switzerland and will be brought before a people's court, a patriot-controlled radio station in north Italy said today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

Buffarini-Guidi also served for a time as home minister in the Fascist Republican government in north Italy.

Mussolini was arrested on the west shore of Lake Como, disguised as a German soldier and traveling in a car mixed up with a German Column of about thirty vehicles," the Milan [illegible] so said.

Arrested at the same time in a nearby town were said to be Alessandro Pavolini, former secretary of the Fascist party and Secretary of State in Mussolini's puppet regime in north Italy, and Francesco Mario Barraco, undersecretary of the ministerial council.

PIUS' ADVISERS REDUCED TO 41

Number Of Cardinals Small For Modern Times

Vatican City, April 28 (AP)—The cardinals of the Catholic Church—advisers of the Supreme Pontiff and, at his death, electors of his successor—now number only 41 out of a normal 70, a new low for modern times that raises the question of holding a consistory. Well-informed Vatican circles expect this to take place as soon as the war in Europe ends.

Despite the fact that Pius XII has been Pope for more than six years, this would be the first consistory under his pontificate. Several times the number of cardinals fell even lower, but no other Pontiff has allowed such a long period to elapse without creating new ones.

Dropped To 18 In 1517

The Popes have generally followed the custom of leaving one or two seats vacant, but in 1517 the number of cardinals dropped to eighteen. Pope Leo X called a consistory and created 31 new cardinals, the most ever created at one time.

In December, 1935, Pius XII created nineteen new cardinals bringing the total up to 69. Since then there have been on proclamations and the death of 28 men has accounted for the present low figure.

Of the 69 cardinals in 1935, 39 were Italian, three German, four American, six French, three Spanish, two Polish, two Czech and Belgium, Hungary, Portugal, Ireland, Brazil, Canada, Austria, the Middle East, Argentina and Great Britain each had one.

Three Nations Without Cardinal

Of the 28 that have died since 1935, fourteen were Italian and fourteen non-Italian, including three American, two French, two Spanish, one Portuguese, one Brazilian and one British. This leaves Portugal, Brazil and Britain without a cardinal, while the United States has lost three of its four.

It is believed generally that the vacant seats will be filled the way they were in 1935, although some Vatican sources believe the number of seats—70—fixed by Sixtus V in 1586—may be increased. Some think less important cardinal sees may be abolished and new ones created.

May Name Some In U.S.

It is here pointed out that the greater part of the voluntary aid for Italian relief has been supplied by American Catholics, wherefore the Pope may be induced to consider creating new sees in the United States. The same can be said for South America, which, although predominantly Catholic, has only two cardinal sees.

The death, August 22, 1944, of Luigi Cardinal Maglione, formerly Secretary of State, deprived the Sacred College of Cardinals—supreme council of the church—of its cardinal camerlengo, which post Cardinal Maglione held.

On the death of the Pontiff the cardinal camerlengo has the administration of the affairs of the Holy See until the election of a new Pope.

Pope Pius XII's reluctance to call a consistory has not come as a surprise to students of Vatican affairs, for the war came shortly after his coronation. A consistory is generally an occasion for festive rejoicing in the church, and this would have violated the austere atmosphere of mourning maintained in the Vatican because of the Pontiff's repeated denunciation of the war.

Prince Umberto's Visits Rouse Italian Leftists

Rome, April 28 (AP)—Prince Umberto's visits to newly-liberated Italian towns and cities with Allied permission were attacked by Leftists today as Cabinet ministers and members of the National Committee of Liberation met a flat refusal from Allied authorities to journey north.

An Allied official said the Prince, lieutenant general of the realm, had been allowed to visit Bologna and other places because he technically was a "head of a state" and not a political figure.

Leftists, however, charged that the monarchy was battling for its survival in Italy today and therefore any activities by Umberto were political.

SWEDEN KEEPS NEUTRALITY

Stockholm Goes Slow On Norway Plea For Action

Stockholm, April 28 (AP)—Cautious Sweden is clinging today to her policy of official neutrality and making no commitments to any Allied power to fight the Germans in Norway.

The sure-thing bet in Stockholm was that Sweden will continue juridically intact the tradition of 130 years of peace.

The controversy over intervention was brought into the open by the Norwegian Government in exile. It is only the latest of many embarrassments the Swedes endured in this war without slipping from the tight rope of nonbelligerency.

Anywhere one wishes, a Swede can be chosen at random—in drawing rooms, on street corners, in the shops—and he will reflect the unmistakable majority opinion on the question whether the country should fight now for Norway's sake.

"Why should our sons be killed merely to end the war a month or two earlier?" replies the aristocratic lady active in Norwegian charities.

Prays For Agreement

"Our Government has been wise all the way along, and we trust it," says the textile manufacturer.

"We don't want any V-2's falling here," snaps the taxi driver.

In the crowded restaurant at lunchtime a waitress just married to an army reservist sighs, "I'm praying there will be an agreement without any fighting."

It is not in the foreign correspondent's estimate alone that the official neutrality policy appears to have solid public support. This is what Allied diplomats have been telling their governments.

Yet, neutrality as Sweden practiced it for more than five years is like a rubber band. It is elastic. It covered the presence of 8,700 Swedes on the Finnish front in the 1939-1940 "winter war" with Russia. It also covered until the Summer of 1943 the railway passage across Sweden of numerous German divisions which otherwise would have been targets for Allied submarines and bombers off the Norwegian coast.

Volunteers Recruited

This neutrality today cloaks the recruitment of 3,000 to 4,000 Swedish volunteers for combat in Norway, and the supplying of all necessary facilities to the Norwegian "police corps" of 12,000 men, equipped with mortars, field artillery and small arms.

One fact is likely to be overlooked in asking why Sweden has not gone to war for Norway. The Norwegians did not demand exactly that.

What the exiled Norwegian Government sought recently was Swedish assurance of armed intervention if required, and Sweden balked at a hypothetical question. The Cabinet in effect approved weeks ago the idea of intervention under the guise of "police action."

KING NOT LIBERATED, BELGIAN CABINET SAYS

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 28 (AP)—The Belgian public, in a high state of excitement and expectation over rumors of the impending return of King Leopold, was told by its Government today that reports of the monarch's liberation were "without any foundation."

The Cabinet statement, striking for its lack of elaboration on such an important subject, had the effect of increasing rather than quieting the hubbub.

Reports originating in Switzerland this week said that the Nazi-held ruler was expected to enter that neutral country. Since circulation of the rumor, many Belgians have wondered whether the King would continue to reign after his return from captivity.

The Government communiqué said:

"The Council of Ministers announced officially that all the rumors concerning the King are without any foundation."

Most Belgians are believed strongly in favor of a monarchy. But the idea that Leopold could serve both the reigning house and his country better by abdicating in favor of his heir, young Prince Badouin, with Prince Charles as regent, is gaining ground.

It still is held against Leopold that as chief of the state he did not flee to an Allied country in 1940 to carry on the fight against the Germans with his remaining forces, as the Queen of the Netherlands and the King of Norway did.

Leftist groups are preoccupied with constitutional problems that will have to be dealt with when the King returns. Parliament elected a regent when it found Leopold was unable to reign because of his absence. Therefore it is for Parliament to decide whether Leopold is in a position to fulfill his constitutional duties, it is contended.

Swiss, Handling U.S. Interests, Leave Berlin

Bern, Switzerland, April 28 (AP)—The Swiss delegation which represents the interests of the United States and Britain in Germany has left Berlin and entered the Germans' Bavarian redoubt area, the Basel *National Zeitung* reported from St. Margarethen, Switzerland, today.

The delegation will join whatever Nazi Government is there in an effort to continue its activities on behalf of British-American interests, especially for the protection of some 30,000 United States and British prisoners said to be within the redoubt area, the account said.

Spanish Right United By Fear

By CHARLES S. FOLTZ

Madrid, April 28—(AP)—The Spanish Rightists are a frightened family walking along through the graveyard of totalitarian Europe.

Not just Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the Falangists, but the entire element of Rightists—including the Monarchists—are whistling a tune entitled: "No, we are not Nazi, nor Fascists are we."

The Spanish Right is a united family—united in fear and in the knowledge that in unity it is strong. In that sense it is much stronger than the Spanish Exiles and the Spanish Republicans at home.

Franco, the Falange, the Permanent Officer Corps, the Spanish Catholic Church and its allied civilian organizations, the Monarchists and Don Juan Carlists and all their leaders and pretenders, landowners and industrialists—all these are united.

They give their opponents a collective name—"Communists"—and what they really oppose are free elections.

The Right can not be justly called unpopular—it has too much to offer. It has too many irons in the fire.

Under the Right, Spain can have Fascism like the 1937-1945 Franco-Falange regime, a military dictatorship like the Primo De Rivera rule, constitutional monarchy like the Alfonso XIII pre-dictatorship government, absolute monarchy such as the Carlists propose, a regency such as Horthy invented in Hungary, a monkist democracy which one section of the Church suggests, or even a republic such as Vargas in Brazil or Salazar in Portugal initiated with such success.

The Leftists, however, can offer only a republic, right of center or left, depending on the vote.

But what the Right in Spain fears more than a republic is the elections.

The Right has a powerful permanent army of perhaps 500,000 well-armed and well-trained men. The Right conquered and now governs. The Right holds the keys to the jails in which 500,000 persons have languished. The Right commands the firing squads which destroyed tens of thousands. The Right controls all food and still controls almost all jobs.

The opposition has no arms, nor money to buy arms; no freedom nor means of protesting the lack of it.

And still the Right is afraid—afraid like Scrooge of the ghosts of past events.

From the end of 1938 until the middle of 1940, the Right was not afraid. From 1940 until the end of 1942, the Right was afraid only that it would be cheated out of a share of the spoils of the World War. From 1942 until France was liberated and the Battle of Germany started, the Rightists tried to catch the Allied bandwagon.

Now the Rightists are afraid of being considered the last of their kind in the world.

The Spanish Right is preparing to change. The Falange probably will go and the dark blue shirts may be changed for Army khaki or monarchist white. Franco, who often has been called a monarchist, may summon a king. There will be some sort of constitution, something resembling elections and suggesting the death of the old and the birth of the new—but the Spanish Right which won the civil war against the Republic, plans no suicide.

Rightists can say truthfully that material living in Spain is better than anywhere else in the world at the present. There's food a-plenty, though expensive; the Franco regime rebuilt much of the war damage and constructed many new homes; jails are being slowly cleared of political prisoners, although perhaps 60,000 remain; the regime promised that the era of comparative liberty had begun.

Surface Gaiety

Seville celebrated its gayest fair in years this week. Cafes and bar are filled with rich and poor. Shop windows are packed with butter, cheese, ham, beef steak, canned goods, eggs—all unrationed, but expensive. The poor find fish, vegetables and even sausages and candies with their reach.

All these are Spain's today, with the promise of a tremendous post-war tourist business and yet, the big family which is Spain is not a particularly happy family.

On the immediate political horizon there is the San Francisco conference, to which Spain was not invited, and where, perhaps, somebody may say something about Spain. Then come the French municipal elections on April 29. Should these go against Gen. Charles De Gaulle and toward the Left the municipal elections might upset De Gaulle France as the Spanish Monarchy was upset in 1931, and perhaps the French Leftist flame might leap across the Pyrinees and sweep through Spain.

But many Rightists, worried though they may be, are convinced that Britain will be even more determined to prevent a Leftist government influenced by Moscow in Spain between London and Gibraltar than in Greece between Gibraltar and Suez. They hope the United States will want to keep Spain an American stepping stone into Europe and the Middle East.

They know the exiled Left is divided, with little or no influence among the Spanish masses. They know these Spanish masses so far have been too repressed to organize efficiently.

Chances are nothing will happen in Spain, but the fact remains that the Rightists are afraid, and fear makes one's enemies strong.

FRANCO EXECUTES 7 MEN

Madrid Withholds News but Surrenders Bodies to Families

MADRID, April 28 (AP)—Seven men convicted by a military tribunal of having killed two Falangists Feb. 25 were shot by a firing squad in Madrid's Carabanchel Prison at dawn, it was learned today.

Neither news of the executions nor the court judgments has been published, but the bodies of those executed were surrendered to their families this afternoon.

Three other defendants were sentenced to serve thirty years in prison and the lone woman among the eleven accused, Rufina Murillas, was acquitted and released, it was learned. Her husband was one of those executed.

Timoshenko Shown As Attack Engineer

Moscow, April 28 (A. P.).—Marshal Semon Timoshenko was today decorated with the coveted Order of Sovorov for "carrying out the assignment of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief in the cause of co-ordinating the activity of the Second and Third Ukrainian armies."

The Second Ukraine army is commanded by Marshal Malinovsky and the third by Marshal Tulbukhin. The presentation of the award indicated that Timoshenko guided the Russian sweep in Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURE BAGUIO

Philippine Summer Capital Falls After Long, Bitter Battle.

MANILA, Sunday, April 29—(AP) Baguio, mile-high Philippine summer capital and onetime Japanese military headquarters on northern Luzon, fell to the 33rd and 37th U. S. Infantry divisions Friday after one of the longest and bitterest fights of the Philippine campaign.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement today said the important city, one of the greatest gold-mining centers of the entire archipelago, was taken by the 33rd division under Maj. Gen. Percy W. C. Clarkson, newly-augmented by the 37th under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler. The 37th helped conquer Manila in February.

Mountainous Baguio, prime objective of MacArthur's men since their Jan. 9 invasion of Luzon island at Lingayen gulf, was taken in a gradual encircling move with artillery and aircraft strongly supporting the foot soldiers.

The Japanese garrison was destroyed, MacArthur said. American casualties were termed "amazingly light."

Twenty-fourth Division troops, meantime, completed their crossing of southern Mindanao from Moro gulf to Davao gulf by reaching Digos, 25 road miles south of Davao city, a principal port of the Philippines.

MacArthur announced the 31st Army division had joined the 24th for the push to Davao, where the enemy is expected to make a strong stand. Davao is the last major Japanese strongpoint in the Philippines.

In announcing the fall of Baguio, MacArthur declared that "this mountain citadel which the enemy considered impregnable was gradually encircled and reduced by the combined action of our infantry, artillery, armored units and air forces and resulted in the complete destruction of the fanatical enemy defenders, with amazing light casualties to our own forces."

He said members of the Filipino government who assertedly collaborated with the Japanese puppet regime and had taken refuge at Baguio "have either surrendered or fled."

Thirty-seventh Division Yanks joined the 33rd in completing occupation of Baguio, shell-wrecked city which once was a popular summer resort for Manilans.

Heavy bombers swept Formosa and attacked shipping the length of the China Sea, despite poor flying weather.

U. S. SOLDIERS GAIN ON LUZON AND MINDANAO

Manila, April 28—(AP)—Embattled Yanks inched forward Friday on three major Philippine fronts—Baguio, Balete and Central Luzon—and raced ahead against little opposition in a fourth sector, the approaches to Davao, on Mindanao Island.

They smashed forward slightly against the continuing strong resistance from the Japanese defending Baguio, the Philippine Summer capital.

Typical of the bitterness of the Baguio battle, five Japanese tanks broke through a road block and reached American front line fox holes, doing considerable damage before tank destroyers finished them off.

Civilians In City

The Yanks said they could see hundreds of civilians, who had been unable to get through the lines and out of danger, in the city.

Some of the skirmishes in that area were fought well up in the mountains, above the clouds, and soldiers were wearing field jackets for the first time in this phase of the Pacific war.

In another laborious gain, the 25th Division attacking Thursday night won a height overlooking Balete Pass, the bottleneck to which the Nipponese have been clinging grimly as an avenue of escape from Central Luzon to the Cagayan Valley on the northern part of the island.

Overcoming strong resistance, Yanks at Balete captured five enemy tanks intact and turned them on the enemy. They sealed many cave positions, one containing a 70 mm gun.

Monkeys Take Part

One annoyance in these Northern Luzon operations is the frequent bombardment of troops by monkeys hurling small stones. Pfc. Carmel Migneco of St. Charles, Mo., said one such rock shower set off a Japanese booby trap.

The better part of two divisions continued the slow fight for the liberation of two Central Luzon dams from which Manila draws its water supply. The Japanese have been holding the dam areas since their defeat in Manila.

American assault forces which made a second landing on Negros

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Island Thursday began a mop up of the enemy around the beautiful city of Dumaguete. Word from the 40th Division, which first landed there March 29, said Brig. Gen. Robert O. Shoe, of Long Beach, Calif., deputy division commander, had been thrice wounded by machine gun bullets but that he was not seriously hurt.

Ten-Mile Gain

A ten-mile forward lunge by the 24th Division on Mindanao Island put the Yanks within sight of Digos, important town on Davao Gulf, Thursday morning. Digos is on the main road leading to Davao City, 25 miles to the north. Davao is the great hemp center of the Philippines.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz said the Yanks met only two Japanese rear guard forces. In the first encounter 80 Nipponese tried to stop the doughboys at Bulatukan, and in the second about 25 of the enemy decided to shoot it out near Dalupay.

JAP PLANES HIT YANK WARSHIPS

Sink Auxiliary Surface Craft, Damage Other Ships off Okinawa.

GUAM, Sunday, April 29—(AP) Japanese aircraft attacked U. S. warships off Okinawa Friday night, sinking an auxiliary surface craft and causing some other damage, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Twenty-five Japanese planes were destroyed and two probably shot down in that attack. On Saturday, carrier airplanes shot down 32 Japanese planes around Okinawa, Kikai and Yaku islands in the Ryukyus. Presumably, these latter enemy planes did not reach American forces, as Nimitz did not mention any attack by them.

On the southern Okinawa front 24th Army corps troops "moved slowly forward, destroying pillboxes, caves and strongpoints," the communique said.

Heavy artillery was employed against Japanese troop concentrations in rear areas and land-based Marine planes joined carrier aircraft in giving close support to the American Doughboys.

With the Japanese having withdrawn from many sectors of the front lines, the fact that Yank fliers were able to find them concentrating to the rear would indicate the bombardment-shocked Nipponese were trying to regroup for a strong defense along a second line.

Naval guns continued their heavy bombardment, destroying strong defensive positions.

Nimitz' communique gave no details about ground action. Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army corps are closing in on Machinato airfield on the west coast and Yonabaru on the east.

Tokyo radio, without confirmation, reported the Friday attack on the American ships off Okinawa cost the United States two cruisers, including the Savannah, sunk and a third cruiser damaged and four transports sunk.

The night attack was made by two groups of Japanese planes on ships lying off Okinawa beaches.

There was considerable activity during the night by Japanese small craft off Okinawa. A number were destroyed.

Land-based search planes sank three small Japanese cargo ships and damaged several in sweeps through the Ryukyus.

Aircraft from escort carriers bombed and strafed airfields in the Sakishima islands, in the southern Ryukyus, and Army Liberators bombed installations on Truk in the Carolines.

The Yank 27th Infantry division was near the boundary of Machinato field on the west coast, bypassing Japanese strongpoints at Nakama village to speed the capture of the airdrome.

On the east coast flank the Seventh division captured much ground in the vicinity north of Yonabara airstrip.

Doughboys of the 96th division in the central sector won three important hills but took a pounding from Nipponese artillery which had escaped destruction under the daily heavy blasting given the entire enemy line by American field artillery, naval gunfire and planes.

JAP AIRF[illegible] ARE MENACED ON OKINAWA

Guam, April 28—(AP)—Pursuing a retreating enemy in Southern Okinawa, May. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Corps Yanks today closed in on two airfields—Machinato and Yonabaru—whose capture appears imminent.

Abandoned stores in caves and horses found with pack saddles indicate the Japanese are falling back to their second defense line in disorder.

A small force of Japanese planes attacked Okinawa forces, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in today's communique. One minesweeper knocked down three.

No Sizeable Strike

However, the Japanese Airforce has made no sizeable strike against U S forces at Okinawa for several days, their mainland staging bases in Southern Kyushu having been under steady bombing by Marianas-based Superforts, carrier planes and Iwo Jima-based fighters.

Hitting in good weather, at medium altitude, from 100 to 150 Superforts again struck at Kyushu's main airfields today. It was the third raid in 48 hours and the 10th in the past month.

Capture of three key hills in the center of the Southern Okinawa front places American troops in a dominating position for the drive on the two airstrips.

Bomb Jap Guns

Marine Corsair fighter pilots bombed Japanese gun emplacements near Machinato Airfield which were shelling U. S. ambulances evacuating wounded.

Units of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Division killed more than 150 Japanese withdrawing supplies from caves. Those refusing surrender were sealed in their lairs by heavy explosives.

Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley said Japanese shelled the Katena Airfield area for the first time in a week, pitching 200 rounds of artillery shells on one 96th Division area and 70 rounds into a 27th division sector.

Jap Secret Weapon

Nimitz, after anouncing Japan's new secret weapon—a 19-foot wing human-guided aerial bomb released from a mother plane—made no mention of it today. It was first used against American ships April 12. Sailors promptly dubbed the secret weapon "baka bomb"—baka coming from the Japanese word meaning fool.

Although the Japanese quit some front line positions, mortar and machine gun fire continued heavy after almost four weeks of continuous naval and artillery bombardment.

The strongest point immediately in front of the 24th Corps is a rugged ridge in the center of the line where the enemy appears well entrenched with mortars and machineguns.

B-29's Still Pound Kyushu Airfields

Guam, *Sunday*, April 29 (AP)—The relentless pounding of Japanese home airfields on Kyushu Island by American Superfortresses went into its third consecutive day Saturday.

Between 100 and 150 of the big bombers hammered half a dozen Kyushu fields, from which the Japanese have launched air attacks on American warships and invasion forces on Okinawa Island, 325 miles southward.

[In Washington, the 20th Air Force reported the Japanese put up aggressive air resistance to yesterday's raid, and one Superfortress was lost to enemy action.

Airfields As Targets

[Four Japanese fighters were destroyed and five others probably destroyed, the communiqué said.

[Results of the raid were reported as ranging from "good to excellent."]

The B-29's, flying from bases in the Marianas, went over the targets in broad daylight at medium altitude to unload tons of explosives.

The targets of the sky giants Saturday were the airfields at Kanoya, Kushira, Kokubu, Miyankanojo, Isumi and Miyazaki.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May's 21st Bomber Command headquarters disclosed that one Superfortress was lost during Friday's strike Kyushu.

Ackerman Talk Beamed To Japanese Publishers

He Urges Them to Exert Their Influence to End War

MANILA, April 28 (AP).—Japanese newspaper publishers were urged today by Dean Carl W. Ackeerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, to tell the Japanese people the truth about the war "and save what is left of your country."

Mr. Ackerman spoke to enemy newspaper men in a Manila broadcast beamed to Japan. He urged Japanese publishers to exert their influence to end the war and to "tell your people that your army and navy should cease resistance."

The American journalist, on a tour in the interests of a post-war free flow of news from all countries, warned that he had seen America's battle might in the Pacific, and that "if war continues you will be burdened by reconstruction problems which your military leaders are now creating."

SUPERFORTS ENCOUNTER FIERCE JAP RESISTANCE

WASHINGTON, April 28 — (AP) The 20th Airforce reported today that the Japanese put up aggressive air resistance to yesterday's B29 raid on Kyushu and one Superfort was lost to enemy action.

Four Japanese fighters were destroyed and five others probably destroyed, the communique said.

Results of the raid by 100 to 150 planes from Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's 21st Bomb[illegible] ommand in the Marianas w[illegible] ported as ranging from "goo[illegible] excellent."

Marine Fliers Develop Art of Snooper Sniping

Okinawa—(Delayed)— (AP) —The First Marine division's "Grasshopper Squadron" of tiny reconnaissance planes has a new accomplishment to its credit—sniper snooping.

Sgt. Joseph P. Donahue of Naugatuck, Conn., a Marine corps combat correspondent, tells this story:

As Marine Capt. Roland H. Collins, 30-A Exchange Street, Gloucester Mass., led his rifle company into a village snipers opened up and the Marines dug in.

An artillery spotting plane circled overhead. The pilot cut his motor and glided low over the Marine position. Leaning out of the cockpit, he shouted, "Nips under the bridge."

Collins and his men cleaned out the nest.

General Hodge Decorated

Okinawa, April 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding the United States 10th Army's 24th Corps on Okinawa, today received an Oak Leaf Cluster award, in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal, for his command of the same corps in the Philippines.

Japs Make Big Claims.

San Francisco, April 28 (A. P.).—Without confirmation, Tokyo radio reported today that Japanese suicide pilots had sunk two United States cruisers, including the Savannah; damaged a third and sunk four large transports in devastating bombing attacks on American naval forces around Okinawa yesterday.

The broadcast, directed in English to North America and recorded by the FCC, said that it appeared that United States "naval forces in Okinawa waters have been preparing for new operations for the last few days.

"Approximately seventy transports, escorted by five battleships, six cruisers and ten-odd destroyers, are cruising in the waters around the main Okinawa Island, while more than ten enemy transports are in Nago Bay—south of Motobu Peninsula on Okinawa's west coast."

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported a small Japanese aerial attack on Okinawa Friday, with one minesweeper shooting down three enemy planes. He said nothing of possible damage to American forces.

A Japanese Domei News Agency dispatch claimed a Nipponese ship sank an Allied submarine in the Southwest Pacific Thursday night.

HIROHITO AND PREMIER STUDY WAR SITUATION

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—Tokyo reported today that Emperor Hirohito prepared for his forty-fourth birthday tomorrow by worshiping at the shrine for war dead.

Other Tokyo radio and press reports, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Emperor had received Premier Kantaro Suzuki after the latter had conferred last night with "highest army and navy leaders" on "steps necessary to meet the intensified war situation."

Suzuki also met, for the first time since its appointment this week, with his thirteen-member Cabinet advisory group.

The Japanese home radio told the people that Tokyo police had been forced to issue strict injunctions against "evasion" of air-defense responsibilities. It announced a new list of instructions, including a "strict warning against any speech or behavior that may interfere" with air-raid defenses.

JAPS BEATEN BACK IN KWANGSI AREA

CHUNGKING, April 28 — (AP) The Japanese battled to bolster their land lifeline to Indochina today as their drive on the U. S. Air base of Chungking far to the north bogged down in costly fighting.

The Chinese High command reported enemy attempt to broaden the Indochina corridor had been beaten back in Kwangsi province, which adjoins Indochina on the east.

With the enemy in flight in Burma and with sea routes dominated by American air and sea power, the land route to Indochina bulks larger in Japanese strategy.

The Chinese, who have been harassing the corridor, said the Japanese were trying to strengthen their hold on the southern end of the corridor and that fighting raged to the west of it.

In the Chihkiang fighting, the High command said more than 1,200 Japanese troops trapped in a pocket 75 miles east of the air base had been killed Thursday, and that other attempts to close in from about the same distance away had been repulsed.

On the left flank of the drive on Chihkiang, heavy fighting raged in the area south of Wukang, 80 miles southeast of Chihkiang, and enemytroops attempting to bypass Wukang were subjected to fierce attacks, the Chinese said.

Far to the north the Chinese broke through Japanese defense positions northeast of recaptured Laohokow early today and killed 300 of the invaders.

Still farther north in southwestern Honan province fighting continued near Sichwan and Hsihsiakow.

Hurley Reveals That Big Three Agree on China

Nation Must Work Out Its Own Destiny, He Says After His Visit to Stalin

CHUNGKING, April 28 (AP). — American Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley, fresh from a conference with Premier Stalin, said here today that the United States, Great Britain and Russia are in agreement on Chinese policy and are "anxious for China to work out her own destiny in her own way."

He declined to say whether the agreement embraces Manchuria, in which Russia long had an interest before the Japanese seized it.

The United States, General Hurley said, favors the unification of all anti-Japanese elements in China, but has "insisted that the Chinese must furnish their own leadership, make their own decisions and be responsible for their own policies."

As an example, he said that Chinese Communists wired him some time ago asking for representation

at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. He replied that the conference was one of nations, not political parties, and if the Communists wanted representation they should apply "to the national government of the Republic of China." Whereupon the Chinese government gave the Communists a place on the delegation.

The Ambassador denied rumors of differences between him and Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, asserting that he and General Wedemeyer see eye to eye and are cooperating 100 per cent.

General Wedemeyer disclosed that on his recent visit to Washington he presented a plan for "the concentration of American and Chinese effort so we can deal effective offensive blows at the enemy." He said the plan was presented to Chiang Kai-shek and his minister of war, General Chen Cheng, and that "they are co-operating, so far as I can ascertain, 100 per cent."

Then he added without amplification: "Many factors over which I have little or no control may mitigate against the successful implementation of my plan."

JAPANESE IN CHINA SLAIN BY HUNDREDS

Chungking, April 28 (A. P.).—Chinese troops on Thursday killed more than 1,200 Japanese troops caught in a pocket seventy-five miles east of the United States air base at Chihkiang in Hunan province, the High Command announced tonight. Three Japanese thrusts by other forces in the same radius from Chihkiang were repulsed the same day and the enemy suffered 300 casualties, the bulletin added. More than 100 other Japanese died in fighting a Chinese push against the invaders' left flank near the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

British Racing For Rangoon, 62 Miles Away

APR 29 1945

Foe Is Reported Evacuating Heavy Equipment; Planes Find Dock Area in Flames

CALCUTTA, April 28 (AP).—British 14th Army armored spearheads, aided by Burmese guerrillas, were closing in rapidly today on the big port of Rangoon and outdated reports put the British only sixty-two miles from the Burmese capital.

The Japanese were reported evacuating heavy equipment from Rangoon by sea, and also by train eastward to Thailand. Strategic bombers attacking the city, taken by the Japanese on March 8, 1942, found large fires blazing on the waterfront.

An official announcement said the British armored troops had rolled fifty-six miles in twenty-four hours, evidence of little Japanese resistance in their path. Guerrillas were credited with "materially assisting" the frontal drive and with protecting the flanks of the British and Indian troops.

The bag of prisoners, which included baggage details, headquarters administrative personnel and miscellaneous other groups all scrambled together, also indicated growing disintegration of Japanese resistance in southern Burma.

Calcutta, April 28 (A. P.)).—British armor, sweeping southward in Burma a distance of fifty-six miles in twenty-four hours, has reached a point only sixty-two miles from Rangoon, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

Advancing along the Mandalay-Rangoon Railway, the armored spearheads were closely followed by British and Indian infantry.

"Guerrilla forces operating on the flank and ahead of our troops are materially assisting the advance," a communique said.

SMALL NATIONS ASK BROADER ROLES OF BIG 4

World Organization Led by Major War Victors Faces Challenge.

APR 29 1945

OUTLOOK SEEMS IMPROVED

Hope for Reframing of Polish Warsaw Government Springs From Russia's Attitude.

San Francisco, April 28 (A. P.).—More close-knit themselves, the Big Four managing the United Nations conference today ran into a small nation challenge of a world organization dominated by major Allied war victors.

Spokesmen for Australia, Belgium and Bolivia urged more responsible roles for the world's smaller States. Their action signaled the long expected effort to shift the balance between the great and the small.

One immediate result of this pressure was the expansion of the conference Executive Committee from eleven to fourteen members. Now the small-State group aims at increasing the memberships on the World Security Council beyond the eleven proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

As constituted by the forty-six-nation conference, the Executive Committee includes the Big Three and China and France, which are to have permanent security council seats, and these other countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Iran, Mexico, Holland and Yugoslavia.

Prospects Are Brighter.

The restoration of harmony among the big Powers brought the conference into its fourth day with prospects for success brightened by Russia's demonstrated willingness to compromise.

Some delegates even hoped for a reorganization of the Polish Warsaw government along lines acceptable to Britain and the United States. Whether it could be achieved in time for an invitation to it to be represented here was doubtful.

A session of the conference Steering Committee, which started out roughly enough, ended in a round of handshaking and backslapping yesterday.

It produced these quickly ratified solutions to issues which had given the conference on peace a belligerent start.

1. Through Russian insistence, the delegates tossed tradition out the window and elected four presidents instead of one—Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia, Foreign Minister Soong of China, British Foreign Secretary Eden and Secretary of State Stettinius. It was agreed that these four should rotate the honor of presiding over conference sessions. For the two sessions scheduled today, Soong drew the first and Molotov the second assignment. Eden will have his turn Monday.

Rotation Was Rejected.

2. Under Anglo-American insistence, the steering committee refused to complicate the management of the conference's work by having rotating chairmanships for the key executive and steering committees. Molotov finally agreed that Eden, Soong and he would "delegate" their authority to Stettinius for this job. That made the American Secretary of State the chief in fact of those committees.

3. The Russian proposal to include the White Russian and Ukrainian Soviets in the proposed world assembly of nations went through without a hitch. Stettinius indorsed it, under specific instructions from President Truman to carry out the pledge which the late President Roosevelt made to Premier Stalin at the Yalta Big Three meeting.

4. A proposal made by Molotov to seat the present Warsaw Government at this conference was talked down, outmaneuvered and finally smothered under a resolution, which the conference approved, telling the Big Three to settle their differences over Poland and expressing hope that it would be done before this conference ends.

This is how it was handled as the delegates of forty-six nations sat around a U-table in a conference committee room:

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia, raised the Polish issue with a statement of sympathy for the Polish people and the wish that they might be represented here.

Polish Bid Proposed.

Molotov thereupon proposed that the Warsaw Government be invited to attend the conference. Stettinius objected. He said that by assuring membership in the proposed world organization to the Ukraine and White Russia, Britain and the United States had kept the Yalta pledge. The pledge to reorganize the Polish Government, he said, also should be kept.

Eden spoke heatedly along the same line, and Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, eloquently backed up the Anglo-American position.

Molotov, sensing the trend was against him, played for time by moving to refer the question to the executive committee. At that point Foreign Minister Spaak of Belgium arose with his resolution of sympathy and hope. In the general round of acclaim over its adoption, Molotov's motion was forgotten.

An hour after the Steering Committee broke up, the conference went into a full-dress session and Stettinius began calling the roll of delegates to speak for their countries.

Forde Speaks for Small Nations.

Deputy Prime Minister Francis M. Forde of Australia drove into the heart of what promises to be the central controversy of the conference from here on—small nations versus big Powers.

"The Dumbarton Oaks plan as it stands," he said, "bears many characteristics of a mere prolongation into the years of peace of a type of great power leadership that has been found necessary to win the war."

Foreign Minister Spaak of Belgium argued for a place for small nations more vital than that assigned them by the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

A similar view was expressed by Ambassador Victor Andrade, speaking for Bolivia, and Foreign Minister Velloso of Brazil, warned that selfish isolation was dangerous to any country.

Winding up the business of the day, Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada asserted that "the people of Canada are firm in their resolve to do whatever lies in their power to insure that the world will not be engulfed for a third time by a tidal wave of savagery and despotism."

EARNESTNESS KEYNOTES TALK AT CONFERENCE

San Francisco, April 28—(AP)—Grim earnestness, sincerity tinged with wistfulness—that's the trend that speeches are following at this United Nations Conference.

It wasn't always this way. Used to be, at international conferences when the time came for the various delegates to give their ponderous say, the procedure won the scantiest attention. Bored watchers called it "the parade of the right honorables."

Here, it seems plain that the speakers have worked hard on deciding how to say, simply and forcefully, what their countries need, and hope. What is even more important, the men who listen—Russia's Molotov, Mexico's Padilla, the Dutch Van Kleffens, Jan Smuts from South Africa—all sit silently, seriously.

States His Desires

Francis Forde, Australia's deputy prime minister led off the two-day show—since the speeches run alphabetically, by nations. He's a dynamic, black-haired man of about 45. He announced immediately that Australians would waste no time with pious talk.

They want certain things from a world organization. He drew a good deal of applause as he talked; about the need to give good living to all people to prevent war, to see that people in colonial areas get a square deal, and to see that once this world charter is written, it's flexible enough so it can be changed—he implied that he feared the Big Five would freeze what's done here, to their own advantage.

Belgium was next, with Paul Henri Spaak, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose gestures and voice were so compelling that even the American-filled galleries sat silent through 30 minutes of the French in which he spoke. His often repeated phrase of "Famille due pale" "family of nations" was followed with "l'espece," "la necessite"—which added up to the American audience that Belgium wanted a family of nations to answer the world's hopes for peace.

Asks Chance to Live

The next was tall, handsome, extremely solemn Victor Andrade from Bolivia. He spoke not-so-halting English. But his face, expressive and strong, was the story. He comes from a land with many poor. He urged that the United Nations give every one a chance to live in the sun of opportunity. He got a big hand.

Then, Brazil. Pedro Velloso, the Foreign Minister, has a huge bald head that shines as though it had been waxed. He looked right past the delegates, up to the galleries with an engaging smile, and said, "I spik Inglis so that my friends of America can hear me first hand."

Roll of Applause

He sent a ripple through the audience—and from the galleries came a roll of applause for a man, born to Portuguese, but ready to talk in "Inglis" for the sake of international friendship.

He was worried that the world as it stands is not safe anywhere from the machines of war.

The stocky, little gray, little, gray haired W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, drew a big hand when he arose. His gold watch chain glittered across his ample stomach.

He drew applause with the expressed hope that "social security will come to be regarded as the natural inheritance of mankind." and he drew more applause with an emphatic sentence, "Justice is the common concern of mankind."

The audience which had listened left the conference hall thoughtfully.

U. S. Providing Ample Security For Delegates

APR 29 1945

City and State Police Join With Government Agents in Task at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP).—If some one tossed a hand grenade in the San Francisco Opera House it would be one of the worst explosions in history.

The reason: Some of the highest officials of forty-six nations—here to set up a league to prevent future wars—meet in the opera house. But things have been done to take real care of them.

There's plenty of security for the conference on security.

There are on guard the San Francisco city police, the California state police, the Army, the Navy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, postal inspectors, special agents of the State Department and police officials brought in from other states.

Before the conference opened the opera house was checked by the Army for hidden mines. It is checked daily to see that every one leaves after the sessions and that no one sneaks in.

A battalion of military police guards all doors, checks all people

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entering to see that they have the proper passes, that they carry no suspicious parcels.

If any one looks blugy he's searched.

F. B. I. men, Secret Service men, the State Department men and local detectives are all over the place, moving around, mingling with the crowds, standing in boxes, planted in the orchestra.

The delegates are whipped along in Army cars from their hotels to the meeting place through special streets which are guarded by military police.

The whole area of the meeting has been roped off and no one—including automobiles or taxicabs—can enter without proper credentials.

And yet one Secret Service man, gazing down from a box on the bald heads of the diplomats, said pessimistically: "This place is wide open."

All the precautions will be successful only if the conference ends without incident or accident.

The State Department men—under the leadership of Tom Fitch, a former Post Office inspector—have established a special room in each of the big hotels.

CURB ON NAVY SIZE OPPOSED

Connolly Against Giving Authority To World Organization

San Francisco, April 28 (AP)—Strong sentiment developed within the American delegation today against giving the proposed international organization any authority to fix the size of the navy this country keeps afloat when peace comes.

Chairman Tom Connally (D., Texas), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is leading a movement to make certain that in the United Nations charter, drafted here the projected security council has no power to order disarmaments without treaty agreements.

It is Connally's view that while the security council necessarily must consider disarmament questions when it tackles the problem of maintaining arms to preserve peace, only the individual countries can decide how much of a military force they wish to keep intact after the war.

1922 Action Called Error

Connally has said in the past that he thought this country made a mistake when it agreed at the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1922 to abandon some ships then afloat and to halt construction of others on the ways.

The Texan has told friends here that he is not going to agree to any provision in the proposed league's covenant which will supercede an American decision on this vital question.

He wants a strong navy kept afloat, feeling that it will serve as a potent curb on any possible future aggression in the Pacific.

Connally's views are likely to carry weight because he heads the American group on the security council commission which will begin work Monday along with the other divisions of the conference.

Rests With Commission

The disarmament question apparently rests squarely with that commission. It was covered in effect by the security council voting agreement reached by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta.

Under that agreement, as explained by State Department officials, any decisions the security council makes on armaments will require the unanimous approval of the Big Five nations— the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France.

Disarmament is not mentioned specifically, but Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, has said it is linked definitely to the armament problem by the agreement.

Advisers are reported to have told American delegation members there seems nothing in either the Yalta voting agreement or the Dumbarton Oaks formula which would permit the proposed league to order any country to scuttle ships, destroy equipment or demobilize men.

Soviets Expected To Reciprocate With U. S. After Parley Support

San Francisco, April 28—(AP)—The American portion of the Yalta agreement was marked paid in full today and to the United States delegates here it now looks like Russia's turn.

There was no mistaking what America wants—a Russian declaration of war against Japan. No one, however, was saying out loud that he expects this right away.

As the United States delegates completed their work on preliminary revisions of the Dumbarton Oaks peace-keeping formula, the belief was general that some action may be forthcoming soon from Russia in return for support of the Soviets' successful bid for three votes in the proposed league's general assembly.

Keep Roosevelt Pledge

That support was given in recognition of a pledge made by President Roosevelt at Yalta—reaffirmed by President Truman in a letter to the delegation dated April 22. In return, the expectation among some delegates is that Premier Marshal Stalin will take Russia into the war with Japan at what he considers an opportune moment.

There has been no official indication that Stalin made any such promise in the Crimean conference but not one of the American group believes that Mr. Roosevelt was making an idle pledge at the last Big Three meeting he attended before his death. Their private view is that a bargain was struck and that Russia will pay off in kind.

As they promised, the Americans led and the British followed in supporting a proposal by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov for membership in the projected international organization of the Ukraine and White Russian Republics. With the Moscow Government, they will give Russia three votes.

Are 'Free Republics'

Molotov told the committee that these two Soviet Republics embraced independent peoples who had suffered much in the Nazi invasion, had furnished 1,000,000 men each to the Red Army and could withdraw from the USSR at any time they chose. The committee, and later the conference, bowed to his plea for their admission.

This carried with it no invitation to the current conference, but Molotov also pushed that question to a point where it will come before the conference's executive committee Monday. He will move to seat representatives of the two governments—now reported in San Francisco.

There was evident satisfaction among the American delegates at the outcome of yesterday's sessions.

The Russians got what they wanted in the three-vote proposal, which the Americans are convinced they sought primarily because of internal political conditions.

Lost Polish Delegate

But the Soviets lost out on their demand for representation at the conference of the Soviet-supported Warsaw Polish Government.

The conference left the Polish question still in the hands of the Big Three foreign ministers. They are not generally expected to reach a solution in time to get the Poles into this conference.

Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee commented that "we have been trying to stand by the commitments made at Yalta in good faith and sincerity and not go beyond them."

Chairman Bloom (D.-N. Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee remarked that "we ought to go along swimmingly from now on." Comdr. Harold E. Stassen declared that it has been "a good day."

Molotov Wields Gavel Gently

San Francisco, April 28 (AP)—Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, who came roaring into this United Nations conference like a lion, presided over its plenary session today as gently as a lamb.

After sitting patiently in his unobtrusive seat all morning, jotting down notes as delegates of countries from Czechoslovakia to Lebanon spoke in the half-filled Opera House, he picked up the gavel this afternoon to exercise for the first time his right as co-chairman of the conference.

Applauded Heartily

He was applauded heartily as he strode onto the stage, indicating the delegates had dropped the doubtings aroused at the start of the conference by Molotov's insistence on sharing the chairmanship with Secretary Stettinius, Foreign Secretary Eden and Foreign Minister Soong.

Molotov, smiling broadly, said: "First of all permit me to thank you for having elected me, the Soviet represetnative, as one of the four chairmen of the conference."

Pausing for an outburst of applause, he resumed, "assuming the discharge of my duties, I express my gratitude that the Russian language will be heard from this high tribute."

He then declared the plenary session open, waved a reply to the delegates' applause, and sat back with an air of evident satisfaction to listen to the afternoon speeches.

He introduced the speakers in Russian, which was translated by his own interpreter. The three other chairmen all use English.

The post of presiding officer was a new one for the Commissar. In Supreme Soviet sessions in Moscow he sits aside the Government box, when the Russian Parliament meets in the great palace of the Kremlin.

He handled the proceedings here, however, with easy efficiency.

It was his claim to the chairmanship that deadlocked the conference at the very start. He won a place as one of four rotating chairmen, only after yielding permanent chairmanship of the steering and executive committees to Secretary Stettinius among the four sponsoring powers and assigning U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius to run major committees, steering and executive.

2. Settled Russian-inspired problems that could have upset the whole schedule by (A) granting three assembly places to the Soviets, and (B) turning down the Moscow demand for a conference seat for Warsaw Poles.

3. Heard most of the formal scheduled speeches.

There are no conference sessions scheduled for Sunday. On Monday the delegates get down to the day-to-day work of fashioning a world organization for peace.

SECURITY CONFERENCE SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28—(AP) The United Nations conference reached its first week-end tonight with the following marked up on the achievement boards:

1. Organized for business, settling a chairmanship debate by splitting up the job of presiding among the four sponsoring powers and assigning U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius to run major committees, steering and executive.

2. Settled Russian-inspired problems that could have upset the whole schedule by (A) granting three assembly places to the Soviets, and (B) turning down the Moscow demand for a conference seat for Warsaw Poles.

3. Heard most of the formal scheduled speeches.

There are no conference sessions scheduled for Sunday. On Monday the delegates get down to the day-to-day work of fashioning a world organization for peace.

Houde Prepares For Canada's Election

Montreal, April 28 (A. P.).—Mayor Camillien Houde, veteran of Quebec politics, last night accepted the co-leadership of the Bloc Populaire in the June 11 Federal election campaign.

The announcement was issued a few hours after P. J. A. Cardin in a radio address confirmed the formation of a new party under the name of National Front.

War Department Speeds Evacuation of Rescued

Uses Planes to Fly Out U. S. Troops in Nazi Camps

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—The War Department said today that every facility is being employed for speedy evacuation and rehabilitation of American prisoners freed in Germany.

When prisoner-of-war camps and hospitals are overrun, the department said, guards and medical personnel are provided by the attacking forces, pending arrival of special troops.

Liberated prisoners are given medical examination, deloused, documented, clothed and transported to the nearest airstrip for evacuation to a reception center. Litter and ambulatory cases are evacuated by air through medical channels.

The report was based on advices from General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Fascist Salute Banned For PW's In U.S.

Washington, April 28 (AP)—The Nazi salute is a thing of the past in German prisoner-of-war camps in the United States.

"Since organized resistance by the German Army has apparently ceased, a War Department announcement said, "and the Nazi Government apparently no longer exists, it has been decided that German prisoners will be made to use the old army salute." That means right arm, bent elbow.

V-E Day Urged As One For Work

Washington, April 28 (AP)—War plants will operate full work schedules on V-E day if they follow the advice of Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board.

Krug issued a statement today appealing to all workers to put in a full day's work, "pausing only to give thanks for the success of Allied arms on one front of this multi-front war."

This, he said, is in line with army and navy instructions to their field procurement officers and with plans for a full day's work in all Federal agencies.

"V-E day will be a day of battle for our fighting forces in the Pacific and guerrilla warfare is likely to be continued in Europe," Krug said. "Let us make it a day of work and prayer at home."

Krug said, however, that he approved of V-E-day ceremonies in war plants where facilities are available for them, provided they do not interfere with production.

12 ON FREIGHTER KILLED

Master Among the Victims of Bombing Off Mindanao

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—A Japanese bombing attack took the lives of twelve men aboard the American merchant ship William Sharon, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

The attack, several weeks ago off Mindanao, killed the master, Capt. Edward Macaughey of San Mateo, Calif., five crew members, five Navy armed guards and an Army security officer. Ten men were wounded. The vessel has been returned to this country for repair, the WSA said.

Celler Wants Bombers To Hit Hirohito Palace

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, said today Hirohito's palace should be "knocked into rubble" by American bombers.

"What makes Hirohito so sacrosanct to some of our officials in the policy-making department?" he asked in a statement.

"Hirohito's palace is just as much a military target as is Hitler's abode. I urge that the Mikado's palatial home be knocked into a rubble. Hirohito is the head and front of all the Jap fiendishness. From that very palace undoubtedly came the blueprints of the death march of Bataan.

"It is high time that we bomb the palace to bits."

URGES SHIFTING COLONIES

Poage Prepares Bill to Acquire European Holdings in West

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—A measure proposing that European countries abandon their colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere is being drafted by Representative Poage of Texas. The measure, which will be introduced next week, he said today, will propose that the released areas be made a part of the American republic which they adjoin.

Mr. Poage will recommend that the mother nations be compensated by deducting the value of their possessions from their indebtedness to the United States.

The Texan suggests that our own possessions in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands be treated the same way, giving them independence or permitting annexation to a Latin-American republic.

WPB WILL LIFT MANY CURBS ON INDUSTRY SOON

65 of Its 500 Controls to Be Removed Shortly

Washington, April 28—(AP)—To clear the decks for increased output of civilian goods, the War Production Board today prepared to lift about 65 of its 500 controls on industry within the next week or 10 days.

The orders will be revoked at the rate, of perhaps 10 a day, WPB spokesmen said, to keep up with armament cutbacks already announced and other expected before V-E Day.

This disclosure followed the nation-wide restoration last night of the "spot" plan for civilian goods manufacture by order of WPB Chairman J. A. Krug.

Plan Was Suspended

The "spot" plan—under which plants may resume civilian manufacture by proving they have men and machines not needed for war—has been suspended for months in 187 major industrial centers where labor scarcities prevailed.

Krug's action will enable additional manufacturers to make consumer items as soon as materials and manpower are freed by the cancellation of Army and Navy orders for weapons and supplies.

Some $700,000,000 worth of "spot" civilian production already has been authorized, although the program was curtailed for manpower reasons at the time of last Winter's military reserves.

Resumption of "spot" manufacturing and the planned revocation of industrial controls are WPB's first major moves in its announced effort to get a partial reconversion program in motion, timed with the gradual curtailment of military production to a one-front war basis.

Rule Is Suspended

In its anxiety to forestall plant shutdowns and unemployment when war contracts are cancelled, WPB has suspended its rule requiring a 72-hour "waiting period" before orders are wiped off the books.

Officials refused to disclose which of the controls on civilian production are to be scrapped in the next few days, but stated they are "not among the most important" orders on the books.

This made it clear that such restrictions as those prohibiting automobile and refrigerator production will not be dropped until materials and parts are in more plentiful supply.

Not until three or four months after V-E Day, it was estimated, will WPB rid industry of all the 350-odd orders which are to be revoked as the country settles into the production pace needed for fighting Japan alone.

Some Must Remain

The remaining 150 orders of the 500 now in effect will be retained possibly until V-J Day, it was predicted. They restrict production of articles made of paper, lumber, chemicals, textiles, rubber and some other materials which will be scare until final victory is won.

For the time being, moreover, production of consumer goods will be limited by WPB's rationing of materials. The dropping of production bans will therefore not be felt appreciably until this allocation machinery—which governs steel, copper and aluminum—is relaxed.

The relaxation will be accomplished by permitting steel, copper and aluminum producers to fill non-priority civilian orders after they have met their obligations to the Army and the Navy.

The controlled materials plan (CMP), the machinery under which these metals now are rationed among military and civilian users, will be so amended for aluminum within a few days, it was predicted. Copper may follow in a matter of weeks, and steel mills will be similarly released sometime after V-E Day.

This will create a "free" supply of the basic metals, enabling manufacturers to go ahead with the civilian goods production authorized either under the "spot" plan or by the lifting of the control orders.

Until that time, civilian producers will have to use such idle and surplus materials as they find available.

tion division was unable to keep up with the flow. Twenty-three actions were filed with the *Federal Register*, official gazette, just before it closed its books for the day.

None Of Major Curbs Lifted

The effect on civilian supplies will be slight, however, since none of the major curbs—like those banning automobile and refrigerator production—were lifted. Still another obstacle is that the all-important system for rationing materials remains in effect.

The major result of these initial steps, therefore, was to put manufacturers in position to go ahead with peacetime products as soon as munitions cut-backs make materials available, at which time the WPB will relax its materials-allocation machinery.

Twelve of the revocations filed late in the day affected steel mills. They removed restrictions on the size and type of that many steel products, including railroad rails, pipes and reinforcing steel for construction jobs.

Another one canceled the order controlling manufactured-gas production and delivery.

Scheduled Talks With Labor

Taking cognizance of possible unemployment during the partial shift to peacetime production, the WPB also announced a two-month series of conferences here with 300 labor leaders in "all fields of American industry," starting May 7. Discussions already are under way on reconversion with management spokesmen for 70 major manufacturing industries.

J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, announced that his co-ordinator of automotive reconversion, Henry P. Nelson, would open meetings in Detroit on Tuesday with the CIO United Automobile Workers on problems which will arise when war production is scaled down to a one-front war basis.

No Job Seen For Willow Run

These problems were emphasized

WPB Revokes 41 Controls On Output Of Civilian Goods

Washington, pril 28 (AP)—The War Production Board revoked 41 more wartime industrial controls today as reconversion activity surged ahead in step with the disintegration of Germany's armed might.

And at least a score more orders, limiting various types of civilian manufacturing, are scheduled for the scrap heap within the next week, preparatory to greater relaxations after V-E day.

The WPB announced eighteen of today's revocations but its informa-

today when an Army Air Forces spokesman disclosed, after meeting with UAW leaders, that no production is now in sight for the giant Willow Run bomber plant at Detroit when the making of B-24 Liberators stops August 1. Production meanwhile will be on a reduced basis.

The Detroit parley will consider steps taken to shorten the period of unemployment and plant shutdowns during retooling and reconversion.

The machine-tool industry, newly authorized to take orders for peacetime equipment, meanwhile, reported that "many orders already were arriving.

Machine-Tool Output

The tool makers expressed doubt, however, that they could boost output beyond the high level of last month, when they were busy with military work almost exclusively.

The WPB dispensed with its normal 72-hour "waiting period" during which officials may fire objection before an order is canceled.

The regulations revoked were minor ones, for the most part, in point of the volume of civilian production concerned and employment in the affected factories.

Senate Group Backs Plan To Make REA Independent

Washington, April 28 (AP)—By a 13-to-6 vote, the Senate Agriculture committee today indorsed removal of REA from the Agriculture Department.

The vote, a long fight within the committee by Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.), to re-establish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency.

He succeeded in attaching his proposal to a bill by Senator Lucas to provide $600,000,000 additional for REA which already has lent more than $500,000,000 for financing of rural electric lines.

Opposition In Committee

Four Democrats, Senators Wheeler (Mont.), Bilbo (Miss.), Stewart (Tenn.), and Downey (Cal.), joined the nine Republicans on the committee to approve Shipstead's amendment. It was opposed by Chairman Thomas (Okla.) and Senators Bankhead (Ala.), Ellender (La.), Lucas (Ill.), Russell (Ga.), and Hoey (N.C.).

Shipstead originally proposed that the REA be administered by a three-member, nonpartisan board. He dropped the board idea to gain support, but indicated he might revive it later.

Lucas said President Truman was studying the question of whether REA should be made independent.

Awaits Word From Truman

After the committee vote, the Illinois Senator said he would await word from the President before determining whether to oppose the Shipstead amendment in the Senate.

President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administration head, as REA administrator was rejected by the Senate, 52 to 36, on March 23, after a debate involving charges of political use of the agency.

The REA administrator's office has been vacant since December 1, when Harry Slattery resigned.

The Lucas bill provides $5,000,000 for REA in each of the fiscal years 1946, 1947 and 1948 fo planning and engineering studies for new farm power lines. It also authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance REA $35,000,000 between now and June 30 for loans to farm power co-operatives, $150,000,000 in the twelve months ending June 30, [illegible], and $200,000,000 in each of the next two years.

FREED YANK PRISONERS TO OPERATE WAR CAMPS

NEW YORK, April 28—(AP) American soldiers liberated from German prison camps will be assigned to operate prisoner of war camps for enemy soldiers interned in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, the Army's Second Service command announced today.

Enlisted and commissioned former pri[illegible] will be [illegible]ployed, both in [illegible]ministrati[illegible] capacities and as [illegible]ds, the announcement said, ad[illegible]

"Amer[illegible] officers and enlisted men who have experienced captivity and detention by the enemy are considered to be eminently qualified for these duties."

SAYS JET PLANES CUT ICE HAZARDS

Bell Aircraft Tells of Tests in Alaska of Country's First Turbo Ship

BUFFALO, April 28 (AP)—Use of jet-propelled planes will eliminate many of the difficulties now faced by military and commercial aviation in carrying on ground and flight operations in extremely cold temperatures, according to Arthur L. Fornoff, director of service for the Bell Aircraft Corporation.

He said that the country's first jet plane, the Bell P-59 Airacomet, was tested for three months at Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska, where temperatures dropped to as low as —40 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Winterization problems normally associated with conventional aircraft were not encountered with the jet-propelled plane," Mr. Fornoff said.

"The General Electric turbo jet engines incorporated in the P-59s," he explained, "use such thin oil, normally, that the usual problems of heating and diluting oil for reciprocating engines were not even a consideration. Engine heating or warming up before take-off is not necessary * * * and ground maintenance proved amazingly simple in the cold weather.

"The absence of a propeller on the P-59 means that the pilot has no worries over "prop" icing or pitch-changing control. If the problem of icing on wing or tail surfaces is a serious one, a system of ducting heat from the tail pipe to the affected areas could be worked out. As it is, windshield defrosting in the Airacomet is remarkably efficient."

Mr. Fornoff said that tests were conducted on the jet plane's fuel system since its chief fuel, kerosene, does not act like gasoline at low temperatures.

"No difficulties developed with kerosene at temperatures under which the fuel was tested," he reported.

"It was also confirmed repeatedly," he added, "that the increased oxygen from the cold air, which is greatly densified at lower temperatures, increased the thrust from the jet engines, making for shorter, faster take-offs and increased speed at lower altitudes."

'MISSING' FLIER WRITES

Parents of Col. Bright, 'Flying Tiger,' Tell of Letters

READING, Pa., April 28 (AP)—Luck still is with Lieut. Col. J. Gilpin Bright, 26-year-old "Flying Tiger" twice reported missing in action.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bright, of near-by Cedar Hill, who were notified March 31 that he was missing, said today they had received two letters from him, written after the evacuation of the Chinese air base where he commanded a group of American-Chinese fliers. They said he wrote that he was the last person to leave the field after its capture by the Japanese.

Two Missionaries Rescued

Catholic Priests Are Flown Out of China by U. S. Airmen

WILMINGTON, Del., April 28 (AP).—Two Catholic missionaries to China, rescued from behind Japanese lines by American airmen, arrived here today aboard the United States merchant ship George Crawford. They are the Rev. Paul A. Loeffler, of Boston, and the Rev. William E. McLaughlin, of Brooklyn.

Cut off by a sudden Japanese advance, they located an open field marked on maps and instructions dropped by an Army plane. At dawn a plane landed at a prearranged time and flew them to an American airfield. Clad only in clothes given to them by American soldiers, they were flown over the Himalayas to India.

Father McLaughlin has passed twenty-three years in the Far East, and Father Loeffler six and one-half years.

Welded Tanker Amtank Launched At Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., April 28 (AP)—The 24,000-ton all-welded tanker Amtank, third vessel of her class to be built here, was launched here today at the Sewall's Point yard of the Welding Shipyards, Inc. She was christened by Miss Geraldine Wagner, of New York city.

The Amtank, which is expected to be commissioned about a month from now, will have a capacity of approximately 220,000 barrels of oil.

Legion Plans To Bring Back Heroes' Bodies

Charts Program to Arrange Burial on U. S. Soil

By RICHARD L. ARMFIELD

Indianapolis, Ind., April 28—(AP)—The American Legion intends to help the Army return the dead of this war from abroad for permanent burial beneath home soil.

A committee of at least four Legionnaires, including National Commander Edward Scheiberling, Albany, N. Y., plans to tour battlefield cemeteries the world over to

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chart the graves of the Americans who have died.

For three years the Nazis held one Belgian and six French cemeteries where lie 30,000 Americans killed in the First World War. The Legion committee, headed by Mancel Talcott, former mayor of Waukegan, Ill., and a chief bosun's mate in the last war, will look into possible damage there. But the number one objective is to inform Gold Star Mothers of the location, care, and marking of her son's grave and, whenever possible, help the War Department to return his body.

Army officials have promised "1,000 per cent co-operation."

The Legion's graves registration plan is an old story to Talcott. He started it in the Waukegan Post in 1921, after a member of the G. A. R. told him:

"The people don't forget an Army's deeds. They forget its graves."

Many Letters

The commission, on which the Legion will spend $10,000 in postage alone, is its answer to hundreds of letters which have come to Talcott, typified by one from a Cincinnati Army officer's wife:

"I am desperate for information concerning my husband who was reported killed in action in France . . . the telegram from the War Department contained no details . . . I should greatly appreciate any information you are able to give concerning the possibility of his body being returned."

To her and to the nation's other bereaved women Talcott offers this program, for which Congressional approval will be sought:

"None of the dead will be brought back by the Army until hostilities have ended in Europe; and unless a strained shipping situation eases, their return will await Japan's defeat.

"Seventy per cent of a serviceman's blood relations must make application for the return of his body to the memorial branch of the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

"The Legion, through its commission, will be able to advise the War Department of the grave's location. This Government will ship the body to a port of debarkation in this country and from there by train to the soldier's home town or a national cemetery. The family and the local Legion post will be notified in ample time to make arrangements for the funeral, for which the Government will foot all or part of the expense (under present law, $100).

"The veteran will be buried with full military honors, his grave marked with one of several headstones which the family may purchase at Government expense."

Aubrey Williams Favors 60 Million Post-War Jobs

Says That Many Are Needed to Finance War Debt

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP).—Aubrey Williams, recently rejected by the Senate as Rural Electrification Administrator, declared today anything less than 60,000,000 post-war jobs "is going to make it very difficult, if not impossible, to handle the $300,000,000,000 debt which we have accumulated during the war."

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Union for Democratic Action, Mr. Williams said the nation had a choice between running industry at a present level of 65,000,000 employed and a national income of $150,000,000,000 or what he described as "the 1940 level of 45,000,000 employed."

He added that there were now 10,000,000 more persons in the labor market, not counting thirteen and eight-tenths millian now in various branches of the armed forces.

Mr. Williams is director of organization for the National Farmers' Union and formerly was National Youth Administrator.

He said: "Already there is a well financed propaganda and pressure drive being made on Congress by 'big business' for greatly reduced taxes. This is again to shift the burden of taxation onto the shoulders of the poor.

"But," he added, "in shifting the burden they cut down the ability of the government to finance the war debt. This places in jeopardy the whole financial structure of the nation, for one has explained how the nation is going to reduce taxes and at the same time finance the war debt."

Mr. Williams asserted, however, one "new element" in the picture is that "big bankers and industrialists own most of the War Bonds, and this "may cause them to think twice before going too far," adding, "We may yet be thankful for our high war debt."

Grains Pile Up In U. S. Ports For Europeans

Large Supplies at Interior Points, Too; Transport Shortage Worries B.A.E.

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP).—American ports are jammed with grain awaiting shipment to Europe and large supplies of government-owned wheat and corn destined for lend-lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are stored at interior points, ready for delivery to export positions.

A shortage of transportation facilities may be the only difficulty encountered in fulfilling American commitments to Europe, reported to include 300,000,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered this year.

Concern over the transportation problem was voiced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which declared that "unless a great many more cars are available . . . the export pragrom for relief and lend-lease purposes will be seriously hampered."

Government estimates of amounts of grain to be shipped to Europe have not been disclosed, but the War Food Administration this week announced the exports would include corn, oats and rye, as well as wheat.

In spite of shipments to Europe, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the United States may have a carry-over of from 350,000,000 to 375,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1. Country-stored supplies are large, since farmers last year harvested a record crop of 1,079,000,000 bushels, much of which has not been marketed because the shortage of freight cars curtailed shipments.

To expedite shipments, a business news service reported, the War Food Administration is considering centralizing all all grain and cotton purchases for foreign account in the Commodity Credit Corporation, the government agency which has been handling purchases for lend-lease and U. N. R. A.

Giving jammed port facilities as one of the reasons for the suggested funneling of foreign buyers to the C. C. C., officials were reported of the opinion that control of private buying is essential to assure handling of only the most necessary materials.

Gen. Braun Killed in Italy.

Rochester, N. Y., April 28 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Gustav J. Braun was killed in action in Italy on March 17, his widow, Mrs. Anne Braun, has learned from the War Department. Gen. Braun, commander of the 133d Infantry Regiment, died when his observation plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

U.S.S. Roosevelt Launching Today

New York, April 28 (AP).—The U. S. S. Franklin D. Roosevelt, second in the class of the world's largest, strongest and fastest aircraft carriers, will be launched tomorrow in honor of the late President, who once was an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The 45,000-ton carrier will be floated off giant blocks on which the keel has lain for seventeen months in a huge building dock of the New York Navy Yard.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Rear Admiral Freeland A. Daubin, USN, commandant of the yard, will speak. The sponsor will be Mrs. John H. Towers, of Coronado, Cal., wife of Vice Admiral Towers, deputy commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has indicated she will attend.

The U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a sister ship of the U.S.S. Midway, launched at Newport News, Va., last March 20.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

3d Infantry—Captured Augsburg; captured German commander of garrison; cleaned up city.

10th Armored—Dashed south of Landsberg to the Austrian border at Fuessen; had vanguards twenty - five miles from Munich in the Landsberg area.

12th Armored—Within thirty miles of Munich.

42d Infantry — Captured Wielprechtszell, thirty - five miles from Munich.

45th Infantry—Advances thirty-five miles from Munich.

65th Infantry—Advanced south of Danube in Regensburg-Ingolstodt sector.

71st Infantry—Drove south of Danube in Regensburg - Ingolstodt sector.

86th Infantry — Drove within thirty-one miles of Munich from the north; entered Rohrbach.

90th Infantry—Crossed Czech border at new point; reached Smaxov, thirty-two miles southwest of Pilsen.

97th Infantry—Revealed to be in action with the Third Army.

99th Infantry—Gained south of Danube in Regensburg-Ingolstadt sector.

103d Infantry — Mopped up around Landsberg in wake of Tenth Armored Division, twenty miles south of Augsburg.

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LONDON, APRIL 28-(AP)-ACHILLE STARACE, FORMER CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE FASCIST MILITIA AND ONETIME SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY ITALIAN PARTISANS AT VIMERCATE, THE NATIONAL (ITALIAN) LIBERATION COMMITTEE SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY.

KA512PEW

LONDON, APRIL 28-(AP)-BRITAIN'S 7,736 CHILDREN KILLED IN GERMAN AIR RAIDS WILL HAVE THEIR OWN WAR MEMORIAL--A NEW CHILDREN'S WARD IN LONDON'S ST.THOMAS HOSPITAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APR 29 1945

JR709AEW

A68

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 29-(AP)-A FINNISH COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE HELSINKI RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ALL GERMANS NOW HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF FINLAND "AND FIGHTING EVERYWHERE HAS NOW CEASED." GERMAN REAR-GUARDS, WHO HAD BEEN HOLDING OUT IN THE NORTH, RETREATED INTO NORWAY, THE BROADCAST SAID.

RW724PEW

PARIS, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST MILITANT PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS IN FRANCE, DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT MARSHAL PETAIN DESERVES DEATH FOR HIS ACTIVITIES AS VICHY CHIEF OF STATE.

A COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT "ALL THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE" WOULD EXPRESS THEIR WISHES IN WIDESPREAD DEMONSTRATIONS ON MAY 1.

JR708AEW

A97 (100)

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD FASCISTS X X X SUCCESSOR MUSSOLINI, NORTH ITALY

THE MILAN BROADCAST SAID FARINACCI HAD BEEN TRIED BY A PATRIOT COURT AND SHOT TO DEATH. THE EXECUTION WAS CARRIED OUT BEFORE A CROWD GATHERED IN THE SQUARE AT VIMERCATE IN NORTHERN ITALY, THE REPORT SAID.

ANOTHER MILAN BROADCAST SAID LT.GEN.ACHILLE STARACE, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FASCIST MILITIA AND FORMER SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY, ALSO HAS BEEN SEIZED BY THE PATRIOTS.

THE RADIO SAID BOTH FARINACCI AND GRAZIANI WERE CAPTURED WHEN PATRIOTS OVERRAN THEIR HEADQUARTERS, AND ADDED ITS VOICE TO APPEALS THAT THE LIVES OF FASCIST CHIEFS BE SPARED UNTIL EACH PERSON'S "PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY" FOR CRIMES MAY BE DETERMINED.

"IN THE CASE OF DEATH SENTENCES," THE BROADCAST ADDED, "EXECUTION SHOUL

ZIN THE CASE OF DEATH SENTENCES," THE BROADCAST ADDED, "EXECUTION SHOULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN A DAY."

RW846PEW

LONDON, APRIL 28-(AP)-A NEW RADIO VOICE CALLING ITSELF THE BAVARIAN FREEDOM STATION AND BROADCASTING ON A MUNICH WAVE LENGTH DECLARED TODAY THAT RITTER VON EPP, ADOLF HITLER'S COMMISSIONER FOR THE MUNICH " LAST STAND" AREA, HAS DECIDED TO BREAK OFF THE FIGHT.

THE BROADCAST ASKED CALM FAITH IN THE NEW LEADERSHIP AND EXHORTED THE GERMAN ARMY TO LAY DOWN ITS ARMS AND FRENCH PRISONERS TO LEAVE THEIR WORK.

"THE HOUR OF FREEDOM HAS STRUCK," THE STATION SAID.

JR637AEW

BULLETIN
SECOND LEAD OPERATIONAL
BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE MUNICH RADIO REPORTED THAT A REVOLT HAD BROKEN OUT IN THAT CAPITAL OF THE NAZI PARTY TODAY AS THREE ALLIED ARMIES ADVANCED LESS THAN 30 MILES FROM THE BAVARIAN METROPOLIS AFTER CAPTURING AUGSBURG TO THE NORTHWEST.

JR723AEW

BULLETIN MATTER
PARIS--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD OPERATIONAL X X X NORTHWEST.
GERMANY WAS CUT IN TWO IN THE CENTER AND THE RUSSIANS REPORTED
NEW JUNCTIONS WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE ELBE. THE IRON BAND BETWEEN
THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN GERMAN POCKETS WAS PERHAPS 50 MILES WIDE.
GEN. PATTON'S TANKS BEAT DOWN THE DANUBE VALLEY TOWARD AN IMMINENT
NEW MEETING WITH THE RUSSIANS WEST OF VIENNA IN A DRIVE THAT WILL
ENCIRCLE CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND TRISECT GERMANY. THE ARMIES WERE IN RADIO
CONTACT.
PATTON'S 86TH DIVISION DROVE WITHIN 31 MILES OF MUNICH FROM THE
NORTH, ENTERING ROHRBACK. THE SEVENTH ARMY CAPTURED AUGSBURG, 32
MILES NORTHWEST, AND MOVED WITHIN 26 MILES OF MUNICH IN THE AREA
BEYOND LANDSBERG TO THE SOUTH OF AUGSBURG.
THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY DROVE TO THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER AT FUSSEN,
50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MUNICH AND THREATENED THE NAZI CITADEL WITH WIDE
ENCIRCLEMENT.
THE AMERICAN X X X FIFTH GRAPH ORIGINAL.
JR736AEW

CLR739AEW 85NEXG

APR 29 1945

THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES WERE
STORMING ACROSS THE DANUBE RIVER AND SWEEPING INTO THE FOOTHILLS IN
THE BAVARIAN REDOUBT AREA ON THE WEST AND NORTH, WHILE THE BRITISH
EIGHTH AND THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY WERE DRIVING
UP FROM THE SOUTH.
CONQUERING THE REDOUBT AREA APPARENTLY WOULD NOT CALL FOR A SUPREME
COMMANDER SINCE THE ORGANIZATIONS OF GEN. EISENHOWER AND FIELD
MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER ARE COORDINATED UNDER THE JOINT ARMY
CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

A17

THERE SEEMED NO REASON WHY MARSHAL TOLBUKHIN'S ARMY, APPROACHING
FROM THE EAST, COULD NOT BE FITTED INTO THIS PLAN, ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL
CIRCLES WERE WAITING TO SEE WHAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS WOULD
PRODUCE.
TWO DIVISIONS OF LT. GEN. ALEXANDER PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY WERE RIPPING
INTO THE REDOUBT AREA FROM THE NORTHWEST. THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION
SHOVED ONE ARMORED SPEARHEAD 28 MILES INTO LANDSBERG, ONLY 26 MILES
EAST OF MUNICH, THE NORTHERN CUTPOST OF THE DEATH STAND AREA.
ANOTHER 10TH ARMORED COLUMN STABBED 14 MILES SOUTH INTO THE BAVARIAN
ALPS, REACHING KEMPTEN, 11 MILES FROM THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER. THIS
THRUST THREATENED TO CUT IN BEHIND THE GERMANS IN THE REDOUBT AREA
CONCENTRATED AROUND THE EASTERN EDGE OF LAKE CONSTANCE, 30 MILES TO

THE WEST.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY HAD CAPTURED CONSTANCE ON THE LAKE 16 MILES FROM ITS WESTERN TIP.

ON THE NORTH FLANK OF THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION THE 12TH ARMORED WAS WITHIN 30 MILES OF MUNICH AFTER CROSSING THE WURTACH RIVER. THE SEVENTH WAS ABOUT TO TOPPLE AUGSBURG, THIRD CITY OF BAVARIA 32 MILES NORTHWEST OF MUNICH.

PATTON'S FORCES HAD SEIZED REGENSBURG AND INGOLSTADT, TWIN STRONGHOLDS ON THE DANUBE, AND HAD REACHED POSITIONS 38 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH. FIERCE RESISTANCE WAS ANTICIPATED FROM THAT BIRTHPLACE OF NAZISM.

COUPLED WITH THESE BLOWS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN POCKET WERE REPORTS THAT THE BATTLE AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE NORTHERN POCKET WAS GROWING IN FEROCITY.

FIELD ADVICES FROM THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY FRONT SAID YOUNG NAZI TROOPERS HURLING THEMSELVES AT THE CANADIANS IN SUICIDE CHARGES WERE BEING MOWED DOWN "BY THE THOUSANDS."

REPORTS FROM WESTERN HOLLAND SAID THE CIVILIAN POPULATION HAD BUT A THREE WEEKS FOOD SUPPLY LEFT, PUTTING THE 100,000 GERMANS HOLED UP THERE AS WELL AS THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN DIRE STRAITS.

JR345AEW

PMS BUDGET (400)

JUNCTION

PARIS, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE HISTORIC JUNCTION OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES IN GERMANY LEFT AT LEAST THREE ARMIES TEMPORARILY OUT OF JOBS TODAY BUT THERE STILL WAS MUCH FIGHTING TO BE DONE BEFORE THE WAR IN EUROPE COULD BE CONSIDERED OVER.

FRONT-LINE COMMANDERS BELIEVE ORGANIZED WARFARE MAY WIND UP IN A MATTER OF WEEKS. BUT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, OFFICIALLY PESSIMISTIC, SAYS IT CAN LAST FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

THE FIGHTING IN GERMANY NOW HAS BEEN SEPARATED INTO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FRONTS.

IN THE NORTH, BERLIN IS FALLING, BUT SEVERAL BALTIC PORTS REMAIN TO BE OVERRUN, AS WELL AS DENMARK AND NORWAY. IN THE SOUTH TWO MAJOR POCKETS ARE SHAPING UP--ONE EMBRACING THE ENEMY'S SO-CALLED BAVARIAN REDOUBT, THE SECOND IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. A MEETING OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN AUSTRIA, POSSIBLY IN A FEW DAYS, WILL MAKE THESE POCKETS A FACT.

SPECULATION WAS RUNNING THROUGH ALLIED MILITARY CIRCLES HERE AS TO WHETHER THE ARMIES WHICH MET THIS WEEK SOUTH OF BERLIN WOULD BE SHIFTED TO ONE OF THE REMAINING FIGHTING AREAS.

THE JUNCTURE BROUGHT FACE TO FACE THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AND AT LEAST ONE ARMY OF MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN GROUP. IN THE AREA NORTH OF THE FIRST MEETING SITE THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IS ALSO AT A STANDSTILL ALONG THE ELBE, WAITING THE IMMINENT ARRIVAL OF OTHER RUSSIAN TROOPS.

IN PARIS, SUCH QUESTIONS AS THESE WERE BEING ASKED CONCERNING THESE ARMIES:

WOULD THEY TAKE NEW POSITIONS SOMEWHERE ELSE IN EUROPE? WOULD THEY BE PULLED OUT OF THE LINE AND SENT HOME? WOULD THEY BE USED -- RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS ALIKE--IN A FINAL SHATTERING BLOW IN THE PACIFIC?

A13

LT. GEN. KURT DITTMAR, WIDELY-QUOTED NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, PREDICTS THAT THE WAR WILL BE OVER IN A FEW DAYS. AFTER SURRENDERING TO THE U.S. NINTH ARMY HE DECLARED THAT HITLER WAS IN BERLIN AND WOULD DIE THERE.

"WHEN BERLIN FALLS IT WILL BE OVER," HE SAID, ASSERTING THAT ONCE HITLER IS DEAD THERE WILL BE NOTHING TO HOLD TOGETHER THE REMAINING NAZI FORCES.

DITTMAR ASSERTED THAT THE SO-CALLED BAVARIAN REDOUBT WAS A MYTH.

IT IS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT OF PERHAPS 200 NOMINAL DIVISIONS LEFT TO FIGHT FOR GERMANY--NONE OF WHICH IS UP TO STRENGTH--THE BIGGEST SINGLE FORCE IS IN THAT SOUTHERN AREA. TWENTY TO 30 OTHER DIVISIONS ARE IN FLIGHT INTO THAT REGION ACROSS THE ALPS FROM ITALY.

THE GREATER PART OF THE REMAINDER OF GERMANY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH IS CUT OFF IN THE NORTHERN OR BALTIC POCKET. THERE ALSO ARE 30 OR MORE DIVISIONS IN THE LONG BESIEGED ATLANTIC PORTS.

JR321AEW

APR 29 1945

A186 (430)

AMS

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

PARIS, APRIL 28-(AP)-HITLER'S DOOM HAS BECOME SO APPARENT TO EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER THAT THE STOCK QUESTION TODAY TO ANYBODY WHO EVER SAW, HEARD OR TALKED TO DER FUEHRER IS: "JUST HOW DO YOU THINK HITLER WILL END?" OR "DO YOU THINK THE ALLIES EVER WILL TAKE HIM ALIVE?"

IT WOULD BE THOROUGHLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GERMAN MENTALITY FOR THE GERMAN CHIEFTAIN TO DISAPPEARED IN A MANNER CALCULATED TO MAKE HIM A LEGEND. HE POSSIBLY COULD BECOME IN THIS WAY THE MODERN EQUIVALENT OF FREDERICK I, WHO WAS KNOWN GENERATIONS LATER AS "BARBAROSSA" OR RED-BEARD.

APR 29 1945

THE LEGEND OF BARBAROSSA GREW TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT POETS HAILED HIM IN SONG AND THE KYFFHAEUSER BUND, ONE OF GERMANY'S MOST POTENT MILITARISTIC ORGANIZATIONS, WAS FORMED IN HIS MEMORY. THIS WAS A FEDERATION OF ALL FORMER GERMAN SERVICEMEN'S CLUBS AND VEREINS.

WHEN, THROUGH THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF THE IRON CHANCELLOR BISMARCK THE DREAM OF UNITY CAME TRUE, A GIGANTIC MONUMENT WAS ERECTED TO HONOR WILHELM I, NEW GERMANY'S FIRST EMPEROR, ON KYFFHAEUSER MOUNTAIN, WHICH IS THE VERY HEART OF THE BARBAROSSA LEGEND.

THIS, IN BRIEF, WAS THE BARBAROSSA LEGEND:

FREDERICK I, FIRST OUTSTANDING SCION OF THE HOHENSTAUFEN DYNASTY, LIVED IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 12TH CENTURY. HE DEFIED THE LOMBARD CITIES AND THE POPE AND SMOTE THE POWER OF RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED. DURING THE THIRD CRUSADE TO THE HOLY LAND IN 1190, FREDERICK WAS DROWNED IN A RIVER IN ASIA MINOR.

(MORE)..KA225PEW

30.24 25255

A189

PARIS--FIRST ADD HITLER-BARBAROSSA LEGEND (BY LOUIS LOCHNER)
XXX ASIA MINOR.

BUT IT SUITED THE TEUTONIC THIRST FOR HERO-LORE TO THINK OF HIM AS HAVING DISAPPEARED, AND THE LEGEND WAS BORN.

APR 29 1945

THIS LEGEND HAD IT THAT BARBAROSSA WENT TO SLEEP INSIDE THE KYFFHAEUSER MOUNTAINS, AND THAT HIS FLOWING RED BEARD GREW THROUGH THE TABLE AT WHICH HE WAS SEATED. HIS SLEEP WAS TO CONTINUE UNTIL GERMAN UNITY WAS ACHIEVED.

ALTHOUGH HITLER'S CLIPPED MUSTACHE HARDLY LENDS ITSELF TO A REPETITION OF THE BARBAROSSA LEGEND, SOME OTHER MYTH MIGHT SPRING UP ABOUT HIM. IN ANY EVENT A DISAPPEARANCE MIGHT KEEP HIM FROM LOSING FACE WITH HIS FOLLOWERS. THERE MIGHT RISE SUCH A LEGEND AS THAT

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APR 29 1945

HE FLYING DUTCHMAN, DOOMED TO SAIL THE SEVEN SEAS FOREVER, OR OF THE WANDERING JEW, AHASVEROS, MOVING HOMELESS UNTIL THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT.

HITLER MIGHT DISGUISE HIMSELF OR CHANGE HIS APPEARANCE. NEVERTHELESS HE MIGHT FEEL IMPELLED CONSTANTLY TO BE ON THE MOVE--A MODERN AHASVEROS--FOR FEAR OF DETECTION.

THERE IS ANOTHER WAY IN WHICH HE COULD CREATE A LEGEND IN THE GERMANIC MIND.

HITLER HAS ALWAYS HAD A PENCHANT FOR "CORRECTING HISTORY." HE HAS PILLORIED KAISER WILHELM FOR NOT MAKING A FINAL SUICIDE CHARGE. HE MIGHT WANT TO CORRECT HISTORY BY DOING WHAT WILHELM FAILED TO DO. A LOVER OF THE DRAMATIC, HE MIGHT ATTEMPT TO BECOME A HERO BY LEADING HIS DEATHS' HEAD ELITE GUARD FORMATIONS IN THE FINAL SUICIDE PLUNGE INTO BATTLE.

ON THE OTHER HAND NUMEROUS ONE-TIME FOLLOWERS OF HITLER SAID HE HAD PROVED YELLOW ON MANY CRITICAL OCCASIONS. THE FUEHRER'S PERSONAL COURAGE IS A MOOT MATTER INSIDE GERMANY.

IDOLTHDRENRZIAOMS ANOTHER WAY OUT FOR HITLER. SOMEONE MIGHT KILL THE

KA23

COURAGE IS A MOOT MATTER INSIDE GERMANY.

THERE REMAINS ANOTHER WAY OUT FOR HITLER. SOMEONE MIGHT KILL THE IDOL OF NAZIDOM.

KA232PEW

BULLETIN

PARIS, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, APRIL 29-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REPORTED SHORTLY BEFORE 3 A.M. TODAY THAT NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GERMAN SURRENDER WAS EXPECTED HERE DURING THE NIGHT AND THAT GEN.EISENHOWER UNDOUBTEDLY STILL WAS SLEEPING.

RW911PEW

BULLETIN MATTER

PARIS--FIRST ADD SHAEF X X X WAS SLEEPING.

HEADQUARTERS' OFFICIAL ATTITUDE WAS THAT AS FAR AS IT KNOWS THE WAR HAS NOT YET ENDED--AT LEAST, NO OFFICIAL WORD OF A GERMAN SURRENDER HAD AS YET REACHED HEADQUARTERS' PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION.

ONE OF EISENHOWER'S PRESS CHIEFS SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER WENT TO BED WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SURRENDER.

ACCEPTANCE OF ANY SURRENDER STILL IS REGARDED HERE AS A MATTER INVOLVING THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS RATHER THAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

RW912PEW

APR 29 1945

BY JAMES M.LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, APRIL 28-(AP)-LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE 2,250,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK, BUT IN THESE FINAL WEEKS OF THE WAR THE ALLIES ARE CONSIDERING A PLAN TO MAKE THEM WORK AND KEEP THEM WORKING, FOR YEARS PERHAPS, IN REBUILDING THE EUROPE WHICH THEY RAVAGED.

IT MAY BE THAT THIS PLAN OF ENFORCED LABOR AS GERMANY'S MAJOR REPARATION WILL NOT BE DISSIMILAR TO THE ALREADY ANNOUNCED PLAN BY THE RUSSIANS TO MAKE THE GERMANS RESTORE ALL THEY HAVE DESTROYED HOWEVER LONG IT MAY TAKE.

ALREADY FROM THE LIBERATED LANDS OF WESTERN EUROPE, FRANCE FOREMOST AMONG THEM, HAVE COME REQUESTS FOR PRISONER LABOR TO TILL FIELDS, REBUILD ROADS AND MINE COAL--LABOR BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS.

THESE ARE THE ESSENTIALS NOW, BUT THE REBUILDING OF TOWNS AND ALL THE REST OF THE GARGANTUAN TASK WILL COME NEXT AND PROBABLY SOON.

THE PLAN HAS BEEN CRITICISED AS SLAVE LABOR, BUT HERE WHERE THERE IS SO MUCH TO DO AND SO FEW MEN AND SO LITTLE MECHANICAL MEANS WITH WHICH TO DO IT, IT IS VITAL LABOR. IT IS WIDELY REGARDED HERE THAT ONLY BY SWEAT CAN GERMANY REPAY AND RESTORE. FOR IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT SHE CAN BE ALLOWED TO REHABILITATE HER ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND STILL BE THROTTLED IN HER POWER TO PREPARE FOR OR WAGE ANOTHER WAR.

PRISONERS PROBABLY AT THIS MOMENT PRESENT THE ALLIES WITH THEIR MOST TROUBLESOME OVER-SUPPLY.

IN ROUND NUMBERS THERE ARE NOW SOMETHING LIKE 2,250,000 OF THEM--AND OF THAT NUMBER OVER 1,000,000 HAVE BEEN SCOOPED UP THIS MONTH ALONE, FASTER THAN THEY COULD BE PUT TO WORK AND ALMOST FASTER THAN THEY CAN BE PROCESSED INTO HUGE CAMPS.

LONG AGO THE ALLIES ADOPTED THE POLICY OF SIMPLY KICKING OUT THE VOLKSSTURM PRISONERS. THEY WERE SIMPLY DISARMED, TOLD WHAT WAS WHAT AND SENT BACK HOME. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN FOLLY EVEN TO FEED THEM, WHAT WITH EUROPE'S PRESENT FOOD NEEDS, MUCH LESS PAYING THEM THE DOUGHBOY RATE--$60 OR SO A MONTH WHILE THEY WERE BEING HELD--BETTER MONEY THAN THEY PROBABLY EARNED BEFORE THEIR SHORT-LIVED VENTURE AS CIVILIAN SOLDIERS.

PRISONERS HAVE COME IN SO FAST IT IS DIFFICULT EVEN TO ACCOUNT FOR WHERE THEY ALL ARE--BUT A GREAT MAJORITY OF THEM ARE SIMPLY SITTING IT OUT IN PRISON CAMPS OVER HERE.

SOME 150,000 TO 200,000 HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE UNITED STATES. MOST OF THE REST WOULD LIKE TO JOIN THEM. EVEN THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE SCRATCHED THEIR HEADS A BIT OVER PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF THE NEW HARDBOILED POLICY OF FEEDING PRISONERS IN AMERICA WHICH STILL PROVIDES MENUS WITH

ORANGES AND SALAD AND DRESSING. DOUGHBOYS EATING FOOD CONCENTRATE OUT OF CARDBOARD CARTONS WOULD LIKE SOME OF THAT TOO.

A148

WHAT THE GERMAN PRISONERS ARE EATING OVER IN THESE LANDS OF HUNGRY PEOPLE IS NOTHING THAT WOULD CAUSE THE AVERAGE DOUGHBOY ANY ENVY.

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND PRISONERS, MOSTLY THOSE TAKEN BY THE 21ST ARMY GROUP BUT INCLUDING 100,000 TURNED OVER BY THE AMERICANS ARE IN ENGLAND AND CANADA. FIVE THOUSAND HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH. THE REST ARE EITHER IN HOSPITALS, IN TRANSIT OR JUST WAITING. A SMALL MINORITY ARE WORKING IN HOSPITALS AND IN THE CAMPS.

BUT THIS SITUATION IS NOT GOING TO LAST LONG. THE FRENCH HAVE ASKED FOR TENS OF THOUSANDS TO CLEAR LIVE MINEFIELDS THAT STILL ARE A TERRIFIC HAZARD THROUGHOUT FRANCE AND REBUILD ROADS THAT ARE ONE BOTTLENECK IN FRANCE'S SERIOUS TRANSPORT PROBLEM. BUT MOSTLY THEY ARE NEEDED TO HELP ON THE FARMS FOR THE VAST JOB OF FEEDING THE NATION.

BELGIUM'S NEEDS ARE THE SAME. HOLLAND, THE WORST VICTIM OF THE WAR ON THE WHOLE WESTERN FRONT, HAS A NEED THAT CANNOT YET BE ESTIMATED.

APR 29 1945

THE ALLIES HAVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED WHAT THEIR FINAL DECISION WILL BE BUT THERE ARE GOING TO BE A FEW MILLION GERMANS WHO WILL NOT GO BACK HOME ON THE DAY THE WAR ENDS--NOT A YEAR LATER, NOR PROBABLY LONG AFTER THAT.

BZ1212PEW

CONFIDENT THAT HITLER HAD REMAINED IN BERLIN, WHICH HE HAD JUST LEFT, DITTMAR DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S WHEREABOUTS. REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, HE SAID, LONG HAD BEEN IN DISREPUTE AND HAD DISAPPEARED AND EITHER BEEN EXECUTED OR FORCED INTO SOME UNKNOWN POSITION IN THE PARTY OR THE GERMAN ARMY.

ALTHOUGH ADMITTING THE POSSIBILITY THAT DITTMAR'S SURRENDER WAS AN ENEMY PLANT, AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SEEMED TO ENTERTAIN LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE INFORMATION HE GAVE WAS GENUINE.

BZ1259PEW

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING NURSE REPLIED: "OH, THAT'S DIFFERENT."

A FEW MILES DOWNSTREAM, A GERMAN COLONEL CAME OVER AND SAID HE WANTED TO SURRENDER HIS WHOLE REGIMENT, BUT WHEN THE TIME CAME FOR HIM TO GO BACK AND GET HIS REGIMENT HE REFUSED TO GO. HE SAID HE WAS CERTAIN SOME OF HIS OFFICERS WOULD SHOOT HIM. HE SAID HE WOULD SURRENDER JUST HIMSELF.

THIS WAS TOO MUCH FOR THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE FIGHTING DIVISION ON THE RIVER FRONT. THEY TOLD HIM: "TO HELL WITH THAT. YOU GO BACK AND GET THE REST OF YOUR REGIMENT. WE DON'T WANT YOU."

WITH THAT, THEY PUT HIM IN A BOAT AND ROWED HIM BACK ACROSS THE RIVER AND LEFT HIM. WHEN LAST SEEN THE COLONEL WAS TRUDGING FEARFULLY INLAND.

AMONG LEADING NAZIS FALLING INTO THE NINTH ARMY'S HANDS DURING THE CLEANUP OF THE REAR AREAS WERE WALTER GRANZEW, ONE OF THE REICH'S LEADING FINANCIAL FIGURES, AND MAX PRENTZEL, ONE OF NAZI LABOR MINISTER ROBERT LEY'S STOOGES AND SO-CALLED NAZI LABOR LEADER FOR THE STATE OF MAGDEBURG.

RW508PEW

N THE GERMAN-SWISS FRONTIER--THIRD ADD FUNK GOVERNMENT

XXX OF [redacted] Council

THE GESTAPO INTERVENED, SUPPRESSED THE NEW SELF-CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT, AND ARRESTED TWO MEMBERS, THESE REPORTS CONTINUED.

FOUR OTHERS, INCLUDING FUNK AND VON BRAUCHITSCH, WERE SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED UNDER GERMAN ARMY PROTECTION. FIGHTING BROKE OUT IN SALZBURG, AND SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED TONIGHT, STILL CONTINUED.

KA220PEW

BY HAL BOYLE (200)

APR 29 1945

WITH AN INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, APRIL 28-(AP)-AN ARTILLERY CUB PLANE HAS MADE AN UNORTHODOX LINKUP BETWEEN SOVIET TROOPS AND THIS VETERAN INFANTRY DIVISION.

FLYING AHEAD OF ADVANCING AMERICAN PATROLS IN THE TINY AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY, LTS.DONALD MIKE YOUNG, OF 621 SOUTH MULDRUM ST., FORT COLLINS, COLO., AND JOSEPH WILLIAM KILKENNY OF 1151 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., WERE FIRED ON BY GERMAN FORCES.

CIRCLING TO TRY TO ESTABLISH THE IDENTITY OF THIS UNKNOWN FORCE, THEY SAW GROUND TROOPS START TO SHOOT AT THEM AND THEN HOLD FIRE AT THE SIGHT OF THE GLEAMING WHITE STARS ON THE WINGS.

THEY FLEW DOWN AND "BUZZED" THE COLUMN AND THE RUSSIANS BEGAN WILDLY WAVING WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS AS A SIGNAL THAT THEY WANTED THE AMERICANS TO LAND. THE FLIERS FOUND A SMALL FIELD NORTHWEST OF THE ELBE AND SET DOWN AT 7:20 P.M.

JUBILANT RUSSIANS IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDED THE PLANE AND BEGAN SHAKING HANDS ALL AROUND WITH THE TWO YANKS AND SWAPPING SOUVENIRS.

"THEY SAID THEY WERE LOOKING FORWARD HAPPILY TO TOMORROW WHEN THEY LINK UP WITH AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN OUR AREA," SAID YOUNG.

"THEY WANTED TO TAKE US BACK TO THEIR DIVISION HEADQUARTERS," SAID KILKENNY, "BUT IT WAS GETTING LATE. WE JUST SHOOK HANDS AGAIN AND FLEW BACK TO OUR COMMAND POST."

K1140AEW

ON THE U.S.NINTH ARMY FRONT, APRIL 28-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS CLEANING OUT A POCKET MILES BEHIND THE ELBE RIVER FRONT YESTERDAY DISCOVERED A TYPE OF MILITARY INSTALLATION THAT NO ONE EXISTED IN NAZI GERMANY--A CAMP FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

APR 29 1945

HOW MANY PERSONS ORIGINALLY INHABITED THE CAMP STILL IS NOT KNOWN. ONLY 41 SURVIVED AT THE TIME IT WAS DISCOVERED.

-RPS APR DIXONS 01737 410A

30.24 25257

WITH AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE ELBE,

APRIL 28-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS SHOWED THE AMERICANS SOME OF THE FINEST HOSPITALITY IN THE WORLD AFTER THE TWO FORCES LINKED UP--BUT THEY STILL DIDN'T GIVE AWAY ANY OF THEIR MILITARY SECRETS.

APR 29 1945

AN AMERICAN OFFICER ASKED A RUSSIAN:

"HOW MUCH DOES YOUR TANK WEIGH?"

THE RUSSSIAN REPLIED: "ALL OUR BRIDGES ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO HOLD IT."

-PW WHITEHEADS 02400 405A

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH SOVIET TROOPS ON THE ELBE, APRIL 28--(AP)--AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE SURPRISED TO FIND THAT "IVAN", THE TYPICAL RUSSIAN PRIVATE, WAS PRETTY MUCH LIKE HIS G.I. COUNTERPART.

AN AMERICAN SERGEANT WHO SPENT THE AFTERNOON OF THE LINK-UP RIDING AROUND WITH RUSSIAN OFFICERS THOUGHT THEY WERE PRETTY MUCH LIKE YANK OFFICERS.

"THEY SEEMED TO BE ACTING UNDER THE SAME KIND OF ORDERS AS OUR OFFICERS DO," SAID SGT. GERALD E. HERRNSTADT, 610 WEST 142ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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"AND THEY TREATED GERMAN CIVILIANS IN EXACTLY THE SAME WAY WE DO. WHILE WE WERE RIDING AROUND ONE RUSSIAN WORKER CAME UP AND COMPLAINED HE HAD BEEN MISTREATED BY HIS GERMAN OVERSEER, AND WANTED HIM SHOT IMMEDIATELY.

"THE RUSSIAN OFFICER WAS SYMPATHETIC, BUT TOLD HIM 'THERE WILL HAVE TO BE AN INQUIRY BEFORE THERE IS ANY SHOOTING'."

---3 M DASH.

APR 29 1945

GERMAN CIVILIANS, HOWEVER, RETAIN THEIR DREAD OF RUSSIAN RETRIBUTION WHICH THE BERLIN RADIO HAS BEEN DINNING INTO THEIR EARS AND FEARS FOR MONTHS.

MOST RESIDENTS OF TORGAU ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE ELBE FLED THE CITY AHEAD OF THE SOVIET TROOPS, AND WHEN WE DROVE THROUGH IT TO MEET THE RUSSIANS WE FOUND IT MORE DESERTED THAN ANY CITY EVER TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS. ONLY A FEW ELDERLY GERMANS WERE IN THE STREETS. ONE WAS PICKING UP STRAY CIGARET BUTTS AND ANOTHER WAS RUMMAGING IN JUNK HEAPS FOR SCRAPS OF FOOD.

APR 29 1945

AFTER SEEING THE WAY THE GERMAN UNITS GAVE UP TO THE AMERICANS RATHER THAN FACE FRONT LINE ACTION AGAINST THE RUSSIANS, ONE IS INCLINED TO BELIEVE PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS OVER SOLD HIS "SOVIET TERROR" STORIES.

HE DID SUCH A GOOD JOB HE SCARED MANY GERMAN SOLDIERS INTO BELIEVING IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO WHIP A RUSSIAN ARMY, AND THE SOVIETS HAD THE INDIAN SIGN ON THEM BEFORE EVER A SHOT WAS FIRED.

GOEBBELS HELPED TO FRIGHTEN HIS OWN PEOPLE INTO DEFEAT.

---3 M DASH

RUSSIAN TROOPS SEEM TO CARRY MUCH LESS EQUIPMENT THAN OURS. AMERICAN SOLDIERS USUALLY ARE REQUIRED TO WEAR HELMETS, EVEN IN BIVOUAC AREAS SCORES OF MILES BEHIND THE FRONT. I NEVER SAW A SINGLE RUSSIAN

APR 29 1945

SOLDIER WEARING A HELMET ALONG THE ELBE RIVER FRONT. MOSTLY THEY WORE OVERSEAS CAPS.

THEY ALSO WORE FEWER KNIVES AND CARRIED LESS MESS EQUIPMENT THAN THE YANKS. MOST OF THEM HAD ONLY A BIG SPOON STUCK IN THEIR BLACK LEATHER BOOTS, OR IN THEIR OLD STYLE RAGGED, WRAP-AROUND LEGGINGS.

THEIR CLOTHING WAS STAINED AND WORN, BUT THE OFFICERS' UNIFORMS WERE NEAT AND WELL-PRESSED AS ANY PRUSSIAN JUNKER WOULD REQUIRE.

ALMOST EVERY RUSSIAN CARRIED IN HIS ARMS OR SLUNG OVER HIS SHOULDER A WICKED LOOKING SNUB-NOSED AUTOMATIC PISTOL RESEMBLING OUR TOMMY GUN, AND EVERY GUN WAS IN GOOD CONDITION.

APR 29 1945

---3 M DASH

THE DOUGHBOYS WARMED TO THE RUSSIANS QUICKLY, BECAUSE THEY WERE LIGHT HEARTED, BOISTEROUS AND GENEROUS. AS ONE SOLDIER PUT IT:

"THEY SHOOK HANDS WITH THEIR RIGHT HANDS AND OFFERED YOU EVERYTHING THEY HAD WITH THEIR LEFT."

THEY HAD UNENDING SUPPLIES OF CAPTURED GERMAN WINES, SARDINES, CHOCOLATE AND SPICE CAKE TO CELEBRATE THE JUNCTION MEETING, AND SOME

30 24 25259

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ARRIVED EMPTY HANDED WERE A LITTLE SHAME FACED BECAUSE THEY HAD NOTHING TO OFFER IN RETURN. BUT THE RUSSIANS ONLY SEEMED TO WANT SOUVENIRS.

THE PRIZE SOUVENIRS WERE AMERICAN DOLLAR BILLS OR U.S. INSIGNIA OF ANY KIND.

APR 29 1945

--3 M DASH.

RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY WAS UNBOUNDED. THEY HAD BOTTOMLESS CAPACITY FOR LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, AND DRANK IT AT A PACE WHICH AMERICAN OFFICERS FOUND IMPOSSIBLE TO MATCH.

ONE AMERICAN CAPTAIN CREDITED THE RUSSIAN CAPACITY FOR DRINKING TO THE FACT THEY ATE HEAVILY FROM BIG BOWLS OF FRESH RAW ONIONS--ONE TUMBLERFUL OF COGNAC TO A HANDFUL OF ONIONS.

"I THINK I WOULD RATHER TAKE THE HANGOVER THAN THE PREVENTIVE," HE SAID.

---3 M DASH.

THE RUSSIANS SEEMED TO HAVE MORE BOYS AND OLDER MEN IN THE FRONT LINES THAN THE AMERICAN ARMY, AND UNIVERSALLY THEY LOOKED TOUGH, BRONZED, SEASONED AND FIT. THEIR DISCIPLINE WAS EASY GOING BUT EXCELLENT.

THE DOUGHBOYS REGARDED THE TANNED RUSSIAN FIGHTING WOMEN WITH GREAT CURIOSITY, BUT HAD LITTLE DESIRE FOR CLOSER ACQUAINTANCE.

"YOU THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU TRY GETTING FRIENDLY WITH A GAL TOTING A TOMMY GUN," SAID A SOLDIER. "SHE MIGHT MISUNDERSTAND YOU."

APR 29 1945

PW BOYLES 2130 FIRST AND SECOND. GMK 1145PEW.

B54 (Q) (630)
BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AT THE ELBE RIVER, APRIL 28-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER TWICE VETOED GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES LAST OCTOBER, AN AMERICAN ARMY CAPTAIN JUST RELEASED FROM A PRISONER CAMP, WHO WAS PRESENT AT A DISCUSSION OF A POSSIBLE ARMISTICE, SAID TODAY.

THE AMERICAN OFFICER, CAPT. LYLE A.SILVERNAIL OF LAWTON, MICH., SAID THAT WHILE HE WAS A PRISONER HE WAS QUESTIONED BY A GROUP OF NAZI OFFICERS WHO TOLD HIM THEY WERE CONVINCED THAT GERMANY HAD LOST THE WAR. THEY SOUNDED HIM OUT ON AMERICAN IDEAS AND HE TOLD THEM THAT IF THEY "WANTED TO SAVE GERMANY THEY HAD BETTER GET SOME ONE IN AUTHORITY TO GET IN TOUCH WITH GEN. EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS AND ASK FOR TERMS, AND ACCEPT THEM, WHATEVER THEY WERE."

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"I POINTED OUT ITALY HADN'T DONE SO BADLY," HE ADDED.

HE SAID THAT ONE OF HIS INTERROGATORS, A CAPTAIN BARTH, A TYPICAL OLD-SCHOOL PRUSSIAN OFFICER, SENT IN A REPORT TO " A GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER."

"I WAS TOLD LATER IN OTHER QUARTERS," SILVERNAIL SAID, "THAT AN ARMISTICE WAS REQUESTED ON ONE SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT TO ENABLE THE GERMANS TO CONTACT EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ON PEACE TERMS AND THAT THE GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER TELEPHONED HITLER RECOMMENDING ACCEPTANCE AND HITLER TURNED HIM DOWN. I WAS TOLD THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER THEN WENT PERSONALLY TO BERLIN AND THAT AFTER HITLER REJECTED HIS ADVICE A SECOND TIME, THE GERMAN COMMANDER KILLED HIMSELF. WHETHER THIS IS TRUE I DO NOT KNOW. I AM UNCERTAIN WHICH COMMANDER IT WAS."

WHETHER THE NAZIS SERIOUSLY ADVANCED PEACE PROPOSALS OF JUST FAKED INTEREST IN PEACE TO OBTAIN TIME IN WHICH TO REBUILD THE SIEGFRIED AND ROER RIVER DEFENSE LINES, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY NOW. IT CAN BE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT RUMORS WERE AFLOAT IN FRONT LINE ARMY CIRCLES LAST OCTOBER THAT THE NAZIS HAD ASKED FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SILVERNAIL, A FORMER RADIO ENGINEER, WAS FREED WHEN THE RUSSIANS OVERRAN A GERMAN CAMP NORTHEAST OF RIESA BEYOND THE ELBE RIVER. THE CAMP CONTAINED 28,000 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR. AS SENIOR OFFICER, SILVERNAIL ASSUMED COMMAND OF 2,600 AMERICAN PRISONERS WHEN THEIR GERMAN GUARDS FLED JUST BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIANS ON APRIL 24.

AN AIR-SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER WITH THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, SILVERNAIL WAS TAKEN PRISONER ALONG WITH HIS DRIVER LAST SEPT. 11 AT THIONVILLE ON THE FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG BORDER WHEN HE

WAS DIRECTED DOWN A WRONG ROAD WHILE RETURNING TO THE FRONT.
HE SAID HE WAS INTERROGATED ON THREE DIFFERENT OCCASIONS.
DURING ONE QUESTIONING, AN SS COLONEL ASKED SILVERNAIL WHO HE THOUGH WOULD WIN THE WAR. SILVERNAIL TOLD HIM HE WAS CERTAIN THE ALLIES WOULD.

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B55

THEN, AT DULAGLUFT PRISON NEAR FRANKFURT ON MAIN, HE WAS QUESTIONED AGAIN. THIS TIME THE INTERROGATORS WERE WALTER SCHMITT, GESTAPO CHIEF AT FRANKFURT, HANS SCHRAFF, AN OFFICIAL INTERROGATOR, AND CAPTAIN BARTH.

"THEY TOLD ME THEY WERE CONVINCED GERMANY HAD LOST THE WAR," SILVERNAIL SAID, "AND I ASKED THEM IF THAT WERE SO WHY DIDN'T THEY GIVE UP AND AVOID NEEDLESS SLAUGHTER.

"THEY COUNTERED BY ASKING ME WHO THE ALLIES DIDN'T END THE WAR AND I TOLD THEM THAT IF THEY WANTED TO SAVE GERMANY THEY HAD BETTER GET SOME ONE IN AUTHORITY TO GET IN TOUCH WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS X X X."

SILVERNAIL SAID HIS INTERROGATORS SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED TO THEIR OWN HEADQUARTERS AND THEN LATER HE HEARD ABOUT THE PROPOSALS BEING TURNED DOWN BY HITLER.

"THIS INTERROGATION WAS ON SEPT. 27. I WAS KEPT IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT BUT FED WELL AND GIVEN MEDICAL CARE FOR MY RIB INJURIES. ON OCT. 3 I WAS TAKEN TO THE HUNTING LODGE OF VON OPEL, THE MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURER."

"I WAS KEPT THERE FOR TWO DAYS WHILE THEY DISCUSSED POSSIBLE PEACE PROPOSALS," SILVERNAIL SAID. "THE TALKS REVOLVED AROUND SEVEN POINTS.

"I DON'T REMEMBER THE SEVEN POINTS IN DETAIL. THE CHIEF ONES HAD TO DO WITH QUESTIONS OF GERMAN BOUNDARIES AFTER THE WAR AND WHAT WOULD BE DONE WITH THE WEHRMACHT. THEY ALL WERE CONVINCED -- EVEN SCHMITT, WHO HELD A HIGH PARTY POSITION -- THAT NAZI PARTY CONTROL MUST GO AND THAT THE NAZIS WERE THROUGH."

HE ADDED THAT SCHMITT SUBMITTED HIS COPY OF THE SUGGESTED PEACE POINTS TO GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER BUT THAT APPARENTLY NOTHING EVER CAME OF IT.

"ON OCT. 11 SCHMITT TOLD ME HE DIDN'T THINK THE PEACE PROPOSAL POINTS WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY THE NAZI LEADERS," HE SAID.

"SOON AFTER THAT I WAS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PRISON."

TA843PEW

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

GRIMMA, GERMANY, APRIL 28-(AP)-IN THE REGION OF GERMANY EAST OF THE MULDE RIVER AMERICANS HAVE SUDDENLY ATTAINED GREAT POPULARITY AND THIS SUDDEN FONDNESS OF THE GI'S IS CAUSING EMBARRASSMENT TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO CREATE A SEMBLANCE OF SYSTEM IN AN EXTREMELY FLUID SITUATION.

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THE GERMAN POPULATION, RESIGNED TO COMPLETE DEFEAT AND OCCUPATION BY SOMEONE, IS TRYING TO GET TO THE AMERICAN SIDE OF WHAT MAY BE THE DIVIDING LINE. FEAR OF THE RUSSIANS AND A BELIEF THAT THE RUSSIANS WILL EXACT THE STERNEST COMPENSATIONS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY RAMPAGES IN RUSSIA IS AT THE MOMENT UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS.

ACCOMPANYING A PATROL OCCUPYING NEW VILLAGES EAST OF THE MULDE I WITNESSED MANY INSTANCES OF THIS CONCERN. THE USUAL WHITE FLAGS WERE FLUTTERING FROM MANY WINDOWS AND MAJ.BOB UTLEY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A BATTERY COMMANDER, HAS DEVELOPED A SURRENDER TECHNIQUE WITH SMOOTH PRECISION.

WHILE RIFLEMEN WERE ALERT FOR SNIPERS, THE POPULATION OBEDIENTLY BROUGHT OUT A GREAT VARIETY OF GUNS WHICH THE AMERICANS COLLECTED.

SOME GERMANS EVEN VOLUNTEERED HELP.

THE INVARIABLE QUESTION OF THESE GERMANS IS: "ARE YOU GOING TO STAY?"

AND ONE WOMAN PLEADED FEELINGLY: "PLEASE STAY."

OF COURSE THERE IS AT PRESENT NO ANSWER TO THE QUESTION PRECISELY WHERE THE RUSSIAN WESTERN OCCUPATION LINE WILL BE. THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WAIT TO GO WEST AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SUSPECT A VAST NUMBER INVENTED A HASTY STORY THAT THEY REALLY BELONG SOMEWHERE IN THE RHINELAND.

AT ANY RATE THERE'S A GREAT SURGE OF CIVILIANS WESTWARD AND THE MULDE IS A CONVENIENT BARRIER WHERE AMERICAN SCREENING TEAMS CAST A SUSPICIOUS EYE ON ALL WANTING TO MOVE.

B90

APR 29 1945

THE MULDE'S SMASHED BRIDGES IN SOME INSTANCES ARE USABLE BY PEDESTRIANS AND AT THE EASTERN ENDS THERE IS A CONGESTION WHERE TRAFFIC COMES TO THE BARRIER. SOME CLASSES HAVE PRIORITY IN CROSSING. THEY INCLUDE ALL MEN IN UNIFORM--GERMAN SOLDIERS TO PASS INTO WEST BANK PRISON CAGES AND RELEASED FRENCH, POLISH, AND BRITISH PRISONERS TO MAKE THEIR WAY BACK TO THE REAR.

ON THE EAST SHORE ROADS THERE ARE FREQUENT SPECTACLES OF FRENCH AND GERMANS ALMOST MINGLING AS THEY MARCH TOWARD THE BRIDGE ENDS. THERE ARE NO COLLISIONS BECAUSE THESE GERMANS--EXCEPT FOR DIEHARDS HIDING IN THE WOODS, ARE INTENT ON SURRENDERING.

SOME CONSCRIPT WORKERS WERE MANAGING TO GET THROUGH BUT GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE IMMOBILIZED. UNDER PRESENT RULES THEY CAN MOVE ONLY TWO KILOMETERS IN DAYLIGHT AND ARE HELD TO THEIR HOMES BY CURFEW AT NIGHT.

WHEN WAR CLOSED DOWN ON THE MULDE MANY FAMILIES ACCIDENTALLY WERE DIVIDED. NOW REUNIONS MUST WAIT. LT.COL.MATT KONOP, TWO RIVERS, WISC., WHO WAS ON DUTY AT A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, RELATED THE INSTANCE OF A WIFE WHO MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET HER VOLKSSTURM HUSBAND FAR TO THE WEST AND SHE AGITATEDLY URGED HE BE "RESCUED FROM THE RUSSIANS."

THERE WAS EVEN A CLAMOR AMONG GERMAN MEN FOR THE "PRIVILEGE" OF BEING CLASSIFIED AS PRISONERS. ONE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WHO WAS TURNED BACK PROTESTED HE HAD "BEEN FIGHTING THE AMERICANS ONLY TWO DAYS AGO."

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DECISION WAS THAT HE IS A CIVILIAN AND MUST HANG AROUND. AMERICANS HEREABOUTS THUS ARE HAVING THE NOVEL SENSATION OF BEING WELCOME. WITH THE GERMANS WEHRMACHT GONE THEY ARE THE SECOND CHOICE.

N243PEW

By Howard B[illegible]

AUGSBURG, Germany, April 28--(AP)--Third division doughboys ~~MADE AN~~ ATTACK ON ~~in a very~~ unorthodox manner stormed this gateway to Munich shortly before daybreak today and a few hours later accepted the surrender

30.24 25261

of Maj. Gen. Franz Fehn, commander of the Wehrmacht garrison.

Augsburg is 32 miles from Munich.

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Casualties were extremely light and the Americans took between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners in the 48-hour assault of the city and its approaches.

Heroes of Augsburg were a nervy Irishman from the Bronx, Maj. John O'Connell of 1238 Beech Ave., and Lt. James Morris of 113 Randolph Ave., Hagerstown, Md., commander of "K" company in O'Connell's third battalion of the 15th infantry regiment.

O'Connell, who used to live on Mulberry street in Macon, Ga., prevailed upon Maj. Gen. "Iron Mike" O'Daniel for permission to load "K" company on some tanks and make a head-on assault on the city about 4:30 o'clock this morning.

A German civilian had come through the lines with the offer to guide the Americans to yet unblown bridges.

"This guy had him a small underground set up in Augsburg,"

O'Connell said. "He had armed men watching the guards at the bridge ready to stop them if they tried to touch them off. He had the wives of army men organized -- he had locked them in their rooms and wouldn't let them out. But just for safety's sake we took our informer's family in charge and let him know that if there was any funny business there would be hell to pay."

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TANKS ROLLING FROM THE SUBURB OF STEPPACH CRASHED AT FULL SPEED THROUGH A ROAD BLOCK, RACED OVER A WERTACH RIVER BRIDGE AND WOUND UP IN AN OLD-FASHIONED STREET FIGHT AT THE LAST BRIDGE OVER THE LECH. O'CONNELL SCATTERED THE GERMANS AWAY FROM THIS BRIDGE--WITH THE HELP OF HIS JEEP DRIVER, PFC. FRANK S. PAUL, SUMMIT, N. J., AND HIS INTERPRETER, PFC. GEORGE KINDERMANN OF THE BRONX.

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THE MAJOR, WHO FORMERLY WORKED FOR THE NEW YORK

TELEPHONE COMPANY, SNIPPED DEMOLITION WIRES ON THE LAST BRIDGE BUT FIGHTING WAS STILL GOING ON.

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"A GERMAN TRUCK CAROMED AROUND THE CORNER SPRAYING MACHINE GUN FIRE ALL OVER THE PLACE," PAUL SAID. "SOMEBODY PICKED OFF THE DRIVER, BUT THE TRUCK ROLLED ON A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS BEFORE IT CRASHED."

IT WAS ABOUT THIS TIME THAT LIEUT. MORRIS WANDERED INTO THE RICHARD KATHAN RESIDENCE A HALF A DOZEN BLOCKS FROM THE HEART OF AUGSBURG.

"THIS MAN AND HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER WERE THERE, AND HE SPOKE A LITTLE ENGLISH," MORRIS SAID.

"I ASKED HIM IF HE COULD GET THE MAYOR ON THE TELEPHONE FOR ME. WELL, HE DID, AND I TOLD HIM TO ASK THE MAYOR IF HE WAS READY TO SURRENDER. HE SAID HE COULDN'T DO IT AND HUNG UP.

"I ASKED HIM THEN IF HE COULD GET THE GENERAL OR WHOEVER WAS RUNNING THE ARMY AROUND HERE—AND HE DID THAT. WELL, THE GENERAL WAS READY TO TALK BUSINESS SO I TOLD THIS FELLOW KATHAN

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TO TELL HIM I'D GET MY MAJOR."

MORRIS GOT O'CONNELL TO THE TELEPHONE IN A FEW MINUTES AND THE GENERAL TOLD HIM HE WAS READY TO GIVE UP.

"WE ARE HERE IN A BUNKER," THE GERMAN COMMANDER SAID, AND GAVE THE ADDRESS.

O'CONNELL, MORRIS, KINDERMAN AND PAUL HOPPED INTO JEEPS AND RACED TO THE PLACE.

"IT WAS THE SCREWIEST THING YOU EVER SAY," THE MAJOR SAID. "ALONG THE WAY WE RODE PAST KRAUTS WITH BAZOOKAS AND RIFLES. THEY WOULD YANK OUT WHITE FLAGS AND START WAVING THEM AND HOLLERING 'KAMERAD' WITHOUT EVEN LAYING THEIR GUNS DOWN. WE OUGHT TO HAVE SHOT 'EM."

30.24 25263

IN THE STRONGLY REINFORCED AIR RAID SHELTER UNDER THE RUINS OF A DOWNTOWN BUILDING, O'CONNELL FOUND GENERAL FEHN AND 15 OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS. THE GENERAL ASKED TWO MINUTES TO ISSUE HIS LAST [redacted] ORDER--TO CEASE FIRE.

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"HE SAID HE COULDN'T WRITE THAT ORDER IF HE WAS A PRISONER OF WAR SO WE STEPPED OUTSIDE AND GAVE HIM TWO MINUTES," O'CONNELL SAID. "WHILE WE WERE OUT A FELLOW NAMED MUNDLER WHO ACTED AS THE GO-BETWEEN FROM ARMY TO CITY OFFICIALS IN AUGSBURG STEPP BEHIND THE DOOR AND SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD WITH A PISTOL.

"WE WENT IN RIGHT AWAY. THE GENERAL WAS SHAKING [redacted] ALL OVER AND I WAS AFRAID HE'D DO THE SAME THING. I TOLD HIM TO COME ON, THAT HE AND HIS STAFF WERE PRISONERS OF THE ALLIES."

MORRIS WENT DOWN TO HIS COMMAND POST AND RETURNED WITH EIGHT JEEPS TO HAUL THE PRIZE PRISONERS TO A CAGE.

APR 29 1945

A CROWD OF 200 CIVILIANS CHEERED AND APPLAUDED AS THE COMMANDER AND HIS STAFF RODE AWAY.

COWANS 1814 SERIES THRU 6 RC JSS 140A

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN EYE-WITNESS (140)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 28-(AP)-ANOTHER MEETING ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER IN THE HEART OF GERMANY BY NEW RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN DIVISIONS WAS REPORTED TODAY BY A SOVIET WAR CORRESPONDENT, WHO GAVE THE FIRST EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORIC LINKUP PUBLISHED HERE.

"I WRITE THESE LINES AT NIGHT," REPORTED THE SOVIET UNION'S ACE WAR CORRESPONDENT, KONSTANTIN SIMONOV, "AS I DO SO THERE COMES NEW INFORMATION THAT TWO MORE DIVISIONS HAVE MET OUR FORCES AND AMERICAN "THE JOINING OF OUR FORCES ON A VAST FRONT HAS BECOME A FACT. IT IS HARD TO SAY THIS SIMPLE WORDS ARE NEEDED WHICH WILL TELL THE STORY IN TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE."

SIMONOV WROTE THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WERE EXCITED TO LEARN THAT T

APR 29 1945

RUSSIANS WHO HAD LINKED WITH THEM SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN WERE VETERANS OF THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD. HE GAVE THIS CHRONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE JUNCTION:

"A NARROW X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH PVS.

FD1005AEW

110

"A NARROW GRAY LINE OF THE ELBE IS ALL THAT SEPARATES THE TROOPS OF MARSHAL (IVAN S.) KONEV FROM THE AMERICANS--JUST 150 METERS (164 YARDS) OF SULLEN WATER. BETWEEN OUR TROOPS AND THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TROOPS THERE IS NO MOR ATLANTIC FORTRE

TROOPS THERE IS NO MORE ATLANTIC FORTRESS, NO SIEGFRIED LINE, NO HITLER LINE. IOTHER WORD

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NO HITLER LINE. IN OTHER WORDS, BETWEEN US AND THE ALLIES THERE ARE NO GERMANS--THEY ARE EITHER KILLED OR CAPTURED.

(MORE) FD934AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN LINKUP EYEWITNESS APR 29 1945

X X X X OR CAPTURED.

"NOW AT THIS MOMENT EVEN THE ELBE DOES NOT DIVIDE US. FROM THE OTHER BANK A SMALL SWIFT BOAT IS CROSSING WITH THE COMMANDER OF THE 69TH AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION, MAJ.GEN. (EMIL F.) REINHARDT, AND HIS ASSISTANT, BRIG. GEN. MARVEST. ON OUR BANK THEY ARE MET BY THE COMMANDER OF THE 58TH GUARDS RIFLE BANNER KRASNOGRAD DIVISION, MAJ. GEN. RUSAKOV, SURROUNDED BY HIS OFFICERS.

"THE BOATS SWING INTO THE BANK. THE AMERICANS JUMP OFF LIGHTLY ON TO THE SANDBARS. THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF BOTH ARMIES GREET ONE ANOTHER AS FIGHTING MEN. GREAT HANDSHAKING FOLLOWS AFTER THIS.

"NO MATTER OF WHAT RANK THE FIGHTERS ARE WHO JOIN TOGETHER ON THIS BANK OF THE ELBE THEY ARE FIRST OF ALL SOLDIERS AND THEIR HANDSHAKES ARE THE HANDSHAKES OF SOLDIERS.

"WHEN THE AMERICANS LEARNED THEY HAD MET THE DIVISION WHICH ALREADY DEFEATED THE GERMANS ON THE VOLGA NEAR STALINGRAD, THEIR EYES SHOWED THE LIGHT OF SINCERE RESPECT FOR THEIR COLLEAGUES, THESE BROTHERS IN ARMS.

"STALINGRAD! IT MUST BE THAT THIS WORD NOW IS PRONOUNCED WITH EQUAL DELIGHT IN ALMOST ALL THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD. IN ANY CASE THESE AMERICANS PRONOUNCED IT WITH EXCITEMENT AND DELIGHT.

"AFTER SEVERAL MINUTES THE AMERICANS AND OUR OFFICERS GO ARM IN ARM TO A NEARBY HOUSE WHERE THE FIRST STORY-SWAPPING IS TO TAKE PLACE. CAMERAMEN HURRY TO ENCIRCLE THEM LIKE A WALL. AND EVEN THESE FELLOWS WHO HAVE SEEN ALL KINDS OF SIGHTS AND WHO HAVE CRANKED THEIR CAMERAS THROUGH THOUSANDS OF METERS OF FILM ARE EXCITED AND FOR SEVERAL MINUTES FORGET THEIR PROFESSION AND STAND THERE SIMPLY LOOKING.

"THIS GREAT FRATERNITY OF ARMS WAS BORN NOT TODAY NOR YESTERDAY. IT WAS BORN LONG AGO ON THE BANKS OF THE DNEPR AND VISTULA AND ON THE SEVERE NORMAN COAST, BUT TODAY PERHAPS FOR THE FIRST TIME IT IS BORN GEOGRAPHICALLY."

FD941AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (550)

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 28-(AP)-"FORTRESS DENMARK" LOOMS TODAY AS THE WEAKEST OF ALL NAZI STRONGHOLDS. PATRIOTS CONFIDENTLY PREDICT ITS LIBERATION WITHIN FIVE WEEKS.

THE TASK OF CLEARING THE ENEMY FROM THE LITTLE HOMELAND OF NEARLY 4,000,000 NAZI-HATING DANES FALLS UPON GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND. THE TACTICAL LEADERSHIP WILL BE SUPPLIED BY FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY.

THERE IS NO INDICATION IT WILL BE AN OPERATION UNDERTAKEN JOINTLY WITH THE RED ARMY. JUST AS OVERLAPPING OFFENSIVE ZONES WERE CAREFULLY AVOIDED IN THE BALKANS, THE SAME POLICY APPARENTLY HAS BEEN FORMULATED FOR SCANDINAVIA.

THE DANES PROUDLY EXPECT THEIR INTERNAL RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, IN WHICH COMMUNISTS AND CONSERVATIVES ARE ARRAYED SIDE BY SIDE, WILL PROVE AS EFFECTIVE AS THE FRENCH MAQUIS WHEN THE HOUR STRIKES.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT FERRY RIDE TO COPENHAGEN FOR 6,000 MEMBERS OF THE FREE DANISH "POLICE AND RELIEF CORPS" WHO HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATING IN SOUTHWESTERN SWEDEN. THEIR COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN. K. KNUDTZON, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE DANISH ROYAL GUARD AND THE JUTLAND DIVISION, AWAITS FURTHER ALLIED ORDERS.

THE GERMAN GARRISON IN DENMARK IS COMMANDED BY AN OLD TIME CAVALRYMAN, COL. GEN. GEORGE LINDEMAN, WHO ARRIVED IN FEBRUARY TO PREPARE HIS TROOPS FOR THE BITTER DAYS AHEAD.

LINDEMAN PERSONALLY IS SOMETHING OF AN ENIGMA, FOR HE PUBLICLY HAS SPOKEN OF RESISTANCE "TO THE LAST MAN." BUT AT THE SAME TIME RUMOR SAID HE HAD RELEASED HIS OFFICERS FROM THE OBLIGATION TO OBEY SS (ELITE GUARD) COMMANDS UNLESS THEY ARE COUNTERSIGNED BY THE WEHRMACHT.

AMONG HIS TROOPS, VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED FROM 50,000 TO 120,000 MEN, MORALE IS EXTREMELY SHAKY.

AT LINDEMAN'S BACK STANDS A RUTHLESS FIGURE, SS GEN. GUENTHER PANCKE, WHOSE BIG STAFF OF GESTAPO VETERANS BOASTS OF EXECUTING TWO PATRIOTS FOR EVERY DANISH INFORMER'S DEATH. (THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED LUXEMBOURG RADIO REPORTS PANCKE HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE).

REGARDLESS OF THE SS TERROR, THE DANISH UNDERGROUND FURNISHES A STEADY FLOW OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. NO GERMAN MOVE GOES UNNOTICED. WHEN LINDEMAN RECENTLY COMMANDEERED A LARGE VILLA AT NYKOBING ON THE ISLAND OF FALSTER, COMFORTABLY CLOSER TO SWEDEN, THIS WAS DISCOVERED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

A100 APR 29 1945

MILITARILY DENMARK IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS--THE JUTLAND PENINSULA, OVER 200 MILES LONG AND REACHING WITHIN 70 MILES OF NORWAY, AND THE BALTIC ISLANDS, WHOSE EASTERN LIMIT IS WITHIN EASY ROWING DISTANCE OF SWEDEN AND WHICH INCLUDE SJAELLAND WITH COPENHAGEN'S POPULATION OF 900,000 UNRULY DANES.

EVEN MILITARY MADMEN, HOWEVER, CAN HARDLY REGARD THE ROLLING, OPEN TERRAIN OF DENMARK AS A SUITABLE FIELD FOR A PROLONGED BATTLE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

TGE FATE OF 300,000 GERMAN CIVILIAN REFUGEES AND 60,000 WEHRMACHT WOUNDED IN DENMARK MAY FINALLY WEIGH UPON THE CONSCIENCE OF THE GERMAN COMMAND. IT IS CERTAIN TO BE A PRESSING POINT IF SWEDEN USES ITS NEUTRAL GOOD OFFICES TO OBTAIN AN END OF GERMAN RESISTANCE THERE.

THE DANES ARE BUILDING HOPES THAT THE CURRENT DEBACLE WITHIN THE REICH WILL QUICKLY DISINTEGRATE NAZI CONTROLS. MANY HAVE ITCHY TRIGGER FINGERS BUT ARE BEING COUNSELED BY HIGHEST QUARTERS THAT PATIENCE IS NEEDED.

ULTIMATE CAPTIULATION OF THE GERMAN GARRISON WITHOUT A FIGHT HAS BECOME MORE THAN A MERE POSSIBILITY. IF THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN, THEN A TOKEN SHOW OF ALLIED FORCE MAY SUFFICE.

IN ANY CASE THE DANES LOOK TO REGAIN NATIONAL LIBERTY BY JUNE.

FD857AEW

30.24 - 25265

30.24 - 25265

A42
STOCKHOLM, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET, QUOTING "RELIABLE CIRCLES," SAID TODAY THAT HITLER HAD SUFFERED A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND WAS NEAR DEATH INSIDE BERLIN.
"IT IS BELIEVED THAT AN IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HITLER'S DEATH WOULD MEAN THE MASS CAPITULATION OF A GREAT NUMBER OF TROOPS," THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.
DN542AEW

A9KX
NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (310)
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18-(AP)-TOKYO CLAIMED THE U.S. NAVY WAS PREPARING FOR "NEW OPERATIONS" IN JAPAN'S HOME WATERS AND ALSO REPORTED TODAY THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO PREPARED FOR HIS 44TH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW BY WORSHIPPING AT THE SHRINE FOR WAR DEAD.
OTHER TOKYO RADIO AND PRESS REPORTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE EMPEROR HAD RECEIVED PREMIER KANTARO SUZUK AFTER THE LATTER HAD CONFERRED LAST NIGHT WITH "HIGHEST ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS" ON "STEPS NECESSARY TO MEET THE INTENSIFIED WAR SITUATION."
SUZUKI ALSO MET
(MORE)..AP440PEW

APR 29 1945

BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, APRIL 28-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN CHINA, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT DURING HIS CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON EARLY THIS MONTH HE HAD PRESENTED A PLAN FOR "CONCENTRATION OF AMERICAN AND CHINESE EFFORT SO WE CAN DEAL EFFECTIVE OFFENSIVE BLOWS AT THE ENEMY."
THE PLAN WAS ACCEPTED ENTHSUASTICALLY THERE AND LATER PRESENTED TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND HIS WAR MINISTER, GENERAL CHEN CHENG, WHO ARE "COOPERATING AS FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN 100 PER CENT," WEDEMEYER SAID.
HE CAUTIONED THAT "MANY FACTORS OVER WHICH I HAVE NO CONTROL MAY MITIGATE AGAINST THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN."
MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J. HURLEY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, SAID HE DISCUSSED THE CHINA SITUATION WITH MARSHAL STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW. HE PORTRAYED RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AS BEING IN AGREEMENT ON CHINA POLICY, SAYING ALL WERE "ANXIOUS FOR CHINA TO WORK OUT HER OWN DESTINY IN HER OWN WAY." HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER THIS AGREEMENT COVERED THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.
SOME TIME AGO, HE ADDED, CHINESE COMMUNISTS ASKED HIM FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. HE SAID HE REPLIED THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS ONE OF NATIONS, NOT OF POLITICAL PARTIES, AND SUGGESTED THAT THEY APPLY TO "THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."
AT HIS SUGGESTION, HE CONTINUED, THE GOVERNMENT THEN OFFERED THE COMMUNISTS REPRESENTATION IN THE CHINESE DELEGATION AND THEY ACCEPTED.
JR8AEW

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER,JR.,~~COMMANDING~~ PHILIPPINES TENTH ARMY COMMANDER.
HODGE WAS CITED SPECIFICALLY FOR HIS PART IN THE LEYTE ISLAND INVASION, DURING WHICH THE 24TH CORPS WAS PART OF THE SIXTH ARMY.
COMMENDING HODGE FOR HIS COMMAND OF THE CORPS FROM ITS ACTIVATION THROUGH ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE LEYTE OPERATION -- FROM APRIL 1944, TO FEBRUARY, 1945 -- THE CITATION SAID:
"ALTHOUGH THE CORPS' MISSION WAS CHANGED SUBSEQUENT TO EMBARKATION OF HIS COMMAND, SO THOROUGHLY WAS HIS STAFF TRAINED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS THAT THIS FORCE MOVED SWIFTLY TO ITS NEW OBJECTIVE AND ACCOMPLISHED ITS TASK WITH DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS."
FJ1216PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO--FIRST ADD NL JAPCASTS XXX WAR SITUATION."
SUZUKI ALSO MET, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ITS APPOINTMENT
THIS WEEK, WITH HIS 13-MEMBER CABINET ADVISORY GROUP.
A RAID ON SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA TODAY BY 24 AMERICAN
BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES WAS REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE RADIO AT
SAIGON. THERE WAS NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF ONE P-38 FIGHTER
THE NIPPONESE CLAIMED TWO B-24 BOMBERS AND ONE
WAS SHOT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS.
THE JAPANESE HOME RADIO TOLD THE PEOPLE THAT TOKYO POLICE HAD
BEEN FORCED TO ISSUE STRICT INJUNCTIONS AGAINST "EVASION" OF AIR
DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITIES. IT ANNOUNCED A NEW LIST OF INSTRUCTIONS,
INCLUDING A "STRICT WARNING AGAINST ANY SPEECH OR BEHAVIOR WHICH
MAY INTERFERE" WITH AIR RAID DEFENSES.
THE UNCONFIRMED TOKYO RADIO REPORT OF NEW U.S. NAVY ACTIVITIES
IN THE OKINAWA AREA, INCLUDED A CLAIM THAT JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOTS
HAD SUNK TWO AMERICAN CRUISERS, INCLUDING THE SAVANNAH, DAMAGED
A THIRD, AND SUNK FOUR LARGE TRANSPORTS.
A FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ MADE NO MENTION OF LOSS OR DAMAGE
TO U.S. SHIPS IN ANNOUNCING FROM GUAM A LIGHT JAPANESE AERIAL
ATTACK ON OKINAWA FRIDAY.
THE TOKYO ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST, DIRECTED TO NORTH AMERICA,
SAID: "U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN OKINAWA WATERW HAVE BEEN
PREPARING FOR NEW OPERATIONS FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS." IT CLAIMED 70
TRANSPORTS, ESCORTED BY WARSHIPS, WERE "CRUISING" NEAR
OKINAWA AND THAT MORE THAN 10 OTHER TRANSPORTS WERE IN NAGO BAY,
ON OKINAWA'S WEST COAST.
JO-NN346PCWNM

APR 29 1945

VERN HAUGLAND
KADENA AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, APRIL 28 (AP)-ONE REASON JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES ARE PROVING A COSTLY FAILURE FOR NIPPON--THEIR PILOTS ARE THE RANKEST SORT OF AMATEURS. THIS OPINION WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY TWO AMERICAN MARINE CORSAIR PILOTS.

"WE HAVE NO RESPECT FOR JAPANESE PILOTS, MOST OF WHOM ARE APPARENTLY JUST OUT OF FLYING SCHOOL," SAID 2ND LT.GEORGE KARL, JR., OF (811 ST.LAWRENCE AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL. THE OPINION WAS SECONDED BY LT.EDWARD L.ABNER, OF (77 DARRINGTON ST. N.W., AND 804 W ST., S.E.) WASHINGTON, D.C.

APR 29 1945

THE TWO CORSAIR PILOTS SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE. KARL DOWNED A JAPANESE DIVE BOMBER IN HIS FIRST WEEK HERE. ABNER DESTROYED A JAPANESE FIGHTER APRIL 15 AND TWO DIVE BOMBERS APRIL 22, DAMAGING A THIRD. HE AND SIX OTHER CORSAIR PILOTS SHOT DOWN 24 JAPANESE PLANES IN 25 MINUTES IN THE LATTER SCRAP.

"THERE ARE SO MANY NAVY PLANES HERE," SAID KARL, "THAT IT'S ALWAYS A MAD SCRAMBLE FOR OUR LAND-BASED PLANES TO BEAT THEM TO THE JAPS. AND WHEN WE GET THERE IT'S A REGULAR TURKEY SHOOT.

"IT'S A FARCE TO CALL IT COMBAT, COMPARED WITH WHAT OUR FLIERS FACED EARLIER IN THE WAR."

ABNER ASSERTED: "MOST OF THE JAP PLANES WE'VE ENCOUNTERED WERE ANTIQUES -- OLD DIVE BOMBERS. MANY OF THEM CARRY 300 TO 500 POUND BOMBS AND SUCH A HEAVY LOAD OF FUEL THEY OBVIOUSLY HOPED TO GET BACK TO THEIR BASES. SOME OF THEIR VIOLENT EVASIVE TACTICS ALSO INDICATE THEY ARE NOT ALL SUICIDE-BENT."

BOTH PILOTS HAVE PARTICIPATED IN SKIP-BOMB AND ROCKET ATTACKS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA, FROM ALTITUDES AS LOW AS 25 FEET. THEY SAID THE CAPITAL OF NAHA APPEARS COMPLETELY DESERTED, ALTHOUGH PARTLY INTACT. THE TOWN OF SHURI IS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED, THEY REPORTED.

FJ1209PCW

B70KX (Q)
(240)
BY TECH.SGT.MURRAY LEWIS OF (3 EAST 51ST.) NEW YORK CITY, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

APR 29 1945

WITH THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, OKINAWA, APRIL 28-(AP)-THREE JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO SURRENDERED TO U.S. MARINE UNITS DURING THE PAST WEEK CHOSE TO ADOPT METHODS CALCULATED TO APPEASE THEIR CONSCIENCE OVER THE "DEATH BEFORE SURRENDER" DOCTRINE OF ENEMY FORCES.

A MARINE PATROL OF EIGHT MEN HEADED BY 2ND LT.CHARLES PATRICK, OF SALYERSVILLE, KY., WAS SCOUTING ALONG A NARROW MOUNTAIN PATH WHEN THE BORDERING HEDGE SUDDENLY PARTED AND A JAPANESE OFFICER, COMPLETELY UNIFORMED DOWN TO HIS GLITTERING BOOTS AND SHINY SWORD, CASUALLY STEPPED OUT.

"EXCUSE ME, PLEASE," SAID THE OFFICER AS HE STROLLED DOWN THE ROAD.

FOR ABOUT ONE SECOND THE LEATHERNECKS WATCHED IN ASTONISHMENT THEN PFC. ROBERT STRAUB, OF (1634 WEST MUDSON (RADIO COPY) ST) PHILADELPHIA, PA., QUICKLY RECOVERED AND BROUGHT THE JAP DOWN WITH A FLYING TACKLE.

THE OFFICER GOT TO HIS FEET, CAREFULLY BRUSHED HIS UNIFORM AND ACCEPTED A CIGARET FROM LIEUTENANT PATRICK, SAYING "THANK YOU SO MUCH, BUT YOUR MAN NEEDN'T HAVE BEEN SO ROUGH."

TWO DAYS LATER GUNNERY SGT.RALPH W.VERRALLBN JR., OF (1115 207TH ST) HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., SAT DOWN FOR LUNCH NEAR A BUSH. HE DROPPED HIS K-RATION AND WHEN HE

cont next page

GUAM, APRIL 28-(AP)-"JAPAN MUST SURRENDER OR DIE," FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID TODAY IN A MEDAL PRESENTATION SPEECH, TAKING HIS TEXT FROM A NOTE SIGNED BY FOUR JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN DEFENSE OF IWO JIMA.

THE NOTE SAID:

"TO THE ENEMY: WE HAVE FORTIFIED THIS ISLAND FOR A YEAR BUT WE CANNOT WIN THIS WAR WITH JUST THE YAMATO SPIRIT. WE CANNOT MATCH YOUR QUANTITY. THERE IS NO OTHER ROAD FOR US TO FOLLOW BUT TO DIE."

NIMITZ DECLARED:

"NOT ONLY DO THEY (THE JAPANESE) FALL SHORT OF MATCHING THE QUANTITY OF WEAPONS ARRAYED AGAINST THEM BUT THEY ALSO FALL SHORT OF MATCHING THE BRAVERY, SKILL AND INDOMITABLE SPIRIT WITH WHICH THE AMERICANS ARE USING THESE WEAPONS."

NIMITZ PINNED DECORATIONS ON THE PAJAMA TOPS OF STRETCHER CASES, SOME OF WHOM WERE TOO WEAK TO DO MORE THAN SMILE AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

PM-ID915PPW NM

EDITORS:

THE CUSTOMARY SUNDAY MORNING PROTECTIVE SERVICE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR MEMBERS DESIRING IT AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
RW1203AEW

A172FX (ADV)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 30, FROM AP-NEWSFEATURES.)
PACIFIC REPORTER. (330)
BY JAMES S. LINDSLEY

APR 29 1945

(ADVANCE) TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA-(AP)-IT WILL BE OF INTEREST TO ROTARIANS ALL OVER THE WORLD TO LEARN THAT LT. DONALD L. MULFORD, 10 CLINTON AVE., MONTCLAIR, N.J., HAS FORMED AN OKINAWA BRANCH OF THE CLUB.

MULFORD IS CORPS HISTORIAN. HE ORGANIZED THE CLUB RECENTLY WHEN HE HAD NOTHING TO DO AS THE TROOPS WERE RESTING AND MAKING NO HISTORY THAT DAY.

"WE WERE HANDICAPPED RIGHT FROM THE START," SAID MULFORD, IN CIVIL LIFE EMPLOYED BY THE MONTCLAIR TIMES, "BECAUSE WE ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE CHICKEN CROQUETTES AND GREEN PEAS FOR OUR LUNCHEON MEETINGS. HOWEVER, ROTARIANS ARE NOTED FOR THEIR ADAPTABILITY, AND WE FIND WE CAN GENERATE JUST AS MUCH ORATORY ON CORNED BEEF HASH AND CANNED CORN.

MULFORD ORGANIZED HIS FIRST OUTPOST CLUB WHILE SERVING ON LEYTE ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE OKINAWA CLUB HOLDS A MEETING WHENEVER MULFORD GETS HOMESICK FOR GOOD OLD MONTCLAIR ROTARY. THERE ARE THREE OR FOUR BACK-HOME ROTARIANS ON ITS ROSTER. THE REST OF THE MEMBERSHIP IS COMPOSED OF ARMY OFFICERS AND CORRESPONDENTS, MOST OF WHOM JOINED JUST TO PLEASE MULFORD.

-0-

MARINE LT.JOHN MCHENRY, 5851 WASHINGTON AVE., PHILADELPHIA, WAS STANDING ON THE BEACH WATCHING AS AMERICAN PLANES WERE STRAFING THE JAPANESE WITH ROCKET AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, AND ARTILLERY WAS SPREWING STEEL CEASELESSLY INTO THE ENEMY LINES.

"TAXES, TAXES, TAXES," HE MOANED, "WE'LLNEVER IN THE WORLD PAY FOR ALL THIS."

-0-

THE LAST THING ANY TROOPER WOULD DISCARD ON LANDING IS HIS STEEL HELMET.

MARINE CORP.J.W.WALCH, GALESBURG, ILL., OFFERED A FINE EXAMPLE OF WHY THIS SHOULD BE SO WHEN HE WALKED INTO A FIRST-AID STATION. ON HIS FOREHEAD WAS A SLIGHT BRUISE.

HIS HELMET HAD A DENT, HALF AN INCH DEEP, WHERE A SHARP-

XXX HE

REACHED DOWN TO RETRIEVE IT HIS HAND ENCLOSED A DIRTY FIST.
VERRALL GAVE A HARD PULL AND CAME FACE TO FACE WITH A MEEK, GRINNING JAP SOLDIER. THE JAP TRIED TO ASSURE VERRALL HE WASN'T REALLY A JAPANESE, AND SAID HE'D LIKE VERY MUCH TO JOIN THE U.S. MARINES.
(EDS: LONG LINE AT START READ:
X X X MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)
NN/ET854PCW

APR 29 1945

SHOOTING SNIPER'S BULLET HAD STRUCK IT. WALCH ESTIMATED THE JAPANESE WAS ONLY ABOUT 200 YARDS AWAY BUT HE SAID HE DIDN'T EVEN HAVE A HEADACHE.
-0-
MASTER SGT.WORTH L.GATEWOOD, FORMER REWRITE MAN FOR THE HOUSTON, TEX., POST, HAS EARNED THE NICKNAME OMAR. REASON IS, IT'S ONE OF HIS JOBS TO PATCH UP THE HOLES THAT AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FLAK IS CONTINUALLY MAKING IN THE TENTS.
GATEWOOD SAYS THAT AROUND HOUSTON HE ALSO ENJOYED A REPUTATION AS A "RIGHT SMART WINDMILL FIXER."
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 30--MOVED APRIL 29)
MH/PM912PPW

APR 29 1945

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
GUAM, SUNDAY, APRIL 29-(AP)-SUPERFORTRESSES CONCENTRATING ON TACTICAL BOMBING OF JAPAN TO SUPPORT THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN ATT SIX AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU TODAY IN THEIR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DAYLIGHT RAID ON THE HOME ISLANDS.
FLYING IN AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE, A FORCE OF BET GIANT BOMBERS FOUND GOOD WEATHER AND VISU MIYAZAKI, MIYAKANOJO, KOKOBU, KANOYA
PM852PPW NM

GUAM--FIRST ADD (3-2) (TOP A168FX) XXX KANOYA-EAST.
TINIAN-BASED FLIERS, RETURNING FROM SATURDAY'S STRIKE ON KYUSHU, DESCRIBED THAT MISSION AS "ANOTHER MILK RUN"--ONE DESIGNED TO PULVERIZE BASES WITHIN BOMBING RANGE OF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD ON OKINAWA.
BLISTER GUNNERS SGT.WILLIAM J. SMITH, SON OF MRS. LOUIS RISTAN (ROUTE ONE) ALPINE, MICH., AND JOHN MUCHA, CONSHOCKEN, (ROUTE TWO) MARBLEHEAD, PA., WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE JAPANESE TOJO (FIGHTER) EACH.
ANOTHER TINIAN-BASED GUNNER, SGT. JOHN G. GOLDMAN (5121 DORCHESTER) CHICAGO, SAID HOWEVER "WE HAD VERY FEW FIGHTER ATTACKS. IN FACT, I DIDN'T EVEN FIRE MY GUNS."
SGT. THEODORE E. ROACH (928 LAKE HOLLINGSWORTH) LAKELAND, FLA., OF A GUAM-BASED SUPERFORT, SAID "FIGHTERS KEPT US BUSY FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES." THEY WERE DROPPING PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS."
SGT. RUDY MAZOREK (837 MARSHALL) YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, ALSO GUAM-BASED, REPORTED SEEING 10 OR 12 FIGHTERS. "THEY DIVED RIGHT THROUGH THE FORMATION. THEY DROPPED BOMBS TOO," HE SAID.
ONE PHOSPHOROUS BOMB CAME "TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT" FOR TINIAN-BASED PILOT LT. WILLIAM G. JENKS (13,641 CEDAR ROAD) UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, OHIO. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.
XZ1146PCW

30.24 25267

B63 (180)
NASSAU, BAHAMAS, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, IN ONE OF HIS LAST ACTS AS GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS, WILL BID FAREWELL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLANDS IN A RADIO ADDRESS TOMORROW AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER WILL LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES.
THE DUKE RESIGNED THE COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIP MARCH 15 AFTER SERVING WITHIN THREE AND ONE-HALF MONTHS OF A NORMAL FIVE-YEAR TERM. HIS SUCCESSOR WILL BE W.L.MURPHY, 58-YEAR-OLD COLONIAL SECRETARY TO BERMUDA.
THE WINDSORS ARE EXPECTED TO VISIT BRIEFLY IN FLORIDA BEFORE CONTINUING TO NEW YORK. FROM THERE THEY WILL GO TO THE DUKE'S RANCH IN CANADA. FOR SECURITY REASONS, THEIR DEPARTURE WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED.
THE DUKE DECLARED AT THE TIME OF HIS RESIGNATION THAT IT DID NOT MEAN THAT HE WAS GIVING UP PUBLIC LIFE. "BECAUSE AFTER THE WAR MEN WITH EXPERIENCE WILL BE BADLY NEEDED, AND I'LL FIT IN ANYTHWERE THAT I CAN BE HELPFUL."
THE DUKE SAID HE HAD INTERESTS IN AMERICA, CANADA AND EUROPE THAT NEEDED MORE THAN THE "SPASMODIC" ATTENTION THAT HE COULD GIVE THEM FROM A DISTANCE. HE SAID HE WOULD GO TO ENGLAND "SOME DAY" BUT THAT THERE WERE NO DEFINITE PLANS OR DATES.
THE DUKE'S RADIO ADDRESS TOMORROW WILL BE BROADCST OVER STATION ZFS AT 12:50 P.M. (EWT)
TA934PEW

APR 29 1945

UNDATED NAZI-FASCIST LEADERS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
COMPILED FROM A WELTER OF CONFLICTING REPORTS, HERE ARE THE LATEST STORIES EXTANT ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE LEADERS OF DYING NAZISM AND FASCISM:
ADOLF HITLER: THE GERMANS SAID HE WAS IN BERLIN, DIRECTING THE DEFENSE OF THAT INVESTED CAPITAL. THE REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH SKEPTICISM IN ALLIED QUARTERS. THE HEAVY BOMBING OF BERCHTESGADEN AND HIS PRIVATE CHALET INDICATED AN ALLIED BELIEF THAT THE FUEHRER MIGHT BE IN THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN REDOUBT AREA. THE FREE GERMAN PRESS IN A REPORT RELAYED FROM STOCKHOLM SAID A FANATICAL NAZI DOUBLE FOR HITLER WOULD DIE IN BERLIN'S DEFENSE TO PERPETUATE THE NAZI HERO LEGEND.
REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING: THE ERSTWHILE CHIEF OF THE ALMOST NON-EXISTENT GERMAN AIRFORCE IS THROUGH, BEYOND DOUBT, AND MAY BE DEAD. A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID HE HAD RESIGNED HIS POST BECAUSE OF AN ACUTE HEART AILMENT. A CAPTURED NAZI GENERAL SAID THE PORTLY MARSHAL PROBABLY WAS EXECUTED. A MOSCOW REPORT BROACHED THE POSSIBILITY THAT GOERING HAD FLED TO PARTS UNKNOWN, CARRYING AWAY $20,000,000 IN LOOT.
GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER: HIS CAPTURED BROTHER-IN-LAW SAID THAT AS LATE AS APRIL 10 HIMMLER WAS IN THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS BUT ESCAPED THE ADVANCING AMERICANS; HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE A PEACE OFFER TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, EXCLUDING RUSSIA. SOME TIME AGO ONE REPORT, IN ALL PROBABILITY IN ERROR, PICTURED HIMMLER AS KILLED ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BERLIN. THE ONLY CLUE MENTIONED WAS A CHARRED BODY IN A BLASTED MOTOR VEHICLE.
PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS: THE LOUD AND LIMPING MOUTHPIECE OF NAZISM HAS BEEN REPORTED BY A GERMAN-CONTROLLED SOURCE TO HAVE FLED NORTHWARD OUT OF BERLIN, BUT OTHER GERMAN REPORTS HAVE SAID HE WAS WITH HITLER IN BERLIN. HE MAY ALREADY BE IN THE BAVARIAN REDOUBT.
FRANZ VON PAPEN: THE "GRAY FOX" OF NAZI DIPLOMACY WALKED INTO

AMERICAN ARMS. A CAPTIVE.
LT.GEN.KURT DITTMAR: THIS MOUTHPIECE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, CROSSED THE ELBE IN A ROWBOAT AND GAVE HIMSELF UP TO THE AMERICANS. IT WAS HE WHO SUGGESTED GOERING PROBABLY HAS BEEN EXECUTED.

B75

FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING: THE LATEST CLUE TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE SOUTH CAME FROM THE MUNICH RADIO DURING WHAT APPARENTLY WAS A SHORT-LIVED REVOLT IN THAT BIRTHPLACE OF NAZISM. THE RADIO BROADCAST A PLEA TO THE ALLIES TO BOMB PULLACH, SIX MILES SOUTH OF MUNICH, WHERE IT SAID KESSELRING HAD ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS. A PRIVATE TRAIN BELONGING TO THE MARSHAL WAS CAPTURED NEAR THE CZECH BORDER BY AMERICAN TROOPS, BUT KESSELRING WAS NOT ON BOARD. NOR, APPARENTLY, WAS HE IN REGENSBURG WHERE HE HAD BEEN REPORTED WHEN THE CITY WAS SURROUNDED. THE PLACE WAS CAPTURED WITHOUT ANY MENTION OF KESSELRING'S WHEREABOUTS.

ADMIRAL HERMANN MOOTZ: THIS FRIEND TO THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND WAS REPORTED CAPTURED BY AMERICAN NINTH ARMY TROOPS.

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BENITO MUSSOLINI: THE MILAN RADIO SAID THE ONCE-BLUSTERY ITALIAN DICTATOR WAS CAPTURED AFTER FLEEING IN DISGUISE FROM MILAN AS PARTISANS STAGED A REVOLT. ONE SWISS REPORT SAID RECENTLY HE MIGHT HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE SWISS FRONTIER.

ROBERTO FARINACCI: THE SECRETARY OF THE ITALIAN FASCIST PARTY, BY ALL REPORTS, APPARENTLY IS WITH MUSSOLINI, WHEREVER THE DUCE IS NOW.

MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI: THE WAR MINISTER OF THE PUPPET NORTH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF MUSSOLINI AND ONCE ITALIAN COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS REPORTED BY A FREE ITALIAN BROADCAST TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE INTO SWITZERLAND.

GUIDO BUFFARINI-GUIDI: THE FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR IN THE MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED BY A PATRIOT RADIO BROADCAST TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY PARTISANS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE INTO SWITZERLAND.

ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI: FORMER SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY, AND SECRETARY OF STATE IN MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET NORTH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, HE WAS REPORTED BY THE PARTISAN RADIO TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED WITH PAVOLINI.

JS/WD155PEW

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS (AMS APRIL 29)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES--SIXTH ARMY CAPTURED BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES SUMMER CAPITAL, ON 109TH DAY AFTER INITIAL LANDINGS ON LUZON. EIGHTH ARMY REACHED DAVAO GULF, NEAR DIGOS CITY, AFTER FAST SWEEP ACROSS RUGGED SOUTHERN MINDANAO.
OKINAWA--RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY ADVANCED SLOWLY AGAINST JAPANESE SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE. NAVAL FORCES OFF OKINAWA DOWNED 25 ATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES WITH LOSSOF ONE FLEET AUXILIARY AND DAMAGE TO OTHER SURFACE UNITS; CARRIER AIR PATROLS DESTROYED 32 JAPANESE PLANES IN NORTHERN RYUKYUS.
CORPS AND DIVISIONS:
33RD AND 37TH ARMY DIVISIONS CAPTURED BAGUIO, LUZON ISLAND.
24TH AND 31 ST DIVISIONS REACHED DAVAO GULF ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO.
OKINAWA:
24TH ARMY CORPS (7TH, 96TH AND 27TH DIVISIONS)
PROGRESSED SLOWLY.
PM634PPW NM

UNDATED PEACE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
REPORTS RAN AROUND THE WORLD LAST NIGHT (SATURDAY) THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS DYING AND THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER WAS TRYING TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES ALL THAT REMAINS OF NAZI GERMANY.
IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IS IN PROGRESS, OFFICIALS WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED SAID THAT EXCHANGES LOOKING TO THE FINAL UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WERE UNDER WAY AND THAT THE END MIGHT COME THIS WEEKEND OR MIGHT BE DRAGGED OUT FOR SEVERAL DAYS.
THE SURRENDER OFFER WAS ATTRIBUTED IN SAN FRANCISCO TO HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEF, WHO WAS REPORTED FIRST TO HAVE TRIED TO MAKE A DEAL TO YIELD TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BUT NOT TO RUSSIA.
THIS WAS REJECTED UNEQUIVOCALLY, LEAVING HIMMLER WITH NO CHOICE BUT TO UNDERTAKE TO SURRENDER TO THE BIG THREE, ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT, WHICH WAS FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE.
HIMMLER, NEGOTIATING BY WAY OF STOCKHOLM, STATED THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS MORTALLY ILL AND UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD DIE OF SHOCK UPON LEARNING OF A SURRENDER, ACCORDING TO THIS SOURCE.
AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN ALLIES IN PARIS IT WAS STATED THAT NO SURRENDER OFFER HAD BEEN MADE THERE BUT THAT THIS DID NOT NECESSARILY MEAN NONE HAD BEEN MADE, AS IT COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN UP DIRECTLY WITH THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS RATHER THAN THE MILITARY.
GEN.EISENHOWER WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SURRENDER OF ANY ARMY IN THE FIELD BUT NOT TO NEGOTIATE A GENERAL SURRENDER, SINCE MUCH OF GERMANY'S WANING STRENGTH IS TIED UP AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.
DISPATCHES FROM PARIS HEADQUARTERS THREE DAYS AGO SAID THAT ANY ANNOUNCEMENT OF A COMPLETE SURRENDER WOULD COME--IF IT CAME AT ALL--FROM THE CHIEFS OF STATE OF BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES AND NOT FROM THE MILITARY COMMAND.
THE SWISS RADIO SAID A FIELD SURRENDER ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE IN ITALY, EMBRACING THE NORTHERN PROVINCES OF LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT. THIS REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED AND DID NOT SPECIFY HOW EXTENSIVE SUCH SURRENDER MIGHT BE.
(MORE) RW649PEW

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SAT) NIGHT:
NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH AND CANADIANS PRESSED FOR CLEANUP OF U-BOAT BASES AT BREMERHAVEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN.
CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS MARKED TIME, AWAITING RUSSIAN MOP-UP OF BERLIN.
SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS AND FRENCH SMASHED AT GERMAN REDOUBT, CLOSING WITHIN 25 MILES OF MUNICH.

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-DASH-
ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: GAINED GROUND TOWARD WILHELMSHAVEN.
BRITISH SECOND: PUSHED UP CUXHAVEN PENINSULA TOWARD BREMERHAVEN.
U.S. NINTH: WAITED FOR RUSSIANS ALONG LOWER ELBE.
U.S. FIRST: MARKED TIME ALONG MIDDLE ELBE WITH RUSSIANS.
U.S. THIRD: CLOSED TO WITHIN 27 MILES OF MUNICH, MADE NEW ENTRIES INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
U.S. SEVENTH: DROVE TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF MUNICH, CAPTURED AUGSBURG.
FRENCH FIRST: TOOK MORE THAN 7,000 PRISONERS IN BLACK FOREST.
-DASH-

30.24 25269

U.S. DIVISIONS:
10TH ARMORED: DROVE TO FUESSEN ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.
11TH ARMORED: JABBED INTO AUSTRIA NORTHEAST OF BERCHTESGADEN.
12TH ARMORED: CROSSED LECH R

B (MOR)
TA940PEW

BGUNDATED--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT [illegible] OF BERCHTESGADEN.
12TH ARMORED: CROSSED LECH RIVER. CAPTURED AUGSBURG.
13TH ARMORED: ROLLED INTO OUTSKIRTS OF AITERHOFEN.
14TH ARMORED: GAINED THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF INGOLSTADT.
44TH INFANTRY: POURED INTO AUSTRIA AT BERG.
45TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED HAAG. ENTERED TANDERN.
63RD INFANTRY: ADVANCED 28 MILES INTO BAVARIAN REDOUBT.
87TH INFANTRY: REACHED HIRNKIRCHEN.

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TA947PEW

OTTAWA, APRIL 28-(CP)-THE DEFENCE DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT IT NOW WAS ABLE TO START DEMOBILIZATION OF MEN WITH LONG SERVICE IN THE CANADIAN ARMY WHO HAVE RETURNED TO CANADA AND SAID INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR DISCHARGE OF SUCH MEN IF THEY CAN MEET CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.

THE STATEMENT SAID THEY MUST HAVE HAD FIVE YEARS SERVICE, FOUR OF WHICH WERE OVERSEAS INCLUDING SIX MONTHS SERVICE IN A THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

THE FULL SIX MONTHS OF SERVICE IN A THEATRE OF OPERATIONS IS NOT REQUIRED IN THE CASE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED.

FR653A

(GO) OTTAWA APRIL 28-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WERE INCLUDED IN A LIST OF CANADIAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR LIBERATED BY ALLIED ARMIES, RELEASED LAST NIGHT BY DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS.

THE MEN ARE CPL.THOMAS JOHN COPELAND, SON OF MRS.GRACE COPELAND, OF 5250 N.KENMORE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; SGT.BRUCE GEORGE HAMILTON, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.MILDRED HAMILTON, LIVES AT 1028 18TH AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.; AND PVT.THOMAS HAROLD EDWARDS, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.RUBY M.EDWARDS, LIVES C/O M.CUSHING, 33 E.70TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

KK650AEW

MOSCOW, APRIL 28-(AP)-EDITORIAL REACTION TO THE LINKUP OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS WAS WARM AND GENEROUS IN ALL THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY.

NEWSPAPERS WERE BOUGHT UP IN LESS THAN 30 MINUTES FROM MOSCOW'S NEWSSTANDS.

THE WELL KNOWN SOVIET WRITER NIKOLAI TIKHONOV, WRITING IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR, DECLARED: "WE WELL KNOW WHAT A FIGHTING PARTNERSHIP IS. IN THE RED ARMY AND IN THE ARMY OF OUR ALLIES THERE ALWAYS WILL REMAIN IN THE HISTORICAL CHRONICLE THE WORD 'TORGAU.' IT IS A WEARY DOWNCAST PLACE BUT FOR US IT WILL ALWAYS SOUND IN OUR EARS AS A MONUMENTAL REMINDER OF THE BURIAL SALUTE OVER THE GRAVE OF HITLERITE GERMANY."

LT.GEN.BLAGONAROV ALSO WRITING IN RED STAR ASSERTED: "ALL THE SOVIET PEOPLE, WITH PRIDE IN THE COUNTRY AND IN THEIR RED ARMY, HEARD THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEETING WITH THE ALLIES X X X FILLED WITH DETERMINATION TO FOREVER FINISH WITH THE THREATS OF THE FASCIST PLAGUE HANGING OVER THE WORLD."

LENINGRAD AS WELL AS MOSCOW AND THE OTHER CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION CELEBRATED THE ELBE MEETING.

A TASS DISPATCH SAID: "DURING THOSE MINUTES WHEN THE RADIO BROADCAST THE ORDER OF THE DAY EACH LENINGRAD MAN AND WOMAN AS NEVER BEFORE COMPREHENDED THE FULL VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY."

GATHERING AROUND LOUDSPEAKERS THE PEOPLE CONGRATULATED ONE ANOTHER.

IZVESTIA SAID: "THE NEWS OF THE EVENT SPREAD THROUGH THE SHOPS OF THE STALIN AUTO FACTORY. MANY MEETINGS WERE HELD IMMEDIATELY. AT ONE LATHE WORKER KADICHOVA SAID 'ASIDE FROM STALIN WE ALSO HEARD SPEECHES FROM TRUMAN AND CHURCHILL. A GREAT VICTORY HAS BEEN WON.'"

AT SVERDLOVSK IN THE URALS AND AT KIEV AND KUIBYSHEV, FACTORY WORKERS HELD MEETINGS.

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MOSCOW, APRIL 28-(AP)-JOYOUS MOSCOW HAILED THE MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ARMIES WITH ONE OF THE GAUDIEST CELEBRATIONS IN ITS HISTORY LAST NIGHT.

GREAT CROWDS CHEERED IN THE STREETS, GUNNERS FIRED ROCKETS FROM THE ROOFTOPS, REVELLERS DRANK TOASTS IN THE HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, AND BY ORDER OF PREMIER STALIN 324 GUNS FIRED AN EARTH-SHAKING, 24-VOLLEY SALUTE.

MUSCOVITES HEARD THE NEWS OVER PUBLIC LOUDSPEAKERS IN THE STREETS.

AT 7:25, MARSHAL STALIN BROADCAST HIS ADDRESS TO THE ARMIES. THEN MOSCOW HEARD THE TRANSCRIBED ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO SPOKE IN ENGLISH. NEXT THERE WAS A BROADCAST TRANSLATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH.

DN611AEW

WITH LONDON SURRENDER OFFER

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28-(AP)-ALLIED FENCES APPEARED AIRTIGHT TODAY AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY SEPARATE PEACE FOR GERMANY OR ONE SHORT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO ALL THREE PRINCIPAL ALLIES.

AMID PERSISTENT RUMORS OF AN ATTEMPT BY GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER TO SURRENDER THE REICH TO AMERICA AND BRITAIN--BUT NOT TO RUSSIA--IT WAS POINTED OUT HERE THAT REPEATED STATEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS COMMIT THE ALLIES FIRMLY TO UNCOMPROMISING JOINT ACTION.

MEANWHILE JONATHAN DANIELS, THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, TOLD REPORTERS HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT ANY SURRENDER PROPOSALS, AND ADDED THAT IT WAS "PERFECTLY CLEAR" THAT THERE CAN BE NO UNCONDITIONAL

SURRENDER UNLESS MADE TO ALL THE ALLIES.
"THIS GOVERNMENT," HE ASSERTED, "HAS NOTHING TO SAY AT THIS TIME. WE ALL KNOW THERE ARE AND WILL BE MANY RUMORS."
"NO, NOT SPECIFICALLY," DANIELS ANSWERED WHEN NEWSMEN ASKED IF THE SURRENDER OFFER REPORT WAS CONNECTED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LONG CONFERENCE WITH MILITARY LEADERS YESTERDAY.
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE GREW HAD NOTHING TO SAY.
ALL THAT CAME OUT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS A TERSE "NO COMMENT."
THERE ARE SEVERAL AGREEMENTS WHICH BIND THE ALLIES TO COORDINATED ACTION IN EVENT OF ANY SURRENDER.
FIRST OF THESE IS THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION OF JANUARY 1, 1942, WHERE 26 NATIONS--AMONG THEM AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA --PLEDGED THEMSELVES NOT TO CONCLUDE SEPARATE PEACE.
THE 20 YEAR RUSSO-BRITISH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY OF MAY 26, 1942, PLEDGES THOSE NATIONS NOT TO "ENTER INTO ANY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HITLERITE GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY THAT DOES NOT CLEARLY RENOUNCE ALL AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS, AND NOT TO NEGOTIATE OR CONCLUDE EXCEPT BY MUTUAL CONSENT ANY ARMISTICE OR TREATY WITH GERMANY OR ANY OTHER STATE ASSOCIATED WITH HER IN ACTS OF AGGRESSION IN EUROPE."

A6WX
THIS COUNTRY HAS NO SUCH ACTUAL TREATY WITH EITHER BRITAIN OR RUSSIA.
BUT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FORMULA FOR GERMANY AT CASABLANCA ON JANUARY 24, 1943.
SOVIET RUSSIA FORMERLY JOINED IN SUPPORTING THIS FORMULA IN THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF NOVEMBER 1, 1943. THIS PLEDGED RUSSIA, CHINA, GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO "CONTINUE HOSTILITIES AGAINST THOSE AXIS POWERS WITH WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY ARE AT WAR UNTIL SUCH POWERS HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS ON THE BASIS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."
GW429PEW NM ASKT

ATHENS, APRIL 28-(AP)-REP.EVERETT DIRKSEN (R-ILL) AND CMDR. JOHN YOUNG, FORMER NAVAL ATTACHE AT MOSCOW, ARE IN ATHENS DURING A TOUR OF THE MIDDLE EAST FOR FIRST-HAND INFORMATION ON CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.
ACCOMPANIED BY U.S. AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MACVEAGH, THEY CONFERRED WITH ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS, REGENT, AND PREMIER PETROS VOULGARIS.
IS112PEW

AMS BUDGET
GENERAL NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SATURDAY:
BUZZED WITH TALK OF A GERMAN SURRENDER REPORT.
HEARD CZECH MINISTER JAN MASARYK AND OTHER DELEGATION CHIEFS IN FORMAL ADDRESSES.

BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, PLODDING THROUGH MORE WORDS THAN WORK, SEIZED ON WORLD-WIDE RUMORS OF A GERMAN SURRENDER BID TODAY AS AN INCENTIVE FOR SPEED IN HAMMERING TOGETHER A PLAN FOR PERMANENT PEACE.
DELEGATES SPLIT THEIR TIME BETWEEN LISTENING TO TWO SESSIONS OF FORMAL SPEECH-MAKING AND CLUSTERING IN GROUPS TO GO OVER THE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE NAZIS HAD OFFERED TO YIELD UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AND WERE TURNED DOWN BECAUSE RUSSIA WAS OMITTED.
MANY SUGGESTED THE TIME WAS RIPE FOR SURRENDER, NOW THAT ALLIED ARMIES FROM THE EAST AND WEST HAVE JOINED IN GERMANY. AND THEY TOOK H
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D OF URGENT PLEAS OF SOME OF THEIR LEADERS THAT "WE MUST NOT DELAY." SAID CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK IN THE DAY'S OPENING ADDRESS:
"WE X X X HAVE AN ALMOST CRUSHING RESPONSIBILITY."
SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS DECLINED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE SURRENDER RUMORS.
"ASK PRESIDENT TRUMAN, OR SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON," HE TOLD REPORTERS.
THUS FAR THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENED LAST WEDNESDAY, HAS BEEN THE ATTAINMENT OF HARMONY ON THE SURFACE. LOOKING AHEAD, REPRESENTATIVES OF 46 NATIONS ARE FOCUSING ON AN OLD ISSUE NOW ASSUMING GREATER PROMINENCE--A DEMAND OF SMALLER COUNTRIES FOR A BIGGER BREAK IN SHAPING PEACE.
AND STILL ON THE LIPS OF DELEGATES ARE TWO PUZZLING QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA FOR WHICH THEY HAVE FOUND NO DEFINITE ANSWER:
1. WHAT CALMED THE RUSSIANS DOWN, WHAT WORKED THE OVERNIGHT CHANGE THAT BROUGHT HARMONY OUT OF DISCORD?
2. WHAT DID PREMIER STALIN TELL FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV TO THE END THAT RUSSIA AGREED TO SIDETRACKING A POLISH ISSUE?
THE SURRENDER RUMORS RACED THROUGH DELEGATES LIKE AN ELECTRIC SPARK. MANY CONSIDERED THEM LOGICAL. NONE, APPARENTLY, HAD ANY OFFICIAL WORD THEY MIGHT BE TRUE.
THUS THERE APPEARED TO BE LITTLE CHANCE THAT THEY WOULD BE BROUGHT FORMALLY AND IMMEDIATELY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CONFERENCE ITSELF.

A199
INSTEAD, THE DECKS WERE CLEARED FOR QUICK ACTION NEXT WEEK ON MORE ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS. AND THE BIG FOUR SPONSORING NATIONS--RUSSIA, BRITAIN, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES--EVIDENTLY WILL HAVE TO WRESTLE AT AN EARLY MOMENT WITH THE INSISTENCE OF LESSER POWERS ON A HEAVIER VOICE IN MOLDING PEACE.
ALREADY CHIEFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN, BELGIAN AND BOLIVIAN DELEGATIONS HAVE MADE THEIR BID IN PUBLIC ADDRESSES AT PLENARY SESSIONS. AND THE DUTCH CIRCULATED A MEMORANDUM AMONG DELEGATES ADVANCING SEVEN AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN--WHICH WAS DRAFTED BY THE BIG FOUR AND ADOPTED AS THE CONFERENCE AGENDA.
THE NETHERLANDERS CONTEND DUMBARTON OAKS OFFERS NO REAL BASIS FOR SUCCESSFULLY MAINTAINING PEACE.
THE SMALL NATIONS' PRESSURE ALREADY HAS BEEN FELT. IT BROUGHT ABOUT EXPANSION OF THE CONFERENCE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM 11 TO 14 MEMBERS. NOW THEY APPEAR BENT ON GETTING THE SAME INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF A PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL--THE INSTRUMENTALITY WHICH WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO USE ARMED FORCE TO PREVENT WAR.
INDIVIDUALLY, THE ACTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE TO DATE HAVE CONTRIBUTED LITTLE TO THE FUNDAMENTAL TASK OF SETTING UP A WORLD ORGANIZATION. THEY ARE MERE ACCENTS OF COLOR IN A BIG PICTURE.
BUT ADDED TOGETHER, THEY HAVE PRODUCED A DEGREE OF HARMONY THAT IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE.
THE CONFERENCE HAS:
SPLIT UP ITS CHAIRMANSHIP AMONG THE SPONSORING NATIONS AND GIVEN

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THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE KEY STEERING AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES TO SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS. THIS WAS A COMPROMISE WHICH SETTLED A SQUABBLE PRIMARILY BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS ON ONE SIDE AND THE RUSSIANS ON THE OTHER.

AGREED TO GIVE RUSSIA THREE VOTES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF A PROJECTED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND SHELVED A RUSSIAN REQUEST THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW BE GIVEN REPRESENTATION HERE. EITHER OF THESE TWO ISSUES COULD HAVE DISRUPTED, AND DID FOR A TIME, THE UNITY OF THE CONFERENCE.

POLISHED OFF MOST OF ITS FORMAL ORATORY.

AS FOR THOSE TWO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SOVIETS, MOLOTOV HIMSELF HAS GIVEN THE ONLY AVAILABLE EXPLANATION FOR GREATER RUSSIAN PLIANCY. HE WITHDREW A DEMAND THAT STETTINIUS HAVE ONLY MINOR POWERS OVER THE STEERING AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES, HE SAID, IN THE INTERESTS OF INTERNATIONAL ACCORD AND THE COMMON GOOD.

SOME DELEGATES, HOWEVER, HAD AN IDEA THAT HE HAD PRESSED HIS POINT AS FAR AS HE COULD, FOUND THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS PRESENTING A STONE-WALL FRONT, AND SO REPORTED TO MOSCOW. BACK CAME INSTRUCTIONS FROM STALIN, THESE DELEGATES SAY, TO ACCEPT A COMPROMISE.

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THE RUSS. MINISTER IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE WORKING HERE UNDER STRICT ORDERS. BUT THE SPEED WITH WHICH HE HAS RECEIVED ANSWERS FROM STALIN AND THE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE THAT FINALLY LED TO AGREEMENTS ON TICKLISH ISSUES HAVE CAUSED MUCH OPTIMISM OVER PROSPECTS OF CLOSE COLLABORATION.

AS THE POLISH QUESTION NOW STANDS, THE CONFERENCE HAS EXPRESSED A HOPE THAT RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES CAN GET TOGETHER ON A POLISH GOVERNMENT WHICH COULD BE INVITED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO SAN FRANCISCO.

IN BACKING RUSSIA'S REQUEST FOR THREE VOTES IN A WORLD ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS, THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS FULFILLED AN AGREEMENT MADE AT A ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL MEETING AT YALTA.

NOW THEY FEEL IT IS UP TO RUSSIA TO KEEP ANOTHER AGREEMENT REACHED AT YALTA--TO REORGANIZE THE PRESENT WARSAW GOVERNMENT TO INCLUDE MORE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS.

MOLOTOV HAS GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT THIS WILL BE DONE. PERHAPS THE GIST OF STALIN'S COMMUNICATION TO HIM ON THE POLISH PROBLEM SUGGESTED THE METHODS.

SEVERAL SPEAKERS AT TODAY'S CONFERENCE SESSION BROACHED THE SUBJECT OF MORE WEIGHT FOR SMALLER NATIONS IN A PEACE ORGANIZATION. YET DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE DUTCH ARE BACKING A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS, THEIR FOREIGN MINISTER, DR.EELCO VAN KLEFFENS, ASSERTED THEY ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT DOMINANCE OF THE BIG FOUR, PLUS FRANCE, IN ORGANIZING WORLD SECURITY.

THE NETHERLANDERS, HE SAID, WOULD "LIKE TO SEE LIMITS ON SOVEREIGNTY" ACCEPTED BY ALL NATIONS. EVEN IF THIS CAN'T BE DONE ALL AT ONCE, HE SAID, THE DUTCH WILL "BE PROUD" TO ACCEPT THEM HERE.

THE LEBANESE LEADER, CHARLES HABIB MALIK, UNDERSCORED THE PART SMALL NATIONS ARE PLAYING IN THE WAR AND SAID THEY HAD A RIGHT TO BE HEARD IN THE PEACE ORGANIZATION.

HONDURAS' JULIAN CACERES SAID, "WHETHER NATIONS BE GREAT OR SMALL, ABLE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES UNAIDED, OR WHETHER THEY BE PROTECTED BY ONLY INNER MORAL STRENGTH, EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER IN WORLD CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE."

EGYPT'S ABDUL HAMID B

EGYPT'S ABDUL HAMID BADAWI PASHA PROPOSED THE PEACE ORGANIZATION HAVE A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES TO ATTAIN A BETTER WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LARGE, MIDDLE AND SMALL POWERS. HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE 14 INSTEAD OF 11 MEMBERS AND THAT NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS BE ELECTED ON A REGIONAL BASIS.

INDIA'S SIR A.RAMASWAMI MUDALIER TOLD THE DELEGATES NOT TO OVERLOOK HUMAN RIGHTS OR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WHICH LEAD TO AGGRESSION.

"I WOULD LIKE TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE GREAT POWERS," HE SAID, "THAT NO ONE INDIVIDUAL COULD HAVE STOOD UP AGAINST AGGRESSION. THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED ONLY BY UNITING THE BIG POWERS AND ALSO BY THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL COUNTRIES."

IAN'S MOSTAFA ADL ALSO STRES

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IRAN'S MOSTAFA ADL ALSO STRESSED CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES AND THE NEED FOR SETTING UP AN ORGANIZATION TO ASSURE AN END TO WAR.

PROBABLY NO MORE THAN HALF THE DELEGATES WERE IN THEIR PLACES DURING THE ADDRESSES. RUSSIA HAD A HEAVY TURNOUT, HEADED BY MOLOTOV. STETTINIUS AND SENATOR TOM CONNALLY OF TEXAS WERE THE ONLY AMERICAN DELEGATES ON HAND.

NN432PCW

CONFERENCE--ORGANIZATION

BY JAMES MARLOW

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 29-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TAKE OFF THEIR COATS AND GET DOWN TO REAL WORK THIS WEEK.

THEY WILL CREATE THE FOUR BIG COMMISSIONS WHICH HAVE TO WORK OUT THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR AN ORGANIZATION TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS.

IT'S AS IF FOUR MEN STARTED TO BUILD A HOUSE: ONE DOES THE BRICKLAYING, ONE THE PLASTERING, ONE THE PLUMBING, ONE LAYS THE FLOORS. AND THEY CALL IN MEN TO HELP THEM.

SO, THE COMMISSIONS WILL IN TURN SET UP COMMITTEES TO HELP THEM. WHAT A COMMITTEE DOES GOES TO THE COMMISSION FOR APPROVAL.

WHAT THE COMMISSION APPROVES WILL GO TO THE WHOLE CONFERENCE IN FULL SESSION FOR APPROVAL BY THE 46 NATIONS' DELEGATES.

EVERY NATION REPRESENTED HERE WILL HAVE A DELEGATE ON EACH OF THE FOUR COMMISSIONS.

IN THIS WAY--EVEN BEFORE A COMMISSION'S WORK GOES TO THE FULL DRESS SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE FOR OKAY--EVERY NATION WILL HAVE HAD A HAND IN WHATEVER EACH COMMISSION DOES.

SOME DELEGATES WILL WORK ON THE COMMITTEES BUT THESE MOSTLY WILL BE MADE UP OF EXPERTS, LIKE EXPERTS ON LAW, BANKING, TREATIES.

THESE ARE THE FOUR COMMISSIONS:

1. A COMMISSION ON GENERAL PROVISIONS.. IT WILL LAY DOWN THE RULES ON THINGS SUCH AS THESE: WHO CAN BE A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION; WHAT THE ORGANIZATION'S PURPOSES ARE.
2. A COMMISSION ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE AN ASSEMBLY IN WHICH EVER MEMBER WILL BE REPRESENTED. THIS ASSEMBLY'S JOB WILL BE TO GUIDE THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION.
3. A COMMISSION ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IT IS THIS COUNCIL WHICH, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS, WOULD DECIDE WHEN THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD IN THE FUTURE USE UNITED FORCE TO CURB AN AGGRESSOR NATION.
4. A COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION. THIS COMMISSION WILL WORK OUT THE RULES FOR CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. THIS COURT WOULD TRY TO SETTLE SOME KINDS OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY LEGAL NAMES.

RW1203AEW

(300 UP)
CONFERENCE SPEECHES (RUNNING)
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CONVENED AT 11:06 A.M. (PWT) WITH CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER SOONG PRESIDING.
DR. SOONG ANNOUNCED THAT DELEGATES WHO HAD NOT SPOKEN WOULD BE HEARD IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. HE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZED JAN MASARYK, FOREIGN MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
MASARYK TOLD THE DELEGATES THEY COULD "EITHER CREATE AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY, OR THE WORLD WOULD DESCEND TO THE DEPTHS OF INIQUITY."
THE MEETING STARTED A HALF HOUR LATE. THE LARGE OPERA HOUSE WAS ABOUT HALF FILLED.
SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) CAME IN WHILE THE EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WAS SPEAKING AND SAT NEXT TO SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, WHO FOR THE FIRST TIME WAS SITTING WITH THE REST OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, TEN ROWS BACK ON THE FLOOR.
SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV ARRIVED EARLY AND SAT QUIETLY IN HIS SEAT FOR OVER HALF AN HOUR. DELEGATES REMAINED IN THEIR HOTEL OFFICES.
THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD THE DELEGATES HIS NATION WAS DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO THE BRITISH "WHO GAVE US HOSPITALITY DURING THE BLACKEST DAYS OF OUR HISTORY," AND TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR "GENEROUS HELP AND UNDERSTANDING."
OF THE CONFERENCE, HE SAID "WE SHALL EITHER SAVE OURSELVES FROM THE NEXT WAR BY PROVING TO OURSELVES THAT IT JUST CANNOT HAPPEN AGAIN, OR WE SHALL DESCEND TO THE DEPTH OF INIQUITY."
THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF EGYPT, ABDUL HAMID BADAWI PASHA, SUGGESTED THE CONFERENCE ADOPT A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECURITY COUNCIL TO ACHIEVE A BETTER WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LARGE, MIDDLE AND SMALL POWERS.
THE EGYPTIAN URGED THAT THE CONFERENCE PRESCRIBE PRINCIPLES FOR THE REVISION OF TREATIES WHICH "ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE NEW CONCEPT OF WORLD CONDITIONS AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY."
JULIAN CACERES, HEAD OF THE HONDURAS GROUP, DECLARED THE LARGE AND SMALL POWERS NEED EACH OTHER TO KEEP THE PEACE. "WHETHER NATIONS BE GREAT OR SMALL," HE SAID, "ABLE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES UNAIDED, OR WHETHER THEY CAN BE PROTECTED BY ONLY AN INNER MORAL STRENGTH, EACH IS NECESSARY IN WORLD CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE." CACERES DECLARED "OUT OF BLOOD AND DESTRUCTION AND DEATH WROUGHT BY TOTALITARIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST FREE PEOPLES, MAN'S INHERENT DIGNITY MUST LIFT HIM BEYOND HORRORS AND HATRED."
NN159PCW

CONFERENCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY
TWO PLENARY SESSIONS FOR SPEECHES BY DELEGATION LEADERS
(10:30 A.M. PACIFIC WAR TIME-1:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME--AND 3:30 P.M. P.C.W.)
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 28-(AP)-MORE CLOSEKNIT THEMSELVES, THE BIG FOUR MANAGING THIS UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TODAY RAN INTO A SMALL NATION CHALLENGE OF A WORLD ORGANIZATION DOMINATED BY MAJOR ALLIED WAR VICTORS.
SPOKESMEN FOR AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM AND BOLIVIA URGED MORE RESPONSIBLE ROLES FOR THE WORLD'S SMALLER STATES. THEIR ACTION SIGNALLED THE LONG EXPECTED EFFORT TO SHIFT THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE GREAT AND THE SMALL.
ONE IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF THIS PRESSURE WAS EXPANSION OF THE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM 11 TO 14 MEMBERS. NOW THE SMALL-STATE GROUP AIMS AT INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIPS ON THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL BEYOND THE 11 PROPOSED AT DUMBARTON OAKS.
AS CONSTITUTED BY T 46-NATION CONFERENCE, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE INCLUDES THE BIG-THREE, CHINA AND FRANCE, WHICH ARE TO HAVE PERMANENT SECURITY COUNCIL SEATS, AND THESE OTHER COUNTRIES: AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IRAN, MEXICO, HOLLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA.
RESTORATION OF HARMONY AMONG THE BIG POWERS BROUGHT THE CONFERENCE INTO ITS FOURTH DAY WITH PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS BRIGHTENED BY RUSSIA'S DEMONSTRATED WILLINGNESS TO COMPROMISE.
SOME DELEGATES EVEN HOPED FOR A REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH WARSAW GOVERNMENT ALONG LINES ACCEPTABLE TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. WHETHER IT COULD BE ACHIEVED IN TIME FOR AN INVITATION TO BE REPRESENTED HERE WAS DOUBTFUL.
A SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE STEERING COMMITTEE, WHICH STARTED OUT ROUGHLY ENOUGH, ENDED IN A ROUND OF HANDSHAKING AND BACKSLAPPING YESTERDAY.
IT PRODUCED THESE QUICKLY RATIFIED SOLUTIONS TO ISSUES WHICH HAD GIVEN THE CONFERENCE ON PEACE A BELLIGERENT START.
1. THROUGH RUSSIAN INSISTENCE, THE DELEGATES TOSSED TRADITION OUT THE WINDOW AND ELECTED FOUR PRESIDENTS INSTEAD OF ONE--FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV, OF RUSSIA, FOREIGN MINISTER SOONG OF CHINA, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN AND SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS. IT WAS AGREED THAT THESE FOUR SHOULD ROTATE THE HONOR OF PRESIDING OVER CONFERENCE SESSIONS.
FOR THE TWO SESSIONS SCHEDULED TODAY, SOONG DREW THE FIRST AND MOLOTOV THE SECOND. EDEN WILL HAVE HIS TURN MONDAY.
2. UNDER ANGLO-AMERICAN INSISTENCE, THE STEERING COMMITTEE REFUSED TO COMPLICATE MANAGEMENT OF CONFERENCE WORK BY HAVING ROTATING CHAIRMANSHIPS FOR THE KEY EXECUTIVE AND STEERING COMMITTEES. MOLOTOV FINALLY AGREED THAT EDEN, SOONG AND HE WOULD "DELEGATE" THEIR AUTHORITY TO STETTINIUS FOR THIS JOB. THAT MADE THE AMERICAN SECRETARY IN FACT THE CHIEF OF THOSE COMMITTEES.

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3. THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE THE WHITE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN SOVIETS IN THE PROPOSED WORLD ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS WENT THROUGH WITHOUT A HITCH. STETTINIUS ENDORSED IT, UNDER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO CARRY OUT THE PLEDGE WHICH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE TO PREMIER STALIN AT THE YALTA BIG-THREE MEETING.
4. A PROPOSAL MADE BY MOLOTOV TO SEAT THE PRESENT WARSAW GOVERNMENT AT THIS CONFERENCE WAS TALKED DOWN, OUTMANEUVERED AND FINALLY SMOTHERED UNDER A RESOLUTION, WHICH THE CONFERENCE APPROVED, TELLING THE BIG-THREE TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES OVER POLAND AND EXPRESSING HOPE IT WOULD BE DONE BEFORE THIS CONFERENCE ENDS.
THIS IS HOW IT WAS HANDLED AS THE DELEGATES OF 46 NATIONS SAT AROUND A U-TABLE IN A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ROOM:
JAN MASARYK, FOREIGN MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, RAISED THE POLISH ISSUE WITH A STATEMENT OF SYMPATHY FOR THE POLISH PEOPLE AND THE WISH THAT THEY MIGHT BE REPRESENTED HERE.
MOLOTOV THEREUPON PROPOSED THAT THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT BE INVITED TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE. STETTINIUS OBJECTED. HE SAID THAT BY ASSURING MEMBERSHIP IN THE PROPOSED WORLD ORGANIZATION TO THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD KEPT THE YALTA PLEDGE. THE PLEDGE TO REORGANIZE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, ALSO SHOULD BE KEPT.

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EDEN SPOKE HEATEDLY ALONG THE SAME LINE, AND JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA, ELOQUENTLY BACKED UP THE ANGLO-AMERICAN POSITION.

MOLOTOV, SENSING THE TREND WAS AGAINST HIM, PLAYED FOR TIME BY MOVING TO REFER THE QUESTION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. AT THAT POINT FOREIGN MINISTER SPAAK OF BELGIUM AROSE WITH HIS RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY AND HOPE. IN THE GENERAL ROUND OF ACCLAIM OVER ITS ADOPTION, MOLOTOV'S MOTION WAS FORGOTTEN.

AN HOUR AFTER THE STEERING COMMITTEE BROKE UP, THE CONFERENCE WENT INTO A FULL DRESS SESSION AND STETTINIUS BEGAN CALLING THE ROLL OF DELEGATES TO SPEAK FOR THEIR COUNTRIES.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS M.FORDE OF AUSTRALIA DROVE INTO THE HEART OF WHAT PROMISES TO BE THE CENTRAL CONTROVERSY OF THE CONFERENCE FROM HERE ON--SMALL NATIONS VERSUS BIG POWERS.

"THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AS IT STANDS," HE SAID, "BEARS MANY CHARACTERISTICS OF A MERE PROLONGATION INTO THE YEARS OF PEACE OF A TYPE OF GREAT POWER LEADERSHIP THAT HAS BEEN FOUND NECESSARY TO WIN THE WAR.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPAAK OF BELGIUM ARGUED FOR A PLACE FOR SMALL NATIONS MORE VITAL THAN THAT ASSIGNED THEM BY THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN.

A SIMILAR VIEW WAS EXPRESSED BY AMBASSADOR VICTOR ANDRADE, SPEAKING FOR BOLIVIA, AND FOREIGN MINISTER VELLOSO OF BRAZIL WARNED THAT "SELFISH ISOLATION" WAS DANGEROUS TO ANY COUNTRY.

WINDING UP THE BUSINESS OF A HECTIC CONFERENCE DAY, PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA ASSERTED THAT "THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE FIRM IN THEIR RESOLVE TO DO WHATEVER LIES IN THEIR POWER TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD WILL NOT BE ENGULFED FOR A THIRD TIME BY A TIDAL WAVE OF SAVAGERY AND DESPOTISM."

MM1213APR NM

NEW YORK, APRIL 28-THE PATRIOT-OPERATED RADIO AT MILAN DECLARED TODAY THAT UNITED STATES TROOPS HAD REACHED THE SWISS BORDER, THE FCC REPORTED.

JR825AEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 28--GERMAN OFFERS TO SURRENDER, MADE TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES EARLIER THIS WEEK, WILL BE ACCEPTED "IN GENERAL" IF THE NAZIS AGREE TO INCLUDE SOVIET RUSSIA IN THEIR CAPITULATION, MORGAN BEATTY, NBC COMMENTATOR SAID IN A SPECIAL BROADCAST FROM WASHINGTON TODAY.

"THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS UNTIL TUESDAY NIGHT TO REPLY TO THE ALLIED DEMAND," BEATTY SAID.

BZ136PEW

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 29--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY ITALIAN PATRIOTS HAD CAPTURED THE RADIO STATION OF TREVISO, 16 MILES NORTH OF VENICE, AND "ANNOUNCED THE LIBERATION OF THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF TREVISO." THE BRITISH TRANSMISSION WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

RW110AEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS THAT THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY "HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO STATE" THAT REPORTS OF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S OFFER TO SURRENDER TO THE U.S. AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE "CONFIRMED IN RESPONSIBLE SOVIET QUARTERS."

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST TEXT:

"ON APRIL 28 REUTERS ISSUED A STATEMENT PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICES OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER STATING THAT HIMMLER HAS DECLARED THAT GERMANY IS READY TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"THIS STATEMENT DECLARES THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES DECLARED THAT THEY WILL ACCEPT THE OFFER OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER ONLY WHEN IT HAS BEEN MADE TO ALL THE ALLIES, INCLUDING THE SOVIET UNION.

"TASS HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT THIS REPORT IS CONFIRMED IN RESPONSIBLE SOVIET QUARTERS."

TA945PEW

APR 29 1945

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, APRIL 28-(AP)-CONSCRIPTION AND THE HISTORIC CLEAVAGE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH SPEAKING AND FRENCH SPEAKING SECTIONS OF CANADA WILL BE THE PRINCIPAL ISSUE BEFORE THE FRENCH VOTERS IN THE JUNE 11 FEDERAL ELECTION, IT WAS MADE CLEAR TODAY IN A SERIES OF RECENT POLITICAL MOVES IN THE FRENCH SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE NET RESULT OF THESE MOVES MAY WELL BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING AND HIS LIBERAL PARTY BECAUSE HIS QUEBEC OPPOSITION HAS FORMED INTO TWO MAIN CAMPS. UNLESS THERE IS A FURTHER REALIGNMENT, THE PROSPECT IS FOR A SPLITTING OF THE ANTI-KING VOTE.

THE COLORFUL MAYOR CAMILIEN HOUDE OF MONTREAL, WHO SERVED FOUR YEARS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP FOR HIS VIEWS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION, DECLARED EARLY IN THE WEEK THAT HE WAS ENTERING FEDERAL POLITICS AND LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT HIS FOLLOWERS WOULD JOIN FORCES WITH THE ULTRA NATIONALISTIC BLOC, POPULAIRE, IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE KING REGIME.

ALTHOUGH HOUDE'S STRENGTH IN THE FEDERAL FIELD IS AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY HIS FOLLOWING IS POWERFUL IN MONTREAL, THE DOMINIONS LARGEST CITY WITH A POPULATION OF NEARLY A MILLION. HE WAS ELECTED MAYOR WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF HIS RELEASE FROM INTERNMENT LAST FALL.

THE SECOND LARGE ANTI-KING COUP WAS FORMED DURING THE WEEK UNDER THE VETERAN LEADER P.J.A. CARDIN WHO RESIGNED FROM KINGS CABINET WHERE HE WAS MINISTER OF TRANSPORT IN 1942 OVER THE ISSUE OF CONSCRIPTION.

CARDIN, NAMING HIS NEW PARTY "THE NATIONAL FRONT" ANNOUNCED HIS PROGRAM LAST NIGHT WITH A STRONG APPEAL TO FRENCH CANADIANS TO ASSERT THEIR "RIGHTS."

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS FROM THE FRENCH LEADERS ANNOUNCEMENTS INDICATE THE THEMES THEY ARE LAYING BEFORE THE VOTERS OF QUEBEC, COMPRISING ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF CANADA'S POPULATION AND TRADITIONALLY A BULWARK OF STRENGTH FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY.

HOUDE: "THIS FIGHT IS A BATTLE OF IDEAS IF THERE EVER WAS ONE X X X I WANT THE PEOPLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THEY APPROVE MY FOUR YEARS' INTERNMENT FOR HAVING DENOUNCED NATIONAL REGISTRATION AS A CONSCRIPTION MEASURE. X X X THE SURVIVAL OF FRENCH CANADIANS AS AN ETHNIC UNITY NOW MAY BE AT STAKE FOR THE LAST TIME."

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CARDIN: "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF ASSIMILATING THE CANADIANS OF FRENCH DESCENT OR THE CITIZENS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND OF REDUCING OUR WAYS OF ACTING AND THINKING TO ONE STANDARD PATTERN. ANGLO-CANADIANS, WE ASK SIMPLY FOR WHAT WE BELIEVE TO BE OURS. I AM NOT PROPOSING THAT YOU SHOULD BE THE SERVANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, BUT NO MORE DO I WISH MY PROVINCE TO BE THE SERVANT OF OTHERS.

"WE HAVE WITHIN OUR BORDERS DESCENDANTS OF TWO OF THE GREATEST RACES OF THE WORLD. THE ONE CANNOT DEMAND THAT THE OTHER SHOULD DISAPPEAR. THEY MUST BOTH OF THEM ENDEAVOR TO UNITE IN MUTUAL RESPECT

AND IN COMPLETE EQUALITY. X X X

"WE ARE NOT MASTERS OF OUR OWN DESTINY IN OUR OWN HOUSE."

MAXIME RAYMOND, ASCETIC AND ELDERLY BLOC POPULAIRE LEADER, SAID IN A STATEMENT ON HIS JOINING FORCES WITH HOUDE:

"MAYOR HOUDE SPENT FOUR YEARS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP. HE PERSONALLY SUFFERED FROM THE REGIME INAUGURATED SIX YEARS AGO BY THE LIBERALS AT OTTAWA AND MAINTAINED SINCE. THIS ELECTION IS A NEW PLEBISCITE (ON CONSCRIPTION)."

HOUDE WAS INTERNED IN 1940 FOR PUBLICLY ADVISING, WHILE SERVING AS MAYOR OF MONTREAL, THAT CANADIANS REFUSE TO REGISTER FOR THE DRAFT.

BOTH ANTI-KING GROUPS WILL ATTEMPT TO CAPITALIZE ON THE KING GOVERNMENT'S RESORT TO PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION LAST FALL.

BZ SPEW

APR 29 1945

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Mussolini Executed By Italian Patriots; Allies Occupy Venice, Milan And Genoa; 7th Army Troops Storm Into Munich

APR 30 1945

DISFIGURED BODY JEERED BY CROWDS IN MILAN SQUARE

17 Other Fascists Reported Shot by Italian Firing Squad.

APR 30 1945

ENDS 21-YEAR REIGN

Sweetheart, Il Duce Captured While Trying to Escape to Switzerland.

ROME, April 29.—(AP) Benito Mussolini was executed yesterday in northern Italy and his body with that of 17 other executed Fascist leaders was on exhibition tonight before a huge crowd in a Milan square, Allied headquarters announced, quoting two British correspondents who saw the bodies.

A headquarters announcement said that the two British war correspondents who returned from Milan said they personally saw the bodies of Mussolini and his henchmen lying in Piazza Loreto in Milan, where the populace passed by continuously "to view the corpses and revile them."

The story of the two correspondents and the Allied announcement was the first confirmation here of the story broadcast by the Milan radio all day concerning the execution of the 61-year-old fallen dictator who ruled Italy for 21 years.

Reports differed as to the exact time and place of the execution of Mussolini and the others. It was not clear whether all 18 had been killed at the same time and place, or whether Mussolini and his sweetheart were killed separately.

Was Seized in Como

The two correspondents, Christopher Lumby of the London Times and Stephen Barber of the London News-Chronicle, said Mussolini and his associates were seized in Como while trying to escape into Switzerland.

They said the executions took place at 4:20 p. m. yesterday in the town of Guliano Di Mezzegere near Como and that the bodies were taken to Milan last night for public display in the square where 15 Italian patriots were executed by Fascists a year ago.

The Milan radio said Mussolini, his young sweetheart Claretta Petacci, and 16 other Fascists were executed.

An eyewitness who reached Como today told the Associated Press that Mussolini and the others were shot in the back by a firing squad of patriots. He did not mention Miss Petacci as among those executed.

American columns pushing into Milan today came to a "gruesome, horrible sight," the eye-witness said.

"Suspended with heads downward were seven bodies. In the center was the body of Mussolini, disfigured by blows from the crowd which has padded through the square since early morning."

Mussolini's reported execution followed by a year and four months that of his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who was shot by a firing squad at Verona after being convicted of treason to Mussolini's Fascist government.

Spurned Daughter's Appeal

Mussolini was reported to have spurned an appeal by his daughter, Edda, to spare her husband's life. The former dictator also was said to have had movies made of Ciano's execution and to have seen the film many times with great satisfaction. Edda and her children were reported to have found refuge in Switzerland.

The former dictator frequently has been reported in ill health in the past year and was quoted less than two weeks ago as lamenting that "I am only an empty bottle." An attempt on his life was reported in March, and Allied bombers struck at his villa on Lake Garda last January. He made a three-day inspection of the Italian battle front at the end of January.

The Rome newspaper Il Momento reported in a special edition that the Milan radio also had announced the execution of Lt. Gen. Achille Staraci, a former vice secretary of the Fascist party, in Milan today.

The newspaper said the bodies of Mussolini, Miss Petacci and several others were strung up on a large sign before a department store and that a woman had fired revolver shots at Mussolini's body, shouting "those are for my five sons you killed."

Today's announcement said the other 16 Fascists, including Gen. Allessandro Pavoli[illegible] secretary of Mussolini's puppet Fascist regime, were shot in the back at 5:25 p.m. yesterday at Dongo, also in Como province.

One Milan broadcast listed Carlo Scorza, former secretary-general of the Fascist party, as among those executed, but his name was omitted from later broadcasts and his fate was uncertain.

The Milan station reported yesterday that Roberto Farinacci, Mussolini's delegate to the German command, had been tried and executed by the patriot council. His name was not among those listed today.

The Rome radio broadcast the Milan announcement throughout the day, but there was no immediate confirmation of the executions from Allied headquarters. The Milan station also reported without official confirmation that American troops had entered that city, largest in Italy.

Crowd Gathers at Square

"A very great crowd is in the Piazza Quindici Martiri (fifteen martyrs square) where there are the bodies of the 18 Fascists, including Mussolini, executed by Italian justice," said the Milan broadcast.

The square, formerly the Piazza Loreto, has been renamed in honor of 15 Italian patriots who were executed there by the Fascists, the announcement explained.

On Friday the Swiss radio reported that Mussolini had been denied permission to cross the Swiss frontier, and the same day the Milan station said the former dictator, "yellow with fury and fear," had been captured.

Mussolini has headed a puppet Fascist regime for the Germans since his "rescue" by Nazi parachute troops from his Italian guards in Sept. 1943. He had been forced to resign as premier by the Fascist grand council and King Vittorio Emanuele the previous July, two months before American troops stormed ashore at Salerno.

Those listed by the Milan station as shot in the back yesterday included Marcello Petacci, Miss Petacci's brother, who was identified as a "spy," and Capt. Pietro Salustri, Mussolini's personal pilot. All the others were functionaries of the Fascist puppet government.

Miss Petacci, who shared the rapidly aging Mussolini's "exile" in northern Italy, was a young Roman girl whom the then dictator was said to have met on the bathing beach at Ostia in the months before his downfall.

A booklet circulated in Rome after he was deposed said Mussolini gave her a villa outside Rome and showered her with gifts. Her pet name for Mussolini was said to have been "Bibi."

Mussolini's wife and the mother of his five children was of lowly origin and seldom appeared in public life.

Others Reported Killed

Other puppet officials listed by Milan as shot yesterday were:

Francesco Barracu, vice president of the states council of ministers.

Paolo Zerbino, minister of the interior.

Fernando Mezzasome, minister of popular culture.

Ruggero Romano, minister of public works.

Augusto Liverani, minister of communications.

Paolo Porta, Fascist party inspector for Lombardo.

Luigi Gatti, a prefect.

Goffredo Coppa, president of the institute of Fascist culture.

Ernesto Dacquanno, director of the Stefani news agency.

Mario Nudi, president of the Fascist Agricultural association.

Col. Vito Casalnuova of the Fascist Republican National guard.

Hinternayer, a propagandist.

Nicola Bombacci, described as a one-time Communist leader who turned Fascist.

(The Milan station said tonight that Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, former Fascist minister for Africa, and two other members of Mussolini's puppet regime had been captured with their "enormous booty" of money and valuables. The broadcast was heard by the OWI).

(The OWI recorded a German-language broadcast by the British radio reporting that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander in chief of the Fascist Italian army who was captured recently by Italian patriots, has been turned over to the Allies for trial as a war criminal.

(The American Broadcasting station in Europe, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, quoted Ivanoe Bonomi, premier of Italy, as declaring of Mussolini, "it is the unhappy end of an adventurer who gambled with his own life and the destiny of the country").

IL DUCE RULED FOR 21 YEARS

"March On Rome" Was Beginning Of His Rise

[By the Associated Press]

The Italian peasant, who was Benito Mussolini, flashed to world fame, fathered a political system over which nations fought around the globe and burned out his transitory glory in the greatest war of history—all within a scant 21 years.

"Better to live a day as a lion than 100 years a sheep."

That was his motto, which he ordered inscribed on Italy's 20-lire coin. And for nearly twenty years the founder of Fascism emulated the king of beasts until he fell ignominiously shorn of prestige and power by the tempest that a more voracious dictator set upon the world.

Adolf Hitler's lust for power in a Nazi Germany patterned after Mussolini's Fascist Italy, but infinitely mightier, started the tide of war that swamped Mussolini. American and British air bombs and arms sank him.

Under the Allied onslaught, he was deposed from his dictatorship by a palace revolution.

Germans Rescue Him

A captive on a mountain top, he was rescued from his Italian jailers by the Germans in perhaps the most dramatic chapter of his spectacular career. But the many vicissitudes of Mussolini appeared to have passed their climax.

With Hitler's armies holding more than two thirds of Italy against American and British attacks, the Nazi Führer reinstated the one-time Duce to a purely

(Page 2)

nominal authority over a so-called republican regime as puppet premier and foreign minister of a shadow government.

It was a picayune role for the man who, between 1922 and 1943, had imposed his will on a nation of more than 40,000,000 people, often addressing them in theatrical balcony appearances.

All those years the ancient royal House of Savoy was a figurehead; the son of a blacksmith

Duce Rose from Peasant To Power and Ignominy

APR 30 1945

Dies a Traitor's Death After 21 Years as Italian Dictator —Former School Teacher Helped Plunge World Into Bloodiest War.

By G. MILTON KELLY
Of The Associated Press Foreign Staff

Benito Mussolini, whose disfigured body last night was reported lying in a Milan square on display before jeering, spitting crowds, was just a skinny, wrinkled caricature of the one-time chest thumping dictator of Italy who in 21 flamboyant years helped to plunge the world into its bloodiest and most destructive war.

This 61-year-old former peasant and one-time country schoolmaster, who knew what it was to beg in the streets for his daily bread, reached heights of glory, but died a traitor's death—an international buffoon despised and hated. He had brought ruin to the Italy he had dreamed of building to a chief world power.

Born Of Poverty

Mussolini was born July 29, 1883, in the province of Forli (Romagna), the son of a poor blacksmith. Poverty was his lot through boyhood. Expelled from one school because he was rebellious, he attended a nomal school, was graduated and became a rural school teacher, but his radical political theories clashed with his profession and he abandoned it.

He went to Switzerland where he did odd jobs, lived in the parks, and frequently had to beg for food but there he attended night school. Bern and Geneva expelled him, and he returned to Italy, where he was jailed seven times as a dangerous socialist.

Once the government concentrated the entire Italian army about Milan to quell a revolutionary movement led by Mussolini.

Mussolini saw much service in the first World War, and bragged of 98 wounds he suffered from a bursting hand grenade. Typically, he refused an anesthetic while the surgeons worked on him.

He divorced himself from the Socialists after the war, and Fascism was born—his fascism, in which he adjured his countrymen that "it is beter to live a day as a lion than 100 years as a sheep.'

Followers locked to his standard, impressed by his colorful strongman posing, his roaring nationalist speech-making, and his editorial effervescences.

Fascism and Socialism became powerful opposing forces. There were street fighting, rioting, ambushes of leaders of both sides. A sort of political creeping paralysis gripped all Italy.

Skyrocketed to Power

This Mussolini broke up with his march on Rome, completed Oct. 28, 1922, the fateful day he skyrocketed to power.

He let the surgeons work while he watched without an anesthetic.

The first date in the history of fascism is March 23, 1919, when Mussolini called together at Milan a number of former soldiers and organized them as the "Fasci Italiani di Combattimento." Their purpose was to "valorize the victory," which meant asserting Italy's international claims, stimulating patriotism and conserving the discipline and organization of the army.

His "March On Rome"

Fascism grew strong but Socialism was strong, too. Extreme Socialist organizations became so threatening that maintenance of public order was a grave problem. Disorders broke out and continued as one government was succeeded by another. Fascists on one hand and Socialists and the Laborists on the other were pitted against each other in a struggle that had all the aspects of civil war. The normal life of the nation was at a standstill. Street fights, ambushes and riots were frequent occurrences. One weak ministry followed another. A general strike paralyzed the country.

Then on October 24, 1922, Mussolini stood among his followers at Naples and delivered an ultimatum —"give us power peacefully or we shall take it by force." That was the prelude to the theatrical "March on Rome."

Planned in four days, the movement was carried out with perfect military precision. Fascist forces throughout the nation, having the sympathy of a vast majority of the people who had been alienated by the Socialist excesses, moved toward Rome. Mussolini's Blackshirts completed their march on the capital October 28. Three days later he received a telephone message from King Vittorio Emanuele summoning him to form a government, Mussolini, at last, was in the saddle.

Molds Nation To Will

Within a month he assumed dictatorial powers. He became "il Duce" (the leader). Under his regime the state was supreme and he was the state.

For a number of years the Mussolini policy resulted only in a lot of noise and blustering. But finally his path of aggrandizement swerved from bluff to blood. In 1935 and 1936 Mussolini, anxious to link the colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea coast of Africa within Italian Somaliland to the south, rode roughshod over the pitifully equipped and ill-trained army of the Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Selassie.

Neither Mussolini nor other Italians had made any secret of their dislike of the Germans until il Duce finally cast in his lot with Hitler. However, ever since the previous war Italy had complained that Britain and France failed to fulfill their promises in the secret treaty of London in 1915 which brought Italy to the Allied side.

Road To Disaster

Italy took the road to disaster when, in September, 1937, Mussolini journeyed to Berlin, where Hitler received him with much pomp and showed him great military spectacles. The following May Hitler returned the visit and il Duce outdid the honors accorded him in Berlin.

Shortly after the Ethiopian war ended, civil warfare began in Spain and that country became an important theater of Mussolini's military operations as he sent his legions to aid Francisco Franco and the Nationalists.

In September, 1938, the crisis over German claims on the Sudeten section of Czechoslovakia came to a head and Europe trembled in fear of war. Mussolini made it his crisis as much as Hitler's. He took a leading part as Hitler's ally in the Munich conference in which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain and Premier Deladier of France gave in to German threats and agreed to the cession of the Sudeten land to the Reich.

Albania Invaded

Suddenly, in the early morning of April 7, 1939, 30,000 Italian troops which had been massed at Bari and Brindisi crossed the Adriatic and landed at four Albanian coastal points, protected by the Italian navy and aviation. Albania was occupied within a few days, King Zog chased off his throne and it was joined to Italy through Albanian acceptance of Italy's king as its sovereign.

The following months the Axis was converted into a full Italo-German military and political alliance, with each country pledged to assist the other if it became involved in war for any reason whatever. But when Germany and Britain came to grips, Italy remained on the sidelines for months under a policy of nonbelligerency. The time for joining the conflict was not propitious.

In October, 1940, on the pretext that Greek bandits had committed outrages in Italian Albania, Mussolini delivered an ultimatum to Greece and war followed. Again the rosy hue of victory became lost in the mists. The Greeks proved a much tougher foe than Italy had expected.

Finally Germany had to come to the rescue of Mussolini's battered army.

Roosevelt Sounds Warning

After Mussolini's forced resignation, President Roosevelt said that he and "his Fasicst gang" would be "brought to book and punished for their crimes against humanity." He added that "no criminal will be allowed to escape by the expedient of 'resignation.' "

His career as dictator was not without its dangers. At least six attempts were made to kill him. Once a bomb exploded near his car. Another time a bullet cut his sash. The end of his nose was nipped on another occasion. Many plots against him were uncovered.

Michele Schirru, a naturalized American citizen, confessed on February 3, 1931, he had been chosen by lot to kill il Duce with a bomb. While being questioned, he shot three detectives and wounded himself. He was given a one-day trial and executed on May 28.

Mussolini's power seemed shaken in 1924 by the uproar over the murder of his opponent, the Socialist deputy Giacomo Matteotti—the only man in Italy who had dared to defy the premier—but he weathered the storm.

Reconciles Church And State

Mussolini's great moral triumph of statesmanship was the reconciliation of church and state. The popes had been "prisoners of the Vatican" for 59 years when Pius XI issued from the central door of St. Peter's on July 25, 1929, as a symbol of his restored freedom. The great bronze door of the Vatican, closed in 1870 when Italian troops seized Rome from the popes to be capital of the new kingdom, swung open.

As premier in the Palazzo Venezia, Mussolini sat alone in the far corner of the vast Sala del Mappamondo (Room of the World Map), 70 feet long, 45 feet wide and almost that high. Visitors walked a full 75 feet diagonally to meet the dictator, who usually continued work until they stood before him.

Italy heard far less of Signora Mussolini than did the rest of the world. Mussolini believed woman's place was in the home and he kept his wife there. She was of lowly origin, never socially trained, but made of herself a presentable personality. Donna or "Lady" Rachele, as she was known, bore her husband five children—three boys and two girls—Edda, Vittorio, Bruno, Romano and Anna Maria.

was Italy in the eyes of the world.

As creator of the Fascist state he ruled with a grip of iron after the depressing, turbulent days of the first World War.

The Axis Is Born

Then came a fateful day when Fascism having become a catchword for brutal tyranny and ruthless aggression, its founder cast his lot with his erstwhile emulator, Hitler.

The Rome-Berlin political Axis was born. Japan eventually was taken into partnership.

But a still more fateful day was to come. It was when Mussolini, after months of hesitation, plunged Italy into the abyss of the second World War by jumping on bleeding, prostrate France.

There was cumulative evidence that the Italian people did not want war; that the Italians had no real love for their Allies, the Germans, who assumed more and more control within Italy.

As the war dragged on, grandiose dreams of a new Roman empire gradually melted in the mist. Newly won territory was lost. The Italian armies did not measure up to the proud boasts of their dictator.

Americans Turn Tide

Tremendous, damaging air-raids on Italian cities by the British Royal Air Force and later by the Americans, in 1942, contributed to lowering the morale of the Italian people, grumbling from many privations.

The real turning of the tide came when the American Army, under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, made its surprise invasion of North Africa in the autumn of 1942, just as the Germans and Italians were fleeing from the British over the sands of African deserts.

Panic gripped the Italian people. The East African empire, even Libya, were lost. Sicily was invaded. Rome was bombed on July 19, 1943, while Mussolini was conferring with Hitler at Verona in one of their frequent wartime meetings. Inexorably, the war was coming to the heart of Italy.

Confronted with a crisis in the defense of Italy and his regime, Mussolini called a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council the night of Saturday, July 24. What happened there and afterward in Rome remains rather vague.

His Stalwarts Revolt

From roundabout reports, however, it seems that Mussolini informed his top-flight lieutenants of a German plan for Italy's defense by Hitler's armies. After he had finished, long-time associates in Fascism raised their voices, for the first time, in open opposition to him.

They criticized his conduct of the war and the German plan. They demanded that he surrender his command of Italy's armed forces to King Vittorio Emanuele III. The King, it later developed, desired to make a separate peace with the Americans and the British, who were insisting that Fascism must go.

At the end of a stormy session, lasting until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, a former foreign minister, Count Dino Grandi, offered a resolution that Mussolini ask the King to accept "effective command" of the forces. Nineteen members, including Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, voted for the resolution. Only six or seven supported the Duce in opposing it.

Sunday Mussolini went to the royal villa at the outskirts of Rome. He tried to argue with the King, he said later, but found it useless. He said the little 73-year-old King, pacing nervously, would only repeat, "the war is lost, all is over."

Forced To Resign

Outside the villa Mussolini's car had been seized. Leaving the King, who held his unwilling resignation as Prime Minister and head of the Government, Mussolini found an ambulance waiting. Within it were four carabinieri. Standing in the driveway was an officer.

Mussolini called for his car. "I think you will be safer in this car," said the officer, indicating the ambulance. Mussolini objected that this was nonsense, the officer insisted and the deposed Duce finally shrugged his shoulders, entered the ambulance and was spirited away.

That night word of Mussolini's resignation was broadcast to the world. In Rome and other Italian cities, laughing, cheering crowds danced wildly in the streets in celebration of their sudden "freedom."

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, appointed by the King to head the Government, began secret negotiations with the Allies for an armistice within a few days, while trying to mislead the Germans by proclaiming his intention to defend Italy. The armistice was signed September 8, as Allied troops stormed the beaches of southern Italy.

Paracnutists Free Ex-Duce

Mussolini, in the meantime, had been taken to Ponza, then to Maddalena Island, off Sardinia, and finally to an isolated tourist hotel on a lonely Apennine peak in the Gran Sasso range of the Abruzzi.

When the armistice was announced, the new Government was concerned with its own safety from the Germans and Mussolini, he later said, decided on the night of September 11 that he "would not fall into the hands of the enemy alive." The next day his confidence that Hitler would "like a brother," do something for him was rewarded. Armed German parachute troops dropped on the mountain effected his release.

Blaming the King for the "coup d'état" that brought his downfall, Mussolini called for Italian resistance to the Allied invaders in the fight which now was wholly in the hands of the Germans. Somewhere in northern Italy he set up his neo-Fascist, Republican Government after which he was said to have gone to the Lake Garda villa of the late soldier-poet, Gabriele D'Annunzio, to live.

Born July 29, 1883, in Dovia, commune of Predappio, in the province of Forli (Romagna), Mussolini had a hard boyhood and youth. He suffered the humiliation of poverty in school, sitting in a rear seat and eating "third-class bread" after the more fortunate boys had finished.

Expelled From School

He entered the College of the Salesian Fathers at the age of 9, but was rebellious and was expelled. He attended a normal school, but was dismissed for radical political ideas.

He did receive a diploma permitting him to teach but after a short period in that profession—where his political theories clashed with the restrictions on the life of a village schoolmaster—he went to Switzerland. There he did odd jobs, slept in parks and sometimes had to ask passersby for bread. But he found time to attend night school.

The canton of Bern expelled him. He went to Geneva, where he again was expelled for altering the date of his passport. Not until his duties as Premier of Italy called him to the Lausanne Conference in 1922 did the Swiss Government lift the ban on his entrance.

Son of a poor Socialist blacksmith, Mussolini imbibed socialism in the family circle and for years fought Italian conservative governments. Seven times he was in jail, emerging more revolutionary than ever each time. The Italian Government recognized him as the most dangerous and most potentially powerful of the Socialists. For his Socialist activities he was arrested several times, charged with inciting riot. On one occasion it was necessary to concentrate the whole Italian Army about Milan to prevent a wholesale revolutionary movement under his leadership.

Wounded In First War

At the outbreak of World War I, when the Socialist party adopted a policy of strict neutrality, Mussolini insisted on maintaining sympathy with France and England. On deciding to espouse the cause of intervention, he was expelled from the party. It was then that he founded his own newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia.*

Soon after Italy declared war on Austria, Mussolini was called to the colors and saw considerable action. In February, 1917, while his regiment was resting behind the lines, a hand grenade exploded near him, inflicting 98 body wounds.

rocketed to power. King Vittorio Emanuele summoned him to form a new government, and the self-styled "Il Duce" rode high until, on July 25, 1943, his former lieutenants forced him to resign as premier and immured him on a lonely Apennine mountain top from which German paratroopers rescued him the following Sept. 12.

In this span of years the stocky dictator became a dramatic world figure, a sword rattler, whose word swayed the fate of millions in many lands.

He defied the League of Nations to stop him when, for the deaths of five Italians in Corfu, Greece, he demanded indemnity of 50,000,000 lire and backed the demand by bombarding and occupying Corfu.

Mussolini shouted and blustered and strutted and bluffed, and mostly his people loved it. His Blackshirts took care of those who didn't, through an almost perfect system of espionage.

He defied the world, and conquered Ethiopia, proclaimed the new Roman empire of which he had spoken for so many years, tendered the Ethiopian crown to Italy's king, and spoke with scorn of Great Britain and 51 other nations which opposed the Ethiopian conquest with economic sanctions. He withdrew Italy from the League of Nations.

About this time his friendship with Hitler grew, and Il Duce led his nation down the road to disaster in 1937 and 1938 by cementing the friendship.

He backed Hitler's claims to the Sudetan section of Czechoslovakia. Hitler then gobbled up all of Bohemia and Moravia and established a protectorate over Slovakia.

To save face at home, Mussolini took over Albania for Italy in a surprise armed movement, and Il Duce and Der Fuehrer considered themselves a great team. They were the Axis, linked in May, 1939, in military and political treaty.

Mussolini took to the sidelines when Hitler and Great Britain came to grips, then stunned the world on June 10, 1940, with his "stab in the back" declaration of war on France. With the delusion of a world ruled by Italy and Germany, he went with Hitler. Britain was staggering back from Dunkerque, and France was a doomed country, and in his eyes a wide road to conquest was open.

He extended the war to Greece, and the Germans had to rescue him. He really began to close face with the Libyan reverses, and it must have been clear to him then that he had guessed wrong. Tunis, Bizerte, his fleet dwindling under the growing might of Britain's and America's forces, Sicily, and a rain of Allied bombs on Italian soil and finally on Rome itself made clear his doom. But Mussolini resisted it, although Italy itself had become a battlefield over which the invading Allies pushed his forces back.

Seeks Aid From Hitler

He rushed to Hitler in Berlin for help, but it was too late for help—his lieutenants had recognized their country was in ruins due to his reckless conduct, and they forced him to resign, then they surrendered to the Allies.

The patriots and the Allies thought they had him safely penned on the Apennine mountain refuge to which he fled, and that they well could wait until victory to bring him to trial for his crimes in the war.

But they were too sure. Spectacularly, a force of German paratroopers poured from the skies, and Mussolini's guards found themselves overwhelmed.

Mussolini who even then was described by those who saw him as a skeleton of his one-time muscular self, bragged in a radio broadcast that it was "over in five minutes."

He was spirited to northern Italy and there set up a puppet "neo-Fascist" government, dominated by Hitler who by this time took few pains to conceal his contempt for his companion in war crimes.

At the last, when Mussolini fled for his life before an uprising of patriots against his new government, he was reported to have lamented that "even Hitler" had bereft him and that he had no friends."

These are the last reported words of this one-time man of lust and many loves. The reports of his death said his most recent mistress, Claretta Petacci, was executed with him.

Italy knew little of his wife, Donna, because he believed a woman's place was in the home. She bore him three sons and two daughters, Edda, Vittorio, Bruno, Romano and Anna Maria. Bruno, an aviation captain, was killed in a bomber wreck in 1941.

NAZI COLLAPSE APPEARS NEAR IN NORTH ITALY

Bag Of Prisoners Taken By Allies Passes 100,000

Rome, April 29 (AP)—Allied troops took Venice, Milan and Genoa today as German resistance in northern Italy disintegrated.

British 8th Army troops captured romantic Venice, the city of canals, and sent New Zealanders streaking on 17 miles northeastward to the Piave River, the mouth of which is only 70 miles from the Yugoslav border.

The dash to the Piava put the 8th Army in position to round the head of the Adriatic along a 74-mile highway to Trieste. Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops recently were reported to have entered Fiume and at latest accounts were driving the last 43 miles north toward Trieste.

Yanks Dash To Genoa

The United States 5th Army entered Milan, where the bodies of Benito Mussolini and seventeen Fascist comrades were reported lying after being executed by a Partisan firing squad.

Other American forces dashed to the important port of Genoa, which had been liberated two days before by Italian Patriots.

The bag of prisoners taken by the Allies swelled beyond the 100,000 mark, and resistance was feeble or nonexistent all along the fluid front.

The German 148th Infantry Division, including 6,000 officers and men, 1,000 vehicles and 4,000 horses, surrendered to Brazilian troops. It was announced negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the Fascist Ligurian army of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, whose capture was revealed yesterday by Allied headquarters.

British Capture Mestre

British 8th Army troops captured Mestre, 5 miles from Venice.

United States 10th Mountain Division men were reported operating north of Lake Garda deep in the Alps. Both 5th and 8th Army troops were across the Brenta River in northeastern Italy in force after sweeping through the enemy's Adige River defenses.

The entrance of the 5th Army units into Milan, Italy's largest city with a population of 1,115,000, followed announcements by the Partisans that they had taken over the great industrial and commercial center from the Germans.

Nazis Lose All Hope

It was not immediately known to what stage the negotiations for the surrender of Graziani's Fascist army had reached, but presumably he was negotiating directly with Allied military leaders. He was captured by the Partisans and turned over to Allied military authorities.

The impending surrender of the Fascist troops together with the capitulation of the German infantry division clearly indicated the enemy leaders have abandoned all hope of halting the Allied surge in northern Italy.

The Germans' last two escape routes into Austria were sealed off yesterday with the fall of Brescia and Bergamo at the foot of the Alps.

"The breakup of the German army has begun," a captured Nazi diary said.

Genoa Occupation Complete

Sweeping forward against disorganized resistance, the British 8th Army captured Padova, 25 miles west of Venice, while the American 5th Army seized Vicenza, 20 miles northwest of Padova.

Fifth Army troops completed the occupation of Genoa and cleared the peninsula of Porta Elmo.

An advanced British naval party already had reached Genoa, whose inner harbor and sea approaches were heavily mined. Mine sweepers already were at work.

Many of the harbor's jetties were undamaged and some cranes were still standing. A Partisan leader said the port would be usable again within a week.

White Flags Waved

An indication of the confusion of the German retreat was given in a captured order of the 278th German Infantry Division.

The order said horse-drawn vehicles which could not be taken across the Po River were to be burned and the horses were to swim.

"No panic!" the order said. "We will defend ourselves with bazookas and rifles."

A prisoner's diary said:

"It is a terrific muddle. No more proper organization exists. Paratroops keep clearing out. It is senseless to keep on fighting. The breakup of the German Army has begun."

Pilots of the desert air force searching for enemy transport in the Padua area before the liberation of the city reported they saw white flags being waved in village streets.

Weather Hampers Planes

Bad weather hampered aerial operations today but 700 vehicles were reported destroyed or damaged as planes of the tactical air force raked columns of fleeing Germans.

The 8th Army's crossing of the Adige was a difficult engineering operation. Two days of rain had turned the river into a torrent at some places.

After the crossing, however, the 8th made fast progress, pushing the Germans over the Brenta, which flows southeastward from the Dolomites near Trento into the Adriatic Sea at Chioggi.

It was the veteran 1st Armored Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Vernon Prichard, of St. Louis, which knifed to Como, about 120 miles southwest of the Brenner Pass.

AMERICANS MEET WEAK RESISTANCE IN SHRINE CITY

By ROBERT EUNSON

Paris, Monday, April 30 (AP).—Tanks and infantry of the U. S. 7th Army took over Munich last night, meeting practically no opposition as they rolled into the birthplace of Nazism.

The entire city of 825,000 was not completely occupied by the American troops, but front-line dispatches said that lack of opposition indicated it was as good as captured. Associated Press correspondent A. I. Goldberg said that Lieut. Col. Donal Downard, Olympia, Wash., led the 2d Battalion of the 222d Regiment into Germany's third largest city.

U. S. 3d Army tanks dashing northeast of Munich liberated 27,000 Allied prisoners of war, mostly American airmen, at Moosburg. It was one of the largest if not the largest group yet liberated on the western front.

As Europe's final battles raged unabated, Gen. Eisenhower said he knew nothing of German surrender offers, but it was announced last night that more than 125,000 German soldiers have surrendered in the last 48 hours to troops under Eisenhower's command.

The British 2d Army crossed the Elbe and captured Lauenberg, 20 miles east of Hamburg. The U. S. 9th Army lashed out from its own bridgehead in another blow at what remains of Nazi Germany in the north and captured Zerbst, 47 miles southwest of Berlin and were 11 miles away from Russian forces south of the Nazi capital.

The Canadian 1st Army in a surprise crossing of the Ems river drove north to within seven miles of the German North Sea port of Emden and captured most of Leer.

Officers inside Munich flashed back word to headquarters that they found no evidence that the Germans intended to defend the city—touted as the northern bastion of the Nazi redoubt.

Beer Hall Captured.

The 42d Infantry Division raced into the city first from the north, using a broad military highway. Then the 12th Armored Division hit Munich from the southwest, and the new 20th Armored Division—disclosed for the first time to be in action—roared in from the west.

These outfits had traveled at least 20 miles to reach this city where in 1938 the statesmen of France and Britain met Hitler and made a pact for "peace in our time."

American troops today stood in the very beer hall where, in 1923, Hitler plotted and launched his short-lived revolt against the German Republic.

The astounding lack of opposition prompted belief that Bavarians who, 3d Army vanguards said Saturday, had been heard calling for a revolt in Munich might have cleared out German SS troops who had vowed to stand and die there.

(The United Press said an unconfirmed Swiss broadcast reported that Paul Geisler, "one-man government of Bavaria," was stabbed by his valet as the Yanks entered Munich. He was said to be dying in a hospital.)

The 45th Infantry Division was closing around Dachau, site of a notorious concentration camp, a few miles northwest of Munich.

Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army, which had taken 36,000 prisoners in the 24 hours ended Saturday midnight, sent forces southwest of Munich to push deep into the Bavarian Alps, where they were 27 miles northwest of Innsbruck at the northern entrance of the Brenner Pass leading up from Italy. In this surge the 10th Armored Division captured Oberammergau, scene of the famous Passion Play.

Farther west, infantry against heavy opposition fought on nearly three miles beyond the Austrian border.

(An unconfirmed Brussels radio broadcast said that American troops had linked up with Soviet forces in Austria, the United Press reported. The place of the junction was not given.)

Four Yank divisions moved within a 75-mile radius of Berchtesgaden as fighter-bombers, ranging ahead, destroyed more than 900 vehicles out of long columns of German troops and equipment caught streaming south of Pilsen toward the Alpine retreat.

The U. S. 3d Army threw its main weight northeast of Munich now that the 7th Army appeared to have the situation well in hand, and gained up to 29 miles along its 80-mile front thrust into Bavaria, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

In Czechoslovakia, the 97th Division of the 3d Army captured a stoutly defended airfield a mile northeast of Eger, taking 350 prisoners.

The British 2d Army, kicking off across the Elbe at 2 A. M. after a smothering barrage of 76,000 shells, put a squeeze on the Germans in concert with the Russians driving north of Berlin.

Troops were packed into amphibious tanks and assault boats and, swarming up the north bank began pressing through the forest and woodland toward Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army.

Eisenhower gave the U. S. 9th Army of Lieut. Gen. W... Simpson the go-ahead signal after two weeks of idleness on the east bank of the Elbe.

After capturing Zerbst, the Americans drove on more than three miles south, capturing Bius and Jutrichau.

RED ARMY TROOPS CLOSING ON HEART OF CAPITAL CITY

Wave of Suicides, Desertions Sweeps Nazi Ranks As Reds Advance

ENEMY ADMITS DEFEAT

Soviet Troops Invade Mecklenburg in Drive into Northern Germany.

LONDON, Monday, April 30—(AP) Russian assault troops clambered over almost the last barricades in suicide-swept Berlin yesterday while to the north two Soviet armies linked for a cleanup sweep across northern Germany, slashing out twin 20-mile advances toward Rostock and Swinemuende.

The battle-grimed veterans of Stalingrad converged on Berlin's devastated heart in a relentless battle that was nearing its end. In the scorching heat set by hundreds of fires, they smashed within a half-mile of Hitler's Reichs-chancellery and were massed across the northern frontage of the famous, now-fortified Wilhelmstrasse.

Many Nazis Surrender

Waves of suicides and dezertions swept Nazi ranks as the Red army pressed the battered Nazi garrison back into an 18-square-mile pocket in the city's center.

Another 11,000 German troops quit the struggle in the nearly-conquered capital, for a three-day total of 48,500 killed or captured, and the Nazi Hamburg radio grimly admitted that "the situation in Berlin has again deteriorated — and tonight the city is not much more than a heap of rubble."

Southeast of the ruined capital, troops of two Soviet armies wiped out a huge group of enemy troops encircled in the area of Wender Buchholz, taking more than 40,000 prisoners. In three days a total of 54,000 enemy troops who might have relieved the German garrison were herded into Red army prisoner cages.

Meanwhile, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian army—bearing the brunt of the fighting for Berlin—linked up near Wesendorf, 22 miles north of Berlin, with Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian army sweeping west of the lower Oder river.

Rokossovsky's tanks and cavalry, smashing into the Nazis' northern redoubt, invaded the north German province of Mecklenburg and, overcoming difficult lake terrain, captured the Mecklenburg cities of Anklam, Friedland, Neubrandenburg and Lychen.

The Second White Russians were smashing across the Mecklenburg plains on an 80-mile front, they virtually sealed off the big port of Swinemuende, and raced within 56 miles of Rostock, seizing 2,000 Nazi prisoners.

Escape Route Sealed Off

Capture of Anklam, 45 miles northeast of Stettin, sealed off one escape route from island-bound Swinemuende, 22 miles to the west, and the Russians were only 13 miles south of Wolgast, whose fall would completely isolate the port of Usedom island.

The 20-mile advance to the great 13-way communications center of Anklam also imperiled the Nazi Baltic ports of Greifswald and Stralsund, 19 and 38 miles, respectively, to the northwest. The Russians at Anklam were 19 miles south of the famous Nazi V-bomb experimental station at Peenemunde, also on Usedom island.

In a second 20-mile sweep, Rokossovsky's troops captured Neubrandenburg, cut the Stralsund-Berlin railroad and highway and smashed their closest to Rostock.

Twenty-three miles south of Neubrandenburg the capture of Lychen put Rokossovsky little more than 85 miles from Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's British Second Army and within 14 miles southeast of the big rail hub of Neustrehlitz. Converging on Neustrehlitz, the Russians also won Gramelow, 12 miles northeast.

With Montgomery's Army reportedly opening a new offensive across the Elbe river southeast of Hamburg, the Russians and their western Allies evidently were battling for a quick cleanup of the northern half of the bisected Third Reich, and Rokossovsky's and Zhukov's combined armies were advancing on a continuous 100-mile front.

Far to the south, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army in Czechoslovakia advanced up to three miles along a 36-mile front in the Morava river valley west of Bruenn (Brno).

They were driving northeastward toward a junction with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army in northern Moravia which the enemy high command said had opened an offensive near Opava. Capturing Borsice, three miles east of Uherski Hadriste in the Morava valley, Malinovsky's troops plunged within 64 miles of a junction.

In Berlin, Zhukov's street fighters captured the entire workers' district of Moabit on the north bank of the Spree river opposite the shell-raked Tiergarten. They probably were little more than a few hundred yards from the Reichstag. In the Moabit area, 117 city blocks were captured, Moscow said.

Seize Rail Depot

At the same time, Zhukov's troops, pushing up from the Tempelhof airdrome, captured the great Anhalter rail depot, only three blocks from Potsdamer Platz and 880 yards from the Reichs Chancellery.

The German High command said that Zhukov's tanks and tommy-guns also were forcing their way up Potsdamer Strasse toward the Potsdamer bridge over the Landswehr canal, protecting one approach to Potsdamer Platz.

A quarter of a mile below the Anhalter station, Russian infantrymen were prying the Nazi defenders from Belle Alliance platz with flame-throwers and were in sight of Himmler's Ministry of the Interior.

In Southwestern Berlin, Marshal Konev's First Ukrainians captured the southern part of the city district of Wilmersdorf up to Berliner Strasse, which runs between Schoeneberg and the circular railroad stations of Hohenzollern and Halensee, which also were seized in a grim battle.

RECEIVE FOOD FROM AIR

RAF Planes Drop More Than 600 Tons Of Rations

London, April 29 (AP)—Their safety guaranteed and their routes specified by the Germans, RAF Lancaster bombers today dropped more than 600 tons of food to Dutch civilians caught behind the German lines in the Netherlands.

The Germans insisted at first that they would shoot at the food-carrying craft, but Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned that anyone firing on the planes or stealing the food would be classed as a war criminal and would be punished accordingly. After several days of negotiations—presumably through the International Red Cross—the Germans agreed to safe passage and specified routes and dropping places.

Planes Not Molested

The planes were not molested and all returned safely to their bases.

The supreme commander announced several days ago the Allied intention to use airplanes to feed the 4,500,000 Dutch said to be starving behind German lines. The Germans refused to agree not to attack the mercy planes, insisting that the supplies should be sent only by ship or overland.

Rations Are Balanced

General Eisenhower, however, warned the Germans that "whoever attacks these low-flying (supply) planes is committing a crime against humanity. Whoever opens fire will have to bear the consequences himself and will be tried at the appropriate time."

Eisenhower's announcement rebuked the cut-off German garrison in Holland for continuing "stubborn" resistance when it meant death by starvation for millions of Dutch civilians trapped behind the Nazi lines.

More than 600 tons of balanced rations were dropped from the low-flying planes onto specially marked fields at The Hague, near by Leiden and at Rotterdam.

A returning pilot said "the Germans did not interfere with us." The Air Ministry reported none of the planes was lost.

Dutch Cheer Planes

The Dutch had been advised in advance to post observers at the prearranged dropping points and to plan a fair distribution of the food. Pilots said the Dutch waved and cheered as the planes dipped low and let go their mercy cargo.

Each bomber—the size of the fleet was not given but the Air Ministry said it flew over the area for 90 minutes—was equipped with special slings in which were 71 sacks containing meat, flour, yeast, cheese, margarine, sugar, peas, dried milk, powdered eggs, potato mash powder, chocolate and tea. Some craft carried as much as 6,280 pounds—enough for more than 3,000 persons a day.

Report Bernadotte, Himmler Meet Again

London, Monday, April 30 (U.P.)—Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte is in contact with Heinrich Himmler for the second time in a Nazi attempt to negotiate peace, Stockholm reported last night.

Confused and conflicting reports were exchanged over continental radios on German peace attempts, Himmler's whereabouts and Hitler's fate. But Stockholm reports persisted that whatever might be the result, Himmler was trying to negotiate peace.

Stockholm believed that Bernadotte, after carrying a verbal message from Himmler to American and British representatives, was in Denmark again, seeing Himmler.

London morning newspapers put Himmler variously in Berlin, after a flight from Prague, and at Luebeck on the Baltic, where he was said to be preparing "capitulation orders."

The Daily Mail quoted Swedish sources as saying that Bernadotte and Himmler were working out a capitulation offer to be presented possibly today to America, Britain and Russia.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Mail wired his paper the terms which Himmler reportedly had offered to the Allies. They proposed:

1—The surrender of Hitler dead or alive and himself and other high Nazis to the western Allies.

2—German troops of the western front would lay down their arms and await instructions from Gen. Eisenhower.

3—Troops on the eastern front would be placed under "stand still" orders.

4—Forces in Denmark and Norway would retire five miles from the coast and surrender to patriot authorities.

Italian Partisans Balk Nazi 'Earth Scorching'

British Say Uprising Has Saved Vital Installations in North

LONDON, April 29 (AP).—The swift, violent uprising of Partisans (underground fighters) in northern Italy quickly crumbled the German grip and has saved valuable installations from Nazi "scorched earth" plans, the Ministry of Information reported today.

The ministry said that all power stations were saved in the Maira and Varaita Valleys, that nothing was damaged or destroyed except airfields in Lombardy and that installations in Aosta, Liguria and Veneto Provinces were saved except for damage to railways in Liguria.

The German force in Voghera surrender last night, and patriots occupied Mantova until the Allies arrived. A force of 300 Germans was in the center of Turin with tanks and armored cars and there were large forces on the western outskirts, the Ministry said.

Churchill to Alexander: 'Magnificently Executed'

Clark Shares in Accolade for Conquest in Italy

LONDON, April 29 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill congratulated Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander today on the "magnificently planned and executed operations of the 15th Group of Armies which are resulting in the complete destruction or capture of all enemy forces south of the Alps."

"That you and General Mark Clark are able to accomplish these tremendous and decisive results against a superior number of enemy divisions after you have made great sacrifices of whole armies for the western front is indeed another proof of your genius for war and of the intimate brotherhood in arms between the British Commonwealth and Imperial forces and those of the United States," the Prime Minister said.

"Never, I suppose, have so many nations advanced and maneuvered in one line victoriously."

British, Americans, New Zealanders, South Africans, British Indians, Poles, Jews, Brazilians and strong forces of liberated Italians were all named by Churchill as participating in what he called "one of the most famous episodes" of the war.

British Civil-Defense Units To Be Disbanded

London, April 29 (AP)—Britain's civil-defense services, which have performed so valiantly [illegible] the war, will be disbanded soon, the Ministry of Home [illegible] nounced tonight.

Plans call for almost immediate disbandment of the Royal Observer Corps, who are wardens of the coastal areas, and of the air-defense units, although full-time civil-defense workers will stay on the job for a short time longer.

FRYE, AP REPORTER, IS INJURED IN JEEP

LONDON, April 29—(AP) William Frye, Associated Press war correspondent, was severly injured today when a jeep in which he was returning from the British Second Army front in Germany was crushed between a truck and a tree.

Doon Campbell, Reuters correspondent who was riding in the same jeep, said Frye was taken unconscious to a casualty clearing station where a preliminary examination showed leg and back injuries possibly including a fractured pelvis. A further examination by X-Ray was awaited.

Campbell, who had been covering the crossings of the Elbe river with Frye, escaped with bad bruises and an injured toe.

Frye was formerly attached to the Washington bureau of the Associated Press where he covered military news.

11 German Generals Enter London—In Cage

London, April 29 (AP)—Eleven German generals today fulfilled their cherished ambition—they entered London.

But instead of leading in their troops as conquerors, they came in a closed bus as prisoners and were sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in the north.

Nine major generals in uniform and two in civilian clothes, faces set and looking neither to right nor left, were in the group which marched stiffly from the bus to a train.

Labor And The Old-Scho[illegible] Tie

Bristol, England, April 29 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, urged Britons today to throw overboard "the amiable, useless, part-time, old-school-tie aristocratic or M.P. directors" of the nation's industries in the next general elections.

A Laborite in Prime Minister Churchill's Coalition Government, Morrison outlined to a Labor party gathering the organization's tentative platform for the first national elections in Britain in ten years.

The program calls for socialization of the Bank of England, coal mines, utilities and inland transportation. Morrison maintained it would leave "full play for individual initiative, originality and creative skill."

"Uncreative Guinea Pigs"

"We have done it in war; let's show that we can do it in peace," he said.

"Men will look back in the future and marvel at the strength and resources of a country which could carry for so long the burden of this privileged, uncreative group of guinea pigs. Today these gentlemen have become more than a joke. We are reaching the point where we must rid ourselves of every unnecessary burden. Britain has got to strip for action."

Party's Prime Objective

Sir Stafford Cripps, independent member of Commons and Minister of Aircraft Production, told the meeting that the Labor party's prime objective was "to displace the old conception, which still lingers on, that property, money and material possessions are more important than human life and happiness."

"If the Government is responsible for full employment," he said, "it must also be given powers not only to plan our industrial output,

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but also to see that that plan is carried out. . . . It is not practical to rely upon parties that do not believe in planning to carry out a policy which must depend upon the capacity of the Government to plan the economic life of the country."

2,000 V-1 Bombs Fail At Antwerp

Paris, April 29 (AP)—Allied anti-aircraft gunners destroyed more than 2,000 V-1 bombs hurled at Antwerp by the Germans in a desperate attempt to knock out the port during 154 days from last October to March, it was revealed today.

Only 211 bombs landed out of the 2,394 fired at the port target area. The 22,000 American, British and Polish anti-aircraft gunners prevented the loss of a single working day at the port, which supplied the Western front.

London Experiences Help

American Brig. Gen. Clare H. Armstrong commanded the troops and the operation was supervised by Maj. Gen. W. R. Revell-Smith of the 21st Army Group, one of the world's outstanding artillerists. His chief of staff, Brig. Gen. E. S. Lindsay, told a press conference that the buzz-bomb attack reached its peak in mid-February, when 160 bombs were hurled at Antwerp in a 24-hour period.

"We made full use of the experiences in the defense of London," he said.

The city's defenses comprised 400 heavy guns, 150 light guns and 100 searchlights but lacked fighter planes and barrage balloons, Lindsay said.

Communists Far Ahead In Paris Voting

Paris, April 29 (AP)—Communist candidates for municipal office in Paris held a commanding lead on the basis of nearly complete returns from today's first election in France since the country fell to the Germans.

Election returns from other French metropolitan centers indicated their voters, too, had supported candidates of the Leftist parties in contests for municipal offices, the only ones at stake in today's voting.

Only a few returns had been received from traditionally conservative county districts.

In Paris and other principal cities the Communist leads seemed to be safe, while Socialists and Radicals ran well ahead of Center parties and Rightists.

Petain Prosecutor Wins

Political observers speculated that eleventh-hour Communist demands for quick trial and conviction of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain as a German collaborationist had drawn support to the party's candidates, including many voters unaffiliated with any party.

Andre Mornet, procureur general, who will conduct the case against Pétain, was returned to office with a heavy plurality.

Edouard Herriot, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, who has just reached Switzerland from a German prison camp, was elected to the municipal council of Lyons by a 4-to-1 margin.

Six members of General de Gaulle's Cabinet who ran for city offices also were elected.

Paris To Greet Herriot

Herriot is expected momentarily in the city, which is preparing a welcome to him. He served as its Mayor more than twenty years before the Vichy regime deposed him.

Joseph Paul Boncour, a member of the French delegation to the San Francisco conference, also was elected by a big margin.

Not only was this the first election in France since the country fell to the Germans, but it was the first time women were allowed to vote.

The voters turned out in record numbers. Election officials said probably 80 per cent of the estimated 24,000,000 eligible electors cast ballots.

PUBLISHER HITS NAZI ATROCITIES AT BUCHENWALD

Editor's Note: The following story was written for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by a member of the group of editors and members of Congress invited by Gen. Eisenhower to see at first hand conditions in Nazi prison camps.

By JOSEPH PULITZER

Editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PARIS, April 28—(AP) As one of a group of newspaper and magazine editors I was invited by Gen. Eisenhower to come to Europe to report on German atrocities, and in particular to inspect the concentration camp at Buchenwald near Weimar. We were flown there on April 25, and made a complete inspection of the camp.

I came here in a suspicious frame of mind, feeling that I would find that many of the terrible reports that have been printed in the United States before I left were exaggerations, and largely propaganda, comparable to reports of crucifixions and amputations of hands which followed the last war, and which subsequently proved to be untrue.

Horrors Unbelievable

It is my grim duty to report that the descriptions of the horrors of this camp, one of many which have been and which will be uncovered by the Allied armies, have given less than the whole truth. They have been understatements.

The brutal fiendishness of these operations defies description.

There can be no doubt but the black hole of Calcutta fades into insignificance when compared with the pestilence-ridden Dresden factory of Buchenwald.

When I first learned the facts, there was one seeming contradiction which mystified me. These prisoners—there were 20,000 of them in the camp at one time, Russians, Poles, French and other nationalities—were worked as laborers in a nearby ammunition factory.

Germans must be credited with scientific efficiency, organization, ability, and exceptional cleanliness. Why, I asked myself, did they permit their workers to live in unbelievable filth and to die off at the rate of 200 a day of malnutrition, typhus, and dysentery caused by the vilest kind of overcrowding?

Why did they compel 16 men to sleep on a shelf of only three feet by 12 feet; each of the three shelves being separated from the one above or below by 24 inches! The answer now seems to me to be obvious. They were only incidentally interested in the ammunition these workers produced. Their real interest was in killing them off.

Many Persons Killed

How well they succeeded in killing off these workers is indicated by figures which I am convinced are accurate. Five thousand, nine hundred in March alone, and 2,000 in the first 10 days of April. On an average day 120 to 150 would die in the so-called "hospital" or elsewhere, and an additional 60 to 80 would have died in the strangling room. I quote these figures from an official report prepared by three responsible and competent American officers.

If the reader is still skeptical, let him look at the photographs and when he does so let him remember that they picture only small parts of the mosaic of the Nazi policy of deliberate mass extermination. Let him remember, too, the gas chambers the Nazis have used at other camps, and let him look at the photographs of the lampshade and other objects of art made for the wife of an S.S. leader out of tanned human skin, skin bearing unusual tattoos, designs being preferred.

The reader will probably ask himself what can be done to prevent a repetition of this kind of thing. It can hardly be denied that the great majority of the German people must share the responsibility. The chief responsibility, however, lies with three groups of German leaders. These three groups are: One, the German general staff; two, the S.S.; three, the Gestapo.

It is my considered conviction that these are the men with blood on their hands. Further, it is my considered conviction that these three groups, and they will run into several hundred thousand, should be given the benefit of fair trials, the guilty should be convicted and the guilty should be shot.

SCENE OF PASSION PLAY IS CAPTURED BY YANKS

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 29—(AP) Elements of the U. S. Seventh Army's 10th Armored division today captured Oberammergau, pre-war scene of the annual passion play and only 27 miles northwest of Innsbruck.

Crumbling all Nazi resistance in Bavaria, where it was once thought the Germans would make their strongest stand, was indicated tonight by news that two of the Seventh Army's three corps had captured more than 13,000 prisoners yesterday, bringing an incomplete total for the seven-day period to more than 80,000.

5,000 OFFER TO SURRENDER

First Class Private, Riding With Nazi, Gets Proposal

With U.S. 9th Army on Elbe River, April 29 (AP)—Strange things happen every day on this topsy-turvy front—like the 5,000 Germans who wanted to surrender to an American first-class private who was riding around in a German automobile with a German paratrooper.

It all started when the Americans decided to send out a patrol to attempt to contact the Russians. The patrol was commanded by Lieut. Worth B. Babbit, 37, a former insurance salesman, of Santa Ana, California.

Paratrooper Brought In

But just about the time the patrol was ready to cross the river, a German paratrooper lieutenant was brought in for investigation. The German was 25 years old. He had been fighting six years, had been wounded nine times and held the Ritter Cross, the second highest decoration in Germany.

He had been a Nazi for five and one half years, and then all of a sudden he saw the light. He went home and found his wife and three children huddled in the cellar of a bombed building while the local Nazi party leader was living off the fat of the land. He decided he had been gypped.

He had been discharged from the Army early this month, but had been picked up when his neighbors pointed him out as a soldier. He said he was ready to fight with the Americans against the Russians or with the Americans against the Germans. It didn't make any difference to him. He just wanted to fight. Furthermore, he said, he could convince plenty of Germans they should surrender.

Sent With Patrol

So it was decided to send the German along with the patrol, for whatever he was worth. The first thing that happened was that a German soldier riding a bicycle down the road failed to halt when the German lieutenant ordered him to do so. The lieutenant shot him with a Luger he had been given for his own protection in the event of a fight.

The patrol moved on about 10 miles, picking up willing Germans and killing a few here and there. Then they captured a German automobile.

The German lieutenant jumped into the automobile and declared that he would drive to a near-by German command post and try to convince the Germans to surrender. Pfc. Alex Weiss, 23, Brooklyn, N.Y., volunteered to accompany him. The two drove merrily off.

Credits Private's Nerve

"I did not know whether I would ever see them again," Lieutenant Babbit said. "Weiss had plenty of nerve."

But in a little while they were back. They had driven into a German division command post without any trouble. They called upon the division commander and the German lieutenant, pointing to his decorations, launched into a sales talk on how wonderful it was to be behind American lines in an American prison camp.

The commander did not need much selling. He agreed to surrender the 5,000 men of his division as a group, although it was the only reserve division the German Army had in this area between the Russians and the Elbe.

Conditions Turned Down

The German commander had conditions. He would give up, but the Americans would have to occupy the territory he held, to keep the Russians out. If not, he would fight the Russians to the last man.

But the 9th Army is not advancing beyond the Elbe these days, so the surrender had to be refused. And because Babbit said there was little percentage in trying to fight the patrol through the German division he trotted his force back across the Elbe, gathering up a few more prisoners as he moved along.

And that is the Western front on a quiet day nowadays.

'Aryan' Germany As A Melting Pot

With the U.S. Army in Germany, April 27 [AP—*Delayed*]—Ironically, the war in which Hitler aimed, among other things, to "purify" Germany racially, has brought a melting pot conglomeration of luckless citizens into the Reich in tremendous numbers.

Typical was the population of the prison camp near Halberstadt, which was liberated recently by the 19th Corps. It contained citizens of twenty lands, and of varied colors, races and creeds.

Just to give you an idea of the language difficulties alone encountered in such a liberation, the political prisoners of this one camp included: 195 Poles, 178 Frenchmen, 65 Russians, 28 Czechoslovaks, 28 Belgians, 2,622 Italians, 21 Germans, 16 Dutchmen, 14 Yugoslavs, 12 Latvians, 8 Spaniards, 4 Austrians, 3 Lithuanians and 2 Estonians.

In addition there were one each from Persia, Turkey, Algeria, Luxembourg, Serbia and Romania.

Imagine what ensued when all those poor, half-starved, tortured, miserable people attempted to tell their pent-up stories—all at once—to army officers and interviewers.

Nazis Surrender in ... burg After Unorthodox U.S. Attack

AUGSBURG, Germany, April 29—(AP) Third division Doughboys made an unorthodox attack on this gateway to Munich shortly before daybreak today and a few hours later accepted the surrender of Maj. Gen. Franz Fehn, commander of the Wehrmacht garrison.

Augsburg is 32 miles from Munich.

Casualties Light

Casualties were extremely light. The Americans have taken between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners in the last 48 hours.

Heroes of Augsburg were Maj. John O'Connell of the Bronx, N. Y., and Lt. James Morris of Hagerstown, Md., commander of "K" company in O'Connell's Third battalion of the 15th infantry regiment.

O'Connell, who used to live in Macon, Ga., prevailed upon Maj. Gen. "Iron Mike" O'Daniel for permission to load "K" company on some tanks and make a head-on assault on the city about 4:30 a.m.

A German civilian had come through the lines with the offer to guide the Americans to yet unblown bridges.

"This guy had him a small underground set up in Augsburg," O'Connell said. "He had armed men watching the guards at the bridges, ready to stop them if they tried to touch them off. He had the wives of Army men organized—he had locked them in their rooms and wouldn't let them out. But just for safety's sake we took our informer's family in charge and let him know that if there was any funny business there would be hell to pay."

Tanks rolling from the suburb of Steppach crashed at full speed through a road block, raced over a Wertach river bridge and wound up in a street fight at the last bridge over the Lech. O'Connell scattered them Germans from this bridge—with the help of his jeep driver, Pfc. Frank S. Paul, Summit, N. J., and his interpreter, Pfc. George Kindermann of the Bronx.

The major, who formerly worked for the New York Telephone company, snipped demolition wires on the last bridge.

It was about this time that Lt. Morris wandered into the Richard Kathan residence half a dozen blocks from the heart of Augsburg.

"This man, his wife and daughter were there, and he spoke a little English," Morris said.

Talks to Nazi General

"I asked him if he could get the general ... ever was running the army ... here on the telephone—an... did. Well, the general was rea... to talk business so I told this fellow Kathan to tell him I'd get my major."

Morris got O'Connell to the tele-

phone in a few minutes and the general told him he was ready to give up.

"We are here in a bunker," the German commander said, and gave the address.

O'Connell, Morris, Kindermann and Paul hopped into jeeps and raced to the place.

"It was the screwiest thing you ever saw," the major said. "Along the way we rode past Krauts with bazookas and rifles. They would yank out white flags and start waving them and hollering 'Kamerad' without even laying their guns down."

In the strongly reinforced air raid shelter under the ruins of a downtown building, O'Connell found General Fehn and 15 of his staff officers. The general asked two minutes to issue his last order —to cease fire.

"He said he couldn't write that order if he was a prisoner of war so we stepped outside and gave him two minutes," O'Connell said. "While we were out a fellow named Mundler who acted as the go-between from army to city officials in Augsburg stepped behind the door and shot himself through the head with a pistol.

"We went in right way."

Morris obtained eight jeeps to haul the prize prisoners to a cage.

A crowd of 200 civilians cheered as the commander and his staff rode away.

161 POLISH JEWS BURIED BY NAZIS

WITH THE U. S. 90TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 29—(AP) The bodies of 161 Polish Jews who were murdered by SS troopers were moved from roadside mudholes today and buried by the Germans in the town of Neunberg. The burial was carried out at the direction of American army officers.

All of the victims, who had faltered on the march from Flossenberg and Buchenwald concentration camps, had been shot through the head or clubbed to death by SS guards.

The bodies which had lain in shallow holes for five days were placed in pine coffins built by the villagers—four bodies to the coffin —and given a mass burial in three huge graves.

The services were conducted by Catholic and Protestant chaplains of the U. S. army assisted by four Jewish civilian survivors of the death march.

While the 2,200 residents of Neunber, a town 12 miles east of Schwandorf, filed past the graves and viewed the emaciated bodies, an American Army sergeant told them over a public address system, "the people of the civilized world hold you responsible. This is the work of all the German people."

Black streamers fluttered side by side with white flags which decorated every building in Neunberg today. The burgomeister said the town was in mourning for the victims of the SS brutality and for a number of the town's own citizens who, according to his story, were slain when they protested the savage killings by Himmler's troops.

Marcel Cadet, 34-year-old Frenchman whose wife and 6-year-old son now reside at 194 Riverside drive, New York, was among the prisoners to escape from one column marching south from Buchenwald, he formerly lived at 144 West 71st street, New York.

Cadet said that of 11,000 prisoners who received the original order to march scarcely 6,000 lived to greet the Americans.

Today's mass burial was for only a small fraction of those slaughtered on the march by SS troopers. Roads in this part of Germany are lined by additional hundreds of pitiful dead. The Americans are seeing to their burial as rapidly as arrangements can be made.

Flier Sets Fighter Record On Day He Is Shot Down

By The Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATION, England, April 29—Lieut. Col. Elwyn G. Righetti of San Luis Obispo, Calif., was shot down over Germany recently as he hung up a new Eighth Air Force record for enemy planes destroyed on the ground by a fighter pilot, it was announced today.

After a crash-landing he radioed his mates: "Tell my family I am okay. I got nine planes. I broke my nose when I landed, that is all. It has been a hell of a lot of fun working with you, gang. Be seeing you a little later."

Colonel Righetti, commander of the Fifty-fifth Fighter Group, was leading his formation on a strafing mission in southern Germany. He sent his mate after a lone plane while he buzzed a German airfield to draw fire away from the other craft.

The nine planes that he got that day brought his total to twenty-seven on the ground. He is credited with seven and a half more bagged in the air.

Three Yank Prisoners Soon Become Captors

A U.S. 8th Air Force Bomber Station, April 29 (AP)—Three American flyers talked their way from prisoners to captors through a tempting picture of American Army rations.

Lieut. George Lopez, San Leandro, Cal., a bombardier, and Gunner Sergeants Richard P. Charles, Matherville, Ill., and John P. Lowe, Lincoln, Neb., were captured recently after parachuting from a burning Flying Fortress near Brandenburg.

A German official frankly admitted a desire to make a good impression on approaching American troops, and offered the trio "comfortable" accommodations at a nearby hospital. They declined.

Realizing American lines were near, Lopez tantalized the German guards with descriptions of American Army food, emphasizing the chocolate and cigarettes in contrast to the Germans' watery soup.

AUSTRIA FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER DR. RENNER

MOSCOW, April 29 — Austria, swallowed by Germany seven years ago as the first pawn of Nazi expansion, formed a new provisional government in Vienna Saturday under Dr. Karl Renner, a social democrat, as chancellor and foreign minister.

Renner, 75, was chancellor in 1919-20, and was author of the constitution of the Austrian republic. He strongly opposed Communism in Austria after the last war, and his policies are criticized in a Soviet encyclopedia published in 1941.

The coalition government intends "to restore an independent Austrian republic," and was formed according to the agreement of the 1943 Moscow conference of tri-power foreign secretaries, a Tass dispatch from Vienna said today.

Three parties, the social democrat, christian social, and communist, make up the coalition. Renner was the last president of the Free National council of the Austrian republic before its disbandment by the Germans in 1938.

By the anschluss of March 13, 1938, the Nazi Reich completely absorbed Austria, making the republic the province of Ostmark. Russian troops now have driven deep into Austria from the east, liberating Vienna, and Americans have crossed the western frontier.

The new government has a political council of coalition including three state secretaries without portfolio. They are Dr. Adolf Sherf, social democrat; Leopold Kunshak, christian social, and Johann Koplenig, communist party.

Cabinet ministers are:

War, Lt.-Col. Franz Winterer; interior, Franz Khonner, communist; justice, Dr. Josef Gere, nonparty; finance, Dr. George S. Zimmerman, non-party; agriculture and fuel administrator, Rudolf Bukhinger, christian social; crafts, trade, industry and transportation, Edward Geinl, christian social; education and religion, Ernst Gisher, communist; social security, Johann Bem, social democrat; public works and rehabilitation, Rudolf Raab, christian social.

(Moscow broadcast April 8 a Soviet government declaration that Russia "is not pursuing the aim of acquiring any part of Austrian territory or changing the social system in Austria." The Moscow conference of foreign secretaries in November, 1943, pledged the liberation of Austria. British Foreign Secretary Eden last March 1 said the position of Austria was "a rather special one. It is not conceivable in our judgment that she can be placed on an equal footing with liberated territory or Allied territory, or any arrangement of that kind. But it has, on the other hand, been repeatedly made clear that in final settlement account must be taken of Austria's own contribution.")

Russians Prepare Way For Gala May Day Fetes

Moscow Blackout To Be Lifted; Double Holiday Declared

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP).—The Russians prepared today for their biggest May Day celebration since the start of the war.

This was a bright sunshiny day, and there seemed to be more people on the streets than at any other time in the four years of the war. The immediately heartening news was the lightening tomorrow night of Moscow's blackout. By special order, normal lighting will be resumed in the capital's streets, buildings and residential dwellings.

Red banners and bunting with party slogans and pictures—some of them fifty feet high—of Stalin and other Soviet leaders went up today throughout the city.

Policemen donned bright new blue uniforms. Lights were put back into the red star over the Kremlin. Red stars adorned lamp posts along the principal thoroughfares.

FEW SCARS OF WAR FOUND IN GENOA

GENOA, April 29—(AP) This great Mediterranean seaport is one of the few Italian cities on which the war has left only a comparatively superficial mark.

Freed by Italian partisans in a dramatic Nazi-foe uprising which resulted in the capture of a large part of the German garrison, the city of 600,000 was doing business as usual yesterday when Doughboys drove in.

Because of the magnificent job done by the partisans in preventing the Germans from carrying out demolitions, the Americans found street cars running, electric, gas and water utilities in operation and even the regular telephone service.

Isolated German pockets gave up after they had been given an ultimatum by Col. William Yarbrough of Staunton, Va. The final garrison of 168 men surrendered to Capt. Donald Stevens, Urban, Ill.

The partisan uprising was carried out quickly and efficiently. Promptly at 5 a. m. Tuesday all patriot units attacked the Germans simultaneously throughout the city. At the same time 10,000 mountain partisans started drives to cut the enemy escape routes from the port.

The uprising lasted all Tuesday and Wednesday. During that time 30 partisans were killed.

Wednesday night the German general and 4,000 of his troops surrendered. Three thousand Germans fled into the port area from which they were routed after the arrival of the Americans.

After the capitulations of the German commander the patriots sent patrols out to meet the Yanks.

Harbor Heavily Mined

Major Robert Sharkey, of Newark, N.J., was amazed when he was able to telephone the Partisan leader from Rapallo, 15 miles to the east, twelve hours before the Americans entered the city.

Some danger resulted from air and naval bombardments. The entire harbor is heavily mined, Lieut. Com. Joachim Titolo, New York city, said, but Partisans estimated the big port would be in operation within a week.

Mother Frances Cabrini To Be Proclaimed Saint

Vatican City, April 29 (AP)—Pope Pius indicated today that the late Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini would be proclaimed a saint at soon as the war is over, to become the first American citizen to be canonized.

Addressing 200 girls and nuns of the Mother Cabrini Sacred Heart Missionary Institute the Pope said the audience presaged the ceremony in which "the vicar of Christ will exalt as a saint your founder."

He praised the work in the Americas of the Italian-born missionary who died in Chicago in 1917, and urged it be continued especially now when there is "so much ignorance, inertia and lack of character" in the world.

Mother Cabrini was beatified in 1938.

PONTIFF VOICES HOPE FOR JUSTICE IN PEACE

VATICAN CITY, April 29—(AP) Pope Pius said today he hoped for a "just and serene peace which will take into consideration the Christian aspirations of Italy."

The Pontiff spoke at a general audience for 5,000 members of the Italian Catholic Action organization.

The Pope declared that the church supported the desires of the working class within limits which respects the rights of other classes.

Italians Establish Laborer's School

RIMINI, Italy—(AP) A technical school for unskilled laborers, believed to be the first free trade school in Italian educational history, has been established in this Adriatic port city under joint auspices of Eighth Army AMG authorities and the town's business and professional men.

The sponsors hope to train 5,000 students by the end of the year in carpentry, bricklaying, steelworking, plumbing, plastering, roofing, glazing and concrete construction.

The entire cost of textbooks, tools and equipment will be met by Rimini contractors and civic leaders.

Rodolfo Graziani Tells How Duce Was Captured

By STEPHEN BARBER

Milan, April 29 (AP)—Rudolfo Graziani, Benito Mussolini's War Minister, is the prisoner of an American special force.

Graziani, who is being held prisoner by an American captain with a strong guard of Partisans in a hotel, told me the story of how Mussolini and his Cabinet decided to escape.

The tired old butcher of Libyans, huddled in an armchair beside two aides and an Abyssinian servant, said Mussolini and his Cabinet left Milan April 25 for Como. Mussolini headed the party.

"When we arrived at Como," Graziani said wearily, "we received word from him to proceed on to Menaggio. We arrived there on the twenty-sixth.

Graziani Refuses

"Mussolini, who arrived first, had retired to his room, leaving word he was not to be disturbed on any account.

"In his absence the Cabinet held a meeting and decided to head for Switzerland, with Mussolini as head of the party.

"I said I could not go. I had a soldier's responsibility toward the Ligurian army corps, which was composed of six divisions—three Italian and three German—which was still in combat. The whole cabinet left the following day.

The Partisans filled in the story here. Mussolini and his group moved off toward the Swiss border the morning of April 27.

Mussolini himself was spotted in a column of some 30 German trucks by Brigadier Scapini, of the *guardia finanza* (which formation had thrown in its lot with the Partisans) at the lakeside town of Dongo.

Was Driving Alone

He was driving alone, dressed in a militia uniform covered with a German greatcoat.

The remaining Fascist big shots were picked up a little farther on. They were found to have large sums of gold and sterling in their possession.

While il Duce and his cabinet went northward to their deaths, Graziani made tracks for como.

Fire Destroys Castle— Birthplace Of Bismarck

Stockholm, April 29 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office announced tonight that fire had destroyed Friedrichsruh Castle, Bismarck's birthplace, outside Hamburg, in which the Swedish Berlin legation had set up quarters.

The announcement said no Swedish personnel was lost but that an unnamed Swiss consul general had died and his wife was injured.

All Swedish legation property in the castle was destroyed.

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Swedish Count Escaped Death At Outset of Peace Mission

STOCKHOLM, April 29 — (AP) Count Folke Bernadotte, vice-president of the Swedish Red Cross, narrowly escaped death when Allied planes bombed the Danish airfield from which he was about to take off after receiving a message from Heinrich Himmler for the United States and Britain, the newspaper Aftonbladet said today.

The Swedish Foreign Office announced that Bernadotte transmitted an "oral message" from Himmler to the Swedish government, which then turned it over to the American and British ministers in Stockholm.

The Foreign Office statement added nothing more, but it was presumed that Himmler's message was the one which offered capitulation to the Western Allies only.

American and British legation officials were not available for comment immediately.

Bernadotte reached Sweden last Tuesday, and since has left the country again, ostensibly on a Red Cross mission to Denmark.

Aftonbladet said Bernadotte, his chauffeur, and another companion had to jump into a ditch for safety when Allied planes bombed the Danish airfield.

Bernadotte, whose American wife is the former Estelle Manville, is one of the few men who has negotiated with top leaders of both the Allies and Germany during this war.

He visited Gen. Eisenhower in France last Fall. In recent weeks, he saw Himmler on several occasions in connection with a Swedish mercy mission which obtained the release of thousands of Nazi-interned Danes and Norwegians. Many of them already have been brought to Sweden.

NAZIS ISSUED STAMPS LAMPOONING BRITISH

LISBON, April 29—(AP) A Portuguese postage stamp collector has purchased in Spain a collection of 20 German-printed postage stamps lampooning the British and Russians and bearing faked London postmarks which the Nazis used for propaganda and revenue raising purposes.

Some of the stamp, caricaturing British royal wedding commemorate issues, show King George and Premier Stalin as wedded at Teheran. Others show the British rose, Russian sickle and hammer, and the British crown topped by the Russian star instead of the correct British world and cross design.

Spanish Envoy To Berlin Dies

Madrid, April 29 (AP)—The death of Gines Vidalysaura, 53, Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, in Bern, Switzerland, of cerebral hemorrhage this morning, was announced in Madrid. The embassy recently

DOUBLE DRIVE HITS AT DAVAO

Light U.S. Naval Units Shell; Infantry Gives Support

Manila, *Monday*, April 30 (AP)—Light United States naval units, appearing for the first time in Davao Gulf, shelled Japanese shore installations at Davao Saturday as two infantry divisions drove toward the big Mindanao Island port by road.

An airfield on the western shore of Davao Gulf at Padada, just south of Digos, was seized by Yanks of the 24th Division and quickly was put into operation.

United States infantrymen were within 25 road miles of Davao city by highway after a sweep across southern Mindanao Island from their Moro Gulf beachhead.

8,561 More Japs Dead

Gen. Douglas MacArthur made the announcement today in a communiqué reporting an additional 8,561 Japanese dead had been counted and 218 prisoners taken in the Philippines in the last week.

Of this toll, 6,031 were killed on Luzon, primarily around the citadel of Baguio, which fell Friday, and the Balete Pass gateway to the Cagayan Valley to the northeast.

American casualties for the one-week period were 517 killed and 1,365 wounded.

Total Japanese casualties for the entire Philippines invasion campaign, which began last October, are 343,603, as against American casualties of 35,768. The American figure, however, does not include some recent fighting.

520 Tons Of Bombs Used

On northern Luzon, where two infantry divisions captured the bitterly defended city of Baguio on Friday, American planes dropped a terrific load of 520 tons of bombs on the Cagayan Valley, where the bulk of the enemy's Luzon garrison is believed concentrated.

Formosa, the China Sea and northern Borneo were among prominent targets of wide-range heavy bombers.

In one raid Philippine-based Liberators dropped 113 tons of bombs on the naval station at Saigon, French Indo-China. Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz, reported from 8th Army headquarters that the Japanese put up no fight for the Padada airfield on Davao Gulf. The field was littered with wrecked enemy planes.

Japs Set City On Fire

While the 24th Division drove northward along the shores of Davao Gulf toward Davao, the newly landed 31st (Dixie) Division, which fought at Morotai in the East Indies, sped northward 17 miles up the center of Mindanao from the Kabacan road junction.

On southern Luzon, Camarines Notre province was reported cleared of Japanese. This area includes the important Paracale gold and iron mining district. Fleeing Japanese set the provincial capital of Daet afire.

Camarines Sur province, immediately to the south, was being quickly overrun by the 1st Cavalry Division and the 158th Regimental Combat Team.

BAGUIO TO BE USED AS U.S. REST CAMP

By RAY CRONIN
Former Chief of the A. P. Manila Bureau.

When American forces captured the city of Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines, they took over what, before the war, was one of the world's finest mountain resorts and a point of strategic military value in prosecuting the campaign against the Japanese in northern Luzon island.

Baguio, 175 miles north of Manila, stands at an elevation of 5,000 feet in the heart of the Benquet mountains. It has a cool, bracing climate in sharp contrast to the terrific tropical heat of the lowlands. The U. S. Army undoubtedly will open a Baguio rest and recuperation camp for officers and soldiers, similar to the prewar Camp John Hay located on the outskirts of the city.

Baguio, with a normal population of 25,000 and double that during the hot months of March, April, May and June, is the gold center of the Philippines. Through its post-office cleared, in the years just prior to the war, gold bars worth more than $20,000,000 annually.

Natives of the Baguio area are the friendly and colorful Bontoc Igorotes, powerfully built mountaineers whose dress has never changed from homemade G-strings.

Baguio city's colorful Sunday market place was a fine concrete structure, clean as a pin. It was operated by Filipinos in western Dress and by G-stringed Igorotes.

Before the war the city was the site of the Philippines Military academy, West Point of the islands; a big rest camp for school teachers and another for American military personnel; the government center; a large Japanese school; several American schools; the summer palace of the Commonwealth president and the vacation residence of the United States high commissioner.

American engineers built the twisting mountain roads that lead from the lowlands to Baguio.

Fascist Salute Stirs Ire Of Spanish Crowd

Montserrat, Spain, April 29 (AP)—Ten thousand Spaniards today angrily shouted down a few hundred others who greeted the raising of the Spanish flag with the Fascist salute.

Franco police armed with riot guns stood idly by as the angry men hooted at the stiff-arm, open-palm salute which still is the official greeting in Spain.

"We have had enough of Fascism," shouted the crowd which was composed of Carlists, reactionary monarchists.

Jap Suicide Pilot Sinks American Hospital Ship

GUAM, Monday, April 30—(AP) A Japanese suicide pilot crashed into the U.S.S. Comfort, a brightly-lighted Navy hospital ship, south of Okinawa Saturday night. There were 63 American casualties, including 29 killed, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

The Japanese plane which made the suicide attack is still on the Comfort, although she is proceeding to port under her own power.

Ship Bore Red Crosses

The Comfort, evacuating wounded, was well-lighted and plainly marked with large Red Crosses painted on her white decks and superstructure. The attack occurred 50 miles south of Okinawa at 8:58 p.m. Okinawa time.

Nimitz also reported:

Ground action has cost 11,418 American casualties including 1,847 killed, through Friday's fighting. Japanese casualties until dawn Wednesday were 21,269 killed—approximately 13 times U. S. killed for a shorter period—and 339 taken prisoner.

About 200 enemy aircraft made a series of attacks on U. S. forces off Okinawa throughout Saturday afternoon and night. Turned back throughout daylight hours, they succeeded in inflicting damage on some small vessels at night. Ships and planes destroyed 104 attackers.

Doughboys of the 27th Army division captured the northern half of Machinato airfield, on the west coast of Okinawa. Seventh division infantry seized high ground near Kochi village on the east coast and continued southward. General advances were made all along the line.

Casualties aboard the Comfort were 29 killed, 33 wounded and one missing. They included passengers already wounded in the Okinawa campaign and members of the hospital ship's crew.

The Comfort, a 13,000-ton vessel with a capacity of probably several hundred patients, was fully loaded. All personnel aboard were non-combatant.

The attack on the Comfort was the first reported Japanese assault on an American hospital ship in this war. Hospital ships carry no arms of any type.

The vessel was built in 1943 at Wilmington, Calif.

At least one other Allied hospital ship, an Australian vessel, was attacked in the Pacific by the Japanese. That attack occurred nearly a year ago in the Southwest Pacific. Loss of life there was much heavier than on the Comfort.

Made Series of Attacks

Japanese air planes made a series of attacks, involving about 200 craft, on American forces in the Okinawa area through out Saturday afternoon and night and continuing into yesterday morning.

Several small surface units of the U. S. Pacific fleet were damaged, Nimitz said.

A total of 104 Japanese aircraft were destroyed by ships' guns, and carrier and land-based airplanes.

Throughout the afternoon, carrier and land-based planes prevented any Japanese from penetrating to the main American forces. However, after dark, the Japanese got some planes through to inflict damage.

Although the attack on the Comfort occurred early the same night, she was south of Okinawa and probably escaped the main attack. Nimitz said the suicide plane which struck her "still is on the Comfort."

100 Superforts Blast Air Depot Near Tokyo

Guam, Monday, April 30 (AP).—More than 100 B-29 Superfortresses today attacked the Tachikawa Army air arsenal, 24 miles west of Tokyo, while six small fleets of B-29s showered bombs on airfields at Kyushu, southernmost of the Jap home islands.

Tachikawa arsenal, actually an air depot, borders the Tachikawa airfield and covers about 460 acres. It is near the Hitachi aircraft plant, which was blasted by B-29s last Tuesday in the last previous flight to Honshu Island.

The raids on Kyushu put that island under Superfortress bombsights for the fifth consecutive day. Airfields on Kyushu have been used by the enemy for mounting air strikes against the American invasion forces at Okinawa.

12 JAP PLANES BAGGED IN SUPERFORT RAID

WASHINGTON, April 29—(AP) Twelve Japanese aircraft were shot down and one Superfortress was lost in combat in yesterday's raid on six major enemy air bases.

This was reported in a 20th air force communique today describing results of the visual attack on the southern home islands' installations as good. Eight enemy planes were listed as probably destroyed. Between 100 and 150 B-29s took part.

The raid, which occurred Sunday, Tokyo time, was the fourth consecutive daylight assault on the home islands. Some of the same bases were hit the day before in an attack by a similar force on six Kyushu island airfields in support of the campaign on Okinawa.

Jap Commander Calls Men A Lot Of Cowards

On the Baguio Front, Luzon [AP —*Delayed*]—This letter from a seemingly petulant Japanese company commander to a platoon leader was found during the fight toward Baguio:

"1. With a lightning attack the enemy was boldly pushed into the midst of our position. Tell me, what made possible this enemy to thrust a dagger into us? No, you need not explain. You and the other platoon leaders and men are a bunch of cowards —shuddering at bombings. Furthermore, you men are sleeping. Be alert!

"2. But if you men counter-attack today with a lightning ferocity the enemy will be completely wiped out.

"3. Remember the responsibilities being entrusted upon you men. The regimental and battalion commanders are very much concerned about the present situation.

"4. Do you expect the other companies to do your part, you damn fools."

Soldier Saves General's Life

With the U. S. 27th Division, Okinawa, April 29 (AP). — Having already received the Silver Star and Purple Heart with cluster, Staff Sergt. William C. Duggan, 40th St., Long Island City, N. Y., further distinguished himself by knocking down a brigadier general—and getting thanked for it.

Brig. Gen. William B. Bradford, second in command of the 27th Division, was inspecting repairs to a damaged pontoon bridge in southern Okinawa when a Jap mortar shell landed. Duggan, standing near the general, knocked Bradford flat with a violent shove and then threw himself on top of the officer as the shell exploded.

"Thanks Sergeant, I'm sorry I was so slow," said Bradford, apologetically, as the shelling subsided.

Birth Celebrated at Okinawa

OKINAWA, April 28 (Delayed) (AP)—Capt. Wallace Sigler of Scarsdale, N. Y., nightfighter marine pilot, celebrated news of his daughter's birth by shooting down his fifth Japanese plane early today. The daughter was born April 11 at Como, near Montreal, to his Canadian wife. Sigler became an ace by downing the Japanese plane by the light of the moon. Sigler's team-mate, Lieut. George J. Collins, of 1928 University Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., shot down a Japanese torpedo bomber in the same action.

A 'WORLD[illegible]H

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, (AP)—Descendants of almost every one of the United Nations, plus several of the warring nations, are represented in a battalion of the 14th Anti-aircraft Command.

One hundred and ten foreign-born parents came from Mexico, Italy, Poland, Germany, Austria, England and Russia, Holland, Scotland, Canada, France, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, China, Norway, Turkey, Spain, Sweden and Ireland.

CHINESE STRIVING TO STEM JAP DRIVE

Battling To Remove Danger To American Air Base

Chungking, April 29 (AP)—Heavy fighting continued today on the Hunan front where the Chinese are attempting to check the Japanese drive on the American airbase at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking. One enemy force was reported within 70 miles of the base.

The high command claimed tonight that Chinese troops encircled an enemy column 25 miles northwest of Paoching, principal springboard of the Japanese drive, and killed or wounded more than 300 of the invaders. Ten prisoners were reported captured.

Japs Surrounded

At a point 75 miles east of Chihkiang, the high command said enemy trops had been surrounded in a pocket and were slowly being annihilated in heavy fighting.

Severe fighting also was reported west and south of Wukang, 80 miles southeast of Chihkiang on the enemy's left flank.

In Honan province, Chinese attacks continued against the Lo[illegible] river front [illegible] of the Lunghai railroad, the high command said. More than 100 enemy troops were reported killed.

In southwestern Honan, Chinese troops were reported to have made further gains against the Japanese-held highway center of Sichwan, 53 miles northwest of Laohokow, former site of a United States 14th Air Force base.

BRITAIN'S ARMOR FIGHTS WITH JAPS

Clash At Pegu Occurs In Drive Toward Rangoon

Calcutta, April 29 (AP)—Forward British armored spearheads driving toward Rangoon clashed today with Japanese at Pegu, at the head of the last rail escape route to the east, and 60 miles north of the Burma capital.

After a 56-mile dash yesterday, the column wheeled and struck toward the 12-mile eastward gap left between them and the sea at the Sittang River estuary, protected by reinforced Japanese.

Flee For Thailand

Allied infantry was moving down the main Burma trunk road to catch up with the armor and seal off a large Japanese column isolated to the west. To the east units of the 15th and 33d Japanese armies already were fleeing toward the Thailand border, pursued by British detachments.

Allanmyo, 4 miles northeast of the provincial capital of Thayetmyo, was captured by another British column working down the east bank of the Irrawaddy River for a possible junction with coastal forces from Taungup at Prome in the heart of the southwest Burma area cut off by the drive on Rangoon.

Eastern air command fighter bombers attacked road and rail bridges yesterday on the line of retreat from Prome and a wireless installation north of Moulmein.

WINDSORS BID ISLES GOOD-BY

Duke And Duchess Join In Three-Minute Broadcast

Nassau, Bahamas, April 29 (AP)—In a three-minute broadcast, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor today said farewell to the people of the Bahamas, but assured them "you have not seen the last of us."

The Duke, who resigned the Governorship of this island colony on March 15, described their departure as "the closing of an interesting and happy chapter of our lives."

It was a chapter enclosed only, he said, by the knowledge of the grim struggle and suffering on the battlefields of the world.

In her farewell, the Duchess emphasized the pleasure she had had in joining women of the colony in their contributions to the war effort.

Au Revoir By Both

The royal governor and his American-born wife, for whom he gave up the British throne prior to coming to Nassau, ended the broadcast together with the words *au revoir*.

Although the date of the Windsors' departure was not announced, it was expected they would shortly leave the colony which has been their home for more than four and a half years. They will visit in the United States before going on to the Duke's ranch in Canada.

Colonial Secretary Duncan Stewart, it was announced, will administer Government affairs pending the arrival of the new Governor, W. L. Murphy, 58-year-old former colonial secretary to Bermuda.

Allies Wait— Sure That Nazi Windup's Near

By W. D. MOBLEY

Washington, D. C., April 29 (AP).—The Allied world waited in grim confidence today for Nazi collapse under pressure of arms if not by wholesale capitulation such as President Truman denied had occurred last night.

Impelling the Germans to make up their minds was the remorseless military pressure building still higher upon their dwindling strongholds.

Officials Expectant.

This much was clear and officially confirmed: Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler has offered surrender to the British and Americans but has been told his offer will be given consideration only after he has made it also to Russia.

Almost equally clear, though without official backing, was the fact that officials here were awaiting something important yesterday at the time the report of an actual surrender came out of San Francisco where the United Nations are planning an agency designed to keep peace when this war is done. What it was, nobody will say.

The only thing official in Washington was President Truman's statement at an extraordinary night news conference at the White House that "there is no foundation" for the report the Nazis have actually agreed to quit.

Sources Noncommital.

The flurry of surrender reports started with a Reuters' dispatch from San Francisco saying Himmler, acting for Hitler who was reported ill and near death, had offered surrender to the Anglo-Americans. The dispatch said he had been turned down with indications he would be given a hearing if he made the same offer to Moscow.

Washington sources for information on such a point—White House, State Department and Army—were noncommital except for a statement from Jonathan Daniels, Presidential press secretary, that "this Government has nothing to say at this time," and that it was "perfectly clear" any surrender would have to be to all the Allies.

In late afternoon, Senator Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and vice-chairman of the American delegation to the United Nations conference, told the Associated Press that formal announcement of surrender "with no strings attached" was expected momentarily.

Ultimatum Reported.

The story developed circumstantially in San Francisco, on reports the Nazis had been given until Tuesday to give up to all three Allies or face intensified military pressure and destruction.

President Truman had left the executive offices early in the afternoon but he returned to his desk in the evening, shortly after the direct report of imminent surrender came out of San Francisco. Senator Connally, at that time declining to be quoted by name, said his information was that the Tuesday deadline had been set.

Grew at His Office.

Indications that no more news was expected out of the White House during the night had come from there in the meantime, but press secretaries and other officials, and newsmen by the score, started coming in ahead of the President.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, one of those gathered at the executive offices, told newsmen at 9:30 A. M. New York time: "It will be some little time yet." He did not say what was pending.

Stephen Early, special Presidential assistant, told the crowd of reporters:

"As soon as we get official confirmation, the President will read the proclamation over the four networks."

He didn't say what would be proclaimed.

The tension, apparent through the afternoon at the executive offices, built up as the President called the newsmen into his office barely after Davis had predicted delay.

Truman said he had communicated with Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters through his personal chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy "and there is no foundation for the rumor. That is all I have to say."

Russia Revives Polish Demand

Molotov Wants Lublin Group Recognized If Argentina Is Seated.

BIG THREE ROW SEEN

U.S. Hits Plea, Says Polish, Argentine Issues Not Connected.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29—(AP) Russia has turned the heat on again for representation of the Polish government in Warsaw at the United Nations conference and another Soviet - British - American row became a possibility tonight.

It may not develop into a full scale scrap—if Latin American nations decide not to ask admission of Argentina to the peace-shaping parley.

Tomorrow question delegates have to start picking committees and commissions, allocating conference seats for two Soviet republics, and answering little nations' claims. They may have to contend again with the issue they thought they had sidetracked Friday when their steering committee turned down a proposal to bring the Warsaw Poles to the Golden Gate and adopted a resolution expressing hope the Polish government could be broadened in time to obtain a seat here.

U. S., Britain Reject Poles

America and Britain all along have battled against admission of the Warsaw government in its present form, contending it should be reorganized first in accordance with a Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill agreement at Yalta for inclusion of more "democratic elements."

There have been no indications they might compromise. Indeed, many delegates say, most delegations will line up with them on a showdown and Russia will be thrown for a loss.

The American view is that an invitation to Argentina should not be tied to one for the Warsaw regime but should be settled independently by a majority vote of delegates.

Russia is represented as viewing sympathetically the matter of inter-American solidarity. But she has contended frequently that Argentina has cooperated with the Axis, while Poland was in the war from the start on the Allied side.

Molotov was reported to have proposed, and the others of the Big Four to have approved, an offer of the security council committee's chairmanship to lie. The latter has displayed a reluctance to accept, because of the grave responsibility and the fact that Nazis might start reprisals among a people still under their heel.

The Middle-Eastern Arab countries—Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Syria and Lebanon—have held at least one joint meeting here. They have agreed, a spokesman disclosed, to stand united for 14 members on the security council instead of the 11 originally planned. The council will be the instrumentality which can order use of armed force to halt aggression.

Seek to Enlarge Council

Egypt's foreign minister, Abdul-Hamid Badawi Pascha, publicly urged its enlargement at a full conference session yesterday. Delegation chiefs of numerous other small nations have made the same proposal.

Perhaps indicative of the outcome is the fact that already the little fellows have persuaded the conference to boost the membership of its important executive committee from 11 to 14.

It was to the executive committee that the conference handed the question of inviting representatives of the Ukraine and White Russia, two of the Soviet Union's republics, to send representatives to the Golden Gate. Indications are that the committee will recommend this step, since the pair of Republics already have been told they may have places in the general assembly of the world peace-keeping agency.

Commissions and committees to be set up this week will do spadework for the conference. Under this arrangement, the conference will operate like a one-house Congress. Like a Congressional subcommittee, a conference committee will take up special subjects, such as writing a preamble for an international charter. It will submit a report to a commission—corresponding to a full congressional committee. The commission will act on it, then relay it on to the entire conference for approval.

Another conference problem, the question of fitting regional security organizations into the framework of a world structure for keeping peace, may start coming to a head this week.

Truman Prays for 'V-E' Day Soon; Allies Wait for Nazi Collapse

WASHINGTON, April 29—(AP) President Truman joined in prayers today for quick victory in Europe and for the success of the San Francisco conference, before a brief White House conference with Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy.

The President attended historic Foundry Methodist church with Mrs. Truman and Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, former senator from Washington State.

Less than five minutes after his return to his temporary living quarters at Blair House, he strode quickly across the street to the White House where he met Admiral Leahy, his chief of staff.

The President returned to Blair [illegible] at 12:45 p.m., to have Sunday dinner.

Meanwhile the Allied world waited in grim confidence today for Nazi collapse under pressure of arms if not by wholesale capitulation such as the President denied had occurred last night.

Impelling the Germans to make up their minds was the remorseless military pressure building still higher upon their dwindling strongholds.

This much was clear and officially confirmed: Gestapo Chief Hein-

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rich Himmler has offered surrender to the British and Americans but has been told his offer will be given consideration only after he has made it also to Russia.

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The only thing official in Washington was President Truman's statement at an extraordinary night news conference at the White House that "there is no foundation" for the report that the Nazis have actually agreed to quit.

Report Started on Coast

The flurry of surrender reports started with a Reuters dispatch from San Francisco saying Himmler, acting for Hitler who was reported ill and near death, had offered surrender to the Anglo-Americans. The dispatch said he had been turned down with indications he would be given a hearing if he made the same offer to Moscow.

Washington sources for information on such a point—White House, State department and Army—were noncommittal except for a statement from Jonathan Daniels, presidential press secretary, that "this government has nothing to say at this time, and that it was "perfectly clear" any surrender would have to be to all the Allies.

In late afternoon Senator Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations committee and vice-chairman of the American delegation to the United Nations conference, told the Associated Press that formal announcement of surrender "with no strings attached" was expected momentarily.

The White House still had nothing to say, but newsmen assigned there were advised shortly beforehand to stay around a while longer. Nothing was said about what might be coming up, however.

The story developed circumstantially in San Francisco, on reports that the Nazis had been given until Tuesday to give up to all three Allies or face intensified military pressure and destruction.

President Truman had left the Executive Offices early in the afternoon but he returned to his desk in the evening, shortly after the direct report of imminent surrender came out of San Francisco. Senator Connally, at that time declining to be quoted by name, said his information was that the Tuesday deadline had been set. Another delegation member said he also was informed capitulation might come any time.

Press On Alert

Indications that no more news was expected out of the White House during the night had come from there in the meantime, but press secretaries and other officials, and newsmen by the score, started coming in ahead of the President.

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Stettinius who heads the San Francisco delegation, came to his office.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, one of those gathered at the Executive offices, told newsmen at 9:30 p. m., (EWT), "it will be some little time yet." He did not say what was pending.

Stephen Early, special presidential assistant, told the crowd of reporters:

"As soon as we get official confirmation the President will read the proclamation over the four networks."

He didn't say what would be proclaimed.

Celebrations, generally restrained, started all over the country only to be cut short by Mr. Truman's denial. Numerous newspapers issued "surrender" extras. Orderly but anxious crowds gathered around the White House and the presidential statement did not immediately send them away.

The tension, apparent through the afternoon at the Executive offices, built up as the President called the newsmen into his office barely after Davis had predicted delay.

Mr. Truman said he had communicated with General Eisenhower's headquarters through his personal chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy "and there is no foundation for the rumor. That is all I have to say."

The President said nothing to foreclose the possibility of capitulation later nor to deny that there was contact with Germany on that subject.

Connally Expects News Soon

Connally, advised of the President's denial, then authorized direct quotation by name and said he expected announcement of unconditional surrender "momentarily."

Later he said he was speaking on the basis of general information at his disposal and that he had no "official" word. It was brought out in the conversation, however, that he has access to sources not normally available to reporters.

Meantime Moscow officially confirmed the Himmler offer to the United States and Britain, and the fact that it had been turned down because Russia was not included. London and Washington, Tass, Russian news agency, reported, informed the Kremlin immediately.

Apparently the offer came through Sweden, where the Foreign Office said Count Folke Bernadotte, active in Red Cross affairs that take him to Germany, had brought out a communication which was passed on to British and American officials last week.

Other information from Sweden was that the count had returned to Germany Saturday and Stockholm speculated that he may have carried the reported Allied reply and Tuesday ultimatum to Himm-

FOOD CONTROL FACING FIGHT

House Members Expected To Urge Overhauling

APR 30 1945

Washington, April 29 (AP)—Sharp suggestions for an immediate overhauling of the Government's food controls are expected this week from a House Food Investigating Committee.

Representative Andresen (R., Minn.), ranking Republican member of the committee, said faulty Government regulations are "forcing 75,000,000 American civilians onto the black market."

While he made no attempt to speak for the committee, congressional sources informed on its activities said the group's first report—due Tuesday—will send critical shafts at the OPA, War Food Administration and other Government agencies blamed by witnesses for the food crisis and growing black markets.

May Strip Authority

It may recommend that the entire food program be placed in one central authority, stripping OPA, WFA, the Office of Economic Stabilization and other agencies of their share in food control.

If the committee's recommendations are ignored, Andresen said, "Congress should amend the price-control law to restore confidence and secure an abundance of food with efficient and legal distribution."

He said the distribution system for meat and poultry is "near collapse."

The OPA meanwhile put into effect slaughter quotas for non-Federally inspected slaughterers in an effort to bring about a better distribution of meat.

What Is Expected

Committee members were reluctant to discuss the forthcoming report, but it is expected to:

1. Rap enforcement agencies, including the OPA, for failure to invoke criminal penalties against black marketeers.

2. Criticize food controls all the way from producer to consumer.

3. Express dissatisfaction and "disappointment" in the ten-point revision of the food program, announced by the Government after the House committee called all food agencies into a White House conference in its search for the source of the food shortages.

The report will dwell at length on black-market operations which the committee trailed from Chicago to New England and New York in a series of roving investigations. It will blame faulty distribution of the food supply for the growing meat black market.

"Choice Of Markets"

"Because of lack of co-ordination (in Government agencies) meat dealers are forced to operate either in the red or the black—in the red if they operate within the regulations, or go onto the black market to make expenses," Andresen said.

"It's meat now. The next heavy black-market operation will be in eggs and sugar," he predicted.

The OPA's new quota plan restricts non-Federally inspected slaughterers to the slaughter of one half the hogs and 75 per cent of the cattle and calves they butchered in the same month last year.

The quotas, effective tomorrow, and part of the ten-point program for better distribution of meat recently announced by the Office of Economic Stabilization, are expected to remain unchanged for the next two months.

Purpose Of Quotas

The purpose of the quotas is to leave more animals for Federally inspected meat packing plants, which are those shipping meat across state lines. Meat has tended to be plentiful in producing areas but scarce in areas remote from packing plants.

Price officials estimated the action would increase the amount of Federally inspected meat by ten per cent, or about 15,000,000 pounds of beef and pork.

The quotas permit the slaughter of sheep and lambs up to 100 per cent of the 1944 volume.

ISOLATION DEAD, GREW DECLARES IN SECURITY TALK

APR 30 1945

WASHINGTON, April 29—(AP) Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew declared today that Americans have come to the reluctant realization "that never again can we or any other people find security in isolation."

This, he said in an address at a Washington Cathedral prayer service on the first Sunday of the United Nations conference, is due to the awareness that "there is no certain security in strategic frontiers, great oceans or vast distances."

"We know beyond peradventure that another war, coming upon an intensive development in military, electrical and chemical science, could wipe great masses of civilians off the face of the earth in a matter of very brief time," he said.

"With that certain knowledge can any effort, any sacrifice, be considered too high a price for preventing future tidal waves of militarism, and for permitting mankind to live and progress in confidence, security and peace?"

Grew expressed confidence that the San Francisco conference and its objectives would succeed through a combination of hard work and faith.

Grew, stressing the importance of the Assembly of the proposed world organization, said it rather than the Security Council, "can become a true parliament of man."

"It can cultivate the seeds of peace by creating the soil and the climate congenial to their growth. Leadership in such an enterprise will spring from national character and genius, as it does in any civilized society from which force has been outlined," he said.

"We and our Allies have been slowly and painstakingly hammering out—by a combination of hard work and faith—the shape of a new kind of peace: Not a Roman or Teutonic peace by domination; not a reactionary peace designed to freeze an antiquated social and economic order; not a peace of rival blocs; but a flexible, dynamic progressive peace by cooperation and mutual accommodation. A peace which shall hold out the promise of be[illegible] conditions of life for so many [illegible]ple of this earth that they will be drawn into its orbit through enlightened self-interest," he declared.

"The proposals before the San Francisco conference," he continued, "while neither perfect nor complete, do, however, provide a realistic basis for developing such a peace."

QUOTAS ON MEAT CHANGED BY OPA

APR 30 1945

WASHINGTON, April 29—(AP) The OPA today restricted non-Federally inspected slaughterers to the slaughter of one-half the hogs and 75 per cent of the cattle and calves they butchered in the some month last year.

The quotas, effective April 30 and part of the 10 point program for better distribution of meat recently announced by the Office of Economic Stabilization, are expected to remain unchanged for the next two months.

Purpose of the quotas is to leave more animals for Federally inspected meat packing plants, which are those shipping meat across state lines. Meat has tended to be plentiful in producing areas but scarce in areas remote from packing plants.

Price officials estimated the action would increase the amount of Federally inspected meat by 10 per cent, or about 15,000,000 pounds of beef and pork.

The quotas permit the slaughter of sheep and lambs up to 100 per cent of the 1944 volume.

The quotas cover all "Class 2" slaughterers, which in addition to the non-Federally inspected group include those who have livestock custom-slaughtered for them, except farmers who have livestock slaughtered primarily for their own use. Excluded also are small farm slaughterers.

In addition to increasing the flow of meat in interstate commerce, the curb on these slaughterers is expected to stabilize supplies for the armed forces, which buy only Federally inspected meat.

The Class 2 slaughterers must register with their OPA district offices by May 14, it was ruled, if they wish to continue slaughter after that date. They will report their May and June, 1944 slaughter and their permitted quotas after applying the percentage reductions.

WSA Allocates Five Vessels To France

Washington, April 29 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration today announced allocation of five coastal vessels to the French Provisional Government.

They are Baltic type N-3 vessels of 2,905 deadweight tons. One, the Josiah Mitchell, already has been delivered to the French, WSA said. The others, the agency added, will be delivered provided they are completed before V-E day. WSA said it could give no indication how soon they will be ready.

Ownership of the vessels will remain vested in the United States. They will be registered under the French flag and time-chartered to WSA for operation with French crews in the United Nations pools.

3 Navy Heroes Honored

Get Gold, Silver and Bronze Stars for Gallantry in Action

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP).—The Navy Department announced tonight awards to two New York State residents and to a third man whose life is a New York resident. The awards:

Silver Star medal and letter of commendation to Lieutenant Commander William J. Ruhe, U. S. N. R., twenty-six years old, of Tuxedo Park, son of Mrs. F. F. De Rham, 575 Park Avenue, New York.

Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star medal to Lieutenant Commander William J. Ruhe, U. S. N., husband of Mrs. Carol Ruhe, of 74 Ascan Avenue, Forest Hills, Queens, for "gallantry and intrepidity in action . . . as an officer of a vessel during a war patrol in enemy-ontrolled waters."

Bronze Star medal to John M. Brown, chief motor machinist's mate, U. S. N., thirty-four, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brown, of 40-12 Thirty-first Avenue, Astoria, Queens, for meritorious service as chief of the boat in a United States submarine during a war patrol.

U.S. LAUNCHES SUPERCARRIER

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Enters Water At New York

New York, April 29 (AP)—As American warplanes droned overhead in a cloud-specked sky, the U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 45,-

000-ton supercarrier, was launched today in colorful but solemn ceremonies.

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, called for peacetime upkeep of the nation's military power as he dedicated the huge ship to the aims of the late commander in chief—win the war and keep the peace.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, dressed in mourning, attended the New York Navy Yard launching and in a brief talk said:

"I know that my husband would have felt very keenly and appreciated the thought of having this supercarrier given his name.

Says F.D.R. Loved Navy

"It's no secret that he loved the Navy and would have liked always to be associated with it. He would watch this ship with great pride. So today I hope this ship will always do its duty in winning the war.

"I pray God to bless this ship and its personnel and keep them safe, and bring them home victorious."

It was Mrs. Roosevelt's first public appearance since the death of her husband.

Mrs. Roosevelt and other dignitaries, including Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, inspected the ship after it was christened by Mrs. John H. Towers, of Coronado, Cal., wife of Vice Admiral Towers, deputy commander in chief, Pacific Fleet.

Thousands See Launching

As the carrier was floated in a building dock, cheers went up from thousands of navy-yard workers and American and British sailors and ships in the harbor sounded their whistles.

The Roosevelt was to have been named the U.S.S. Coral Sea, but was renamed by the Navy with the approval of President Truman. She is a sister ship to the U.S.S. Midway and second in the class of the world's largest, strongest and fastest carriers.

The Navy announced the vessel would be commanded by Capt. Apollo Soucek, of Medford, Okla., who served as commander aboard the Carrier Hornet when Doolittle's raiders took off from the ship in the first bombing of Tokyo.

Was On Hornet When Lost

Captain Soucek was the Hornet's executive officer when the vessel was lost during the battle of Santa Cruz Island October 26, 1942.

Secretary Forrestal said the new ship would join 26 carriers in the United States Fleet "as a symbol of our determination to prosecute the war against Japan to complete victory."

Urging that the United States "keep the ability for swift and effective application to force" to maintain peace, the secretary termed military might "essential if the events at San Francisco and . . . similar meetings afterward are to have any meaning."

Truman Unable To Attend

President Truman, Forrestal explained, asked him to express his "deepest regret" he could not be present at the launching because he deemed it "of paramount importance" to remain at his Washington desk.

Contrasting the Navy's present might with its size in mid-winter of 1942, Forrestal reported this growth in the fleet lineup: From 16 battleships to 23; 38 cruisers to 67; 173 destroyers to 386; no destroyer escort to 368; 112 submarines to 240. The carrier strength, he said, totals 26 carriers and 65 escort carriers.

The late President Roosevelt, Forrestal asserted, was "an inspiration" to Army and Navy leaders in his readiness to accept new ideas and patterns of warfare.

Mr. Roosevelt's "quick and imaginative grasp" of the possibilities of small escort carriers, he said, was largely responsible for stepped-up production of "that mighty midget," the baby flat-top.

General Stenseth New Chief Of Iceland Base

New York, April 29 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Martinus Stenseth, AAF, World War I ace who holds the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star, has been named commanding general of the United Army base in Iceland, the Eastern Defense Command announced today.

Milan Radio Reports John Amery's Arrest

New York, April 29 (AP)—The Milan radio, in a broadcast heard today by the FCC, said that Nazi-Fascist collaborationist John Amery, son of L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, was among "recently arrested persons."

The broadcast gave no other details.

Amery began collaboration activities in Vichy after the Nazis occupied northern France and later worked in Berlin and Rome, fleeing from the latter city when it was occupied by the Allies. He continued to broadcast over the puppet transmitter in northern Italy.

Amery left Britain in 1930 and went to France.

Resignation Of Quisling Cabinet Is Reported

New York, April 29 (AP)—A British broadcast recorded by Blue network monitors said the Norwegian Quisling cabinet resigned tonihgt at a meeting in Islo.

The broadcast quoted Stockholm reports as saying that Quisling was attempting to form a new cabinet.

British Hear Report Hitler Died in Berlin

NEW YORK, April 29—The British Broadcasting company, in a report recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station, said an unconfirmed report had reached Stockholm by way of Munich and Bern that "Hitler died at noon today (Sunday) in his underground headquarters in the Tiergarten in Berlin with Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels at his bedside."

Another BBC broadcast, quoting a Stockholm dispatch, reported that Hitler had suffered a hemorrhage of the brain and had been left an invalid, Blue Network monitors said.

HART ASKS SIMPLE PEACE

Senator Urges Conferees to Put Proposal Through

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29 (AP)—Senator Thomas C. Hart of Connecticut, offered today this motto for the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

"Keep it simple and put it through."

Senator Hart, former Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, said that a Navy lieutenant applied the formula successfully to form a unified weather service in the Far East as war clouds gathered in 1941.

Language barriers, varied thinking by different nationalities and technicalities were overcome to "eigrt or ten weather organizations, Dutch, Filipino, British and our own," the Senator declared.

"No more big wars, that is the first thing to keep first," Senator Hart told a rally of the Greater Hartford Committee for Dumbarton Oaks at Bushnell Memorial Hall. "To put it simply we must have peace, even if we have to enforce it."

Taylor's Vatican Post Explained

Atlanta, April 29 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Louie D. Newton, Southern Baptist churchman, said today he had been informed that appointment of Myron C. Taylor as personal representative of the President to the Pope was not diplomatic representation at the Vatican.

Dr. Newton, an Atlanta pastor, recently called for a Senate investigation of "the status of our Government to the Vatican."

His request for an investigation was addressed to Senator Connally (D., Texas). He said today the Senator had forwarded a letter Senator Connally received from Secretary of State Stettinius, explaining:

"Mr. Taylor's travel to Europe in 1939 was not at all in the nature of a diplomatic representation to the Vatican.

"After Pearl Harbor there was additional and important reason for maintaining this mission. You will readily understand that it was invaluable to this Government to maintain an observer within Vatican City, one of the extremely few areas inside the European war zone which still had contact with all countries and where there were representatives of almost all the United Nations and of the enemy powers.

"As an observation post, the Vatican City was unique."

PYLE, KUH RATED AT TOP IN WORK

Annual Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Awards Announced

Chicago, April 29 (AP)—For the second consecutive year, top achievement Sigma Delta Chi awards in journalism went to the late Ernie Pyle, and to Frederick Kuh, London bureau manager of the Chicago *Sun*, for war and foreign correspondence, respectively.

Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, announced Pyle's award shortly after he was killed on Ie Shima off the coast of Okinawa by a Jap machine-gun bullet.

Winners Of Other Awards

Other awards announced today went to:

HENRY T. GORRELL, of the United Press, for spot news war correspondence as distinguished from Pyle's human-interest reporting.

EDDIE DOHERTY, Chicago Sun, for general reporting.

MARQUIS CHILDS, United Feature Syndicate columnist, for Washington correspondence.

HANK BARROW, of the Associated Press, for editorial cartooning.

FELIX R. McKNIGHT, of the Dallas (Texas) Morning News, for editorial writing.

PROF. EARL ENGLISH, of the University of Iowa, Iowa City, for research in journalism.

Honorable mention went to Harold V. Boyle, Kenneth Dixon and Joseph Morton, of the AP, and Frank Coniff, International News Service, for war corrcspondence; Walter R. Humphrey, editor of the Temple (Texas) *Daily Telegram*, and Staff Sergeant Walter Scott, of the *Plane Dealer* (location not known) for general reporting, and to E. H. Linford, editor of the Laramie (Wyo.) *Republican and Boomerang*, for "his consistent editorial and news campaigns throughout the year for civic betterment and patriotic endeavor."

Milwaukee Journal Honored

The Milwaukee *Journal* received the courage-in-journalism award for a news, editorial and picture campaign, written and directed by Richard S. Davis, of the *Journal* staff, detailing housing conditions in Milwaukee's Negro section.

Judges who made the awards included:

JOHN S. KNIGHT, president of the Knight newspapers and the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

GEORGE GALLUP, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, New York.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND, chief of the Christian Science Monitor's Washington News Bureau.

CHARLES B. McCABE, president and publisher of the New York Daily Mirror.

MERRITT C. SPEIDEL, president, Speidel Newspapers, Inc., Palo Alto, California.

LINWOOD I. NOYES, retiring president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and publisher the Ironwood (Mich.) Daily Globe.

ROSS LEWIS, Milwaukee Journal cartoonist.

Willard R. Smith, Sigma Delta Chi president and associate editor of the Wisconsin *State Journal*, Madison, Wis., said the judges' report credited Childs with "sustained insight in national affairs, first-hand reporting and effective reporting"; gave Doherty the general reporting award largely on the basis of his story of the funeral of William Allen White.

JAPANESE DISAPPROVE SECURITY CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29—(AP) The Tokyo radio said today the supervisors of a Japanese press association "disapproved of the San Francisco conference's plan, which consists of the great powers forcing all smaller powers to do their bidding." The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

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ANOTHER DECISIVE STRUGGLE RAGED IN EASTERN BERLIN, WHERE ALEXANDER PLATZ WAS UNDER ATTACK BY SOVIET UNITS BESIEGING THE TOWN HALL, GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS AND THE "TIMES SQUARE" OF BERLIN. IN A BLOCK-BY-BLOCK FIGHT, ZHUKOV'S TROOPS ALSO SMASHED TOWARD THE TIERGARTEN FROM THE CAPTURED MOABIT DISTRICT, WHERE THEY REACHED THE SPREE RIVER AND ACCORDING TO MOSCOW DISPATCHES HAD BROUGHT FORTIFIED BELLEVUE CASTLE IN THE TIERGARTEN UNDER DIRECT MORTAR FIRE.

MEANWHILE, IZVESTIA REPORTED THAT "AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES IS TAKING PLACE IN BERLIN." HIGH NAZI OFFICERS, INCLUDING MANY OF HITLER'S ELITE GUARDS WERE DYING BY THEIR OWN HANDS. THE STREETS OF BERLIN WERE LITTERED WITH NAZI PARTY BADGES, EMBLEMS AND UNIFORMS.

THE GERMANS ALSO WERE REPORTED DESTROYING ALL THEIR ARCHIVES, INDICATING THAT ALL THE PRINCIPAL MINISTRIES NEAR WHICH FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE WERE WIPING OUT THE FORMAL RECORDS OF THE NAZI REGIME.

"YOU CAN PICK UP NAZI DECORATIONS, SWASTIKAS AND RIBBONS BY THE HANDFULS," IZVESTIA SAID.

A57

LARGE-SCALE DESERTIONS ALSO WERE SWEEPING THE CAPITAL. ONE CAPTURED NAZI TOLD SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS THAT MORE THAN 40,000 DESERTERS WERE HIDING BENEATH THE CITY IN SUBWAY TUNNELS AND CELLARS. BUT NEW ORDERS FROM HIMMLER'S DOWNTOWN SECTORS THREATENING IMMEDIATE FAMILIES OF DESERTERS.

OTHER GERMAN TROOPS, HOWEVER, STILL WERE USING BERLIN'S

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50-MILE SYSTEM OF SUBWAYS FOR ATTACKING RUSSIAN REAR COMMUNICATIONS. THE MAIN SUBWAY POWER STATIONS ALREADY HAVE BEEN OVERRUN, REDUCING THE GERMANS' ABILITY TO USE THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR COMMUNICATION.

RED ARMY MEN ATTACKED THE REMAINING SUBWAY STATIONS UNDER COVER OF SMOKE SCREENS. ALL THE STATIONS IN THE CITY'S CENTER, DISPATCHES SAID, WERE HIGHLY-FORTIFIED NAZI STRONGPOINTS.

DIFFICULTIES STILL LAY AHEAD.

"THE GERMANS HAVE MANY RESERVES AND IN MANY SECTORS ARE COUNTER-ATTACKING, USING TANKS AND INFANTRY AND ATTEMPTING TO SPLIT THE RUSSIAN FRONT, WHILE SELECT GROUPS OF GERMANS ARE FIRING MADLY FROM SPECIAL POINTS," ONE DISPATCH SAID.

SOUTH OF BERLIN, MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO SMASH BACK A LARGE GERMAN GROUP WHICH WAS ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THROUGH TO THE RELIEF OF THE BERLIN GARRISON FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

THE GERMANS HAD TURNED THEIR BACKS ON THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY IN THIS SECTOR TO ATTACK RUSSIAN POSITIONS IN THE AREA OF BEELITZ, 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF POTSDAM. THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED THAT BEELITZ HAD BEEN RECAPTURED BY THE GERMANS-- BUT THE NINTH ARMY WENT OVER TO THE ATTACK, AND KONEV'S TROOPS ALSO SMASHED AGAINST THE GERMANS FROM THE EAST.

ENEMY TROOPS IN A VIRTUALLY-SURROUNDED 200-SQUARE MILE POCKET BETWEEN THE NINTH ARMY AND KONEV'S FORCES WERE BEING HAMMERED FROM TWO DIRECTIONS.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO ASSERTED THAT NAZI ATTACKS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF KONEV'S ARMY NORTHEAST OF DRESDEN HAD MADE HEADWAY AND DECLARED KAMENZ AND KOENIGSBRUECK HAD BEEN RECAPTURED.

WM&B359PEW

LONDON, APRIL 29-(AP)-THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED LUXEMBOURG RADIO,

WH
MVHB

A62

LONDON, APRIL 29-(AP)-THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED LUXEMBOURG RADIO, WHICH FREQUENTLY BROADCASTS PROPAGANDA AIMED AT GERMAN LISTENERS, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY IS OVER."

"ALLIED FORCES ARE MOPPING UP THE LAST POCKETS AND ENCIRCLING THE REMAINDER OF GERMAN FORCES," IT SAID. "NINE-TENTHS OF BERLIN IS IN SOVIET HANDS."

WM408PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL PUBLISHED A STORY TODAY BY ITS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT QUOTING "A HIGH OFFICIAL I WHITEHALL" AS SAYING THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS DYING OR ALREADY DEAD AND THAT WHEN BERLIN FELL THE EUROPEAN WAR COULD BE REGARDED AS PRACTICALLY ENDED.

"IT CAN ONLY BE A MATTER OF DAYS NOW, --IT MAY BE ONLY OF HOURS, BEFORE ALL IS OVER," WROTE THE CORRESPONDENT, WILSON BROADBENT, QUOTING THE UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIAL.

THE ARTICLE SAID THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO IS SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY, HAD SPOKEN "MORE THAN ONCE" TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN BY TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE SUNDAY AND THAT ALTHOUGH CHURCHILL WAS SPENDING THE WEEKEND IN THE COUNTRY HE WAS READY TO RETURN TO LONDON AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

TA643PEW

LONDON, APRIL 29-(AP)-A NOTED BRITISH ANTHROPOLOGIST DECLARED TODAY THAT "BLONDES MAY LOOK EXOTIC AND GLAMOROUS, BUT IN INTELLIGENCE TESTS THEY MAKE A POOR SHOW."

"OF COURSE," THE SCIENTIST, DR. REG ARMATTOE, SAID, "THERE ARE SNAPPY, ATTRACTIVE-LOOKING BLONDES WITH A NICE LINE IN WISE-CRACKING BUT BRUNETTES IN THE MAIN HAVE MORE BRAINS."

HE ADDED THAT "BLONDES ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO HEART TROUBLE THAN ARE BRUNETTES, WHO ARE MORE EQUABLE IN TEMPERAMENT."

DR. ARMATTOE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THERE WOULD BE FEWER BLONDES IN THE FUTURE AND THAT "THERE IS SOUND SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR THE CONTENTION THAT BLONDES HAVEN'T THE SAME LIFE EXPECTANCY AS BRUNETTES."

HE ADDED THAT FAIR-HAIRED PEOPLE SEEMED UNFIT FOR COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN GREATLY INDUSTRIALIZED AND URBANIZED. "THERE ARE 50 PER CENT FEWER BLONDES IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION THAN THERE WERE IN 1883, HE SAID.

TA944PEW

APR 30 1945

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 30-(AP)-WARM PRAISE FOR BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN'S WORK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS SECURITY CONFERENCE CAME TODAY FROM BRITISH NEWS CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE PARLEY, WITH ONE REPORTER DECLARING THAT EDEN WAS THE "GUIDING INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AS WELL AS THE BRITISH."

DISPATCHES FROM THE CONFERENCE OVER THE WEEK-END AGREED THAT EDEN WAS HOLDING THE CONFERENCE TOGETHER, PARTICULARLY THROUGH HIS SUCCESS IN ACTING AS A "NEGOTIATOR" BETWEEN DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

THE BRITISH REPORTERS DECLARED THAT EDEN WAS DRAFTING COMPROMISES, ADVISING AND AIDING U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD STETTINIUS, HELPING PILOT THE DOMINIONS DELEGATES AND GENERALLY STRIVING TO SPEED UP THE TASKS FACING THE CONFERENCE.

DON IDDON, SUNDAY DISPATCH CORRESPONDENT, CABLED THAT "EDEN DESERVES ALMOST ALL CREDIT FOR ENDING THE DISAGREEMENT OVER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CONFERENCE. HIS PLAN TO HAVE ALL FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE BIG FOUR SPONSORING NATIONS AS 'ROTATING" PRESIDENTS, WITH STETTINIUS FUNCTIONING AS CHAIRMAN, SOLVED THE ISSUE HOLDING UP ALL BUSINESS. HE IS SHOWING MATURE STATESMANSHIP. . . HE'S NEVER BEEN MORE EFFECTIVE. HIS SUCCESS IS ONE OF THE FEW COMFORTING DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE CONFERENCE OPENED."

EDEN'S "WORLD'S LAST CHANCE" SPEECH WAS REGARDED AS ONE OF THE BEST OF HIS WHOLE CAREER. CORRESPONDENTS LAUDED HIS SUCCESS IN HANDLING THE SEATING OF TWO SOVIET REPUBLICS, THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA.

TA1038PEW

IS, APRIL 29-(AP)-MORE THAN 125,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE ERED IN THE PAST 48 HOURS TO AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH UNDER GENERAL EISENHOWER'S COMMAND, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ED TONIGHT.

7PEW

APR 30 1945

STAIN ARMY GROUP HQ--FIRST ADD OBERAMMERGAU (A87). X X X THAN 80,000.

GREAT DISTANCES WERE BEING REELED OFF AS THE SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCED.

THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION DROVE 15 MILES SOUTHEAST, CAPTURING SPATZENHAUSEN, 19 MILES NORTH OF THE AUSTRIAN BORDER. THE FOURTH DIVISION PUSHED EAST FROM THE LECH RIVER FOR GAINS OF UP TO FIVE MILES. THE THIRD DIVISION SPEARED 15 MILES TO THE AMPER RIVER NEAR GEISELDULLACH. ANOTHER 15-MILE ADVANCE WAS SCORED BY THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP IN A DASH TO ESCHING.

Blank

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MEANTIME, A RADIO STATION IDENTIFYING ITSELF AS THE BAVARIAN RADIO STATION OF REICHSSENDER, TRANSMITTED ALL-NIGHT BROADCASTS CALLING UPON THE WEHRMACHT TO LAY DOWN ITS ARMS. THE BROADCASTS LISTED GERMAN GENERALS WHO HAD SURRENDERED IN ITALY ON THE GROUNDS THAT ANY FURTHER STRUGGLE MEANT SUICIDE FOR THE GERMAN NATION. THE TRANSMISSIONS ALSO GAVE INSTRUCTIONS TO GERMAN SUBMARINE CREWS ON HOW TO SURRENDER.

AR1022PEW

BULLETIN

APR 30 1945

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, APRIL 29-(AP)-THE U.S. 14TH ARMORED DIVISION TODAY LIBERATED 27,000 ALLIED PRISONERS, INCLUDING A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN AIRMEN, AT A PRISON CAMP NEAR MOOSBURG, 27 MILES NORTHEAST OF MUNICH.

WM214PEW

BULLETIN MATTER

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY--FIRST ADD LIBERATION (BY EDWARD D.BALL)

X X X MUNICH.

THE LIBERATION FOLLOWED A NINE-MILE DASH BY THE 14TH ARMORED TO THE VICINITY OF MOOSBURG. THE GERMANSHAD MARCHED THE PRISONERS THERE IN RECENT DAYS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF GERMANY.

A BRIEF REPORT SAID THE CAPTIVES WERE FOUND WITH A 10-DAY SUPPLY OF RED CROSS RATIONS ON HAND, AND THAT SANITATION CONDITIONS AND WATER SUPPLY WERE FOUND SATISFACTORY.

WM222PEW

A58

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY--SECOND ADD LIBERATION (A36)

X X X FOUND SATISFACTORY.

THE PRISON AT MOOSBURG IS STALAG 7-A.

B4PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY ON THE ELBE RIVER--(TOP ON AYE)--FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S GERMAN LIEUT. X X X NOWADAYS.

INCLUDED IN THE PATROL WERE:

PFC JOHN J. KRAFT OF MEMPHIS, TENN.; SGT. JOSEPH A. ATUSZEWIEZ OF 1921 LARKINS WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.; T/4 EARNEST CHAMPAGNE OF 253 GOODRICH ST., DAMEN, CONN.; SGT. HAROLD T. SAGE OF GOODELLS, MICH.; PFC HARRY BEAN OF DETROIT, MICH.; PFC ALPHONSE MILANTONI OF 1203 LINCOLN ST., LINCOLN PARK, MICH.; PFC SAMUEL KRAEMER OF RFD 1, HACKETTSTOWN, N.J.; PFC JOSEPH J. CANNON OF EWIN

G, NEB.; PFC HORACE D. SOUSA OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES; PFC CHARLES G. HOOVER OF 6541 LAFAYETTE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; SGT. MICHAEL J. ROWINSKI OF 1109 KELLERMAN COURT, SCRANTON, PA.; CPL. NILES H. WINTHER OF 2265 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; T/5 FRED J. HAMMES, JR., MERZTOWN, PA.; T/5 JOHN A. SHELLENBERGER OF ROUTE 2, NEUSHOMO, MO.; PVT. ROBERT W. ANDERSON OF KANSAS CITY, MO.; CPL. LAWRENCE E. DEWITT OF CLOVIS, CALIF., AND PFC EDMUND J. GALLAGHER OF BERLIN, N.H.

AR618PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, APRIL 29--(AP)--GOOD NEWS TRAVELED FAST FOR LT. CLAUDE E. "BUDDY" MCCREIGHT, JR., 2318 WEST 17TH ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WHO WAS AMONG THE AMERICANS LIBERATED AT MOOSBURG'S STALAG 7-A.

IN A LETTER DATED APRIL 13, MCCREIGHT'S SISTER, MRS. HELEN BURKE, OF THE SAME LITTLE ROCK ADDRESS, WROTE MAJ. ERNIE DEANE, EL DORADO, ARK., WHO IS ATTACHED TO THE THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, GIVING HIM HER BROTHER'S LOCATION AND ASKING HIM TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR YOUNG MCCREIGHT.

DEANE IN TURN RELAYED THE INFORMATION TO CAPT. WILLIAM DUNKERLEY, PASADENA, CALIF., WHO WAS IN THE MOOSBURG VICINITY TODAY.

DUNKERLEY WENT INTO THE STALAG WITH THE 14TH ARMORED DIVISION, IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED MCCREIGHT AND INFORMED HIM ALL WAS WELL AT HOME.

"SHORT OF HIS LIBERATION, IT WAS THE BEST NEWS THE GUY EVER HEARD," DUNKERLEY TELEPHONED DEANE.

AR654PEW

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 29-(AP)-IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THAT WAVES OF SUICIDES, INCLUDING MANY OF THE ELITE HITLER GUARDS WERE SWEEPING BERLIN.

ANOTHER DISPATCH SAID THE NAZIS IN AN EFFORT TO COMBAT MOUNTING DESERTION AMONG THE CITY'S DEFENDERS HAD ORDERED WHEELS REMOVED FROM EVERY PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE.

"WE FOUND IN MANY COURTYARDS THIS MORNING MANY AUTOMOBILES IN GOOD ORDER BUT MINUS THEIR WHEELS," SAID IZVESTIA CORRESPONDENTS BRATYA TUR AND LEF SHEININ. "IN SOME DISTRICTS THERE WERE GREAT STACKS OF THESE WHEELS ONLY JUST REMOVED.

"A CAPTURED QUARTERMASTER NAMED KRONE OF THE SECOND POLICE BATTALION TESTIFIED HIS BATTALION WAS SENT OUT TO ROUNDUP DESERTERS BUT THE BATTALION ITSELF DESERTED."

(MORE)

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WM411PEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD SUICIDES BY GILMORE

X X X ITSELF DESERTED."

KRONE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IN THE SUBWAY TUNNELS BENEATH THE CITY MORE THAN 40,000 DESERTERS WERE HIDING OUT. THESE FIGURES, HE SAID, CAME FROM HIGH-RANKING NAZIS.

NEW ORDERS WERE FOUND POSTED ON DOWNTOWN BERLIN BUILDINGS THREATENING IMMEDIATE REPRISALS AGAINST THE FAMILIES OF ALL DESERTERS. THE ORDERS WERE SIGNED BY HEINRICH HIMMLER.

A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT, MAJ. SERGEI BORZENKO, WROTE:

"ALL DAY AND NIGHT ARTILLERY IS POUNDING THE CENTER OF THE CITY. THE EARTH IS SHAKING LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE. EVERY WALL IS PITTED WITH HOLES FROM CANNON, MACHINEGUNS, MORTARS OR RIFLES. YOUR FEET CRUNCH INTO SEAS OF GLASS. A DOLL, BLOWN FROM A TOY SHOP, IS LYING NEXT TO A DEAD SOLDIER. NOT A SINGLE BIRD IS LEFT IN BERLIN.

"THE NIGHTS ARE LIKE THE DAYS. THE SAME CANNONADING. THERE IS NOT A CLOUD IN THE SKY. NOBODY NOTICES THE MOON AND HUNDREDS OF SEARCHLIGHTS ARE TRAINED ON THE GERMANS IN THE CITY."

TWO RED STAR CORRESPONDENTS WROTE:

"THE GERMANS PAID A LOT OF ATTENTION TO THE SUBWAYS AS A DEFENSE SYSTEM. AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, HOWEVER, IT IS CONTRIBUTING VERY LITTLE. OUR UNITS WHICH HAVE ENCIRCLED THE CITY HAVE DEPRIVED IT OF ALMOST ALL POWER BY CAPTURING ELECTRIC PLANTS. THE SUBWAY WORKS ONLY IN ISOLATED INSTANCES X X X AND IS CHIEFLY USED AS A PLACE FROM WHICH TO COUNTERATTACLIMHOOP .

WORKS ONLY IN ISOLATED INSTANCES X X X AND IS CHIEFLY USED AS A PLACE FROM WHICH TO COUNTERATTACK OUR TROOPS.

"WE LEARNED FROM PRISONERS THAT THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO MOVE LARGE NUMBERS OF SOLDIERS THROUGH THE DARK TUNNELS. OUR MEN FIGURED THEY COULD COME OUT ONLY AT A CERTAIN STATION.

"WE TOOK SEARCHLIGHTS AND MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS INTO THE TUNNEL. AT 2 A.M., GERMAN PATROLS CAME ALONG. WE HELD OUR FIRE FROM AMBUSH. AT THE PROPER MOMENT WE SWITCHED ON THE LIGHTS. THE GERMANS SCREAMED FROM SURPRISE THEN FROM THE BULLETS WE SENT INTO THEIR

MIDST. THEY RAN, SHOVED AND FELL ALL OVER ONE ANOTHER. AFTER THE SMOKE CLEARED AWAY WE DISCOVERED HUNDREDS OF CORPSES ALONG THE FUNNEL FOR HUNDREDS OF YARDS."

WM425PEW

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BY EDDY GILMORE (380)

MOSCOW, MONDAY, APRIL 30-(AP)-BEHIND INTENSIFIED MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE THE RED ARMY LAST NIGHT EDGED CLOSER TO THE NAZIS' UNDERGROUND STRONGHOLD BENEATH TIERGARTEN IN BERLIN, CAPTURING 51,000 PRISONERS, 11,000 OF THEM IN THE CAPITAL.

GREATEST NEW MENACE TO THE CITY CAME FROM THE NORTHWEST IN THE MOABIT SECTOR, WHERE RUSSIAN STORM UNITS SEIZED 177 BUILDINGS AND GOT TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE REICHSTAG.

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DRIVING NORTH FROM THE CAPTURED WILEMSDORF AND SCHOENEBERG SECTORS, THE SOVIETS CAME OUT ON POTSDAMERSTRASSE, THEIR FORWARD UNITS FIGHTING TO A POINT 600 YARDS FROM THE WAR MINISTRY.

NORTH OF BERLIN, MARSHAL G.K.ZHUKOV'S FORCES STORMED NINE DISTRICTS, BUT EVEN CLOSER TO THE HEART OF THE CITY A DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER KOMSOMOL PRAVADA BY CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CAPITAL TOLD OF VIEWING THE RUINED STETTINER RAILWAY STATION, WHICH IS LESS THAN A MILE NORTH OF THE REICHSTAG.

FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED BY ZHUKOV'S TROOPS AND THOSE OF GEN. KONEV IN THE SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN WHERE THE JOINED-UP ARMIES FOUGHT OFF AN ENCIRCLEMENT YESTERDAY. ZHUKOV'S MEN ACCOUNTED FOR 33,000 AND KONEV'S 7,000.

BITTER FIGHTING RAGED NEAR WILHELMSTRASSE, WHERE TWO DAYS AGO THE RUSSIANS GOT NEAR TO THE OPERA HOUSE AND CENTRAL MARKET.

MORTARS WORKED ALL DAY ON THE WILHELMSTRASSE, ESPECIALLY IN THE SECTOR OF HITLER'S CHANCELLERY AND THE KAISERHOF HOTEL, WHERE HITLER USED TO GO FOR DINNER ON OCCASION AND LANGUIDLY LISTEN TO WAGNERIAN MUSIC.

FIGHTING RAGED NEAR PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA MINISTRY, WHICH IS JUST SOUTH OF THE KAISERHOF HOTEL. THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS YET THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD REACHED WILHELMSTRASSE, BUT THEY WERE WITHIN SHOOTING RANGE AND WORKING THEIR WAY CLOSER BY THE HOUR.

THIS SAME GROUP, THE ARMY WHICH STORMED THE FORLITZER STATION THREE DAYS AGO, HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN HAND TO HAND STRUGGLES FOR EVERY BUILDING, HOUSE AND RUBBLE PILE ON THE WAY TO THE WILHELMSTRASSE.

KONEIV'S AND ZHUKOV'S ARTILLERY FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST RAINED EXTRA-HEAVY SHELLS ON THE TIERGARTEN, WHERE NUMEROUS NAZIS WERE CONGREGATED UNDERGROUND IN THE FORTRESS WHICH THEY BUILT YEARS AGO PRESUMABLY FOR JUST SUCH AN OCCASION.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT MOST OF THE FIGHTING WAS BEING DIRECTED FROM THERE. DURING THE DAY AND NIGHT SPECIAL SQUADS OF STORMTROOPERS WERE DISPATCHED DOWN NUMEROUS CORRIDORS FROM THERE.

ALL SOVIET DISPATCHES TODAY STRESSED THAT UNDERGROUND FIGHTING WAS GOING ON IN THE CAPITAL AND IT APPEARED TO BE MORE DESPERATE THAN EVER BEFORE, WITH SHARP CLASHES IN SUBWAY TUNNELS AND STATIONS.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE RUSSIANS AGAIN TURNED THEIR POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHTS ON HEMMED-IN GERMANS, HIGHLIGHTING THEIR EVERY MOVEMENT AND IN MANY CASES BLINDING THEM.

TA1033PEW

ROME, APRIL 29-(AP)-ANTONIO CAVICCHIONI, FORMER ITALIAN DIPLOMAT, WAS ARRESTED AT REGGIO CALABRIA APRIL 19 AND CHARGED WITH TURNING OVER TO THE GERMANS "THE PRIVATE PATRIMONY" OF THE ITALIAN ROYAL HOUSE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ROME POLITICAL POLICE SAID STOCKS AND OTHER VALUABLES OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CAVICCHIONI AND HE HAD HANDED THEM OVER TO THE GERMANS.

CAVICCHIONI FORMERLY SERVED AS MINISTER TO VENEZUELA, INDIA, AFGHANISTAN AND THAILAND.

WM453PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, APRIL 29-(AP)-ROME RECEIVED WORD OF THE EXECUTION OF BENITO MUSSOLINI WITH GRIM SATISFACTION TONIGHT.

A TYPICAL REACTION WAS THE COMMENT BY A TAXI DRIVER:

"THAT'S THE ONLY THING TO DO WITH MURDERERS OF THOUSANDS. THEY DON'T WANT ANY 45-DAY TRIALS UP THERE IN THE NORTH."

ITALIANS IN ROME AND ELSEWHERE HAVE SHOWN INCREASING PRIDE EACH DAY AS WORD OF FRESH PATRIOT UPRISINGS REACHED THEM. TONIGHT THEIR PRIDE SWEELED OVER THE FACT THAT PATRIOTS HAD DISPOSED OF THE TOP-RANKING FASCIST WAR CRIMINALS WITHOUT AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED TROOPS.

GENERALLY THERE APPEARED TO BE GREATER INTEREST OVER THE MILAN RADIO REPORT OF THE EXECUTION OF CLARETTA PETACCI--MISTRESS OF THE FORMER DICTATOR IN HIS LAST YEARS--THAN OVER THE KILLING OF THE MAN WHO RULED THEM AND BROUGHT THE NATION TO RUIN.

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ROMANS FOR SOME TIME HAVE TAKEN IT FOR GRANTED THAT MUSSOLINI WOULD NOT LONG SURVIVE THE WAR AND ALLIED VICTORY, BUT THE WHEREABOUTS OF CLARETTA HAVE BEEN SOMETHING OF A MYSTERY. THERE HAD BEEN RUMORS THAT SHE HAD FLED TO SPAIN.

CLARETTA WAS REMEMBERED HERE AS A COMMONER WHO BECAME VAIN AND OVERBEARING WHEN MUSSOLINI'S FAVORS BROUGHT HER INTO PRIMINENCE. THE PEOPLE PARTICULARLY DETESTED HER DURING THE LEAN WAR YEARS WHEN SHE TRAVELED THE STREETS IN LUXURIOUS AUTOMOBILES AND GREW PLUMP ON THE CHOICEST FOODS.

"SHE WAS A SYMBOL OF FASCIST CORRUPTION," REMARKED AN ACTRESS WHO HAD KNOWN HER.

THE ONLY PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN ROME TODAY WAS A RALLY BY THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN APOSTOLI SQUARE, WHERE THOUSANDS GATHERED TO HONOR THE FREEING OF NORTHERN ITALY.

MUSSOLINI'S REPORTED EXECUTION STIRRED GREAT ADMIRATION HERE FOR THE PATRIOTS IN THE NORTH, AND THE CITIZENS WERE STRONGLY INCLINED TO CONTRAST THEIR QUICK DEALING WITH THE FASCISTS WITH THE RESULTS IN PREVIOUSLY LIBERATED AREAS.

THE PURGE HERE HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS EIGHT MONTHS AND THERE HAVE BEEN ONLY TWO EXECUTIONS--BOTH COMPARATIVELY SMALL FRY.

TA542PEW

MONTSERRAT--FIRST ADD DEMONSTRATION (A81) X X X REACTIONARY MONARCHISTS.

THE CARLIST REGIMENT OF THE VIRGIN OF MONTSERRAT WAS ALMOST WIPED OUT IN THE SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF ZARAGOZA FROM REPUBLICAN ATTACKS DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE CARLISTS CHOSE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE TO CONCENTRATE DELEGATIONS FROM ALL SPAIN AT THE MONASTERY OF MONTSERRAT, 50 MILES FROM BARCELONA.

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS OF THE CARLIST FIGHTING ORGANIZATION WHO WEAR A KHAKI UNIFORM AND A RED BERET, HITCHHIKED, BICYLED AND EVEN WALKED TO THE MONASTERY.

HIGHLIGHT OF THE DEMONSTRATION WAS AN OPEN AIR MASS DURING WHICH A TWIN-FACED MONK TOLD THE CARLISTS THEIR CASE WAS

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"NEITHER FASCIST NOR COMMUNIST" BUT "THE CAUSE OF GOD."
"LET THE DELEGATES OF THE WORLD AT SAN FRANCISCO KNOW THAT THE TRUE SPAIN IS NEITHER LIBERAL NOR DEMOCRATIC NOR REPUBLICAN."
TA956PEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, APRIL 28--(DELAYED)--(AP)--COL. J. C. FRY, KNOWN TO HIS MEN AS "FEARLESS FOSDICK," HAS BEEN PROMOTED FROM COMMANDER OF THE 350TH REGIMENT OF THE 88TH DIVISION TO ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE IS A NATIVE OF SANDPOINT, IDAHO, AND HIS PRESENT RESIDENCE IS 4601 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.

COL. FRY COMMANDED THE 350TH OR "MOUNTAIN" REGIMENT FROM SHORTLY BEFORE ITS JUMPOFF LAST MAY ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE GOTHIC LINE TO THE APENNINES BEFORE BOLOGNA.

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HE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR THE CAPTURE OF MOUNT BATTAGLIA (BATTLE MOUNTAIN) LAST SEPTEMBER, AND THE SILVER STAR FOR PERSONALLY LEADING A PLATOON IN CLEANING OUT AN ENEMY DUG-OUT.

HE ALSO WEARS THE PHILIPPINE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR FOR ORGANIZING AND DIRECTING THE MOTOR TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY IN 1937-39. HE HAS SERVED ON THE STAFF OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND GEN. EISENHOWER.

HE GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1923 AND SERVED AS MILITARY ATTACHE IN TURKEY AND EGYPT.

HE ASKED FOR OVERSEAS COMBAT DUTY IN 1943 AND WAS SENT TO ITALY LAST SPRING. HE SUCCEEDED COL. CHARLES P. LYNCH, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO WAS WOUNDED AS LEADER OF THE 350TH.

AS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 88TH DIVISION HE TAKES THE PLACE OF BRIG. GEN. HARRY B. SHERMAN, WHO HAS RECEIVED ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.
AR434PEW

BY HOWARD M.NORTON
BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH ITALIAN PARTISANS IN MILAN,APRIL 29-(BY RADIO)-THE BODY OF BENITO MUSSOLINI LIES IN THE MUD IN THE PIAZZA LORETO HERE THIS MORNING AND THOUSANDS OF MILANESE ARE FIGHTING THEIR WAY THROUGH CRUSHING CROWDS FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPIT ON IT.

THE ENORMOUS SHAVED HEAD AND LOOSE MEATY JOWLS OF THE FALLEN DUCE ARE RESTING ON THE BREAST OF HIS MISTRESS, CLARA PETACCI, 25-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF A MILAN DOCTOR, WHO, WITH MUSSOLINI AND ABOUT 12 OTHER HIGH FASCISTS, WAS GIVEN A HASTY TRIAL AND SHOT BY PARTISANS NEAR THE TOWN OF DONGO YESTERDAY AT 4:10 IN THE AFTERNOON.

LYING IN GROTESQUE POSITIONS, IN A MASS OF BLOOD AND GORE AROUND THEIR LEADER, ARE OTHER FASCISTS SHOT WITH HIM. THEY WERE ALL DUMPED THERE WITHOUT CEREMONY AFTER DARK YESTERDAY BY PARTISANS WHO BROUGHT THEM TO MILAN IN A MOVING VAN FROM THE TOWN WHERE THEY WERE TRIED AND EXECUTED.

THIS PARTICULAR SPOT WAS CHOSEN BY THE PARTISANS TO DISPLAY THE BODIES FOR SENTIMENTAL REASONS. IT WAS THERE THAT 15 INNOCENT VICTIMS WERE EXECUTED BY THE FASCISTS AND THEIR BODIES LEFT EXPOSED FOR A FULL DAY.

I DASHED BY JEEP THROUGH 200 MILES OF PARTISAN TERRITORY YESTERDAY IN THE HOPE OF GETTING A CHANCE TO SEE AND TALK TO IL DUCE AND PUSHED THROUGH THE CROWDS THIS MORNING AND SAW THE REMAINS OF MUSSOLINI AND HIS COHORTS.
MJ748PEW

EDITOR'S NOTE: STEPHEN G.BARBER, OF THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE, A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, ENTERED MILAN AHEAD OF THE U.S. ARMY SUNDAY. HERE BARBER DESCRIBES THE FLIGHT AND DEATH OF BENITO MUSSOLINI AS TOLD TO HIM BY MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, MUSSOLINI'S CHIEF LIEUTENANT.
- - -
BY STEPHEN G.BARBER

MILAN, APRIL 29-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI IS DEAD. RODOLFO GRAZIANI, HIS WAR MINISTER, IS THE PRISONER OF AN AMERICAN SPECIAL FORCE.

THE BODY OF IL DUCE, AND THOSE OF HIS MISTRESS AND 17 FASCIST OFFICIALS IN HIS CABINET, ARE ON SHOW IN THE PIAZZO LORETO IN THE WORKING CLASS SUBURB OF MILAN TODAY. ON THIS SAME SPOT A YEAR AGO 15 PATRIOTS WERE EXECUTED BY THE FASCISTS.

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MUSSOLINI AND HIS MOB WERE SHOT AT 4:10 P.M. YESTERDAY AT GUILANO DE MEZZERGERE, NEAR COMO, ON ORDERS OF THE ITALIAN PARTISAN CHIEF IN THE COMO DISTRICT.

THE BODIES WERE LOADED INTO A TRUCK AND BROUGHT TO MILAN LAST NIGHT.

IL DUCE'S CONFEDERATES INCLUDED ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, FRANCESCO BARRACU AND PAOLO ZERBINO. HIS MISTRESS WAS CLARETTA PETACCI.

MUSSOLINI WAS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE TO SWITZERLAND WHEN CAUGHT.

GRAZIANI, WHO IS BEING HELD PRISONER BY AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN WITH A STRONG GUARD OF PARTISANS IN A HOTEL, TOLD ME THE STORY OF HOW MUSSOLINI AND HIS CABINET DECIDED TO ESCAPE.

THE TIRED OLD BUTCHER OF LIBYANS, HUDDLED IN AN ARMCHAIR BESIDE TWO AIDES AND AN ABYSSINIAN SERVANT, SAID MUSSOLINI AND HIS CABINET LEFT MILAN APRIL 25 FOR COMO. MUSSOLINI HEADED THE PARTY.

"WHEN WE ARRIVED AT COMO," GRAZIANI SAID WEARILY, "WE RECEIVED WORD FROM HIM TO PROCEED ON TO MENAGGIO. WE ARRIVED THERE ON THE 26TH.

"MUSSOLINI, WHO ARRIVED FIRST, HAD RETIRED TO HIS ROOM, LEAVING WORD HE WAS NOT TO BE DISTURBED ON ANY ACCOUNT.

"IN HIS ABSENCE THE CABINET HELD A MEETING AND DECIDED TO HEAD FOR SWITZERLAND, WITH MUSSOLINI AS HEAD OF THE PARTY.

"I SAID I COULD NOT GO. I HAD A SOLDIER'S RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE LIGURIAN ARMY GROUP, WHICH WAS COMPOSED OF SIX DIVISIONS--THREE ITALIAN AND THREE GERMAN--WHICH WAS STILL IN COMBAT. THE WHOLE CABINET LEFT THE FOLLOWING DAY."
TA1136PEW

APR 30 1945

MILAN--FIRST ADD MUSSOLINI (BY BARBER) X X X FOLLOWING DAY."
(CLOSING QUOTES)

THE PARTISANS FILLED IN THE STORY HERE. MUSSOLINI AND HIS GROUP MOVED OFF TOWARD THE SWISS BORDER THE MORNING OF APRIL 27. MUSSOLINI HIMSELF WAS SPOTTED IN A COLUMN OF SOME 30 GERMAN TRUCKS BY BRIGADIER SCAPINI OF THE GUARDIA FINANZA (WHICH FORMATION HAD THROWN IN ITS LOT WITH THE PARTISANS) AT THE LAKESIDE TOWN OF DONGO.

HE WAS DRIVING ALONE, DRESSED IN A MILITIA UNIFORM COVERED WITH A GERMAN GREATCOAT.

THE REMAINING FASCIST BIG SHOTS WERE PICKED UP A LITTLE FARTHER ON. THEY WERE FOUND TO HAVE LARGE SUMS OF GOLD AND STERLING IN THEIR POSSESSION.

TODAY MILLING CROWDS OF PARTISANS AND ANGRY MILANESE CITIZENS ARE BAYING AROUND THE BODIES, WHICH LIE ROUGHLY THROWN AT THE

CURBSIDE.

EVERY NOW AND THEN SOME MADDENED CITIZEN JUMPS THROUGH THE CORDON OF PARTISAN GUARDS TO SPIT UPON THE BODIES. I SAW ONE MAN EMPTY THE CLIP OF HIS AUTOMATIC PISTOL INTO THE BODY OF THE DICTATOR.

ANOTHER JUMPED FOR AND PUNCHED THE FLACCID, LIFELESS ONCE-FAMED JOWL. IT MADE A SICKENING, SMACKING SOUND.

GRAZIANI MADE AND HIS CABINET WENT NORTHWARD TO THEIR DEATHS,

JOWL. IT MADE A SICKENING, SMACKING SOUND.

WHILE IL DUCE AND HIS CABINET WENT NORTHWARD TO THEIR DEATHS, GRAZIANI MADE TRACKS FOR COMO.

"I WENT BACK TO CERNOBBIO," CONTINUED GRAZIANI, "WHERE I LODGED WITH THE GERMAN SS. CHIEF, COL. FETTARN.

"FROM THERE SEVERAL TIMES I TRIED TO CONTACT MILAN'S PARTISAN CHIEF GENERAL CARDONA TO OFFER MY SURRENDER. DESPITE THE GERMANS CONSTANTLY INTERFERING WITH THESE ATTEMPTS, I EVENTUALLY MADE CONTACT WITH CARDONA THROUGH THE BISHOP OF MILAN.

"CARDONA TOLD ME I MUST SURRENDER TO THE COMO PARTISANS, BUT I WAS NOT ABLE TO CONTACT THESE.

"FINALLY I WAS ABLE TO GIVE MYSELF UP TO THE AMERICAN LIAISON CAPTAIN WHO BROUGHT ME BACK TO CUSTODY IN MILAN."

TA1154PEW

APR 30 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ABOARD ADM. R.K.TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 29 -(AP)-IN ONE OF THE MOST DASTARDLY ACTIONS OF THE WAR, A JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOT DOVE UPON THE FULLY-LIGHTED AND UNESCORTED NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP COMFORT, BOUND FOR REAR AREAS WITH A FULL LOAD OF OKINAWA BATTLE CASUALTIES, LAST NIGHT.

AT LEAST 29 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 33 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

THE PLANE PLUNGED INTO THE SHIP'S STERN AFTER MAKING SEVERAL RUNS.

THERE WAS NO CHANCE FOR ANY KIND OF MISTAKE, AS THE ATTACK ON THE UNARMED VESSEL WAS IN BRIGHT, FULL MOONLIGHT. THE SHIP WAS BRIGHTLY LIGHTED AND HAD CLEAR MARKINGS IDENTIFYING HER AS A HOSPITAL SHIP.

THE RAID OCCURRED 50 MILES SOUTH OF OKINAWA. NO OTHER AMERICAN VESSEL WAS WITHIN MANY MILES.

LOADED TO CAPACITY WITH WOUNDED, THE COMFORT DEPARTED FOR REAR AREAS LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. SHE WAS HIT LESS THAN FOUR HOURS LATER.

SHE AT FIRST WAS REPORTED ABANDONING SHIP, BUT IT SOON WAS DETERMINED SHE WAS ABLE TO PROCEED UNDER HER OWN POWER DESPITE A DAMAGED RUDDER MECHANISM WHICH REQUIRED STEERING BY HAND FROM AFT.

THE COMFORT MESSAGED A CALL FOR DOCTORS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THE ENEMY PLANE HIT IN THE SURGERY AT THE REAR OF THE SHIP, WHERE DOCTORS AND NURSES WERE BUSY WITH THE MOST CRITICAL BATTLEFIELD CASUALTIES.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP WAS PAINTED A SHINING WHITE, WITH RED CROSSES ON THE SIDES AND SUPERSTRUCTURE. THESE ARE FLOODLIGHTED AT NIGHT.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 6 FROM THIS FLAGSHIP I SAW A SUICIDE PLANE, IN CLEAR WEATHER AND PERFECT VISIBILITY, DIVE DIRECTLY AT THE COMFORT, GLEAMING WHITE AMIDST HUNDREDS OF DRAB OR CAMOUFLAGED WARSHIPS. ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT THE BURNING PLANE DOWN JUST SHORT OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP--SO CLOSE THAT SOME EXPLODING AND FLAMING DEBRIS TOUCHED THE VESSEL.

THE SAME DAY, BEFORE DAWN, A JAPANESE PLANE DROPPED TWO BOMBS NEAR ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP OF THE SAME SIZE AS THE COMFORT. THAT VESSEL STOOD OFF, BRIGHTLY LIGHTED, FAR FROM OTHER VESSELS. BOTH BOMBS NARROWLY MISSED THEIR TARGET.

BY CONTRAST, THE AMERICANS HAVE EVEN PUT UP AN AIR PATROL OVER JAPANESE HOSPITAL SHIPS TO PREVENT OTHER PLANES FROM BOMBING THEM MISTAKENLY. AT RABAUL, FOR MONTHS THE AMERICANS CAREFULLY AVOIDED HITTING LIGHTED HOSPITAL SHIPS IN THE MUCH BOMBED HARBOR, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE THE EASIEST POSSIBLE TARGETS.

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APR 30 1945

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, MONDAY, APRIL 30-(AP)-ADOPTING NEW TACTICS, TWO FAIRLY STRONG FORCES OF JAPANESE AIRPLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN WARSHIPS OFF OKINAWA FRIDAY NIGHT. THEY SANK ONE NAVAL AUXILIARY AND DAMAGED SOME OTHER UNIDENTIFIED SHIPS.

ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED THE ATTACK COST THE ENEMY 25 PLANES DESTROYED; TWO PROBABLY DOWNED.

BY STRIKING AT NIGHT--IN CONTRAST TO THEIR PREVIOUS TACTICS OF DAYLIGHT RAIDS--THE JAPANESE INDICATED THEY MAY HAVE ABANDONED FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, THEIR AERIAL KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) ATTACKS AS TOO COSTLY FOR THE DAMAGE ACHIEVED.

ON THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT, 24TH CORPS TROOPS SLUGGED AHEAD SLOWLY AGAINST STIFFENED RESISTANCE BY JAPANESE WHO HAD FALLEN BACK FROM THEIR FIRST LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS.

ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, SPOTTED BEHIND THE FRONT BY OBSERVATION PLANES, WERE BROKEN UP WIP

ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, SPOTTED BEHIND THE FRONT BY OBSERVATION PLANES, WERE BROKEN UP WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

CARRIER AIR PATROLS DESTROYED 32 JAPANESE PLANES OFF YAKU ISLAND, 50 MILES SOUTH OF KYUSHU; OFF KIKAI IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS, AND IN THE OKINAWA AREA SATURDAY. THE FACT NIMITZ DID NOT REPORT THAT THESE ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTACKED U.S. FORCES MIGHT INDICATE THEY WERE DEFEATED BEFORE THEY COULD REACH THEIR TARGETS.

THE NIPPONESE INCREASED THEIR SMALL BOAT ACTIVITY IN THE OKINAWA SECTOR. SEVERAL OF THESE CRAFT WERE DESTROYED FRIDAY NIGHT. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN SMALL SUICIDE BOATS ATTEMPTING TO HIT SUPPLY SHIPS OR WARSHIPS COINCIDENT WITH THE AERIAL ATTACKS.

RT921APW

PEARL HARBOR, APRIL 29-(AP)-SHOT DOWN OVER JAPANESE-HELD COUNTRY IN OKINAWA ISLAND ON D-DAY, A YOUNG NAVAL FLIER AND HIS TWO CREWMEN TOOK THEIR LIFE RAFT FROM THE WRECKED PLANE AND CALMLY HIKED OVER RICE PADDIES AND CABBAGE FIELDS TO THE BEACH, WHERE THEY ROWED OUT TO SEA AND WERE RESCUED.

"I'M AFRAID WE REALLY SCARED A POOR OKINAWA FARMER ON THAT HIKE," SAID THE FLIER, ENSIGN LYLE ZAMONEK, OF SAN JOSE, CALIF.

"THIS FARMER SAW US COMING AND THE FASTER WE'D WALK, THE FASTER HE'D WALK. FINALLY, HE TOOK OFF IN A RUN AND WE NEVER DID SEE HIM AGAIN."

RESCUED AT SEA ON THE RAFT WITH ZAMONEK WERE AIRCREWMEN JAMES THOMPSON OF SEATTLE, WASH., AND CHARLES BLOTCZYK, OF WEBSTER, MASS.

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BY REMBERT JAMES

PEARL HARBOR, APRIL 29-(AP)-ARTIFICIAL WATERSPOUTS WERE CHURNED UP BY JAPANESE NAVAL GUNNERS IN THEIR FUTILE EFFORTS TO SAVE THE GREAT BATTLESHIP YAMATO FROM LOW-FLYING TORPEDO PLANE ATTACKERS IN THE INLAND SEA, A 22-YEAR-OLD U.S. NAVAL AVIATOR DISCLOSED HERE.

THE STORY OF THE MAN-MADE STORM AT SEA WAS RELATED BY LIEUTENANT (J.G.) JOHN P. SPEIDEL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOW ENROUTE TO HIS HOME ON LEAVE.

APR 30 1945

LIEUTENANT SPEIDEL HELPED SINK THE YAMATO, FLINGING ONE TORPEDO INTO HER SIDE. IT EXPLODED UNDERNEATH THE BRIDGE.

DESCRIBING THE APRIL 7 ACTION IN WHICH THE YAMATO WAS SUNK BY AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES OFF KYUSHU ISLAND, SPEIDEL SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE:

"OUR GROUP OF PLANES WAS THE SECOND TO GO IN AGAINST HER. SHE HAD ALREADY BEEN HIT, BUT WASN'T BURNING. THERE WERE FOUR DESTROYERS AROUND HER--THERE HAD BEEN MORE, BUT THEY HAD BEEN SUNK BEFORE WE GOT THERE.

"THE BATTLESHIP AND THE DESTROYERS WERE SHOOTING EVERYTHING THEY HAD AT US--INCLUDING 16-INCH SHELLS.

"WE HAD TO FLY IN LOW TO DROP THE TORPEDO, AND THEY GOT TO SHOOTING INTO THE WATER IN FRONT OF US, SPLASHING UP ENORMOUS WATERSPOUTS, HOPING WE WOULD FLY INTO ONE OF THESE AND BE DROWNED.

"BUT ANYWAY, WE DROPPED THE TORPEDO AND TURNED AWAY.

"I COULD SEE THE TRACK MADE BY THE TORPEDO. THEN PRETTY SOON MY RADIOMAN SCRAMED, 'WE HIT HER' WE HIT HER!'"

LIEUTENANT SPEIDEL GOT BACK TO HIS CARRIER WITHOUT A SCRATCH. SO DID HIS AIRCREWMEN, RADIOMAN AL KERBY, OF WOODBURY, N.Y., AND GUNNER WILLIAM GROEPPER, OF AVOCA, IOWA.

RA-NN349PCW

WITH THE U.S.27TH DIVISION, OKINAWA, APRIL 29 (AP)-SNIPING ON A GRAND SCALE WAS INDULGED IN BY COL.ALBERT K.STEBBINS, JR., OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND WESTFIELD, N.Y., COMMANDER OF THE 160TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, WHEN FOUR 105MM CANNON EXPENDED 20 TO 30 ROUNDS ON A SOLITARY JAPANESE AND SUCCEEDED ONLY IN MAKING HIM RUN.

"THIS JAP WAS DISGUISED AS A STUNTED TREE," STEBBINS SAID. "HE WAS NOT VERY CONVINCING AND OUR ARTILLERY OBSERVERS SPOTTED HIM. THEY FIGURED HE WAS AN OBSERVER FOR JAP ARTILLERY AND MAYBE THERE WAS AN ENEMY BATTERY NEARBY.

"WE TURNED OUR GUNS LOOSE ON HIM AND MADE HIM ABANDON HIS TREE DISGUISE AND RUN FOR COVER. BUT APPARENTLY WE NEVER HIT HIM. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER WE DAMAGED ANYTHING ELSE OR NOT."

GG11PCW

ADD OKINAWA XX ACTION

SIGLER NAILED HIS FIRST FOUR PLANES IN THE SOLOMONS IN 1943.

THREE FELLOW PILOTS WHO HAVE DOWNED ONE JAPANESE PLANE EACH IN THE OKINAWA OPERATION ARE LTS.HERBERT GROFE, ST.LOUIS, MO.; W.W.CAMPBELL, MCCOOK, NEB., AND ARCEY ARCENEAUX, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GG1050PCW NM

BENJAMIN HOHMANN OF PITTSBURGH, PA., AND CAPT. DAVIS STREGER OF NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

FIRST CONTACT WAS MADE BY LT. ADD SEVOR XX YANKS

OTHER AMERICANS IN THE ADVANCE GROUP INCLUDED LT. JACK FLOYD OF EL PASO, TEX.; CAPT. CHARLES BARR, ALTOONA, PA.; SGT. DONALD R. RUCK, 18 DOUGLASS ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; SGT. WILLIAM CHALE, TULLAHOMA, TENN.; CPL. CARL H. JASTER, BONNE TERRE, MO.

AR415PEW

APR 30 1945

BY SGT.DON BRAMAN, (3139 DUPONT AVENUE SOUTH) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

OKINAWA(DELAYED)-FOUR MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS ON THEIR FIRST COMBAT MISSION BATTLED 24 JAPANESE PLANES AND SHOT DOWN EIGHT, PROBABLY DESTROYED TWO OTHERS AND DAMAGED FOUR.

THE FLIERS TOOK OFF FROM AN OKINAWA FIELD THAT HAD BEEN SHELLED BY JAPANESE ARTILLERY JUST A FEW HOURS PREVIOUSLY. WHEN THEY LANDED THEY HAD TO DASH UP TO FOXHOLES TO SWEAT OUT A RENEWED ENEMY SHELLING OF THE STRIP.

ONE OF THE FLIERS--JOHN E.HOLDEN, OF MT.VERNON, N.Y.,--IS CREDITED WITH ONE CONFIRMED PLANE AND ONE PROBABLE.

NN351PCW NM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (SUNDAY) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY, DRIVING ON DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO, CAPTURED AIRFIELD; LIGHT NAVAL UNITS SHELLED DAVAO; SIXTH ARMY MOPPED UP BAGUIO, SENT PATROLS NORTHWARD; MADE ANOTHER LANDING ON SOUTHEASTERN LUZON AT CAMARINES NORTE PROVINCE.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY CAPTURED HALF OF MACHINATO AIRFIELD ON SOUTHWEST OKINAWA, APPROACHED YONABARU AIRFIELD ON EAST COAST; GENERAL ADVANCES MADE ALL ALONG LINE.

ARMY DIVISIONS--

24TH DIVISION CAITURED PADADA AIRFIELD ON MINDANAO.

31ST DIVISION DROVE 17 MILES NORTH FROM KABACAN IN SECOND SEPARHEAD TOWARD DAVAO.

33RD AND 37TH DIVISIONS MOPPED BAGUIO.

27TH DIVISION CA

TURED HALF OF MACHINATO AV

27TH DIVISION CAPTURED HALF OF MACHINATO AIRFIELD ON OKINAWA.

SEVENTH DIVISION APPROACHED YONABARU AIRFIELD, OKINAWA.

96TH DIVISION GAINED IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.

UM703PPW

APR 30 1945

BY RAY CRONIN

FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU

WHEN AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURED THE CITY OF BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, THEY TOOK OVER WHAT, BEFORE THE WAR, WAS ONE OF THE WORLD'S FINEST MOUNTAIN RESORTS AND A POINT OF STRATEGIC MILITARY VALUE IN PROSECUTING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN NORTHERN LUZON ISLAND.

BAGUIO, 175 MILES NORTH OF MANILA, STANDS AT AN ELEVATION OF 5,000 FEET IN THE HEART OF THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS. IT HAS A COOL, BRACING CLIMATE IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE TERRIFIC TROPICAL HEAT OF THE LOWLANDS. THE U.S. ARMY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL OPEN A BAGUIO REST AND RECUPERATION CAMP FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, SIMILAR TO THE PRE-WAR CAMP JOHN HAY LOCATED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

BAGUIO, WITH A NORMAL POPULATION OF 25,000 AND DOUBLE THAT DURING THE HOT MONTHS OF MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, IS THE GOLD CENTER

OF THE PHILIPPINES. THROUGH ITS POSTOFFICE CLEARED, IN THE YEARS JUST PRIOR TO THE WAR, GOLD BARS WORTH MORE THAN $20,000,000 ANNUALLY.

NATIVES OF THE BAGUIO AREA ARE THE FRIENDLY AND COLORFUL BONTOC IGOROTES, POWERFULLY BUILT MOUNTAINEERS WHOSE DRESS HAS NEVER CHANGED FROM HOMEMADE G-STRINGS.

BAGUIO CITY'S COLORFUL SUNDAY MARKET PLACE WAS A FINE CONCRETE STRUCTURE, CLEAN AS A PIN. IT WAS OPERATED BY FILIPINOS IN WESTERN FRESS AND BY G-STRINGED IGOROTES.

BEFORE THE WAR THE CITY WAS THE SITE OF THE PHILIPPINES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT OF THE ISLANDS; A BIG REST CAMP FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ANOTHER FOR AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL; THE GOVERNMENT CENTER; A LARGE JAPANESE SCHOOL; SEVERAL AMERICAN SCHOOLS; THE SUMMER PALACE OF THE COMMONWEALTH PRESIDENT AND THE VACATION RESIDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS BUILT THE TWISTING MOUNTAIN ROADS THAT LEAD FROM THE LOWLANDS TO BAGUIO.

RT1055APW NM

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (SUN) NIGHT
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NORTHERN SECTOR: BRITISH CROSSED ELBE BELOW HAMBURG; CANADIANS INCREASED PRESSURE ON U-BOAT BASES; U.S. NINTH ARMY SWUNG AGAINST REMAINING GERMANS IN NORTHERN PLAINS.

CENTRAL SECTOR: ALL QUIET ALONG MIDDLE ELBE.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: SEVENTH ARMY ENTERED MUNICH; THIRD ARMY LIBERATED 27,000 ALLIED PRISONERS AT MOOSBURG.

THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST: CROSSED EMS AND LEDA RIVERS, CAPTURED MOST OF LEER, CLOSED ON OLDENBURG.

BRITISH SECOND: CROSSED ELBE SOUTHWEST OF HAMBURG AND 30 MILES SOUTH OF LUEBECK.

U.S. NINTH: SWUNG OUT OF ELBE BRIDGEHEAD, CAPTURED ZERBST.

U.S. FIRST: WAITED ALONG MIDDLE ELBE FOR NEW ASSIGNMENT.

U.S. THIRD: LIBERATED 27,000 ALLIED PRISONERS AT MOOSBURG; GAINED GROUND IN BAVARIA, AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

U.S. SEVENTH: ENTERED MUNICH.

U.S. DIVISIONS:

10TH ARMORED: CAPTURED OBERAMMERGAU.

11TH ARMORED: ADVANCED IN AUSTRIA UNDER NEWS BLACKOUT.

12TH ARMORED: ENTERED MUNICH.

14TH ARMORED: LIBERATED 27,000 ALLIED PRISONERS NEAR MOOSBURG.

26TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP ALONG DANUBE NORTHWEST OF PASSAU.

42ND INFANTRY: ENTERED MUNICH.

90TH INFANTRY: FORCED NUERNBERG RESIDENTS TO BURY MURDERED POLISH JEWS.

97TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED ENEMY AIRFIELD NEAR EGER.

AR637PEW

APR 30 1945

OTTAWA, APRIL 29--(AP)--DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS LATE YESTERDAY ISSUED ITS SECOND LIST OF THE DAY NAMING OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CANADIAN ARMY WHO HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS IN THE SWEEP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES THROUGH THE REICH.

THE LATEST LIST INCLUDES:

PVT. HARLEY HICKMAN, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. MARTHA L. HICKMAN, LIVES AT GRAY'S LAKE, ILL.

PVT. STANLEY FRANCIS PARKER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. VIOLET PARKER, LIVES AT 10 OTIS PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

~~PVT.~~ WILLIAM E. WALLIS, WHOSE FATHER, RUPERT WALLIS, LIVES AT 5530 LAKE PARK AVE., CHICAGO.

AR6PEW.

OTTAWA, APRIL 29-(AP)-A LIST OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS LIBERATED FROM PRISON CAMPS IN GERMANY BY ALLIED ARMIES, ISSUED BY DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT, INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING NAMES:

PVT.ROBINSON, MAC CARLYLE, WHOSE FATHER, MR.GEORGE ROBINSON, LIVES IN DETROIT.

PVT.SOLAN, LEO THOMAS, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.AGNES SOLAN, LIVES AT 109 MAIN ST., LONSDALE, R.I.

PVT.MCAFEE, HARRY ODELL, WHOSE FATHER, MR. ERNEST MCAFEE, LIVES AT CLIFFORD HOTEL, CLIFFORD ST., DETROIT.

DY944PEW

APR 30 1945

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 29--THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TONIGHT MARSHAL STALIN HAD SENT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL A NOTE DEALING WITH THE HIMMLER OFFER OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, GAVE NO HINT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER.

TA527PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, APRIL 29--BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS WERE REPORTED IN A BBC BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC TODAY TO HAVE CROSSED THE LOWER ELBE IN ASSAULT BOATS, ESTABLISHING A FIRM BRIDGEHEAD AND ADVANCING UP-STREAM.

THE SITE OF THE CROSSING WAS NOT ANNOUNCED. HOWEVER THE REPORT THAT THE MOVEMENT WAS "UPSTREAM" SUGGESTS THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MADE NORTHWEST OF HAMBURG FURTHER TO FLANK THAT PARTLY ENCIRCLED PORT.

ME748AEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 29-(AP)-LOPEZ J.OLIVAN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA AIRPORT TODAY FROM EUROPE. HE WILL ATTEND THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

TA548PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 29------THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY ITALIAN PATRIOTS HAD CAPTURED THE RADIO STATION OF TREVISO, 16 MILES NORTH OF VENICE, AND "ANNOUNCED THE LIBERATION OF THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF TREVISO." THE BRITISH TRANSMISSION WAS

APR 30 1945

30.24 25295

RECORDED BY CBS.

CBS 29 JRT 102AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,APRIL 29 (AP)-TEN THOUSAND CATHOLICS PARTICIPATED IN A PONTIFICAL MASS FOR PEACE TODAY IN THE CIVIC AUDITORIUM WITHIN THE RESTRICTED AREA OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

LED BY ARCHBISHOP JOHN J.MITTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE THRONG PRAYED FOR DIVINE AID FOR THE DELEGATES OF 46 PEACE LOVING COUNTRIES WHO ARE HERE TO WRITE A WORLD SECURITY CHARTER.

ARCHBISHOP MITTY CHOSE THE WORDS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS THE THEME OF HIS HOPE FOR THE CONFERENCE:

"WE SHALL WIN THIS WAR AND IN VICTORY WE SHALL SEEK NOT VENGEANCE BUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORDER IN WHICH THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST SHALL RULE THE HEARTS OF MEN AND OF NATIONS."

BISHOP DUANE G.HUNT OF SALT LAKE CITY PREACHED THE SERMON. HE EMPHASIZED THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN T[illegible]ELATIONSHIP OF MEN AND NATIONS:

"IF THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND [illegible]S DIFFICULT AS BETWEEN MAN AND MAN," HE SAID, "IF IT IS MO[illegible]ULT AS BETWEEN CITIZENS AND GOVERNMENT, IT IS MOST DIFFICUL[illegible]AS BETWEEN NATION AND NATION."

APR 30 1945

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MAY 1 1945

30.24

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Russians Raise Victory Flag Over Reichstag; U. S. 7th Takes Munich, Cuts Into Redoubt; Italy Is Proclaimed Won, Partisans in Trieste

MAY 1 1945

VICTORY BANNER FLIES OVER CITY, STALIN DECLARES

WHEELER

Russian Leader Says Last Assault Against Nazis Has Begun.

GERMANS ANNIHILATED

Soviet Troops Within Mile Of Splitting Capital in Half.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1—(AP) The Soviet banner of victory floated over the gutted shell of the German Reichstag in Berlin today and Red Army troops were splitting the remaining defenders in what Premier Stalin formally described as "the last assault."

Stalin, in a special order of the day, said that the Russians were celebrating this May Day during the victorious conclusion of the war."

Nazis Squeezed Into Pocket

An early-morning supplement to the regular Moscow communique said, however, that the Germans, now squeezed into the center of Berlin, were stubbornly keeping street crossings and houses under heavy fire, "killing in the process the civilian population of the city."

Soviet troops were within a mile of tearing the capital into two isolated pockets each less than nine square miles. They had won the Ministry of Interior near the Reichstag, were laying siege to Hitler's underground fortress in the Tiergarten, were at Berlin's triumphal arch, the Brandenburg gate, and were across the Spree river from Berlin's cathedral.

Stalin said that 1,800,000 Germans had been killed or captured during the last three to four months of fighting on the Eastern front. His announcement meant that 11,540,000 German casualties had been inflicted by the Red army in less than four years of war.

As 9,000 more Nazi troops surrended in Berlin, raising to 65,500 the toll of enemy dead and captured in four days, north of the dying capital Red Army troops, rolling out mile-an-hour gains across Mecklenburg province, seized the Baltic port of Greifswald and smashed within 42 miles of Rostock. The island-bound port of Swinemuende was isolated.

Far to the south, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian Army captured Moravska-Ostrava, the "Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia," while cavalrymen of the Second Ukrainian Army plunged through the Morava river valley toward a junction that would roll up a German salient in eastern Moravia.

Reichstag Captured

Capture of the famous Reichstag building, which was wrecked by fire in February, 1933, four weeks after Hitler assumed power, and was used by the Nazis as a pretext for seizing dictatorial powers, was announced in Moscow's nightly war bulletin.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's battle-grimed First White Russian Army street fighters captured Germany's legislative chambers after they had stormed over the Moltke river bridge from Moabit, and seized the Ministry of the Interior.

Sweeping across the barricades in wide Koenigsplatz, they broke into the Reichstag and "hoisted the banner of victory," Moscow said.

Heinrich Himmler's ministry of the interior lies north of the famous Kroll opera house, used by the German parliament after the burning of the Reichstag. Here, little more than a month before his attack on the Soviet Union, Hitler told the Nazi assembly:

"Germany can no longer be subjugated. She is so strong that no combination of powers could ever successfully prevail against her."

But as the Russians raised their flag over the Reichstag Stalin said that the days of Hitler's Germany were numbered.

The Russians, standing at the Brandenburg gate and across the street from the American embassy, were battling into the eastern end of the Tiergarten, where Hitler and Propaganda Minister Goebbels have been reported directing Berlin's defense from a fortified, underground headquarters.

Along with the Reichstag and the Ministry of the Interior, Zhukov's troops captured 200 city blocks in the center of the capital. The central postoffice, on the east bank of the Spree opposite the Dom (cathedral) also was seized by troops battling into the center from Alexander-Platz. The fall of these buildings placed Red Army assault forces at both ends of the mile-long Unter den Linden.

Only a mile separated Zhukov's troops at the Reichstag from those who, advancing into the central district from the south, captured Anhalter rail depot Sunday. A junction in the center of Berlin would split the German defenders into a nine-square-mile pocket to the north, in the area of Dedding, Gesundbrunnen and Humboldt-Hain, and another pocket southwest of the Tiergarten.

In the latter area Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army troops captured several blocks of buildings in the city district of Wilmersdorf and won the Westkreuz railway switching yards, four miles southwest of the Reichstag.

The mile-long area between Zhukov's two encircling prongs is packed with all Germany's major administrative buildings, including Hitler's own Reich Chancellery.

As the battle neared its end the German radio admitted only a few strongholds still held out in the center of the capital. Nazi lamentations indicated the Germans had given up all hope of holding out much longer.

"The hard battle for Berlin reached its climax today," the Hamburg radio said. "A heroic, gruesome fate has befallen Berlin. This vast European town has ceased to exist. These are the hours of her last heave."

Across the Mecklenburg plain to the North, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army tore through the faltering defenses of German's northern redoubt and, in addition to Griefswald, captured the communications centers of Neustrelitz, Strelitz, Treptow, Fuerstenberg and Gransee.

Smashing west on an 80-mile front, Rokossovsky's troops isolated the island-bound port of Swinemuende and the V-bomb experimental station at Pennemuende and imperiled the port of Stralsund.

Soviets Smash Into Berlin's Famed Park

MAY 1 1945

London, April 30 (AP)—Russian tanks have smashed into the Tiergarten, Berlin's Central Park, converted into an underground fortress, the Nazi-controlled Oslo radio said today, and Moscow reports said the fall of the capital was imminent.

The newspaper *Pravda* said the Russians were fighting in the ruins of Unter den Linden, the spacious avenue in the heart of Berlin that terminates at the Tiergarten.

Earlier Moscow dispatches said the Russians were approaching the large park.

Climax Reached, Nazis Say

The Hamburg radio, chief Nazi transmitter still broadcasting in Germany, proclaimed that "the hard battle for Berlin reached its climax today."

Mortar fire was concentrated on the Kaiserhof Hotel, where Hitler

used to go to dine and listen to Wagnerian music.

Moscow dispatches said Marshals Gregory K. Zhukov and Ivan S. Konev, commanding Red armies at Berlin, were going all out for a May Day victory and had thrown in maximum artillery and air power to reduce the Nazis' strongholds in the center of the city.

Soviet dispatches from Berlin said the Nazis hemmed in a very small area made up roughly of the Tiergarten, the Reichstag district to its north, the Wilhelmstrasse administrative quarter and most of the crowded commercial district centered on Unter den Linden, running east from the Tiergarten.

Situation By Districts

By districts, this was the general battle line, Moscow said:

1. Northwest, there was fighting along the Spree River near the Lehrter freight yards opposite the northern edge of the Tiergarten and 700 yards northwest of the Reichstag.

2. In the northern sector battles raged south of the Stettiner railroad station near the Oranienburger gate to the inner city, about 1,000 yards north of the Reichstag.

3. About the eastern sector there was not much definite information. The Russians were said to be near the Alexander Gate.

4. In the southeast bitter fighting was swaying near the Wilhelmstrasse.

Hard Battles To South

5. The southern sector was the scene of hard battles north of Anhalter station near the Potsdamer Platz and Prinz Albrechtstrasse.

6. In the southwest there was fighting about a mile and a quarter from the zoo at the edge of the Tiergarten. Here the Russians were moving ahead rapidly.

7. The western sector battles had reached almost to the edge of the Tiergarten with very heavy hand-to-hand fighting in some places. Many German machine gun and light field gun positions, as well as anti-aircraft guns, were being used against Russian tanks and infantry.

Suicides And Desertions

A wave of suicides and desertions whittled the ranks of the capital's defenders and the Russians squeezed the mauled German garrison into a flame-swept 18-square-mile pocket—all that remained to the Nazis of Greater Berlin's 431 square miles.

In the heat of hundreds of fires, Russia's Stalingrad veterans climbed over piles of Nazi dead and waded through seas of shattered glass to within half a mile of Hitler's Chancellery and to the northern portion of the Tiergarten.

The Great Anhalter railroad station near central Potsdamer Platz was captured, the district of Moabit fell, the district of Wilmersdorf was seized up to Berlinerstrasse and Moscow reported another 11,000 German soldiers captured—for a three-day total of 54,000.

40,000 Captured

Southeast of the city, the Red Army finished the liquidation of an encircled enemy group, capturing 40,000, Moscow said.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's tanks and cavalry captured the cities of Anklam, Friedland, Neubrandenburg and Lychen in the province of Mecklenburg, virtually isolated the big Baltic port of Swinemuende and rolled to within 56 miles of Rostock.

Port Cities Imperiled

The advance to Anklam, an important communications center, imperiled the port cities of Griefswald and Stralsund and the Nazis' V-bomb experimental station at Peenemuende.

To the south, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army in Czechoslovakia advanced along a 36-mile front west of captured Bruenn (Brno) toward a meeting with Marshal Konev's forces, 64 miles distant in northern Moravia.

AMERICAN TROOPS MOP UP SNIPERS IN NAZI CITADEL

Seventh Army Closing on Innsbruck to Menace Enemy in Redoubt.

NEW LINK-UPS MADE

Allies Stab Across Elbe in Effort to Seal Off Denmark.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP) Munich, birthplace of the Nazi movement and the third greatest city of Germany, fell last night to the triumphant U. S. Seventh army after short but savage one-day battle.

MAY 1 1945

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Sixth Army group, hailed the fall of Munich as the accomplishment of one principal objective of his army group and declared "it may well affect the final stages of the war to a degree second only to the fall of Berlin."

Yanks Clean Up Snipers

All organized resistance was crushed in the three-quarters of Munich lying west of the Isar river and today Doughboys were crossing the stream to clear out snipers from the final quarter.

More than 50 miles south of this reputed northern citadel of the Nazis' last-stand fortress in the Alps, other Seventh army tanks and infantry plunged into the Bavarian Alps, 12 miles northwest of Innsbruck at the northern end of the Brenner pass, imperiling the entire German position in the west third of the redoubt.

Amid reports that the Germans were trying to negotiate final surrender, Gen. Eisenhower's armies hammered ahead in both the north and south.

The U. S. First and Ninth armies made two new junctions with the Russians on the Elbe southwest of Berlin and were about to snap shut a trap on large numbers of the capital's defenders farther north.

The U. S. 82nd Airborne division, fighting as part of the British Second army, forced a second crossing of the Elbe river in the Hamburg sector and drove north about two miles.

The British in their own bridgehead 20 miles east of Hamburg were at least six miles beyond the river and were 25 miles south of Luebeck, whose fall would seal off the north German province of Schleswig-Holstein as well as Denmark.

(An unconfirmed Stockholm report said German marines mutinied at the Kiel naval base rather than go to the front.)

Cross Isar River

In the south, the U.S. Third army seized control of 60 miles of the Isar river northeast of Munich, crossed at three points, and armored columns fought 65 miles north of Salzburg, eastern anchor of the redoubt.

On the east flank, two more crossings were made into Czechoslovakia and armored columns were heading south for what may be a big tank battle in Austria with German tanks moving north to meet the attack.

(The Luxembourg radio said the Third army and the Russians were about to meet at Linz, Austrian communications city, but there was no hint in field dispatches of any big American movement inside Austria on that sector.)

Plugging at the western end of the redoubt, the French First army captured the aircraft center of Friedrichshafen on the north shore of Lake Constance and at the east end of the lake plowed three miles into Austria and captured Bregenz.

The Seventh army was pounding two steel wedges into the formidable Alpine country east of Lake Constance where, if anywhere, the Germans should be able to put up a stern defense.

But a dispatch from the field said that a large force of Germans standing guard on the northern approaches to Innsbruck was unofficially reported to be negotiating for surrender.

It was on this sector that the Americans were a dozen miles from Innsbruck, which controls all east-west roads through the Alpine redoubt, after capturing the Alpine town of Mittenwald.

Twenty-six miles to the west, a second wedge had been driven 10 miles into Austria, and forking out along the Alpine highways two columns both were about 15 miles from the main east-west highway leading into Innsbruck.

Seize Munich Airdrome

It was the 45th division which fought into the heart of Munich from the north after capturing Ober Wiesenfeld airport, Germany's second largest before the war.

The Third Infantry division still was engaged in furious fighting in the western suburbs.

In the center of the city, the Germans depressed their 88 millimeter antiaircraft guns and fought against the charging columns. The firing fell off, however, as counterbattery fire knocked out many of the guns and infantry edged in and captured others.

Gen. Eisenhower's armies in the last 24 hours reported the liberation of 177,500 prisoners of war and political prisoners.

The infamous concentration camp at Dachau, northwest of Munich was overrun by the U. S. Seventh Army, which mowed down resisting Nazi guards with tommyguns and freed 32,000 political prisoners.

It was revealed that the U. S. Third Army had freed 110,000 Allied prisoners of war, including 11,000 Americans, at the biggest German prison camp at Moosburg, instead of 27,000 as previously reported.

The Canadians west of Bremen freed camps at Strucklingen and Saldbostel where 25,000 political and war prisoners had been caged.

The Seventh Army liberated 6,500 British and French prisoners at Murnau, 30 miles southwest of Munich, along with the Polish governor of Warsaw and several Polish generals. Four thousand women were freed from a camp at Aichach, north of Munich.

MAY 1 1945

9th Army, Russians Juncture; Munich Fight Intensified

Paris, April 30 (AP).—The American 9th Army established another contact with the Russians 3 miles west of Wittenberg today, creating a small new untenable German pocket between their diminishing northern and southern redoubts.

In the south a hard battle was in progress for Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party and largest German city yet entered by the Americans.

The new junction was east of Dessau at Apollendorf, 71 miles northwest of Reisa in the Dresden-Leipzig area where the Russians and American 1st Army first met and cut Germany in two. American forces were released for other duties by the new meeting.

Battling For Munich

Many divisions of the American 7th Army were engaged in a stiff battle on the fringes of Munich where the beer hall from which Hitler started his abortive putsch in 1923 already has been seized.

The Nazis resisted with batteries of anti-aircraft, leveled as field artillery. The 42d, 45th, 3d, 4th and 20th Armored Divisions bored into the Bavarian capital from the north and west despite the murderous fire.

Driving On Linz

Meanwhile, the Germans said another junction was imminent between the American 3d Army and the Russians, both of which were advancing on Linz in Austria from west and east. A meeting in that Austrian city would lop off all the unconquered Bohemian and Moravian sections of Czechoslovakia and cut the enemy into three pockets.

The 7th Army to the south moved within 13 miles of Innsbruck, 33 of the Brenner Pass and about 125 of the Allied armies in Italy — where German military power was declared broken.

General Simpson's 9th Army established contact with a Russian patrol at 7.30 A.M. battlefront time. The Americans were of the 125th Cavalry and were led by Capt. Adolf C. Ploehn, Battle Creek, Mich., a former Michigan State policeman.

The patrol immediately started making arrangements for General Macon of the Thunderbolt (83d) Division to meet the Russian commander. The 83d was last reported in the Elbe bridgehead, where Zerbst was captured yesterday. The 9th Army had been waiting on the Elbe for two weeks, while the Russians proceeded with the task of reducing Berlin, 45 to 50 miles west.

Germans Jam Area

The joining of 9th Army and Russian forces was accompanied by a rush of terrorized Germans attempting to flee across the Elbe into American lines southeast of Barby.

Patrols have been going back and forth from the Elbe for ten days. Twice, the patrols have been halted by accepting too many German prisoners. Some 4,500 surrendered last night during a 6-mile advance from the bridgehead northeast of Zerbst.

End Is Held Near

Indications at Supreme Headquarters were that hostilities in Europe would last—at the most—only a matter of days. High-ranking Nazis were reported seeking peace.

In its drive the 7th Army captured the notorious Dachau concentration camp near Munich and 32,000 political and religious prisoners were freed.

Besides capturing the Dachau concentration camp, first extermination factory established by the Nazis, the 7th Army seized another camp at Moosburg and freed 27,000 prisoners. A great number were Americans.

The 3d Army crossed the Isar River and beat down the last 65 miles toward Salzburg and the 70 to 75 miles of Berchtesgaden, headquarters of the Alpine hideaway.

3d Nearing Braunau

In the north the British breached the lower Elbe River and advanced within 20 miles east of Hamburg, greatest continental port and second largest German city.

The Oslo radio, one of the last remaining mouthpieces of the Reich, said Patton was approaching Linz on the Danube from the west and that Marshal Tolbukhin was driving on that city from the east. The armies established radio contact last week, but have been operating under partial security blackouts. Linz is on the last route from Czechoslovakia and its heavy industries into the redoubt.

At positions across the Isar River, the 3d Army was 33 miles or less from the Austrian frontier town of Braunau, where Hitler was born.

74,986 More Captured

Meanwhile, the dissolution of the last of Germany's armed forces continued. On Saturday, the Allies of the West captured 74,986 prisoners for an April total of 1,291,738 and an aggregate since D-day of 2,621,433. The 3d Army in nine days has taken 120,000 prisoners to swell its total to 656,000.

The three armies knifing into the southern redoubt already were 2,745 feet high in the Bavarian Alps at captured Oberammergau, site of the famous Passion Plays. Patch's men also took Mittenwald and Partenkirchen.

Patch's Tiger (Tenth Armored) and Forty-fourth divisions were at least three miles inside Austria south of Fuessen and closing on Innsbruck, a major traffic center and capital of the Austrian Tyrol. It was the Tiger Division which seized Oberammergau. The Forty-fourth was fighting at the second road center of Rosschlag.

French Also In Austria.

The French First Army in a twenty-eight-mile advance last night crossed the Austrian frontier in the area of Bregenz at the eastern end of Lake Constance. It followed the Third and Seventh armies into that land.

The French also entered the aircraft and zeppelin center of Friedrichshafen and captured Lindau. The French said they had captured 90,000 Germans since crossing the Rhine, including seven generals.

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Skirt Ammer See

East of the Lech River, other tank units skirted the eastern side of the Ammer See and sprinted ahead to capture Spatzenhausen on one of the main roads into the Alps.

General Patton's army, spearheaded by the 13th Armored Division which was initiated in the Ruhr pocket, won domination of 60 miles of the Isar River between Freising and Plattling, both 78 miles from Berchtesgaden. The Isar was crossed three times by mid-morning: At Plattling, 5 miles southeast of Deggendorf; near Mamming, 4 miles southwest of Landau, and at Oberhumel, 14 miles southwest of Landshut.

In 24 hours, the 3d Army gained up to 20 miles along an 80-mile front, from Freising east to a point close to the Austrian border, 20 miles east of Deggendorf. The 86th Infantry Division fought inside Freising, 17 miles north of Munich.

Bridgehead Expanded

The British on the 9th Army's left was expanding its Elbe River bridgehead. General Dempsey's 2d Army reached Galzou, Krakow and Kruzen. At last reports the bridgehead was 5 miles wide. Northwest of Zeven, the British reached the outskirts of Bremervorde, due east of Wesermunde.

Canadian troops to the east cleared Leer save for a few stragglers and pushed north across a railroad running south out of Emden, already within artillery range.

GERMAN ARMIES SMASHED IN ITALY

Gen. Clark Reveals Fighting Virtually Ended, Mopping Up Remains.

NORTHERN

ROME, April 30—(AP) German armies in Italy have been "virtually eliminated as a military force" by the shattering onslaught of the Allies, Gen. Mark W. Clark announced tonight as American Fifth Army troops marched into the great arsenal city of Turin and found it already in the hands of Italian patriots.

Gen. Clark, commander of the 15th Army group, declared that the long, bitter campaign which began on the shell-swept beaches at Salerno in Sept., 1943, had ended except for mopping up scattered Nazi resistance.

More than 120,000 German prisoners and tremendous quantities of arms and equipment have been swept up in the maelstrom set off by the British Eighth Army 22 days ago and joined by the American Fifth Army a week later. Twenty-five Nazi divisions have been ripped to shreds.

"The military power of Germany in Italy has practically ceased, even though scattered fighting may continue as remnants of the German armies are mopped up," said General Clark, commander of the 15th Army group, in a statement to correspondents at his command post.

"Troops of the 15th Army group have so smashed the German armies in Italy that they have been virtually eliminated as a military force. Twenty-five German divisions, some of the best in the German Army, have been torn to pieces and can no longer effectively resist our armies."

British Eighth Army forces, sweeping beyond captured Venice, drove across the Piave river at a point only 74 miles by highway from Trieste around the head of the Adriatic sea. A Belgrade announcement said Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans were fighting the Germans through the streets of Trieste.

Elements of the American 91st division and South African armored forces captured Treviso, north of Venice, and British troops seized an important bridge across the Piave near Nervesa. The veteran U. S. First Armored division captured more than 12,000 prisoners in the past 24 hours, including four German major generals.

Units of the American 10th Mountain division, leading the pursuit of enemy remnants through the Alps toward the Brenner pass, crossed Lake Garda in storm boats and captured Benito Mussolini's former villa on the west shore at Garganano. They then cut one of the few escape roads left to Brenner pass. The only report of German resistance was in that area.

Turin, industrial city of 629,115 population and the last important Italian metropolis to be yielded by the Nazis, was occupied by infantry of the 442nd regiment, composed of Japanese of American ancestry. Italian patriots, who have spared Allied troops much fighting in recent days, were in complete control of the city.

The American troops in Turin were only 28 miles from the French frontier, and their link-up with French forces striking eastward from the Riviera appeared to be imminent. An Eighth Army union with the Yugoslav partisans at or near Trieste also appeared to be only a matter of hours, as there was little or nothing to slow the British down.

The German garrison of Chioggia, south of Venice, surrendered in a body and the important industrial port of Mestre on the mainland opposite Venice also was in Allied hands.

85th Clears Vicenza

American troops of the 85th Infantry Division cleared Vicenza, 20 miles northwest of Padova (Padua), and pushed on north across the Astico River. Southeast of Vicenza American and South African forces closed up to the Bacchiglione River line.

Allied headquarters announced that negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the Fascist Ligurian army of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani. The Marshal, who was Minister of War in Mussolini's puppet régime, was reported unofficially to have been tried and executed by Italian Partisans.

General Clark today broadcast a message to the people of Milan expressing his "heartfelt appreciation" of their uprising which seized the city from the Germans last week and made it unnecessary for Allied troops to take it by storm.

Italy Campaign Nears End

HEADQUARTERS

Rome, April 30 (AP)—Gen. Mark Clark, 15th Army group commander, today announced the virtual end of the long campaign in Italy.

Declaring that the German armies in Italy have "been virtually eliminated as a military force," he said that 25 enemy divisions have been torn to pieces in the 22-day offensive of the United States 5th and British 8th armies.

He said the Germans "can no longer effectively resist our armies," but added that scattered fighting may continue.

120,000 Prisoners Taken

Clark said that over 120,000 prisoners had been captured and that many more were being taken along with tremendous quantities of arms and equipment.

"The military power of Germany in Italy has practically ceased even though scattered fighting may continue as remnants of the German armies are mopped up," Clark said.

DAY

In the past three weeks 5th Army troops have slashed their way to the Swiss border and the 8th Army has reached, if not already crossed, the Piave River and is approaching a junction with the Yugoslavs 70 miles away.

Advance On Several Fronts

Three of northern Italy's greatest cities—Milan, Venice and Genoa—were in Allied hands as the 5th and 8th armies smashed ahead on several fronts in a continuing route of the Germans.

The general command of the Italian Freedom Volunteer Corps directed a message to Allied headquarters in Italy over the Milan radio asking for the "immediate suspension" of air operations over the town of Abbiategrasso, 6 miles south of Milan, "because negotiations are taking place with the German command there."

[The broadcast, reported by the FCC, did not state the issues being negotiated nor indicate that the Patriots were dealing with Germans of higher rank than local area commanders.]

Clark's Statement

Clark gave this statement in response to an inquiry from reporters at his command post:

"Troops of the 15th Army Group have so smashed the German armies in Italy that they have been virtually eleminated as a military force. This destruction has all been accomplished in an offensive which now is 22 days old for the 8th Army and 15 days old for the major part of the 5th Army. Twenty-five German divisions, some of the best in the German Army, have been torn to pieces and can no longer effectively resist our armies.

"Thousands of vehicles and tremendous quantities of arms and equipment and over 120,000 prisoners have been captured and many more are being corraled. The military power of Germany in Italy has practically ceased, even though scattered fighting may continue as remnants of the German armies are mopped up."

Unique In History

It was not stated how many troops of the two German armies in Italy had managed to reach refuge in the foothills of the Alps.

With Clark's statement the bitter campaign, unique in history, was brought almost to its conclusion. Never before had an army succeeded in driving through the difficult mountainous terrain of Italy from the south to the north. The campaign started in September, 1943, with landings in Calabria and at Salerno.

The 5th seized Milan, where the bodies of the executed Benito Mussolini and seventeen Fascist comrades lay, while other American troops dashed to the port of Genoa, liberated two days earlier by Italian Patriots. The British captured Venice.

[A Belgrade broadcast recorded by the FCC said Yugoslav Partisan troops had entered the port of Trieste.]

Battle Near Brenner Pass

An Allied communiqué today said the Germans were fighting desperately north of Lake Garda, near the Brenner Pass, but added that the enemy lines were disorganized.

The thrust in northern Italy swept ahead so rapidly that it was difficult to maintain communications.

Allied night bombers ranged the roads in the area of Lake Garda and Lake Como, hunting out German forces which have taken refuge in the foothills of the Alps. Vehicles and troop columns were attacked.

One large concentration on the west side of Lake Como was attacked by Lieut. Wiliam H. Lockhart, Jr., of Redfield, S.D. The flyer reported a series of heavy explosions followed.

South of Venice, the town of Chioggia was taken and its garrison surrendered in a body. Another battalion surrendered en masse west of the Venetian lagoon.

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ITALY URGES CURB ON TITO IN TRIESTE

NOT FILED

Bonomi Asks Rule by Allied Military Authorities 'Under Terms of the Armistice'

ROME, April 30 (AP)—The Italian Government demanded tonight that Trieste and all Venezia Giulia Province, ceded to Italy after World War I and now being occupied by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops, be governed by Allied military authorities "under terms of the armistice."

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi conferred with Allied leaders on whether the Yugoslavs should be permitted to occupy the territory at the head of the Adriatic Sea. Trieste, an important port, has been a bone of contention between the two countries for years.

An Italian Government statement said a solution to the controversy could not be reached until Italy and Yugoslavia had governments chosen by a majority of their peoples.

The Government's assertion that the disputed area "must be entrusted in accordance with terms of the armistice to Allied administration, as has been the case with the rest of Italian territory" did not make clear whether the armistice specifically mentioned Venezia Giulia. A substantial portion of the armistice terms has never been made public.

NIGHT

Allies Limited Italian Role

Allied officials long ago conceded that pleas of the Bonomi Government for admission of Italy as a full-fledged member of the United Nations were inspired partly by the desire to prevent loss of this Adriatic province in the post-war settlement. They likewise never challenged the theory that Italy was denied such status partly because she might be called upon to yield territory on the European mainland as well as some of her colonies.

News that Marshal Tito's forces had entered Trieste was headlined "An Alarming Report" in one newspaper and provoked shouts of "Long live Italian Trieste!" at a students' demonstration.

The Government Press Office released a resolution by the Messina National Liberation Committee expressing hope that "all attempts made by anyone planned and aimed at taking away from Italy Trieste and other Italian territories be decisively prevented."

Trieste, once the principal port of Austria until its cession to Italy in 1918, figured prominently in the territorial demands of Italians during their long struggle against the Habsburg Emperors. It is the main city of the Istrian Peninsula, which has mixed Italian and Yugoslav populations.

[A Belgrade radio broadcast, recorded by the FCC, said inhabitants of Trieste were aiding the Yugoslavs in street fighting and hailed this as "a great military and political event."]

ULTIMATUM REPLY CITED

HEADQUARTERS

Nazis Reported To Have Answered Big 3 Demand

Stockholm, Tuesday, May 1 (AP)—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish emissary who reportedly has been acting as a go-between for peace between the Allies and Germany, had forwarded the German answer to capitulation demands to an Allied legation in Stockholm yesterday.

London, *Tuesday*, May 1 (AP)—The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* reported last night that Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte, who reportedly is acting as a peace intermediary between Allies and Germany, would return to Stockholm today from Denmark and the paper speculated that he would bring a new surrender proposal from Heinrich Himmler.

The Stockholm correspondent, Ralph Hewins, said he had talked to Bernadotte in Copenhagen by telephone late yesterday and the paper carried this account of his conversation:

Hewins—Everyb[illegible] wants to know if you are bringing another offer from Himmler?

Returning Tomorrow

Bernadotte—I'm afraid I cannot answer that question until I reach Stockholm.

Hewins—Can you throw any further light on peace prospects?

Bernadotte—Not at this stage.

Hewins—Are you flying back to Stockholm today as reported here?

Bernadotte—No, I am returning tomorrow.

The Free Danish Press Service in Stockholm said that Heinrich Himmler conferred in Denmark this morning with Count Folke Bernadotte, the neutral Swedish emissary by whom he sent his offer to surrender Germany to Britain and the United States last week.

In London, British cabinet ministers held a long meeting today, then some of them met with Prime Minister Churchill late tonight, studying the latest reports on the situation.

Full Meeting Tuesday

A full cabinet meeting is scheduled for early Tuesday, before the House of Commons meets, at which time it likely will be decided whether Churchill might make a statement in the Commons during the afternoon.

The British press association stated that "there is no longer any doubt that armistice moves are in progress and moving swiftly."

The Himmler-Bernadotte meeting, said to have taken place at Aabenraa just north of the German-Danish border, was believed to be the second conference of the two men in two days.

New Phase Opens

Since it had been officially disclosed that last week's surrender offer by Himmler reached the western Allies through Bernadotte, reports of a new contact gave rise to speculation that a new phase in German surrender attempts had opened.

The first offer was refused because it was not addressed to Russia as well as to Britain and the United States.

There was no indication whether Himmler was now ready to yield to all three powers.

Dispatches from Stockholm said that the Swedish Foreign Office as well as American and British sources minimized the importance of the report that talks were in progress between Bernadotte and Himmler in Denmark.

The American Minister, Herschel Johnson, and the British Minister, Sir Victor Mallet, made long visits at the Foreign Office, but American legation sources insisted that Johnson's visit had nothing to do with any prospective German surrender.

Churchill Statement?

In London, British Cabinet ministers held a long meeting today and were ordered to stand by. It was

said that Prime Minister Churchill might make a statement in Commons tomorrow — on undisclosed subject matter.

The Danish reports of the Himmler-Bernadotte meeting came as two Swedish Foreign Office officials and a military traffic expert made a round-trip flight from Malmo, Sweden, to Denmark, but the Foreign Office said these men were engaged in "humanitarian work," and the official Swedish news agency said the mission was connected with the Red Cross.

Drawing To An End

Meantime, the Hamburg radio declared that "everybody knows that this war is drawing to an end with giant strides" and added:

"The drone of battle might last some weeks longer. But it may end tomorrow."

The broadcast, by Dr. Heinz Scharping, urged Germans to maintain "our inner values, our belief in Germany," whatever the outcome.

"The faith of the German worker in the fundamental aims of this war," he added, must be retained even after a possible defeat."

The Hamburg broadcast was the nearest approach the Nazis have yet made to an admission that hostilities were concluding. German broadcasts have not mentioned any surrender offer.

HIMMLER SAID TO BE MAKING ANOTHER OFFER

Only Details Seen Holding Up Release of News of War's End.

NAZIS ADMIT IT'S ALL OVER

Count Bernadotte Is Declared to Be Meeting Foe Now in Denmark.

London, April 30 (A.P.).—A new surrender offer from Heinrich Himmler, presumably to all three major Powers, was understood to be "on its way today." British Cabinet ministers were ordered to stand by as swiftly moving developments pointed to Germany's collapse.

A commentator on the Hamburg radio, the chief remaining voice of Nazi Germany, declared tonight that "everybody knows that this war is drawing to an end. This is an irrevocable fact."

The commentator added: "The drone of the battle might last some weeks longer, but it may end tomorrow."

This is the closest the Nazis yet have come to admitting publicly that the war is near an end. No Nazi transmitter yet has mentioned Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's surrender offer.

["The British Cabinet is expecting at any moment a new communication from Count Folke Bernadotte, who has been in conference with Himmler," the Berne radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC.]

Churchill to Speak.

Prime Minister Churchill was reported preparing a statement for Commons tomorrow—May Day—but there was no indication of what he might say.

This capital was outwardly calm, even though a V-E day announcement was expected at any hour. There was more ministerial activity in Whitehall than there had been in some time.

According to a dispatch from Malmo, Sweden, Free Danish Press reports said Count Folke Bernadotte, reputed peace intermediary, had conferred with Gestapo Chief Henrich Himmler today at Aabenraa on the German-Danish border.

The report was circulated as two Swedish Foreign Office officials and a Swedish military traffic expert boarded a special plane at Malmo for Denmark, shortly after their arrival by train from Stockholm.

The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet printed a rumor, however, that Himmler was in Stockholm for direct contact with Allied representatives. There was no confirmation from any source.

In Stockholm the Foreign Office said it had no confirmation of reports that the delegation of Swedish officials might be en route to join Bernadotte in connection with a peace mission. It said the committee will attend to "humanitarian work" in which Bernadotte also is interested in connection with refugees and internees.

Although Bernadotte was due back in Stockholm today the Foreign Office said now that it had no reason "to expect him."

The reported Himmler-Bernadotte conference was said to have been the second in two days. Himmler was said by the Free Danes to have talked with Bernadotte for three hours Sunday at Aabenraa during which the Swedish count was supposed to have turned over to the Allies rejection of Himmler's capitulation proposal. The Danish report said that Himmler returned to a headquarters near Hamburg for the night and came back to Aabenraa this morning.

A Question of Authority.

There were indications that only details of Germany's surrender remained to be worked out. These may concern whether Himmler or any other ranking Nazi chieftain could give solid evidence that German pockets on the Atlantic coast and in Norway would lay down their arms. It was possible that uncertainty over the temper of commanders such as Col.-Gen. Georg Lindemann in Denmark was holding up an agreement on details.

The British Press Association said: "There is no longer any doubt that armistice moves are in progress and moving swiftly."

Speculation centered around the possibility that May Day might be chosen for a victory announcement. It was felt here, however, that before this comes Stalin may announce the capture of Berlin—that the Russians are determined to claim this prize before the Nazis will be allowed to give up. This may take a few days, since Moscow is always cautious in announcing the capture of any major place.

Conditions for a Surrender.

Many people saw significance in the two reports that Churchill may make a statement in Commons tomorrow and the Russian announcement that the Moscow blackout will be lifted tonight.

London newspapers carried headlines saying: "Hitler Dying; War May End Today."

[The Swedish air attache, Col. G. G. Gen[illegible] who by arrangement with the Russian Army in Berlin returned to Sweden today, was quoted by Radio Atlantic as saying the end of the war will be announced with the death of Adolf Hitler. But said the Swedish attache, according to Atlantic: "I have all reason to assume that Hitler is not in Berlin and was not there when the Russians approached the capital, and none of the German military commanders to whom I talked had seen the Fuehrer."]

It was obvious that any surrender by Heinrich Himmler, before it could be accepted, would have to include solid evidence that he could bring about the capituation of all sizable German pockets from Italy to Norway.

The Moscow radio broadcast an appeal to the German people today to surrender immediately.

"This senseless struggle must be stopped in Berlin, too," the broadcast said. "You Germans can save only what still remains standing, and what may form the basis of reconstruction of Germany if the war is ended at once."

Count Well Known Here.

Count Folke Bernadotte is well known in the United States. His wife is the former Estelle Manville. The Count served as Swedish Commissioner-General for the World's Fair, and he and the counutess were both in New York in 1939. The Count is a nephew of King Gustave of Sweden.

Himmler is reported to have told Count Bernadotte that Hitler is spending his time making speeches to imaginary audiences and drawing up plans to rebuild London, George Axelsson, Absie correspondent, said today in a broadcast from Stockholm. Absie is the American broadcasting station in Europe.

Following is the partial text of the Axelsson broadcast as recorded by CBS:

"Listen to what Himmler had to say regarding Hitler and Goering, as it appeared in the report written by Count Folke Bernadotte on his meeting with the Gestapo chief when the latter made his sensational offer to capitulate to the Western Powers. It must be borne in mind, however, that Himmler is no doubt trying to sell himself to the Allies as the only man capable of acting as the receiver in the bankruptcy of Nazism, and therefore may be suspected of exaggeration. Nevertheless here is what he had to say on Himmler and Goering, according to the Bernadotte report, as it was told to me by a highly placed person who had seen the documents.

Calls Hitler Stark Man.

"Germany is a madhouse today, said Himmler to Bernadotte. Until he ran away, Goering filled himself with morphine every day, pranced around all filled with jewels and decorations in a gandy Roman toga.

"Hitler is stark mad too, says Himmler. The Fuehrer spends or did spend his time in the Berlin aid raid shelter, either making long speeches to imaginary audiences or working on plans for rebuilding London, and particularly Buckingham Palace. He plans to od this after the Germans occupy England, which he believes imminent."

Stalin Says Allies Will Destroy Fascism

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1—(AP) Premier Stalin declared today in a May Day order that Red Army troops had "hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin" and that Soviet Russia was celebrating May 1 "during the victorious completion of the war."

Stalin's order, broadcast from Moscow, declared that "the United Nations will destroy Fascism and German militarism" and "will severely punish war criminals and will compel the Germans to compensate for the damage caused to other countries."

Scoffs at Nazi Tricks

Apparently in reference to the Heinrich Himmler peace offer to Britain and America but not to Russia, Stalin said, "in searching for a way out of their hopeless plight, the Hitlerite adventures resort to all kinds of tricks, down to flirting with the Allies in an effort to cause dissension in the Allied camps.

"These knavish tricks of the Hitlerites are doomed to utter failure. They can only accelerate the disintegration of German troops."

Stalin asserted that "mendacious Fascist propaganda" was seeking to intimidate the German people with statements that the armies of the United Nations wanted to exterminate the German people.

The United Nations, he said, "do not molest and will not molest Germany's peaceful population if it honestly fulfills the demands of the Allied military authorities."

"By joint blows," he said, "the enemy troops were cut in two and the Allies have joined in one front."

"This doubtless means the end of Hitler's Germany, whose days are counted and most of whose territory is being occupied by us and our Allies," Stalin's order said.

Germany Is Exhausted

"The industry remaining in her hands cannot supply the German armies sufficiently. German manpower reserves are exhausted. Germany is isolated and alone except for Japan."

Stalin said Nazi propaganda was trying to intimidate the Germans by saying that the Allies would exterminate all Germans.

"This is not in our plans," said the proclamation. "The Allies will exterminate Fascism, punish criminals and make the Hitlerites pay for their destructions. But if the Germans loyally fulfill the Allies' demands they will not be touched."

Stalin declared that Russia's socialist economy was growing stronger despite four years of war and said that which had been destroyed now was being successfully rebuilt.

"The world war is approaching the end. The downfall of Hitlerism is very near. Mortally wounded, the Fascist beast is at his last breath. The task now is to finish him off.

"The last assault is on."

CAPTIVE TELLS OF NAZI CAMP

Says War Prisoners Were Deprived of Beds.

London, April 30 (A. P.).—After three and a half years' imprisonment Sergt. Robert Thomas Wood, an American pilot with the Royal Canadian Air Force, was liberated two weeks ago when British troops took the German prison camp at Folingbostole, thirty-seven miles north of Hannover. Today Wood, who hails from Dallas, Tex., gave this account of the liberation of some 6,000 American, British and Canadian prisoners:

"Many of us had been at . . . Folingbostole, since August of last year. . . . Things were very tough from the start because the flow of Red Cross parcels had been reduced to a trickle. The Germans said they just didn't have the transport.

"Then after cold weather came, the Germans took our straw ticks away from us and removed all the tables and chairs. We could do nothing but stand, or sit or lie on the floor. They said the reason was that German prisoners were being kept in camps in Egypt which weren't fit for Europeans.

"We had two blankets each . . . so thin you could nearly see through them. There were seventy-two of us in each hut and the roofs leaked. There was one stove but all we had to burn was what could be collected by two men who were taken into the bush under guard each day. They were given only an hour to get wood, and could only bring back what they could break off with their bare hands and what they could carry on their backs.

"Till Christmas we averaged about one-sixth of a Red Cross parcel for each man each week. Some shipments were five months coming from Switzerland. If our lads were ever a little late for a parade, or did anything the Germans didn't approve of, they would cut out our wood party for a day or perhaps refuse to give us any water or parcels. The parcels were never cut off officially, but the Germans would say, 'We are too busy to hand out any today.'

"After Christmas the parcels stopped entirely. All the Germans gave us to eat was two cups of soup a day and sometimes a little bread. The soup was made of turnips and potatoes, but mostly just of water."

London, April 30 (AP)—The Swiss radio said tonight that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean, was going to Vienna to discuss with the Russians the problems arising from the formation of a new provisional government for Austria.

Moscow Broadcasts Appeal To Surrender

London, April 30 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast an appeal to the German people today to surrender immediately.

"This senseless struggle must be stopped in Berlin, too," the broadcast said, "You Germans can save only what still remains standing, and what may form the basis of reconstruction of Germany if the war is ended at once."

Nazis To Be Held To Pact To Leave GI's Behind

London, April 30 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower broadcast a warning to all commanders of Nazi prisoner of wa rcamps that they will be held "strictly accountable" for any violatio nof the German agreement to leave Allied war prisoners behind when forced to abandon camps before the advancing Allied armies.

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Blizzard Over Dover Straits

London, April 30 (AP)—The Straits of Dover were swept by the worst spring blizzard in 50 years this morning, with six inches of snow falling in five hours and the temperature around freezing. The snow later gave way to a cold rain, and the temperature rose.

General Arnold Lauds U.S. Air Force Men

London, April 30 (AP)—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the United States Army Air Forces, today praised the personnel of the American air forces for their "superb achievements in the destructive employment of air power."

General Arnold sent the message of congratulations to Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commanding the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, with the request that it be passed on to all United States air commands in Europe.

War 'Neurosis Fad' Assailed

London, April 30 (AP)—The United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* editorially criticized today what it called a "psychoneurosis fad" based on a mistaken belief that every returning veteran is maladjusted and in need of special training.

The newspaper said the situation was "causing returning service men some bewilderment and rapidly assuming ridiculous proportions in the United States."

Stars and Stripes said "honest psychiatry is an established profession. Its services are needed by many fine men who are coming out of the war with mental illness." But, it continued, "every screwball with thick lenses and a long haircut is setting up shop as an expert on the returning veteran."

Allies' Treatment Of Freed Reds Hit

London, April 30 (AP)—Russia asserted today that Soviet citizens, liberated by the British-American armies in the West have been held in Allied camps behind barbed wire "in absolutely intolerable conditions" and—in some cases—forced to work 10 to 12 hours a day.

The assertion was made in a Moscow broadcast quoting Col. Gen. S. I. Golikov, Commissar for the Repatriation of Soviet Prisoners of War, who specifically cited an American-controlled camp in Britain and a British camp in Egypt.

Transfers To U.S. Alleged

Golikov, in an interview with the official Tass news agency, maintained that in some instances Soviet officers had been transferred to the United States, "often without knowledge of our representatives." This, he said, violated the Crimea conference agreement on repatriation.

The broadcast said Russia had been assured by a representative of the American administration that "all these violations and disorders would be eliminated."

The broadcast said the Allies had liberated about 150,000 Russians but only 35,000 had been returned home.

"Pravda" Admits Difficulties

LONDON, April 30 (AP).—The Soviet newspaper "Pravda," official organ of the Communist party, declared today that difficulties undeniably stood in the path of creating a World Security League, but asserted firmly that "they must be surmounted.

"It would be wrong," the Moscow radio quoted "Pravda" as saying, "to overlook the considerable difficulties on the road to establishment of international security, but one should not flinch in the face of difficulties."

The paper added that "if some people are frightened by these difficulties, this merely proves their lack of understanding of the significance of collaboration among the great powers, which has developed and strengthened in the course of the present war."

Freed Russians Returning Home

London, April 30 (AP)—Several thousand Russian prisoners of war liberated from German camps by Allied armies already have been sent back to Russia from Britain on ships made available by the British Government, an official source said tonight.

Other thousands of Russians were sent home from the Mediterranean area in British transport facilities, the source said.

The disclosure followed Russian complaints that liberated Red Army soldiers have been held in Allied camps behind barbed wire in "absolutely intolerable conditions."

The Russian assertion was made in a Moscow broadcast quoting Col. Gen. S. I. Golikov, Commissar for the Repatriation of Soviet Prisoners of War, who cited specifically an American-controlled camp in Britain and a British camp in Egypt.

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BRITISH REQUEST AIRDROME BACK

Demand For U.S.-Built Field May Bring Test Case

London, April 30 (AP)—Britain has asked the United States for repossession of the big Bovington airport within three months after the victory over Germany in a potential test case on the future of American installations here, it was learned today.

The United States authorities have refused as yet to agree to the request on the ground that Bovington—developed as an American project—has an important role to play in the redeployment of men, machines and materials for the Pacific war.

It was understood in responsible quarters that the British proposal was based upon the arrangement whereby the rent for the land would be canceled in return for the developed facilities such as the administrative building and repair shops.

One Of London's Best

For the last eight months Bovington has been used by the Air Transport Command and has been developed to a point where it is considered one of London's best, equaling and perhaps excelling the better-known Henden airport.

American authorities maintain that the continued possession—perhaps for as long as a year—will be necessary for redeployment purposes as well as for speeding up the last task of shipping American troops home.

They have submitted that the continued use of the base by the Air Transport Command will be nearly as important to the British in the shortening of the war in the Pacific as it was in contributing to the victory over Germany.

RAF Drops Food To Dutch Civilians

London, April 30 (AP)—More than 600 tons of food was dropped yesterday by RAF Lancaster bombers to Dutch civilians caught behind the German lines in the Netherlands.

After several days of negotiations, presumably through the International Red Cross, the Germans agreed to give safe passage to the planes.

YANK STRATEGIC

BOMBERS FINISH TASK IN EUROPE

PARIS, April 30—(AP) American strategic bombers have completed their task in Europe and are ready to be transferred to the Pacific theater as needed, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, U. S. Strategic Air force commander in Europe, said today.

Spaatz added, however, that the present facilities in the Pacific could not possibly take care of the mighty force that put Germany's war industries out of commission. Further, he said, many Flying Fortresses and Liberators will be kept in Europe as part of the American post-war occupation air force.

Spaatz declined to intimate what size the occupational air force might be. The British, Russians and French will have similar forces, he pointed out, and just how the four forces will be joined together and how they will be employed are matters which apparently have yet to be worked out.

Asked to what extent the RAF bomber command would participate in the war against Japan, Spatz replied that "it certainly can be assumed our Allies will take full part in the war there, too."

Many air experts have pointed out that Britain's fleet of heavy planes was specially designed for the European theater and that it might not operate with maximum efficiency in the Pacific.

Spaatz, wearing his new fourth star of a full general, told correspondents that in view of developments in the past year the American post-war air force might be composed entirely of jet-propelled fighters. Bombers will be jet-driven, too, if the problems of fuel and range can be worked out, he predicted.

He scornfully described the Nazis' so-called "V" weapons as "gadgets."

In writing off the European job as finished the American commander declared that the German Air force had never since D-day been a serious threat to Allied ground or naval operations.

"We believe the enemy was caught off balance by our strategic bombing because of two things," he added. "The first was the unexpectedly strong defensive power of our heavy bombers flying in daylight. The second was the projection of our long-range fighters deep into Germany."

A statement issued jointly by the U. S. Strategic Air forces and the British Air Ministry today said that 12 months of bombing cut Germany's overall oil production to 7 1-2 per cent of its capacity as of April, 1944, and their gasoline production to 3 1-2 per cent.

A week of perfect bombing weather in February, 1944, enabled American bombers to reduce the production of Nazi fighters by 75 per cent, the statement said.

FRENCH SEIZE ISLAND

Paris, April 30 (A. P.).—French troops, including Marine commandos, landed on Ile d'Oleron, north of the Gironde Estuary today with the support of American medium bombers and French naval units. The troops began clearing the island of German gun batteries which have been holding up the opening of the port of Bordeaux. The island, nineteen miles long and seven miles wide at its widest point, is fourteen miles southwest of La Rochelle.

Freed GI's Will Get Fast Trips Home

Paris, April 30 (AP)—Every American soldier liberated from German prison camps will go home "as fast as the Army can get him there," supreme headquarters announced today.

"In return for the German promise to leave the prisoners in the camps in the path of the Allied advance, rather than take them along on forced marches, United States authorities agreed that all liberated military personnel would be prohibited from taking further part in the war against Germany, either as combat or service troops, and they are sticking by their part of the agreement," supreme headquarters declared.

Sick, Wounded Get Preference

The sick and wounded will be given preference and evacuated home through normal medical channels as soon as their condition permits.

A series of evacuation camps have been prepared for the others. First they will get baths, hot meals, new clothes and medical attention. Then they will receive part of their back pay, the final settlement to be made when they return to America. They may file claims for any money or personal property lost at the hands of the Germans.

On arrival in America each released soldier will get a 21-day furlough. After that he must report to a redistribution center where he may be discharged from service, assigned to a post in the United States or shipped to another war theater. None will be sent back to Europe, headquarters said.

FREED PRISONERS WILL BE SENT HOME

PARIS, April 30—(AP) Supreme headquarters said today it was "sticking by" an agreement not to use liberated Americans against the Germans and announced it would send every freed prisoner home "as fast as the army can get him there."

A headquarters statement said sick and wounded would get priority in medical transport home as soon as their condition permitted, while temporary evacuation camps were ready to receive the others.

"In return for a German promise to leave prisoners in camps in the path of the Allied advance rather than take them along on forced marches, U. S. authorities agreed that all liberated military personnel would be prohibited from taking further part in the war against Germany either as combat or service troops, and they are sticking by their part of the agreement," the announcement said.

Liberated prisoners will be assigned to duty in the United States or another theater of war if not discharged, when they report back to a redistribution center after an automatic three-weeks' furlough on arrival in America.

While waiting in European evacuation centers they will receive new clothing, medical attention and part of their back pay and will get the balance due them after their return home. They also may file claims for any money or personal property lost at the hands of the Germans.

'LA PASIONARIA' IN PARIS

Spanish Communist Confers With Party Leaders

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—Señora Dolores Ibarruri, Spanish Communist known as "La Pasionaria," arrived in Paris today from Russia by way of Cairo.

Secretary general of the Spanish Communist party, she went into conference here with party leaders who had remained in France during the German occupation. It was believed her arrival presages new developments concerning Spain.

COMMUNISTS WIN FRENCH ELECTIONS

PARIS, April 30 (AP) The Communist party won a sweeping victory in yesterday's French municipal elections, the tabulation of more than 15,000,000 votes showed today, but political analysists were cautious about conceding that the nation as a whole had "gone Communist."

The trend toward the leftist movement, however, was undeniable.

By 7 o'clock tonight returns had been received from all but the most remote provincial areas.

A breakdown of the figures indicated the Communists had won nearly 25 per cent of the estimated total vote of 18,000,000. Less than one per cent of the electorate endorsed Communist candidates in 1935 when the last previous French municipal elections were held.

Socialists and that group of parties lumped together under the heading of "resistance organizations" also polled substantial support. The latter blocs sprang from the erstwhile French underground movement, and can be classified as leftists.

The leftist trend was interpreted by most observers as criticism of some of the policies of the De Gaulle government—silent because the election was purely municipal and did not directly reflect the nation's attitude toward any national issues.

Not all of the sweeping economic reforms prosposed by De Gaulle and his associates prior to their return to France have been carried out.

The Communists' demands for quick trial and execution of Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain were considered to have been an element in their success at the polls. The Commuist party was the only one to make Petain's case an "election issue."

Government circles, however, were inclined to minimize the importance of the Communists' statistical victory. They said a 25 per cent total of the vote would not give the party control of a quarter of all municipal councils in France.

French women, voting for the first time in the country's history, also affected the trends. The experts said they appear to have voted almost solidly for those parties advocating quick economic change.

NAZI MAP HELPED YANKS FIND REDS

Ninth Army, April 30 (A. P.).—After two weeks trying to locate the Russians, Ninth Army patrols found them today with help from the Germans. The 125th Cavalry, a part of the Thunderbolt (Eighty-third)

Division, captured an enemy map showing Russian positions. A patrol was sent out and there were Marshal Stalin men—just as the enemy mapped them.

Nazi Werewolves Active Behind Western Front

With U. S. 9th Army, April 30 (AP)—German Werewolf activity has spurted behind the Western front with one doughboy reporting he had been waylaid and tortured by two men in civilian clothes.

The soldi[illegible] said the men applied lighte[illegible] to his face and feet i[illegible] ke him give troop[illegible]

In the Du[illegible] considerable num[illegible] of the German un[illegible] found. One telepho[illegible] ifteen times in 36

Mustangs Score: 22 Foes to 1

A UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, in England, April 30 (AP)—Mustang pilots of the Sixty-sixth Fighter Wing were commended today by their commander, Brig. Gen. Murray Woodbury of Burlington, Vt., for destroying 310 German planes during April—844 of them wrecked on the ground. In four days of deadly strafing of German airfields and highways the pilots knocked out 830 German planes and shot down nineteen others. For every plane the American pilots lost they destroyed twenty-two German aircraft.

Reds Kill 2 Yanks Mistaken For Foe

Apollensdorf, Germany, April 30 (AP)—The United States 9th Army junction with the Russians here this afternoon at 1.30 P.M., was achieved only after the Russians, suspicious of a German trick, failed to recognize the Americans and blazed away at them with mortars and machine guns, and two Americans lost their lives when their jeep hit a mine just as they entered this town.

But once the Russians were convinced, they gave the Yanks a warm reception, the bottle was passed around in celebration, and the Americans and Russians posed happily together for snap-shot takers.

Nazis in South Seen Giving Up

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, April 30 (AP)—A force of "thousands of Germans" was reported unofficially tonight to be negotiating for surrender in the Austrian-German frontier region. The report came without details from the Sixth Corps area north of the Innsbruck-Brenner Pass sector.

,000 Women Captives Of Nazis Liberated

Aichach, Germany, April 30 (AP). American infantrymen pounding through this Bavarian village on the road to Munich liberated 4,000 women political prisoners from a German concentration camp and belatedly discovered the result was what one doughboy mournfully described as "one hulluva mess."

Some of the women had been prisoners for as long as six years. Two English women and a French woman had once been under death sentences. All the prisoners were so excited that after some soldier impetuously opened their cell doors they plunged into an orgy of looting and celebrating that kept a detachment of the 42d Division from continuing on to the Munich battle.

The prison personnel had deserted their posts and when the cell doors were opened the thousands of Russians, Austrians, French, Dutch, Czechs and Poles rushed through the corridors, tearing down doors, yanking open drawers and staging a wild celebration.

Most of the women had been jailed for espionage, propaganda for political reasons.

110,000 PRISONERS FREED BY YANKS

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, April 30—(AP) Germany's biggest prisoner of war camp yielded up 110,000 Allied captives—11,000 of them Americans—to the 14th armored division.

When this Third army outfit rolled into Moosburg, northeast of Munich, yesterday it first was reported that Stalag 7-A contained 27,000 prisoners.

But when the full story was told it was found that the camp had contained the largest number of prisoners yet freed by the Western Allies.

Besides the Americans there were British, South Africans, New Zealanders, Australians, Poles, Russians, Frenchmen and Serbs.

Some war correspondents also were liberated, but first accounts gave no names.

The 47th tank battalion which captured the camp found 19 of its own troops there.

A vast poison gas depot with 95,000 gas bombs was captured along with depot officers and personnel farther east near Neder Leierndorf, 13 miles south of Regensburg.

110,000 MOOSBURG CAPTIVES SET FREE

United States Third Army, April 30 (A. P.).—The United States Fourteenth Armored Division liberated 110,000 Allied prisoners of war at Stalag 7A at Moosburg, instead of the 27,000 previously reported. This was Germany's biggest prisoner of war camp.

The roster included 1[illegible] names of 11,000 Americans. There also were Britons, South Africans, New Zealanders, Australians, Poles, Russians, Frenchmen and Yugoslavs, and some war correspondents. The first accounts gave no names. The Moosburg camp was taken by the Fourteenth Armored Division's Forty-seventh Tank Battalion, which found eighteen of its own troops there.

A vast poison gas depot with 95,000 poison gas bombs was captured along with the depot officers and personnel near Niederleindorf, thirteen miles south of Regensburg.

The sick and wounded will be given preference and evacuated home through normal medical channels as soon as their condition permits. A series of evacuation camps have been prepared for the others. First they will get baths, hot meals, new clothes and medical attention. Then they will receive part of their back pay, the final settlement to be made when they return to America. They may file claims for any money or personal property lost at the hands of the Germans.

On arrivals in America each released soldier will get a 21-day furlough. After that he must report to a redistribution center where he may be discharged from service, assigned to a post in the United States or shipped to another war theater. None will be sent back to Europe. Headquarters said.

GI's Remove Hitler Tablet At 'Shrine'

By Louis P. Lochner

Landsberg, Germany, April 30 (AP)—To have Adolf Hitler proclaimed on a bronze tablet as "Germany's greatest son" was just too much for the American 12th Armored Division when it captured this Bavarian town on the Lech River and with it a combined prison and house of correction for the Munich area.

Bi's promptly removed that tablet.

It was in this prison that Hitler with five other participants sat for about one year after their Munich beer cellar *Putsch* on November, 9, 1923.

Made Shrine Of Cell

When the Nazis came to power they made a shrine of Hitler's cell —No. 7—and placed over the door a bronze memorial with these words:

"Here a political system without honor kept Germany's greatest son a prisoner from November 11, 1923, to December 20, 1924. In this cell Adolf Hitler wrote the book of the National Socialist revolution, 'Mein Kampf.'"

Except for the removal of this tablet nothing has been done to disturb Nazidom's shrine save one significant thing. Written in pencil on the wall next to the door were the words, "Adolf, I am here! Julius E. Bernstein, 238 South Alden street, Philadelphia, Pa."

Cell Is Roomy

The cell was a roomy affairs, 14 feet by 10, with a high ceiling and two enormous albeit barred windows. There was a comfortable single bed beside which stood a little night table with an electric desk lamp. The room also had a spacious wardrobe closet, one chair and a writing desk. The only modern addition was an engraved Hitler portrait now hanging over the desk.

An attendant said Hitler was permitted to receive any guests he wanted as often as desired. He also could take a daily stroll in the spacious grassy prison yard.

Plotted Against Republic

Best of all, the door of his cell as well as those of his five friends opened upon a sort of conference room where they sat together from morning till dark plotting the future overthrow of the republic.

The other men were Rudolf Hess, who acted as Hitler's personal secretary; Lieut. Col. Hermann Kriebel, who was to become German military advisor to Chiang Kai-shek and Consul General in Shanghai; Hitler's late Chauffeur, Julius Schreck, who died in an auto accident under mysterious circumstances; a man named Dr. Weber, and Hitler's adjutant. By all accounts they had a thoroughly good time.

DOUGHBOYS SEIZE DACHAU PRISON

DACHAU, Germany, April 30—(AP) Dachau prison, Germany's most dreaded extermination camp, has been captured and its surviving 32,000 tortured inmates freed by outraged American Doughboys who killed or captured its brutal garrison in a furious battle.

Dashing to the camp atop tanks, bulldozers, self-propelled guns—anything with wheels—the fighting Yanks of the 42nd and 45th divisions hit the notorious prison northwest of Munich shortly after the lunch hour yesterday.

Dozens of Nazi guards fell under withering blasts of rifle and carbine fire as the soldiers, catching glimpses of the horrors within the camp, raged through its barracks for a quick cleanup.

The troops were joined by trusty prisoners working outside the barbed wire enclosures. Frenchmen and Russians, grabbing up weapons dropped by the slain SS guards, acted swiftly on their own to exact full revenge from their tormentors.

Sorting of the liberated prisoners was still under way today but the Americans learned from camp officials that some of the more important captives had been transferred recently to a new hideout, probably in the Tyrol. These were said to have included Marshal Stalin's son, Jacob, who was captured in 1941; former Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and his wife; Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia; Prince Xavier Bourbon de Parme and Pastor Martin Niemoller, the German Lutheran who was arrested when he defied Nazi attempts to control his preaching.

(Prisoners at another camp liberated by the Americans recently reported Schuschnigg had been executed by his guards earlier this month.)

One of the prisoners remaining here told officers he was the son of Leon Blum, former French premier.

Prisoners with access to records said 9,000 captives died of hunger and disease or were shot in the past three months and 14,000 more perished during the cold winter. Typhus was prevalent in the camp and the city's water supply was reported contaminated by drainage from 6,000 graves near the prison.

When I reached the camp shortly after the battle I saw a train of 39 coal cars on a siding. The cars were loaded with hundreds of bodies and from them was removed at least one pitiful human wreck that still clung to life. These victims were mostly Poles, and most of them had starved to death. As the train stood there idle for several days. Lying along side a busy road near by were the bodies of those who had tried to escape.

Children Pedal By

Bavarian peasants—who traveled this road daily—ignored both the bodies and the horrors inside the camp to turn the American seizure of their city into an orgy of looting. Even German children rode by the bodies without a glance, pedaling away their stolen clothing on bicycles.

In the wake of the GI's, bodies of the trimly clad Nazi guards lay scattered like tenpins, bowled over as they sought to flee. The highest officers surrendered [illegible] waving a white flag, but a Red Cr[illegible] representative said the real executives of the camp had escaped the night before.

The camp held 32,000 emaciated, unshaven men and 350 women, jammed in wooden barracks. Prisoners said 7,000 others had been marched away on foot during the last few days. The survivors went wild with joy as the doughboys broke open their pens, smothering their liberators with embraces.

Bodies were found in many places. Here also were gas chambers—camouflaged as "showers," into which prisoners were herded under the pretext of bathing—and the cremation ovens. Huge stacks of clothing bore mute testimony to the fate of their owners.

moved several distinguished inmates, including Marshal Stalin's son, Jacob Djugashvili, captured on the Russian front in 1941; former Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and his wife, and the German anti-Nazi Protestant leader, Pastor Martin Niemoeller.

Three princes also were reported moved, among them Frederick Leopold and Xavier de Bourbon de Parme.

One of the prisoners remaining claimed to be the son of Leon Blum.

Prisoners who said they had had access to the records and inner working of the camp said 9,000 internees died of hunger or disease or were shot during the past three months and that 14,000 more had perished during the winter.

Water Contaminated

Typhus cases were scattered throughout the camp. The water supply of the city was reported contaminated from 6,000 graves on high ground which drains into the Amper River.

A French general was slain last week as he walked toward a truck believing he was to be avacuated, prisoners reported. They said SS (Elite Guards) shot him in the back.

The GI's stormed through the camp with tornadic fury.

Not a stone's throw from a trainload of corpses lay the bleeding bodies of sixteen SS men shot down as they fled the tommygunning Yanks.

In the mess hall of the SS bar-

Dachau Prison Camp Taken, 32,000 Set Free By Yanks

By Howard Cowan

Dachau, Germany, April 30 (AP)—The United States 42d and 45th divisions captured the infamous Dachau prison camp today and freed its 32,000 captives.

Two columns of infantry riding tanks, bulldozers and long tom rifles—anything with wheels—rolled down from the northwest and surprised the SS (Elite Corps) guards in the extermination camp shortly after the lunch hour.

Scores of SS men were taken prisoner and dozens slain.

The American doughboys were quickly joined by "trusties" working outside the sprawling barbed wire inclosure. Poles, Frenchmen and Russian seized SS weapons and turned them against their captors.

Stalin's Son Moved

Officials said the Nazis recently

racks food still was cooking in the kitchen. One SS officer was slumped over a plate of beans, a bullet through his head. Nearby was a telephone with the receiver down and the busy signal still buzzing.

Captives Kill Captors

Outside the power house were the bodies of two SS men slain by a Czech and a Pole working in the engine room.

The Rainbow Infantry meanwhile reached the barbed wire enclosure covering acres of ground.

Among the first there were Brig. Gen. Henning Linden, of Minneapolis, deputy commander of the 42d Division; Brig. Gen. Charles Banfill, of Bonifay, Fla., assigned to the 42d as an observer; Lieut. Col. Walter J. Fellenz, of San Antonio, Texas, commander of the 1st Battalion.

222d Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Will Cowling, of Leavenworth, Kan., aide to General Linden.

Yard Deserted

The yard behind the high fence was bare. Not a soul was in sight.

A Swiss Red Cross representative and two SS officers came out of the building behind a white flag.

"The Red Cross man said the real heads of the camp had fled and placed these two fellows in charge of the camp last night," General Linden said.

"I accepted their surrender, loaded the three of them in a jeep and drove them down to the train and made them look. One SS fellow asked for safe custody."

Trainload Of Bodies

Infantrymen of the 157th Regiment, 45th Division, reached the camp's gate about the same time as did Lieut. Col. Donald Downard, of Olympia, Wash., commander of the 2d Battalion, 222d Regiment, of the 42d Division.

Jan Yindrich, a British war correspondent, and I a few minutes later saw the same thing that greeted the soldiers—39 open-type railroad cars standing on a siding that went through the walls of Dachau camp.

At first glance the cars seemed loaded with dirty clothing. Then you saw feet, heads and bony fingers. More than half the cars were full of bodies, hundreds of bodies.

"Here's A Live One!"

Downard was driving in a jeep along a string of cars when a soldier shouted: "Come here quick, Colonel; here's a live one!"

Downard climbed over the pile of bodies to one man, his neck so small and shrunken that it scarcely seemed capable of holding a head. He put the man in his jeep and carried him to a hospital, where plasma was keeping him alive.

The best information we could get was that this trainload of prisoners—mostly Poles—had stood on the tracks several days and most of the prisoners had simply starved to death. Others had been shot through the head. Clothing had been torn fro msome, and their wasted bodies bore livid bruises. Some had tried to escape; their bodies lay along the tracks five or six steps away. One, shot through the head, was astride a bicycle.

On Widely-Used Road

This grisly spectacle was outside the walls of the camp—along a widely traveled road inside the city of Dachau where Bavarians passed daily.

The civilians were looting an SS warehouse near by, passing the death train with no more than curious glances at the American soldiers. Children even pedaled past the bodies on bicycles and never interrupted their excited chatter. Stolen clothing hung from their handlebars.

Seven thousand inmates were marched away on foot in the last few days, it was reported.

The main part of the camp, where 32,000 skinny men and women were jammed into wooden barracks, is surrounded by a moat 15 feet wide through which a torrent of water circulates. Atop a 10-foot fence is charged barbed wire.

When Colonel Cowling slipped the lock in the main gate, there was still no sign of life inside this area. He looked around for a few seconds and then a tremendous human cry roared forth. A flood of humanity poured across the flat yard—which would hold half a dozen baseball diamonds—and Cowling was all but mobbed.

He was hoisted to the shoulders of the seething, swaying crowd of Russians, Poles, French, Czechs and Austrians, cheering the Americans in their native tongues.

Din Keeps Up; Flags Appear

The American colonel was rescued by soldiers, but the din kept up.

Flags appeared and waved from the barracks. There was even an American flag, although only one American was held there. He is a major from Chicago captured behind German lines when he was on special assignment for the Office of Strategic Services.

The joyous crowd pressed the weight of thousands of frail bodies against the wire, and it gave way at one point. Like water from a break in a dam, they rushed out, although still penned up by the moat.

Three tried to climb over the fence, but were burned to death on the top wires, for the current was still on.

SS Guards Shot

Two SS guards fired into the mass from a tower, betraying their presence.

American infantrymen instantly riddled the Germans. Their bodies were hurled down into the moat amid a roar unlike anything ever heard from human throats.

A few minutes later General Linden went inside the gates for a hasty inspection. He and four newsmen were surrounded by a cordon of armed guards, but that didn't keep us from being hugged and kissed half a dozen times by grimy, whiskered, bandaged men of various nationalities.

1,000 More Bodies

Inside the barracks were more than 1,000 bodies—some shot by guards in a wild melee last night, others victims of disease and starvation.

Inside as well as outside were gas chambers, with crematory ovens adjoining. Sid Olsen, of *Time* magazine; Walter Ridder, of the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and I followed a fresh trail of blood into one brick building with a huge smokestack.

Almost 100 naked bodies were stacked neatly in the barren room with cement floors. They had come from a room on the left marked "Brausebad" for "shower bath."

The Poison Bath

It was really a gas chamber, a low-ceilenged room about 30 feet square. After fifteen or twenty persons were inside the doors were firmly sealed and the faucets were turned on and poison gas issued. Then the bodies were hauled into a room separating the gas chamber from the crematorium. There were four ovens, with a huge flue leading to a smoke-blackened stack.

Outside this building were tens of thousands of articles of clothing stacked in orderly piles. Near by were discarded shoes.

RENNER RULES AUSTRIA AGAIN

Ex-Chancellor Once Listed as Anti-Communist.

Moscow, April 30 (A. P.).—A former chancellor who was a strong opponent of Communism after the first world war is the head of a new provisional Austrian Government, formed in Vienna on Saturday, a Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch from the recently liberated capital said yesterday. He is 75-year-old Dr. Karl Renner, author of the Constitution of the Austrian Republic. Making up the coalition are the Social Democrat, Christian Socialist and Communist parties, the dispatch added.

The new government intends "to restore an independent Austrian republic," and was formed according to the agreement of the 1943 Moscow conference of tri-Power foreign secretaries, another Tass dispatch said.

Renner was the last president of the Free National Council of the Austrian Republic before the council was disbanded by the Germans in 1938. By the anschluss of March 13, 1938, the Nazi Reich completely absorbed Austria, making the republic the Province of Ostmark.

The new government has a political council of coalition including three state secretaries without portfolio. They are Dr. Adolf Sherf, Social Democrat; Leopold Kunschak, Christian Social, and Johann Koplenig, Communist party. Cabinet ministers are: War, Lieut.-Col. Franz Winterer; interior, Franz Honner, communist; justice, Dr. Josef Gerl, non-party; finance, Dr. George S. Zimmerman, non-party; agriculture and fuel administrator, Rudolf Buchinger, Christian Social; crafts, trade, industry and transportation, Eduard Heinl, Christian Social; education and religion, Ernst Fischer, communist; social security, Johann Boehm, Social Democrat; public works and rehabilitation, Rudolf Raab, Christian Social; food, Andreas Horst.

Herriot Arrives At Moscow

Moscow, April 30 (AP)—Former French Premier Edouard Herriot, who was imprisoned by the Germans and liberated near Berlin by the Red Army, arrived by plane today at the Moscow central airport.

Blackout Ended In Moscow Fete

Moscow, April 30 (AP)—The blackout ended in Moscow tonight as the capital of the Russias prepared for the start tomorrow of the great revolutionary May Day celebration.

For children of Moscow under the age of 4 this will be the first time they have seen illuminated street lights and the light cheerfully pouring from windowpanes.

A holiday spirit settled upon the entire Soviet Union, and the wartime midnight curfew was ordered lifted for two days of celebrating.

Despite the war, festivities will be big and colorful, and for the first time since the conflict began Premier Stalin, in Red Square, will review a May Day parade displaying Russian armed might as he did in peace years. He is to view the spectacle—and receive the salutes of his fighting men and women—from the red marble Lenin tomb beside the old Kremlin wall.

Sealing Off Subways.

Moscow, April 30 (A. P.).—Russian armies advanced on the Tiergarten from three directions today in a mighty battle for Adolf Hitler's underground fortress—his probable hide-out if he remains in the ruined capital. Sharp German counter-attacks were reported on the approaches to the Wilhelmstrasse and at the entrances to subways and other places believed to lead to the Tiergarten underground stronghold.

One dispatch described a new assignment for the Russian engineers—sealing off subways.

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Germans Making Booby Traps Of Dead

Moscow, April 30 (AP)—As the Russians continued the battle to take Berlin today, the Germans resorted to all kinds of tricks—booby trapping everything they could find, including the bodies of Germans and of horses.

A *Pravda* dispatch told of a gentle-looking old man wandering close to the battle near the Tiergarten, offering handfuls of cigars to Russian artillerymen.

They accepted the gifts—but inspected them as the donor wandered off. In each, they found a highly charged cap and explosives.

Find Him, Too

Later, they also found the old man.

Other dispatches reported numerous "women" in Red Cross uniforms, some of whom turned out to be Storm Troopers trying to get near enough to the Russians to hurl grenades.

There were increasing reports of German soldiers donning civilian clothes.

New Yorkers can visualize the fighting near the Tiergarten if they can picture a surging battle raging along Fifth avenue near Fifty-ninth street while hundreds of mortar shells burst into the sector from near-by Central Park.

Subways Sealed Off

One dispatch described a new assignment for Soviet sappers—sealing off subways.

"In order not to give any opportunity to the enemy," the dispatch said, "we are blocking up all entrances with piles of broken German machine guns, iron and bricks.

"The subway fighting is fierce. A group of Red Army men is lowering 45-mm. cannon underground.

"Many Germans killed underground have civilian clothes over their uniforms."

Nazi Answer to Surrender Demands Is Given to Allies

New Peace Bid Reported Forwarded to Legation in Stockholm.

British Minister Sir Victor Mallet made long visits at the foreign office but American legation sources insisted that Johnson's visit had nothing to do with any prospective German surrender.

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday, May 1—(AP) The newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish emissary who reportedly has been acting as a go-between for peace between the Allies and Germany, had forwarded the German answer to capitulation demands to an Allied legation in Stockholm yesterday.

Free Danish press service in Stockholm said that Heinrich Himmler conferred in Denmark this morning with Count Folke Bernadotte, the neutral Swedish emissary by whom he sent his offer to surrender Germany to Britain and the United States last week.

In London British cabinet ministers held a long meeting today, then some of them met with Prime Minister Churchill late tonight, studying the latest reports on the situation.

A full cabinet meeting is scheduled for early Tuesday, before the House of Commons meets, at which time it likely will be decided whether Churchill might make a statement in the Commons during the afternoon.

The British press association stated that "there is no longer any doubt that armistice moves are in progress and moving swiftly."

The Himmler-Bernadotte meeting, said to have taken place at Aabenraa just north of the German-Danish border, was believed to be the second conference of the two men in two days.

Since it had been officially disclosed that last week's surrender offer by Himmler reached the western Allies through Bernadotte, reports of a new contact gave rise to speculation that a new phase in German surrender attempts had opened.

The first offer was refused because it was not addressed to Russia as well as to Britain and the United States.

There was no indication whether Himmler was now ready to yield to all three powers.

Dispatches from Stockholm said that the Swedish foreign office as well as American and British sources minimized the importance of the report that talks were in progress between Bernadotte and Himmler in Denmark. American Minister Herschel Johnson and

The Danish reports of the Himmler-Bernadotte meeting came as two Swedish foreign office officials and a military traffic expert made a round-trip flight from Malmo, Sweden, to Denmark, but the foreign office said these men were engaged in "humanitarian work" and the official Swedish news agency said the mission was connected with the Red Cross.

Meantime, the Hamburg radio declared that "everybody knows that this war is drawing to an end with giant strides" and added:

"The drone of battle might last some weeks longer. But it may end tomorrow."

The broadcast, by Dr. Heinz Scharping, urged Germans to maintain "our inner values, our belief in Germany," whatever the outcome.

"The faith of the German worker in the fundamental aims of this war," he added, "must be retained even after a possible defeat."

The Hamburg broadcast was the nearest approach the Nazis have yet made to an admission that hostilities were concluding. German broadcasts have not mentioned surrender offer.

Germans Sail To Sweden

Stockholm, April 30 (AP)—The 6,000-ton German steamer Hassau of Hamburg arrived in southern Sweden yesterday with 37 civilians and 42 anti-aircraft soldiers from the German naval base of Swinemuende. All asked to be interned.

VATICAN PAPER DEPLORES ACT

Calls Mussolini's Killing a Macabre Affair.

Rome, April 30 (A. P.).—The Vatican daily, Osservatore Romano, dissented to a chorus of official and press approval today of the execution of Benito Mussolini and his suite by North Italian Partisans, and deplored "impetuous violence and macabre manifestations" in dealing out justice.

The Milan radio also broadcast statement to night by the prefect of Milan in which he said: "By virtue of the powers today intrusted to me by the Allied Military command for Lombardy, I order immediate suspension of summary trials held by formations of volunteers of people

styling themselves as such."

The broadcast warned that "Italian authorities and the Allied Military Government will take measures of extreme severity against all those who infringe this order."

The Vatican newspaper's deploring attitude contrasted with an official indorsement of the Mussolini execution from Mario Berlinguer, high commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, and unanimous expressions of satisfaction from Rome's many newspapers, which held that Fascist violence simply had repeated its own harvest.

Berlinguer said in a statement that the North Italian Committee of National Liberation had government authority to seize and try Fascists and that Mussolini's execution "was only fair." He added: "It is true that a writ for his arrest had been prepared for some months."

Osservatore's Comment.

The Osservatore published a brief news report of the execution and then commented:

"These reports are accompanied by details which reveal unfortunately how the people's state of mind is saturated with hatred. But justice, even when supremely severe and inexorable, should not degenerate into impetuous violence and macabre manifestations.

"One must not forget that it was these very characteristics of biased partisanship which were condemned by a people who felt wounded not only in their profound sense of justice but also in their gentleness and generosity."

L'Italia Libera, organ of the Action party, voiced the opinion expressed by all the lay press in saying that the execution was in keeping with the enormity of Mussolini's crimes against humanity and charged that the Duce's Ethiopian conquest "incited Hitler to undertake his tragic adventure."

The independent daily Il Momento said the purge was "only in its initial phases" and favorably contrasted the prompt measure of the northern Patriots with "hesitant actions."

"The end of Mussolini and the imminent end of Hitler are a tremendous warning to those who aspire to new dictatorships, be they either right or left," affirmed the liberal party organ, Il Risorgimento Liberale.

Counseled Against Violence.

Milan's Archbishop Cardinal Idelfonso Schuster "issued a pastoral letter asking that no violence be used," the British radio reported today.

CBS short wave listening station recorded the broadcast, which added: "The British liaison officer who had collaborated with the Italian Partisans, under the assumed name of Major Max, went to the Cardinal to thank him for his mediation work, which prevented bloodshed and destruction."

GRAZIANI KILLED, PARTISANS REPORT

Bodies Of Mussolini And Others Put In Coffins

Howard Norton cites events leading to Mussolini's arrest. *Page 5*

Germans displaying meekness toward Partisans in northwestern Italy..... *Page 4*

Milan, April 30 (AP)—The beaten body of Benito Mussolini lay tonight in a rude wooden coffin in the Milan morgue while stillvengeful Italian Partisans, moving against other former Fascist leaders, were reported already to have tried and executed Marshal Rodolfo Graziani.

Headquarters of the National Liberation Committee received an unofficial report that Graziani, former chief of staff of the Italian Army and loser of the first Libyan campaign, had been sentenced this morning and the execution carried out immediately, but there was no immediate official confirmation.

Demonstrations In Milan

Demonstrations continued in Milan during the day as funerals were held for patriots who were killed in the revolt last week.

However, the prefect of the Milan region, acting upon instructions by the Italian Government and Allied military authorities, issued a proclamation ordering immediate cessation of summary judgments and arbitrary executions. Violators of the order were warned that "Italian and AMG authorities will adopt extremely severe measures."

The bodies of Mussolini, 61-year-old former dictator and Fascist leader; his young mistress, Clara Petacci, and seventeen of his Fascist followers were removed to the morgue today, reportedly at the request of Cardinal Schuster, who had appealed to the people when Milan was liberated to suspend all cruelty and leave justice to regular tribunals.

In Square Of The 15 Martyrs

After Mussolini and his companions had been shot by Partisans near Como Saturday, the bodies were first thrown on the ground of the Piazza Quindici Martiri (Square of the Fifteen Martyrs, formerly the Piazza Loreta) where they were kicked and mutilated.

Later, to make them visible to more of the crowds in the square, the bodies were hung by the heels from the girder of a filling station.

At the morgue tonight Mussolini's grotesque body was in a rude white coffin to which was affixed a small scrap of white paper bearing in a pencilled scrawl "Mussolini, Benito."

The top half of the coffin was open, revealing the former dictator's battered head and chest. He appeared strangely small, like a hideous wax doll, except for his head, which was more massive in death than in life. His jaw, apparently broken, jutted out in a horrible caricature of il Duce's most characteristic pose.

Other Coffins Around Room

In similar coffins scattered around the room were the remains of Clara Petacci and others killed by the Partisans. The coffins of the men were labeled "unknown."

Reports in Milan today still were conflicting concerning whether Mussolini was seized by Partisans as he attempted to flee to Switzerland or was returned to the Como vicinity after being denied entrance to the neutral country.

The National Liberation Committee issued a statement, published in the Milan press, saying it had ordered the execution of Mussolini and his companions.

"The Italian people could not have begun a free and normal life if the committee had not tempestuously demonstrated the firm decision to execute the judgment already handed down by history," said the statement.

Called Clear Break With Past

"Only by this clear break with the shameful and criminal past could the Italian people have been assured the committee is resolved to follow a straight course for the democratic rebirth of the nation."

Graziani, who also was captured by Partisans in northern Italy, was reported to have gone on trial this morning a few hours after the bodies of Mussolini and his followers had been removed from the Piazza Quindici Martiri, where they had been displayed publicly since Saturday night.

At headquarters of the National Liberation Committee it was said unofficially that Graziani had been convicted and quickly executed. Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist Minister and party secretary, already had been reported executed.

Executioner Quoted

The Milan newspaper *L'Unita*, in an interview with Mussolini's executioner, quoted him as saying the former dictator in a last melodramatic gesture, offered to buy his life "with an empire."

The executioner, identified only as a member of the Communist Garibaldi Brigade No. 52, was quoted as saying that Mussolini, as he emerged from a house where he and Clara had been held after their capture, turned toward him and said: "I'll offer you an empire."

"Instead of answering him," the executioner was quoted as saying: "I told Petacci to come ahead and I pulled her by an arm."

The executioner said they walked down a mule path toward a highway where an automobile was parked.

Hinted Visit To Son

"On the way," he continued, "Mussolini looked at me only once. He looked as though he was grateful. At this point I whispered to him: I also have liberated your son Vittorio—I wanted to give the impression I was taking him to Vittorio.

" 'Thanks from the bottom of my heart,' Mussolini said. When we reached the car Mussolini appeared convinced he was a free man. He made a motion to have Petacci precede him. But I told him to go first, and suggested that he remove his Fascist cap, which he did.

"I had planned to carry out the execution at a place not far away.

Did Not Appear Convinced

"When we reached the spot, I jumped off the mudguard and walked to the end of a curve. Then I returned and said, 'Hurry; get over in that corner.'

"Mussolini, even though obeying swiftly, did not appear very convinced any longer. He was obedient just the same, and placed himself with his back to the wall at a spot indicated. Petacci was at his right. There was silence.

"Suddenly I pronounced the death sentence against the war criminal.

" 'By the order of the general command of the Liberty Volunteer Corps I am entrusted with rendering justice to the Italian people.'

Screams "He Must Not Die"

"Mussolini seemed terrorized. Petacci threw her arms around his shoulders and screamed:

" 'He must not die.'

"Get back in your place," the executioner said he shouted to Clara.

"The woman jumped back and from a distance of three paces I shot five bursts into Mussolini who slumped on his knees with his head slightly bent on his chest. Then it was Petacci's turn.

"Justice had been done."

Another eyewitness to the executions said the Patriots "renounced all judicial procedure and went directly to the final act."

Mussolini, according to this version, was shot in the back of the head in the Italian tradition for those executed without honor.

"He died like a coward," the witness said, "shouting 'No, No' as the execution volley rang out."

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Graziani Is Reported Executed

Anti-Fascist Purge Follows Death of Il Duce —Mussolini's Body Spat Upon in Milan

Milan, April 30 (A. P.).—The execution of Mussolini touched off a purge of Fascismo's top leaders which today reached Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, reported to have been convicted and executed.

Mussolini's body swung by its heels for forty-eight hours against the rusty steel framework of a half-finished gasoline station in the center of Milan. The 61-year-old former dictator, along with his mistress, Claretta Petacchi, and seventeen other Fascist leaders, was shot to death by Italian Patriots at Guiliano de Messergere, near Como, at 4:10 P. M. on Saturday. There was no formal trial, and after the executions the bodies were dumped in a German-made moving van and brought to Milan for public exhibition.

When they arrived they were tossed out of the van onto the Piazza Loreto, and were left there for several hours while thousands of people milled around.

Spat Upon by People.

Then the Partisans decided that the crowd could not get a good enough view of them and so they strung up Mussolini, his mistress—with blood smeared across her breasts—and five others. They strung them up by their heels. The bodies of the twelve others they left sprawled over the blood-stained concrete of the square.

Angry Milan citizens pushed and shoved against the Partisans guarding the bodies. Some succeeded in breaking through and spitting upon the body. One man emptied the clip of his automatic pistol into the lifeless form. Another punched the once-famous jutting jaw.

Mussolini was shot through the head by the Partisans after he was captured Friday, by a sergeant approaching the Swiss border. He and the other Fascist leaders were fleeing in a truck convoy.

Mussolini was garbed in a German officer's coat and was driving north when the sergeant spotted him. He spent Friday night in a cell at San Domingo prison in Como. He was reported in a terrible state of agitation, and made attempts to strike up conversations with his guards.

"Why is no one here to defend me?" he was quoted as saying.

Later he was reported to have told the men who ordered him shot, "Save my life and I will give you an empire."

He died shouting "No! No!" to the firing squad, eyewitnesses declared. The bullet that killed him entered from the back in the manner prescribed by Italian tradition for dishonored persons.

Farinacci Reported Shot.

Reports reaching here late last night said that Roberto Farinacci, Minister of Fascism, was captured on Saturday in a small town near Como and shot by the Partisans. Farinacci's death and burial certificates were shown to an American combat crew in the immedate vicinity.

It was authoritatively reported that only a week ago Mussolini left his Blackshirt hideout, where 3,000 of his men were serving as a bodyguard, and attempted to make a deal to save his life but the effort failed. The American Consul at Lugano, Switzerland, is stated to have told an American tank officer when the Yanks reached the Swiss border that Mussolini offered to give himself up if he, his daughter Edda and other members of his family were guaranteed personal safety. The offer was rejected and Mussolini then attempted to sneak across the border. It was thus that he was in the truck convoy when captured, it is understood.

Besides Mussolini and his mistress, the others reported executed included:

Allessandro Pavolini, Secretary of State in Mussolini's puppet regime; Lieut.-Gen. Achille Staraci, a former vice-secretary of the Fascist party; Francesco Barracu, vice-president of the States Council of Ministers; Paolo Zerbino, Minister of the Interior; Fernando Mezzasome, Minister of Popular Culture.

Ruggero Romano, Minister of Public Works; Augusto Liverani, Minister of Communications; Paolo Porta, Fascist party inspector for Lombardo;! Luigi Gatti, a prefect; Goffredo Coppa, president of the Institute of Fascist Culture; Ernesto Dacquanno, director of the Stefani News Agency.

Mario Nudi, president of the Fascist Agricultural Association; Col. Vito Casalnuova, of the Fascist Republican National Guard; Nicola Bombacci, described as a one-time communist leader who turned Fascist; Gen. Atillo Teruzzi, former chief of the Fascist Militia; Hinternayer, a propagandist; Gelormini, described as a head of the Fascist youth organization. Also reported slain were Marcello Petacci, brother of Mussolini's mistress, and Capt. Pietro Salustri, his personal pilot.

Graziani on Trial.

Graziani went on trial here today, a few hours after the bodies of Mussolini and the other top-flight Fascists were removed from public display. It was reported unofficially at National Liberation Committee headquarters that Graziani had been convicted and executed. He was commander of the few troops in northern Italy who had remained loyal to Mussolini.

NEWARKER IS ONE OF FIRST IN GENOA

Genoa, April 30 (A. P.).—Major Robert Sharkey of White Terrace, Newark, N. J., one of the first American officers to enter this great Mediterranean seaport yesterday, was amazed to find that he was able to telephone the Partisan leader from Rapallo, fifteen miles to the east, twelve hours before the main body of troops entered the city.

The Partisans had done such a good job in preventing the Germans from carrying out demolitions that the Americans also found the street cars running, and electric, gas and water utilities in operation.

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Polish Primate Received by Pope.

Vatican City, April 30 (A. P.).—Pope Pius today gave a private audience to August Cardinal Hlond, primate of Poland. The audience lasted forty minutes.

BELGIAN PRESS WARNING

Government Told to Use Caution in Limiting Freedom

BRUSSELS, April 30 (AP)—The Belgian Press Association adopted unanimously today a resolution protesting against "the marked tendencies of certain governments" to limit the liberty of the press.

The association warned its own Government against the temptation of using extensive powers too willingly. It declared that the suspension of newspapers could not be accepted as a "fitting method of government." It recalled that two newspapers had been suspended within one month by the Belgian War Ministry.

Joseph Demarteau, who was held as a hostage by the Germans during the occupation of Belgium, presided at the meeting.

SPAIN DENIES HAVEN T.

Dubs Report of Special Airpo. in Balearics an Invention

MADRID, April 30 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry denied tonight stories published abroad that Spain, and particularly the Balearic Islands, have become a haven for Axis war criminals.

These reports, the Ministry said in a communiqué, "even go so far as to declare that an airdrome has been expressly prepared in those islands for this purpose."

"All this," the communiqué asserted, "is absolutely false and totally invented. Such an airdrome does not exist, and no plane has arrived at those islands with National Socialist or Fascist fugitives or war criminals of any description."

Eugenio Morreale, former Italian consul at Baltimore, Md., also is here, as well as Capt. Antonio Muffone, one of the few members of the Italian Embassy staff here, who remained in Benito Mussolini's camp.

PETACCI SISTER IN MADRID

Flees Milan With Wife of Nazi Minister to Portugal

MADRID, April 30 (AP)—The wife and son of the German Minister to Portugal, Gustav Adolf von Halem, who landed in Barcelona after a flight from Milan, arrived here today en route to Lisbon.

They were accompanied by the Italian actress Miria de Sansservolo, whose sister, Clara Petacci, was executed along with Benito Mussolini; her father, Dr. Ricardo Petacci, his wife, and her husband, Luigi Mancini, who was for several years a member of Mussolini's unofficial delegation to Spain.

Croatian Count Eugenio Dimonte di Valmassina, two collaborationist Frenchmen and the four Italian crew members of the plane were confined to Barcelona's Ritz Hotel.

Yank Forces Seize Machinato Airfield on Okinawa

GUAM, Tuesday, May 1.—(AP)—Capture of Machinato airfield on Okinawa's west coast and destruction of 59 Japanese airplanes—54 of them in aerial combat—were reported today by fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

New York state's 27th infantry division captured Machinato airfield Sunday. It is within two miles of Naha, Okinawa's capital.

Across the island, Seventh division Doughboys reached the northern end of Yonabaru airfield. Other elements of this division hammered ahead in slow advances through heights southeast of Kochi village, flanking Yonabaru airdrome. Japanese troops must be cleared from them before the airfield can be occupied.

In the center of the southern Okinawa line, the 96th division advanced slowly behind heavy artillery and naval bombardment over very rough terrain.

Capture of Machinato represented a hard, slow advance of about one and one-half miles since the major southern offensive began April 19 against deeply-fortified Japanese defense positions.

Twenty-nine Japanese aircraft, attacking American forces off Okinawa, were shot down Sunday. On Sunday and Monday carrier air patrols downed another 25—total of 54 for the two days.

There was no mention of damage to fleet units.

Carrier planes raided Tokuno Amami and Kikai islands in northern Ryukyus Sunday and Monday, attacking landing craft, coastal shipping, fuel dumps, barracks and airfield installations. Five Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground.

Navy search aircraft also struck the northern Ryukyus, sinking one cargo ship and leaving another in a sinking condition.

Another group of Navy search planes ranged north of Kyushu, where they destroyed one small cargo ship, damaging one coastal vessel, one patrol craft and a number of small craft.

Capture of Machinato airfield placed Maj. Gen. George W. Griner's 27th division Doughboys within 2 miles of Okinawa's capital city, Naha, population 66,000. Naha also has an important airfield, just south of the city itself.

In the center of the southern Okinawa line, 96th division troops advanced southward over hilly terrain. On the eastern coast, the 7th division, moving steadily but slowly toward Yonabaru airfield, captured important ridges near Kochi village.

A Japanese suicide pilot's attack on the Navy hospital ship, U. S. S. Comfort, Saturday night still was the big topic of conversation throughout the American force in the western Pacific.

The Comfort was heavily damaged and 29 of her personnel and patients were killed when a Japanese pilot crashed his plane on the after part of the lighted and plainly marked ship 50 miles south of Okinawa Saturday night.

Those killed included five U.S. Army medical officers and six Army nurses. In addition to the dead, one of the ship's personnel was reported missing and 33 were wounded.

HOSPITAL SHIP BOMBING SPURS OKINAWA FIGHT

Enraged Yanks Battling Doggedly for Two More Airfields.

CASUALTY TOTALS ANNOUNCED

1847 Killed in Area Up Until Friday — Suicide Planes Made Several Tries.

Guam, April 30 (A. P.).—American doughboys, enraged over a Japanese pilot's suicidal attack on a helpless Navy hospital ship evacuating their wounded buddies, fought doggedly today for two airfields—their immediate objectives on southern Okinawa.

The fully-loaded, unarmed, unescorted U. S. S. Comfort was attacked and heavily damaged fifty miles south of Okinawa. Twenty-nine were killed, thirty-three wounded and one was missing. The killed included six Army nurses and five Army medical officers.

Although the 13,000-ton vessel was readily identifiable as searchlights played on the giant Red Crosses painted on her gleaming white decks and superstructure, the Japanese pilot made several runs at her preliminary to his Kamikaze (suicidal) attack, reported Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland.

These other developments were reported in Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today:

Total American casualties on Okinawa and nearby islands were 11,413, including 1,847 killed, through Friday.

The Japanese sent about 200 aircraft in wave after small wave against American forces off Okinawa for fifteen hours from Saturday noon until 2:15 A. M. Sunday. They "caused some damage to light units of the fleet"—at a cost of 104 attacking planes shot down.

Airfield Is Captured.

Doughboys of the Twenty-seventh Division captured the northern half of Machinato airfield, two and a half miles north of Naha, Okinawa's capital on the west coast. The Seventh Infantry Division gained heights overlooking Yonabaru airdrome on the east coast.

Navy planes ranged as far north as Japan Friday through Sunday, scoring four bomb hits on cargo ships in convoy off Kyushu; attacking shipping in Shimonoseki Strait—western entrance to the Inland Sea — and destroying a small cargo ship, damaging seven others and firing a picket ship in waters around Kyushu, Honshu and the Ryukyus.

Haugland said the attack on the Comfort was at least the third in the Okinawa campaign on United States hospital ships. These were the first reported Nipponese assaults on American vessels of mercy, although an Australian hospital ship was heavily damaged in the Southwest Pacific about a year ago. Casualties on the Australian vessel were much greater than the Comfort's sixty-three.

Other Jap Planes Watched.

On the afternoon of April 6, Haugland saw another suicide plane attack the Comfort in perfect visibility. Antiaircraft fire from other ships downed the Japanese so close to the hospital ship that she was hit by flaming and exploding debris. At dawn the same day he saw a Japanese pilot drop two bombs at a sister mercy ship of the Comfort and standing far away from any other ship. The bombs missed narrowly.

Saturday night the Comfort could do nothing more than zigzag—if she did that—in her own defense. She carried no guns. She was many miles from any other ship. Every one aboard was a non-combatant.

The pilot crashed his plane on the after-part of the Comfort, probably into the surgery room where doctors and nurses were caring for the most critically injured battlefield patients. Other Japanese planes watched the assault but only the one attacked. Casualties included patients, passengers and crewmen.

Although her damage was so great that the Comfort once was reported abandoning ship, crewmen effected repairs which permitted her to proceed toward port under her own power. The suicide plane still was aboard. Because of damage to her rudder mechanism, the ship was steered by hand.

Superfortresses Bomb Hamamatsu

Guam, Tuesday, May 1 (AP)—A large force of 100 or more Superfortresses yesterday hit the industrial city of Hamamatsu, 60 miles southeast of Nagoya on the Japanese mainland island of Honshu. Bad weather prevented them from bombing effectively the original target, the Tachikawa army air arsenal near Tokyo.

Southern Kyushu airfields were raided simultaneously.

Photographs today showed large fires were started in rail yards and shops at Hamamatsu, which was hit in strength for the first time. The city of 166,000, between Yokohama and Nagoya on the south coast of Honshu, has developed major war industries.

Opposition Is Weak

The B-29's turned back because of heavy cloud formations over Tachikawa, 24 miles west of Tokyo, but dropped a few bombs.

Japanese fighter opposition over Hamamatsu was weak and flak was meager.

Not a Superfortress was lost in the Honshu strikes nor in attacks on six Japanese airfields on southern Kyushu. These fields from which the enemy has mounted raids against the Americans at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south, have been bombed visually for five straight days.

Domei (Japanese news agency) reported that two echelons of B-29's raided Kyushu airfields Tuesday morning, Japanese time. That would be the sixth successive day of attack.

B-29s HIT KYUSHU FOR FIFTH TIME

Guam, April 30 (A. P.).—Hitting by daylight in good bombing weather, a force of 100 to 150 Superfortresses bombed Japanese military installations on Honshu and Kyushu from medium altitude today.

It was the fifth consecutive day's strike at Kyushu, Japan's staging area for air attacks against United States invasion forces at Okinawa, 325 miles south.

Besides six airfields on Kyushu, the Tachikawa army air arsenal twenty-four miles west of Tokyo was attacked today. Tokyo radio said 100 Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima escorted 100 B-29s in the attack on Tachikawa's airdromes.

Sunday's raid by a similar number of B-29s was reported "generally good." One Superfort was lost.

JAPS SEEN MASSING DEFENSES ON KYUSHU

WASHINGTON, April 30 — (AP)—A communique today reporting the latest B-29 strikes at the Japanese home islands indicate the enemy is concentrating defenses on the southern island of Kyushu at the expense of Tokyo.

It is presumed that installations on Kyushu include bases from which Japan's suicide planes are flown against United States ships in the area of the Okinawa operations.

Today's 20th Air Force communique reported that enemy fighter opposition at Kyushu today (April 29 Japanese Time) ranged up to "heavy" over some of the six enemy air fields there while B-29's attacking two targets in the Tokyo area encountered only weak opposition.

DOUGHBOYS OCCUPY ISLAND OFF DAVAO

Yank Forces Sweep Within 17 Miles of Big Port on Mindanao.

MANILA, Tuesday, May 1—(AP) Overrunning elaborate gun emplacements, 24th Division Doughboys swept to within 17 miles of Davao city Sunday while guerrillas seized five-mile-long Talikud island, nine miles off that big Mindanao port.

Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's Yanks drove 10 miles from Digos up to the western shore of Davao gulf against disorganized resistance, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The extensive system of antiaircraft positions and intact coastal guns seized in the advance indicated the Japanese expected and had prepared for an assault on Davao gulf proper. Instead, the Americans came overland to their landing in Moro gulf.

Lack of opposition on the eastern approaches nonetheless surprised the Americans, who expect a stiff fight for Davao, one of the major ports of the Philippines and a Japanese strongpoint. The roads were booby-trapped, but otherwise there was little to impede the swift foot soldiers.

P-T boats, darting swiftly into the bay, again shelled shore positions.

On northern Luzon, the 37th division, which helped take Baguio Friday, pushed five miles north to seize La Trinidad, where the Japanese once had a large concentration camp for Americans and other United Nations nationals.

The 33rd Division, meantime, drove east and south to secure the enemy strongpoint at topside and the Loacan airfield.

Japanese resistance in the area has practically ceased, MacArthur reported.

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American warplanes dropped 280 tons on northern Luzon fronts.

Bombers Pound Formosa

Formosa was pounded by heavy bombers which concentrated on industrial targets along the west coast. Warehouses and fuel-storage installations were set ablaze. Numerous factory buildings were demolished and many locomotives and rolling stock wrecked.

At least 35 freighters and other craft were destroyed in bomber sweeps of the China Sea and waters to the south.

Between Malaya and Singapore seven freighters and transports, thirteen smaller vessels and many harbor craft were sunk. Two freighters, a patrol ship and several coastal craft were sent to the bottom off Keelung, Formosa. Three freighters and eight coastal craft were destroyed in Dutch East Indies waters.

AIRFIELD WON ON MINDANAO

Twin U. S. Drives Close In on Japs at Davao.

Manila, April 30 (A. P.).—American infantrymen drove on Davao City from the south and east today, supported by planes operating off a freshly captured airfield just thirty miles south of the big Mindanao port city, one of the last Jap strongpoints in the Philippines. American P-T boats appeared in Davao Gulf for the first time Saturday to shell enemy installations at that principal hemp port of the archipelago.

Yanks of the Twenty-fourth Division were within twenty-five road miles of Davao on the south and the Thirty-first (Dixie) Division, newly committed to the Davao campaign in which a fierce fight is expected—was about sixty-five miles east of the city. The Twenty-fourth captured an airfield on the shore of Davao Gulf, without a fight. The field, littered with wrecked Jap planes, quickly was put into operation.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh divisions mopped up around Baguio, gold center and summer capital of the Philippines which fell Friday. The once-beautiful city a mile high in the Benguet Mountains was in ruins when the Yanks moved in after a brief fight on the western outskirts.

In fierce fighting over a period of several weeks most of the garrison of 20,000 troops defending Baguio was annihilated. The others were being pursued into the hills to the north.

On southern Luzon, meantime, Camarines Norte Province was reported cleared of Japs. This province includes the important Paracale gold and iron mining district. The enemy, in fleeing, set the provincial capital of Daet aflame. Camarines Sur Province, immediately south, was being overrun by the First Cavalry Division and the 158 Regimental Combat Team.

Discounted troopers of the famed cavalry division quickly occupied Naga, the provincial capital. They had moved amphibiously seventy miles down the Bicol Peninsula to come within patrol contact with the 158th Combat, operating further south near Legaspi.

Formosa, Hongkong, Swatow, Shanghai and Saigon were the principal targets of Philippines-based bombers.

5 Doctors, 6 Nurses Killed On Comfort

By Vern Haugland

Aboard Vice Admiral R. K. Turner's Flagship off Okinawa, April 30 (AP)—Five army medical officers and six army nurses were among 29 or more persons killed Saturday night in the suicidal Japanese plane crash onto the stern of the hospital ship U.S.S. Comfort, 50 miles south of Okinawa.

The plane struck the operating room, it was learned today. Most of the 63 casualties were army personnel. The hospital ship had and army medical staff and most casualties were army men.

The only reported naval dead were one officer and one enlisted man.

Ships Rushed To Aid

Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, commander of the 3d Fleet amphibious force, said ships rushed to the aid of the Comfort as soon as the attack was reported.

"My printable comment on this outrage is unprintable," stormed Admiral Turner.

The ship was proceeding to a rear area at normal speed, her rudder mechanism smashed but controllable by hand. She was met today by an Okinawa-bound hospital ship which transferred doctors and supplies to the Comfort.

Clear Intent Seen

The suicide pilot crashed into the Comfort's stern after making several runs. There was clear intent. The attack was in bright, full moonlight. The ship was brightly lighted. Searchlights were turned on the large, clear markings identifying her as a mercy ship. Other Japanese planes watched the assault but only the one attacked.

At first the Comfort was reported abandoning ship, but it soon was determined that she could proceed under her own power.

This was not the first attack on the Comfort.

Saw Another Try

On the afternoon of April 6 from this flagship I saw a suicide plane, in perfect visibility, dive directly at the Comfort.

Anti-aircraft fire brought the suicide plane down just short of the Comfort—so close that some exploding, flaming debris touched the ship.

Jap And Okinawa Girl Marry Under Supervision Of Yanks

U.S. 24th Corps Headquarters, Okinawa, April 30 (AP)—In a ceremony perhaps unparalleled in American military history, a captured Japanese officer was married here today, under United States Army auspices, to a native Okinawan girl. The ceremony was performed by a Mormon chaplain from Utah.

The girl had been serving as a nurse with the Japanese officer's unit.

Lovers for several months, the couple was found in a cave April 28. They had been there since April 22 when the officer and his girl friend, tired of war, decided to await the arrival of the Americans and hope for the best.

No Whistling At Bride

Attending the ceremony were perhaps 200 GI's who didn't even whistle at the bride—short, plump and not bad looking for an Okinawan.

The bridegroom looked like a caricature of a Japanese officer. Short and stocky with great horn-rimmed spectacles and a smile which showed gold teeth, he was trimly dressed in a freshly pressed Japanese officer's uniform, his bandy legs encased in a pair of GI field boots.

The bride joined the Japanese as an army nurse after Yank soldiers and Marines invaded the island.

The outdoor ceremony was performed under a shinto shrine by Lieut. Col. Reuben E. Curtis, of Salt Lake City, assistant corps chaplain. The best man was a Honolulu Japanese who also acted as interpreter. The bride was attended by Doris Ishikara, a Japanese and loyal American of Maui, Hawaii, who was visiting her sick sister here when caught by war.

The vows were partly civil, partly Christian, although both parties are Buddhists, Curtis said. He added:

"This was a new on on me, but these people wanted to get married and it was my duty to perform the ceremony. I used parts of various ceremonies and added a little on my own hook."

Wedding Ring Lost

After being pronounced man and wife the couple bowed deeply from the waist. They then were escorted back to the tent where they had been living since their capture. The honeymoon will be supervised by MP's.

The pair was captured by a detail commanded by Lieut. William Atwood, of New York city, and including Sergts. Charles J. McCarthy, of Cleveland, and John R. Merritt, of West Barrington, Vt.

Dual wedding certificates in Japanese and English were presented to the couple. Someone had dug up a wedding ring but the best man mislaid it, even as sometimes happens in America.

Jap Doctor Sees U.S. Winning Over 'Dreamers'

Taira Village, Okinawa, April 25 [AP — *Delayed*] — A middle-aged Japanese physician, criticizing his people as "conceited, superstitious dreamers," admitted today that the successful American invasion of Okinawa "foreshadows the eventual defeat of Japan itself."

"The war which Japan wages against the great American Army is a war of falsehood against truth, tradition against science, restriction against freedom," wrote Dr. Kosaburo Iyesaka, a civilian who practiced on northern Okinawa for many years.

Helping American Doctors

Dr. Iyesaka now is helping American physicians attend civilians of this village.

Dr. Iyesaka, who was born in northern Japan and studied at Kumamoto University medical school, made his comments in a letter in English addressed to "Honorable Army and Navy Surgeons and High Officers of the American Forces on Okinawa."

It said, in part, that the "defeat of the Japanese armed forces on the Loochoo (Ryukyu) Islands is tragic but true, and foreshadows the eventual defeat of Japan itself."

"The greater part of the Okinawa people are innocent at this time. They did not realize the issues in the fighting.

Anti-American Propaganda

"The horrible thought of murderous death had been planted in their minds by false propaganda saying the American Army would kill not only soldiers, but babies and the old and weak, and would wipe the name of Japan from the face of the globe."

Iyesaka's letter said he found the American soldiers "kind and upright" and his people were amazed to find a Red Cross hospital established, with medical aid given all sick and wounded, "even the common people."

The doctor said "I wish to show how I and, indeed, the greater part of the intelligentsia of Japan, have been thinking of the war between Japan and America.

Foreshadows Empire's Defeat

"I am sorry to see with my own eyes the decisive defeat of the Japanese Army. This foreshadows the downfall of the great Japanese Empire, with a glorious history going back 3,000 years.

"Such reality as the down[fall of] Nippon is a tragic and horr[ible] unthinkable to us Japane[se] all of us Japanese think o[f]

U.S. Okinawa Toll 18,300, Japs Claim

San Francisco, April 30 (AP)—Radio Tokyo claimed today that 18,300 American troops had been killed or wounded between April 1 and 28 in the battle for Okinawa, and that 38 American ships had been sunk in that area since April 15.

Quoting imperial Japanese headquarters, the enemy broadcast, recorded here, said 41 United States ships had been damaged in the Okinawa area in the latter period.

The report asserted that the ships sunk or damaged included four aircraft carriers and two cruisers.

Radio Tokyo admitted that Japanese troops had been forced to "yield a little ground" in southern Okinawa, but claimed that the Yank offensive was being "checked."

BRITISH FORCES CLOSE ON RANGOON

CALCUTTA, April 30—(AP) British armored forces headed south against only light Japanese resistance were reported officially today only 36 road miles from the Burmese capital and port of Rangoon.

Whether the city of Pegu, 50 miles above Rangoon, had been occupied or captured was not disclosed in the communique.

It is quite possible that advance elements of the British armored forces were much closer to Rangoon after three hard years of campaigning in Burma.

Burmese guerrilla forces are harassing the Japanese stragglers on the flanks of the British southward march. The Japanese are reported as being disorganized and in poor physical condition.

Along the Irrawaddy river the west bank town of Minbu, opposite Magwe, was occupied against Japanese opposition.

In the southwestern part of Burma, the Indian Fifteenth Army corps made some advances along the Tanlwa Chauk river east of the town of Taungup.

During the day United States Army Air force P-51's attacked five airfields in Burma and Thailand, destroying five aircraft and damaging two on the ground in another long mission. These planes also smashed barracks under a hail of machinegun fire, in the same areas. Moulmein airfield was also successfully attacked by fighter and bombing planes.

Japanese gun positions, troop concentrations, motor transport and compounds in advance of the British Fourteenth army drive on Rangoon were strafed and bombed north of Pegu.

Bridges on the Rangoon-Prome railway line were wrecked and many fires were started in stores and dump areas southeast of Prome.

Attacks on enemy shipping were effectively carried out from the Rangoon river to Tavoy. Two motor torpedo boats were destroyed and others damaged. Five coastal vessels were set afire and three tugs damaged.

From these [illegible]ons only two Allied aircraft [illegible]ssing.

36 MILES TO RANGOON

Calcutta, April 30 (A. P.).—British troops driving southward along the main highway to Rangoon have reached a point only thirty-six miles from the Burmese capital after a swift advance of twenty-four miles in the last twenty-four hours, Southeast Asia Headquarters announced today.

Roughly 200 miles to the northwest along the Irrawaddy River British forces occupied Minbu.

WINDSORS DEPART FROM BAHAMAS

Nassau, Bahamas, April 30 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor and his American-born Duchess said au revoir but not good-by to the people of the Bahamas last night in a brief broadcast.

Ending four and a half years as governor of the islands, the Duke said their departure was "the closing of an interesting and happy chapter of our lives." He assured island residents that "you have not seen the last of us."

The Duchess spoke of her pleasure in joining Nassau women in their contributions to the war effort.

Windsor resigned the governorship of the island colony on March 15. The date of their departure has not been announced. They will visit in the United States before going to the Duke's ranch in Canada.

Premier Curtin In Hospital

Canberra, Australia, April 30 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin, suffering from congestion of the lungs, has been admitted to a Canberra private hospital for a required rest period.

Australia To Establish Roosevelt Memorial

Canberra, April 30 (AP)—The Australian Cabinet today announced through J. B. Chifley, Treasurer and acting Prime Minister, that the Commonwealth would provide a memorial to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt of

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the United States.

Chifley said the memorial would be decided upon from the following suggestions: an infantile-paralysis clinic; an institute of Pacific relations, with interchangeable scholarships for students from Australia and the United States; a special wing of the National Library for United States literature.

Colombian Avalanche Buries Estimated 25

Bogota, Colombia, April 30 (AP)—An avalance near Libano, 70 miles northwest of Bogota, today buried an estimated 25 persons. Fourteen bodies already have been recovered. Weakened by heavy rains an earth bank slipped down covering a third of the houses in the village of Murillo.

ARGENTINA IS PLEASED

Ameghino Says His Country Will Give Fullest Cooperation

BUENOS AIRES, April 30 (AP)—Acting Foreign Minister Ameghino told a press conference tonight that Argentina was preparing to participate in the San Francisco World Security Conference "in a constructive spirit of international collaboration" just as soon as an invitation is received.

He said that dispatches reporting the conference steering committee had approved the invitation were gratifying and added that his Government desired to contribute fullest cooperation toward building world security.

He stated that he expected to be named Foreign Minister soon.

Canada to Join in Farm Parley

OTTAWA, April 30 (AP)—A British farmers delegation led by James Turner announced today that Canada would be represented in an International Federation of Agriculture, which is to be formed in London in October, to perfect international planning of food production and distribution. Members of the delegation said the United States, Australia, New Zealand and probably South Africa would be represented at the October meeting.

T. H. Edwards Freed in Reich

OTTAWA, April 30 (AP)—Pvt. Thomas Harold Edwards of the Canadian Army Overseas, whose wife lives at 33 East Seventieth Street, New York, has been released from a German prisoner of war camp, the Department of National Defense announced tonight. Lieut Donald Francis MacLellan, son of Mrs. Mary I. MacLellan of 17 West 102d Street, New York, was also reported freed.

Text of Stalin's May Day Order of the Day

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The text of Premier Stalin's order of the day on May Day, as broadcast by the Moscow radio last night and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

Order of Day 20 of the Supreme Commander in Chief of May 1, 1945, City of Moscow:

Comrades of the Red Army and Navy, men, sergeants, petty officers, officers of the Army and Navy, generals and admirals, and working people in the Soviet Union.

Today our country is celebrating May 1, the international holiday of the working people. This year the peoples of our country meet May Day under conditions of the victorious conclusion of the great Fatherland war. The difficult time when the Red Army was repelling enemy troops near Moscow and Leningrad and near Grozny and Stalingrad, is now past and will never return. Now our victorious troops are routing the enemy armed forces in the center of Germany, far beyond Berlin on the River Elbe.

In a short time, Poland, Hungary, the greater part of Czechoslovakia and a considerable part of Austria and the Austrian capital, Vienna, were liberated. The Red Army has captured East Prussia, the nest of German imperialism; Pomerania; the major part of Brandenburg, and the main districts of the German capital, Berlin, having hoisted the victory banner over Berlin.

800,000 German Captives

As a result of these offensive battles of the Red Army during three to four months, the Germans have lost more than 800,000 officers and men as prisoners and about 1,000,000 killed. During the same period Red Army units captured or destroyed about 6,000 enemy aircraft, about 12,000 tanks and self-propelled guns, more than 23,000 field guns and a tremendous amount of other types of arms and equipment. It should be noted that in these battles, side by side with the Red Army, Polish, Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian and Rumanian troops have successfully advanced against the common enemy, shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army.

As a result of the devastating blows of the Red Army, the German Command was compelled to transfer to the Soviet-German front dozens of divisions and to denude whole sectors on other fronts. These circumstances helped troops of our Allies to develop a successful offensive in the west.

At the same time, by simultaneous blows against German troops from the East and the West, Allied troops and troops of the Red Army were able to cut German troops into two parts, separated from each other, and to accomplish a link-up of our own and Allied troops into one single front. There can be no doubt that this circumstance signifies the end of Hitlerite Germany. The days of Hitlerite Germany are numbered. More than half of its territory is occupied by the Red Army and the troops of our Allies.

Germany has been deprived of her most important vital districts. Industry that remains in the hands of Hitlerites is unable to supply the German Army with a sufficient quantity of arms, ammunition and fuel. The German Army's manpower reserves have been exhausted. Germany is completely isolated and finds herself alone, if one does not count her ally, Japan.

In search of a means for extricating themselves from their hopeless position, the Hitlerite adventurers resort to various tricks, even going as far as making advances to the Allies in an endeavor to sow dissension in the Allied camp. These new roguish tricks of the Hitlerites are doomed to complete failure. They can only hasten the collapse of the German troops.

Mendacious German propaganda is frightening the German population with absurd stories that the armies of the United Nations want to destroy the German people. Destruction of the German people does not enter into the aims of the United Nations. The United Nations will destroy fascism and German militarism and will sternly punish war criminals and will compel the Germans to make good the losses they have inflicted upon other nations, but the United Nations do not touch the civilian population of Germany if it will loyally carry out the demands of the Allied military authorities.

The brilliant victories achieved by Soviet troops in the great Fatherland war have demonstrated the legendary might of the Red Army and its high military skill. In the course of the war our Motherland has built up a first-class regular army capable of defending successfully the great Socialist achievements of our people and to securing the state interests of the Soviet Union.

In spite of the fact that for nearly four years the Soviet Union has been waging a war unprecedented in its scale, which demands enormous expenditure, our Socialist economic system is being strengthened and is growing, and the economic systems of liberated areas looted and destroyed by German invaders are successfully and rapidly coming back to life. This is a result of the heroic efforts of the workers and the collective farmers of the Soviet Union, the intelligentsia and the women and youths of our country, inspired and guided by the great Bolshevik party.

The world war unleashed by the German imperialists is drawing to its close. The collapse of Hitlerite Germany is a matter of the immediate future. The Hitlerite bosses who imagined themselves masters of the world now stand in front of a broken trough. The mortally wounded Fascist beast is at its last gasp. The task now boils down to one thing—to finish off the Fascist beast.

Strong Final Drive Urged

Warriors of Red Army and Navy! The last onslaught against the Hitlerite lair is in progress. In the final battles, give proof of the new examples of military skill and daring, strike harder at the enemy, break up his defense, skillfully pursue and encircle the German invaders, give them no respite until they cease to resist. Be particularly vigilant beyond the boundaries of our country. Maintain as before the honor and dignity of the Soviet warrior.

Working people of Soviet Union! By tenacious and indefatigable labor, multiply your all-round aid to the front. Heal quickly the wounds inflicted on our country by war. Raise still higher the power of our Soviet State.

Comrades of the Red Army and Navy, non-commissioned officers, officers and petty officers, generals and admirals, working people of Soviet Union, on behalf of the Soviet Government and our Bolshevik party, I greet and congratulate you on the day of May 1.

In honor of the historic victories of the Red Army on the front and of the great successes of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia in the rear, to mark international holiday of working people, I order:

Today, May 1, the firing of a salute of twenty artillery salvos in the capitals of the Union Republics—Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Tbilisi, Erevan, Ashkhabad, Tashkent, Stalinabad, Alma Ata, Frunze, Petrozavodsk, Kishinev, Vilnius [Vilna], Riga, Tallinn and also in the heroic cities of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Long live our mighty Soviet Motherland! Long live the great and victorious Soviet people! Long live the victorious Red Army and Navy!

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in battles for the freedom and independence of our Motherland! Forward to the final rout of Hitlerite Germany!

Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of Soviet Union, STALIN.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS BATTLE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

IN EUROPE.

10th Armored—Captured Mittenwald, Oberammergau and Partenkirchen; was only thirty-three miles from the Brenner Pass.

11th Armored—Advanced in Austria toward Linz.

12th Armored—Battled in Munich.

13th Armored—Spearheaded Third Army drive across the Isar River.

14th Armored—Freed 27,000 Allied prisoners near Moosburg.

20th Armored (new division)—Battling in Munich.

26th Infantry—Mopped up along Danube northwest of Passau.

42d Infantry—Battling in Munich.

44th Infantry—Advanced inside Austria south of Fuessen to Rosschlag.

83d Infantry—Established new contact with Russians at Apollendorf, east of Dessau, forming new small pocket to the south; broke out of Elbe bridgehead to gain nine miles and capture Zerbst.

86th Infantry—Fought inside Freising, north of Munich.

97th Infantry—Seized airfield near Eger.

103d Infantry—Teamed with Tenth Armored in capture of Mittenwald, Oberammergau and Partenkirchen; reached within thirty-three miles of Brenner Pass.

IN THE PACIFIC.

30, 24

1st Cavalry—In seventy-mile amphibious operation; took Naga, a provincial capital on southern Luzon.

7th Infantry—Near Yonabaru airfield, southeastern Okinawa.

24th Infantry—Took Padada airfield on Mindanao.

27th Infantry—Took half of Machinato airstrip, Okinawa.

31st Infantry—Moved ahead seventeen miles in second drive on Davao, Mindanao; supporting Twenty-fourth in Davao Gulf operation.

33d Infantry—Mopped up at Baguio.

37th Infantry—Mopped up at Baguio.

96th Infantry—Gained in center of Okinawa line.

Civilian Sugar Ration Slashed 25 Per Cent

Higher Point Values Are Hinted for Other Foodstuffs.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(AP) The American sugar ration was cut 25 per cent tonight and higher point values for some other foodstuffs were hinted as officials called on the nation to share with stricken peoples of liberated Europe.

There were these developments:

1. Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, White House advisor, reported after a survey of northwest Europe that the United States should supply a "substantial share" of civilian needs there. He said this would probably cut into American rations, but said it was necessary to alleviate war-breeding distress and protect the American economy itself from damaging impacts.

Cut Sugar Ration

2. The Office of War Information announced that sugar stamp 36, good for five pounds and valid tomorrow, must last four months instead of three. OWI cited these reasons: "A sharp reduction in sugar supplies, tremendously increased requirements for liberated Europe and a rate of civilian consumption exceeding allocations.

25 307

3. The inter-agency committee on foreign shipments hinted broadly at forthcoming higher ration points for fats and oils, stating that "substantial adjustments" must be made in this country if pressing needs of liberated Europe are to be met. However, it forecast a complete shutdown on meat exports in July, August and September.

A prediction that food production this year in the United States would be 5 to 10 per cent less than last was also made by the inter-agency committee, which is responsible for deciding how much food and other supplies this country shall send over seas. Headed by foreign economic administrator, Leo T. Crowley, it was appointed by President Roosevelt following Congressional criticism of the volume of Lend-Lease and other exports while shortages prevailed at home.

Attacking the food problem, first, the committee's report found the gravest scarcities to be in meat, sugar, fats and oils.

Concerning the cut in sugar rations, the committee said that while this will be "a real sacrifice, the sacrifice will be small in comparison with the contribution it will make to the undernourished, if not actually starving, peoples of the liberated countries."

The report did not mention the determination which the committee is charged with making—the total percentage of American food which can be spared for use abroad.

Military Use to Rise

Last year, the document stated, U. S. civilians got 80 per cent of American output, the armed forces 13 per cent, and foreign countries 7 per cent. The committee reported that military use would rise to 16 per cent this year, making less food available for civilians, but did not state whether exports would rise or fall.

The impression was left that overseas shipments would be greater. The document emphasized that European diets have been worse since liberation than under German control, that port facilities now are open, and that more vessels are available.

"The high humanitarian and political priorities for delivery of adequate food supplies to western Europe can no longer be kept in second position," it said.

Of the American outlook it was stated: "A decent American diet will be maintained. Our food supply is adequate to keep America healthy and vigorous even though we shall have to make some adjustments in particular foods."

"All civilians in the United States will gladly tighten their belts to fill military and export needs which are properly keyed in with their

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own requirements," the statement continued.

"They will do this even though they realize that they will receive less than they consumed last year."

Rosenman declared that the United States economy would be deeply affected unless northwest Europe is helped to the point where it can again resume "its place in the international exchange of goods and services."

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Text of Judge Rosenman's Report on Europe

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Following is the text of the White House announcement on Judge Rosenman's report on civilian supplies for the liberated areas of northwest Europe:

Samuel I. Rosenman has submitted his report to President Truman on the matter of civilian supplies for the liberated areas of northwest Europe. The report is the result of a mission to these countries, on which he was recently sent by the late President Roosevelt.

Pursuant to the direction of the President—who is very sympathetic with the needs of the liberated countries—Judge Rosenman has discussed, and is now discussing the question with the Government agencies concerned in the matter, with the view of seeing to what extent, if any, these needs can be met.

The President has authorized the release of the following summary of the highlights of the report:

SUMMARY OF REPORT

1. The immediate and long-range economic situations of these liberated countries are extremely serious. The needs vary from country to country.

Seven million displaced persons, brought into Germany from overrun countries as slave labor, will increase its seriousness. These people have no source of food of their own, and will place a critical burden upon an already severely limited food supply.

Except in the rural, food-raising areas, a dangerously low level of nutrition generally exists; coal production meets not even minimum requirements; ports have suffered great damage by bombing and demolition.

Railroads, canals and highways have been wholly or partially destroyed; and what remains of the usable means of internal transportation have been largely devoted to Allied military use. The resultant lack of adequate transport carries serious consequences.

Physical destruction is greater than in the last war. Manufacturing is paralyzed by destruction or damage, lack of raw materials and inadequate plant maintenance.

Stresses Effect on Economy

2. The needs of northwest Europe's liberated areas are grave, not only from a humanitarian aspect but because they involve internal and international political considerations. The future permanent peace of Europe depends largely upon restoration of the economy of these countries, including a reasonable standard of living and employment. United States economy, too, will be deeply affected unless northwest Europe again resumes its place in the international exchange of goods and services. Furthermore, a chaotic and hungry Europe is not fertile ground in which stable, democratic and friendly governments can be reared.

3. A realistic appraisal of the situation would indicate that the responsibility for providing a substantial share of most civilian supplies will rest on the United States. United States policy should dictate acceptance of this responsibility as far as possible.

4. To be effective, the acceptance of this responsibility as a Government policy should be enunciated by the President himself. The policy should be framed so as to assure that the supplies necessary to meet the minimum requirements of all liberated areas will be met as fully as the successful prosecution of military operations and the maintenance of our essential domestic economy will permit.

5. Once this policy is enunciated, a high level interdepartmental committee should be maintained to advocate and support the claims presented by the liberated countries, in order to insure that the policy is in fact continuously carried out.

6. The most immediate and urgent needs common to all northwest European countries are certain types of food, coal, coal-mining equipment and the means of internal transportation.

7. The available supply of many kinds of food is insufficient for minimum requirements. To meet the United States share of these needs, a re-examination of total requirements against our supplies should be made. Certain appropriate steps should be taken to assure maximum production of food in the liberated areas. We should examine the situation of those countries liberated by the U. S. S. R. in eastern Europe in order to ascertain what food surpluses may be available there for the deficit areas of western Europe.

Coal an Important Key

8. Coal is one of the most important keys to economic recovery in northwest Europe. Meeting even minimum coal requirements for a year or more after V-E Day will be impossible. Any material alleviation of this situation would require maximum coal production in Germany. This, however, entails certain serious political decisions, because it would mean immediate shipment of coal mining supplies to Germany; rehabilitation of battle-damaged or demolished German mines; restoration of German transport facilities for miners and mining [illegible]; supply of adequate [illegible] and footwear for German miners; provision of electric power to produce coal even if it entails rehabilitation of some part of local utilities, and the use of forced German labor where necessary. These political questions are not within the province of the mission to answer. Failure to take the steps outlined, however, would place insurmountable limitations on the extraction of German coal for liberated countries. The United States should examine the extent to which it can supply coal to Europe, especially during any period of easier shipping which may develop after V-E Day; for the lack of coal is of gravest political and economic concern.

9. There can be little economic rehabilitation until the internal transportation situation is improved. The liberated areas should be given prompt and high priorities for rolling stock, locomotives, maintenance and repair shop supplies, and raw materials for local production of railroad equipment. A survey to determine the availability of Army trucks after V-E Day, for transfer to these countries, should be made; also the possibility of reconditioning used trucks here and abroad should be explored.

10. Port capacity and clearances are now sufficient so that they should not be regarded as restrictions upon procurement by the national governments or upon the allocation of ships to them. The limiting factor in the immediate future is the shortage of supplies. Should shipping develop to a choke-point, the shipping position should be re-examined at the highest level to insure maximum allocation to the liberated areas, consistent, of course, with the successful prosecution of the war and the needs of our other Allies. Full advantage should be taken of present allocations and any temporary ease of shipping shortly after V-E Day.

11. To supplement the electric power in liberated areas, thus saving coal and transportation, we should seek increased exports of electricity from Germany.

12. Petroleum is essential for economic rehabilitation, particularly for its use in transportation. SHEAF now handles petroleum imports, but the responsibility will ultimately revert to the governments of these areas. Planning for the transition should be undertaken now.

13. Highest level decisions must be made immediately regarding the use of German productive capacity, and the extent, if at all, to which it should be restored and operated for the benefit of liberated countries of northwest Europe.

14. Interim reparations machinery should be established at once to handle the growing problem of removal for needed use in liberated countries the movable goods uncovered in Germany by Allied armies, which SHEAF does not need. It should be integrated with the work of the Reparations Commission.

15. Repatriation of displaced persons should be undertaken as speedily as possible.

Asks Mine Removal by Reich

16. As the land of France and Belgium, and the adjacent seas are filled with German mines, a complete restoration of agriculture, shipping and fishing is severely restricted. As part of the peace terms, Germany should be compelled to furnish the personnel to remove these mines.

17. The military has met the responsibility placed on it for providing sufficient civilian supplies in northwest European liberated countries to prevent disease and unrest. It has done this job well, despite the limitations of shipping, harbors, supply and inland transportation. Military commanders in the field are keenly aware of the necessity of maintaining at least a minimum economy in the path of their communications. These countries will also serve as re-deployment bases after V-E Day. The immediate requirements of these areas, however, go beyond the bare necessities called for by the military in the performance of its responsibility for civilian supplies. This responsibility should be terminated as soon as practicable.

18. It is a new concept that responsibility for the care of civilian populations and temporary Governmental administration is a necessary part of our Army's military mission. Modern total war has brought the military into direct contact with the political and economic lives of the countries through which it passes and has demonstrated the soundness of this concept.

19. To discharge successfully our responsibility in economic relations with the liberated countries, our embassies should have the necessary personnel, adequately experienced and trained. In this period of emergency, it will be necessary to supplement the trained manpower of the foreign service.

Break-Up of Responsibilities

20. The largest responsibility in dealing with economic problems in the field falls upon the State Department and the FEA. In all cases, the senior economic officer in each embassy should be the joint designee of these agencies, as in Paris and Brussels, where it has proved to be a sound arrangement.

21. The present liberated areas committee should be designated as the advocate of the claimant countries, referred to in Section V. At present, it is under the chairmanship of an Assistant Secretary of State, with comparable membership of FEA, Treasury, War and Navy Departments. It is essential that the level of original membership be maintained. It should have an outstandingly able Secretariat adequately staffed, capable of exercising general coordinating responsibility for the members and do the day-to-day work of the committee.

22. The Washington machinery for allocating supplies to liberated areas should be simplified and streamlined. The President should designate someone to examine this machinery and to recommend changes designed to eliminate the complexities which now exist.

23. UNRRA's supply activities in northwest Europe are comparatively unimportant. In the problem of displaced persons, however, UNRRA should be encouraged to greater participation compatible with military necessities and the liberated countries' own decisions. UNRRA's needs will increase. It is essential, therefore, that it be given appropriate consideration for supplies, transport and ocean shipping.

Organizations in Helpful Roles

24. The European Economic Committee, European Central Inland Transport Organization, European Coal Organization and United Maritime Authority, if created and thereafter supported, can perform helpful roles. The State Department, fully aware of their possible contribution, is following their development closely with the purpose of expediting their establishment on a basis acceptable to the countries most directly concerned.

25. Discussions with the Governments of the liberated countries relating to financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be undertaken several months hence. These countries are not yet ready for such discussions. In the meantime, data are being assembled on the extent of destruction, cost of reconstruction and available foreign assets. Substantial benefit will come from the passage of Bretton Woods legislation, repeal of the Johnson act and the amendments relating to the Export-Import Bank. Facilities for credits to the liberated countries should be established at the earliest possible date.

26. Since allocation of civilian supplies to liberated countries, in all probability, will cut into the ration of the American consumer, a widespread official and public campaign should be undertaken to inform the American people of the gravity of the needs of our Allies in liberated Europe.

Conversely, there is no adequate understanding by the ordinary civilians in these liberated areas of what the Americans and British have done for the civilian population of these countries. Nor do they realize that in the United States, too, there are grave shortages. We should improve the transmission abroad of the story of the American war effort and of American sacrifices to improve the lot of our Allies.

U.S. Flyer Gets British Decoration

Washington, April 30 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Marcus R. Humphrey of Pawnee, Neb., was awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross at a special ceremony at the British Embassy.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, made the award. Humphrey's citation read:

"As captain and pilot of aircraft this officer has participated in 23 sorties against Berlin. His outstanding ability, courage and cheerfulness have contributed largely to the successes achieved and the high standard of morale maintained by the squadron."

U.S. Oil Field Equipment Being Moved Into China

Drilling and Refining Machinery Carried Over Stilwell Road

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP).—Materials for drilling oil wells and for increasing refinery capacity within China now are moving over the Ledo-Burma (Stilwell) Road.

This was disclosed today by the Petroleum Administration for War, which said some of the materials had been moved to ports in Asia in advance of the reopening of the road.

"The oil-field materials and equipment will make possible more efficient, and possibly greater, crude oil production in China," Deputy P. A. W. Administrator Ralph K. Davies said. "The refinery equipment will augment the present simple processing units that were made in China, will increase the quality and quantity of products now being manufactured, and will also permit the production of other petroleum products that cannot be made in existing units."

All finished petroleum products in China, Mr. Davies said, will be used for military purposes.

GREEN SEES LABOR LAG AFTER V-E DAY

Washington, April 30 (A. P.).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today that there will be "pretty widespread" temporary unemployment immediately after V-E day. Emerging from a White House call, he said he discussed reconversion problems with President Truman in a conference lasting about fifteen minutes.

He told reporters that he extended to Mr. Truman assurances of co-operation and support from the A. F. of L. "in all his work" and arranged for the A. F. of L. executive council to meet with the President about Thursday. He stated that unemployment had already started on the West Coast with cutbacks in shipbuilding and that there would be heavy cutback in airplane manufacture before long.

"Immediately after V-E day," he said, "there will be pretty widespread unemployment, particularly during the transition from war to civilian production. I think this situation will be temporary and that the pent-up demand for supplies will largely take care of the situation."

He said President Truman expressed great interest in the problem and is anxious to provide a solution.

3-Million Man Days Of Free Work Given U.S.

Washington, April 30 (AP)—The National Service Board for Religious Objectors reported today that conscientious objectors have done more than 3,000,000 man day of free work for the Government.

A statistical analysis of the handling of men opposed to military service for conscientious reasons was combined with argument for pay, dependency allowances, and other benefits for such men. The report was sent to Congressmen.

The board said that since selective service was set up four years ago, about 10,000 men have been 4-3 draft classification and sent to conscientious objectors comps, and another 4,000 have been held in Federal prisons for refusal to comply with the draft act.

Figuring that $50 a month, an Army private's base pay, the board estimated the value of conscientious objectors' work at $8,033,265 up to March 1, 1945. During the

same time it reported the total cost of operation of the conscientious objector phase of the Selective Service Act at $13,853,157.05.

COURT TO END TERM MAY 28

High Tribunal Will Have Three Opinion Days Before Then

Washington, April 30 (AP)—The Supreme Court today set May 28 for adjournment of its present term, "unless otherwise ordered." Three opinion days are scheduled before then.

A half dozen cases of national interest are among those awaiting decision.

AP Case Pending

The court at term's end clears its calendar of all cases which have been argued, though an actual opinion is not always entered. Reargument at the next term sometimes is ordered. Some cases may be sent back to lower courts for further proceedings. Cases accepted for review and not argued before adjournment will await the next term which begins in October.

The remaining opinion days are May 7, 21 and 28. In the past the court often has postponed adjournment a week or two. Final arguments will be heard this week.

Appeals pending include:

The Associated Press case; a civil anti-trust suit in which a Federal district court decreed that the AP alter membership.

Bund Case Included

Challenges to Florida and Alabama state legislation governing labor unions.

A new test of Nevada divorces.

The question whether portal-to-portal pay for bituminous coal miners is required by the wage hour law.

The case of 24 German-American Bund officials convicted of conspiracy to advise resistance to the draft law.

A contest over the Government's attempt to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader.

The court today agreed to review the application of social security taxes to a better-business bureau. The Washington bureau said the lower court decision that it is not exempt affects 85 others in the country. The case will not be argued this term.

WLB Orders Mining Of Hard Coal Kept Up

Washington, April 30 (AP)—The War Labor Board tonight ordered anthracite miners and mine operators to continue the production of coal under the terms of their present contract until settlement of a pending dispute between them.

The case had been certified to the WLB by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at 8 P.M.

Negotiations in New York between the operators and the miners' union had reached a deadlock.

Under the WLB interim order announced tonight, any wage adjustments finally granted the miners would be made retroactive to today.

Called To WLB Hearing

Meanwhile the WLB summoned the operators and representatives of the United Mine workers to a hearing here tomorrow.

The contract expires at midnight tonight.

In New York a spokesman for the mine operators said they would accept WLB jurisdiction.

A spokesman for the miners union said John L. Lewis, president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, would stay in New York city to continue contract negotiations. Washington representatives of the union, he said, would attend the meeting there.

Statement By Lewis

Shortly before the WLB action Lewis had said in a statement that "the anthracite scale committee has just voted unanimously that they will advise anthracite mine workers to resume work when the anthracite operators accept Secretary of Labor Perkins's recommendation for a new contract."

Secretary Perkins met with the negotiators today in an effort to get them together on a contract.

World Peace Must Come Before Dead Return

Washington, April 30 (AP)—The soldier dead overseas will not be brought home until the war in all theaters has ended.

In reiterating a policy set forth in 1943, the War Department said today that "the immenence of the fall of Germany has given rise to false hopes on the part of some relatives that the soldier dead in Europe could be returned to the United States soon after V-E day."

It added that "with cessation of war in Europe, all transportation facilities as well as all available personnel will be engaged in shifting troops and supplies from one theater to another."

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ASKS REBUILDING BY NAZIS

Bender Says U. S. Should Return Prisoners for Work in Europe

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Immediate return of all German prisoners of war to Europe to rebuild what they have devastated was demanded today by Representative Bender, Republican, of Ohio.

Saying that German mistreatment of American war prisoners showed the "depths to which Germany has sunk under Nazi leadership," Mr. Bender asserted in a statement that maintenance of Nazis in American camps under good conditions was "to defeat one of the purposes for which this war is being fought.

"I say that the time has come when they should be sent back to Europe to rebuild under Polish and Russian and Czech and French and Belgian and Dutch and Yugoslav authority the lands they have devastated. This procedure would not violate the principles of international law and it would remove from idleness a group of dangerous, arrogant men who might otherwise one day form the nucleus of a new menace to the world."

ASKS WAR ON JAPS BY UNITED NATIONS

Washington, April 30 (A. P.).—Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) suggested today that the forty-six nations represented at the San Francisco conference send Japan an ultimatum demanding unconditional surrender and enter the Pacific war if Japan refuses to comply.

In a speech in the Senate, Mr. Capehart, who has a son fighting in Germany, said:

"If all are equally sincere in their hate of tyranny and equally passionate in their love of freedom, let them demonstrate it now."

He stated that with victory in Europe a matter of days or hours "the United States and a few other nations should no longer be expected to carry the full burden against Japan. He added:

"Upon the willingness of those peoples represented at San Francisco to fight side by side in the battle line and share equally in the sacrifice, rests the ultimate decision as to whether or not we and our posterity are to live in a world of peace, freedom and security. . . . No nation will ever again challenge the basic concepts of a free country if it is once taught that it must fight alone against a world that is at least united and unafraid."

Taken Since D-Day

Washington, April 30 (AP)—The Allies' bag of prisoners from D-day in Normandy through last Wednesday totaled 2,628,529.

Announcing this today, the War Department said more than 317,000 were taken in the Ruhr pocket alone. In the last seven weeks more than 1,500,000 were captured.

DAVIS APPROVES LEWIS' CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, April 30—(AP) Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis today approved John L. Lewis' contract with the bituminous coal operators and granted producers price increases averaging 16 cents a ton to offset the costs.

The Davis action completed government processing of the contract in record time. It was signed April 11, after 42 days of negotiating between the United Mine workers and the operators.

The War Labor board approved the agreement a week ago, saying it would give the average miner 81 cents a day more in take-home pay by requiring full portal-to-portal payment.

The Office of Price administration is to announce details of the price ceiling revisions, which will necessitate small percentage increases in retail coal prices.

The wage contract will add slightly more than 21 cents a ton on the average to the costs of producing bituminous coal, the economic stabilizer said. However, the industry will absorb approximately five cents of this increase.

Some bituminous operators, fearful that the price increase allowed by Davis might fall below their estimated costs, went into conference to determine what action, if any, they might take later. The operators could go before OPA for additional increases it was said by operators.

The contract contains a provision making its terms subject to approval of price relief by government agencies. The UMW joined the operators in petitioning OPA for increased tonnage prices to offset the payroll increase.

Davis explained that in determining how much of the cost increase should be absorbed by the industry and how much should be recovered through price increases, he had approved OPA use of the principal adopted by Fred M. Vinson, his predecessor as Director of Economic Stabilization. Vinson granted coal price increases in November, 1943, ruling that the bituminous mines in each district be allowed to earn a realized margin equal to that earned in 1942 or 15 cents a ton, whichever is higher.

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AUSTRIA IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 30—(AP) The United States government does not recognize the provisional government reported to have been established in Austria under Dr. Karl Renner, the State department said today.

At the department, acting Secretary Grew said the whole question is being taken up with the government of Soviet Russia, whose troops now occupy Vienna.

(A Moscow dispatch today quoted Tass, the Russian news agency, as saying in a story from Vienna that the 75-year-old Dr. Renner had formed a provisional government representing a coalition of social Democrat, Christian social and Commuhist parties.)

Grew stated that on April 27 notification was received from the Soviet government that the formation of a provisional Austrian government had been proposed by Dr. Renner and that the Soviet government was not disposed to hinder this development.

The acting Secretary made his statements in answer to inquiries whether the State department recognized the Renner government of Austria as temporary authority there of whether the Department had received any official confirmation of its formation.

Grew asserted that he had noted the press reports from Moscow on the provisional government but that the United States government has not yet had official confirmation on this matter.

Renner, a member of the social Democrat party in Austria, was an Austrian chancellor in 1919-20. He was described in Moscow dispatches as having opposed Communism in Austria after the last war, and as having been criticized in matters of policy in a Soviet encyclopedia published in 1941.

Congress Seeks To Cut Off All Nazi Havens

Washington, April 30 (AP)—The House hastened today to snatch the sanctuary of neutral countries from Nazi war criminals.

Without awaiting a formal report from a congressional committee that inspected German atrocity camps, the chamber scheduled debate on a resolution calling on the Government to use arms if necessary to capture war criminals who seek refuge in peaceful nations.

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D., Texas), acting chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, predicted that the resolution would be approved overwhelmingly and sent on to the Senate.

Food And Treaty Issues

The resolution came up early in a legislative week that was to be devoted largely to foreign affairs debate. At the top of today's House calendar was legislation to put the United States into an international food organization. Tomorrow debate begins on a proposed constitutional amendment to scrap the Senate's exclusive control over treaties and make future peace pacts subject to ratification by both branches of Congress.

The war-criminal resolution—written by Representative King (D., Cal.)—was approved unanimously by the Foreign Affairs Committee shortly after stories of Nazi atrocities began coming out of Germany.

Would Back Up Big Three

It urges the Government to make the pursuit, trial and punishment of war criminals a definite United States policy without regard for international boundaries. It does not have the force of law, but it would serve as congressional backing for President Truman, who last week joined with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in solemnly warning the perpetrators of German atrocities that they cannot escape from their crimes.

The resolution—aimed at the highest Nazi officials—also construes as war criminals those industrialists who use slave labor and the resources of conquered nations to produce arms for the enemy.

Text Of The Resolution

It calls upon the Government:

"To join with other nations in the use of such means as may be necessary, irrespective of the limitations of any treaties of extradition, to secure the person or property of those persons determined to be war criminals who have already fled, or who may hereafter flee, to any neutral nation, or any other nation, that may harbor them or afford them a place of asylum."

4 Vet Hospital Probes Are Under Way

This is the first of several articles dealing with the controversy over the treatment of veterans and the operations of the Veterans' Administration.

By Frank Carey

Washington, April 30 (AP)—Four separate nation-wide investigations of veterans' hospitals are under way—two of them by congressional groups and two of them initiated by the Veterans' Administration itself.

They are the outgrowths of recent criticism of the quality of medical service in veterans' hospitals, or of allegations that patients are poorly fed, overcrowded and harshly treated in some instances.

Probers' Groups Listed

The investigating groups are:

1. A Senate subcommittee on wartime health and education, headed by Senator Pepper (D., Fla.). This subcommittee reported recently that testimony had been given at hearings that "the medical care of veterans does not measure up to the best of standards."

2. The House Committee on World War veterans' legislation, headed by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), which is now holding hearings.

3. The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and disabled American veterans. These groups were asked by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, to co-operate "in developing a program to reveal the facts."

4. The Veterans' Administration itself, pricipally through its advisory group of sixteen medical men.

"Welcomes Investigation"

Hines told Rankin's committee in a statement, "I welcome your investigation of the many allegations recently published."

He said the Veterans' Administration's own investigation was launched "as soon as these charges were called to my attention and was prompted by a very real fear that, whether true or false, they would create anxiety and worry among those most directly affected—soldiers, sailors, veterans and families and friends."

Rankin asked each member of is 21-member committee to visit veterans' hospitals during the

Easter recess. Shortly before the committee's hearings began, he said, "nearly all the reports are in, and they show that our veterans are receiving very fine treatment."

Here are some arguments and statements on both sides of the question:

1. A recent *Cosmopolitan* Magazine article, which has been quoted at length in the *Congressional Record*, declared that "third-rate treatment" was being given our war heroes by the Veterans' Administration.

The writer, Albert Q. Maisel, said he had visited more than a dozen hospitals and that he had found: "Disgraceful and needless overcrowding . . . many of the doctors were incompetent . . . desperately sick veterans served food that would be rejected in the worst Bowery flophouse."

"Personal Knowledge"

General Hines, in his statement to the Rankin committee, said:

"At this time (late March) I cannot furnish complete factual evidence in answer to all of the numerous lay opinions and allegations which have been directed at the Veterans' Administration in newspapers and magazines.

"I can, however, assure you from my personal knowledge of the treatment of patients in Veterans' Administration facilities that third-rate medicine is not practiced."

In this statement Hines did not refer directly to the *Cosmopolitan* article, but later he referred to it by title in a letter to Rankin. Rankin put the letter into the *Congressional Record*.

2. Charges have been made that Veterans' Administration doctors are loaded down with paper work.

Hines says veterans' hospitals are short of doctors, nurses' attendants and other workers because of the war. He says work of the administration as a whole has increased 300 per cent since February, 1943, but "we have been able to add only 14 per cent to our personnel."

3. Representative Miller (R., Neb.) a physician before he entered Congress, told the House. "The veterans' hospitals do have some good surgeons, but they do have some who are rather mediocre."

Says Dr. Charles M. Griffith, medical director of the Veterans' Administration:

"I'll put our (surgical) recoveries against any hospital in the country. A large percentage of our operating surgeons are Fellows of the American College of Surgeons."

4. The Journal of the American Medical Association says: "Veterans' hospitals are not accredited as institutions suitable to the training of interns."

TRUMAN APPOINTS

ED M'KIM AS HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON, April 30—(AP) Ed McKim who followed President Truman as a soldier and as a political campaigner, became his chief administrative assistant today.

The 49-year-old Omaha, Neb., insurance executive was sworn in for the $10,000 job by Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme court. The oath was administered at the same time to John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, as Federal Loan administrator and Edwin W. Pauley of California as American member of the Reparations commission with the rank of ambassador.

Served Truman Since April 12

The 184 pound McKim, six feet one inch tall, has been serving President Truman unofficially since his old battery commander entered the White House April 12.

He had told reporters he planned to return to Omaha where he was executive vice president of the newspaper division of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident association.

However, McKim said today, the President urged him to enter his official family and he obtained a leave of absence from the company for which he has worked for 18 years.

Truman was commander of Battery D of the 129th Field Artillery, 35th division, during the First World War, and was mustered out with the reserve rank of major.

In later years when he commanded reserve field artillery units in annual encampments Edward Daniel McKim went along with him. McKim still looks on the Chief Executive as his "captain."

McKim accompanied Mr. Truman on his transcontinental campaign for the vice presidency last fall.

He took one of two administrative assistant vacancies already existing, the President having authority to fill six such posts. President Roosevelt never designated any of his assistants as the senior man.

Ready For Any Assignment

McKim said he would be available for whatever assignment "the boss sees fit to hand me."

Born in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 20, 1895, McKim was educated at De Lasale Academy and Rockhurst college, Kansas City, where he played football.

After World War service he stayed in the reserve corps and his first lieutenant's commission expired in 1938.

He married Mary Virginia Clifford of Kansas City, Jan. 8, 1921. He has four children, Mary Elizabeth, 20, Maryville college, St. Louis; Jane, 10; Ellen, 7 and Lawrence, 14. Another son, Lieut. Edward D., Jr., was killed in the Pacific last June.

Before his connection with the Omaha Insurance company, McKim was three years with the Insurance Field, insurance-publication at Louisville, Ky.

Poles in London Urge Revisions Of Dumbarton

Memorandum to Parley Opposes Big-Power Veto and Defines Aggression

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP).—The Polish government in London has presented a memorandum to the United Nations Conference asking elimination of the big-power veto and inclusion of a definition of aggression along lines of a Soviet treaty signed in 1933.

The Polish Consul General here presented the memorandum to the Secretary General, Alger Hiss, as the only means by which the London government, not invited to the conference, could raise its voice here.

It was released this morning as Russian Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov was understood to be reiterating his demand, once rejected, that the Soviet-backed Warsaw government of Poland be invited to the United Nations meeting.

Poland's chair at this conference has been left vacant pending establishment of a new Polish government acceptable to both the Russians and the United States and Britain.

The London government said that although not invited to the conference, it felt responsible "as the only legal representative of the Polish nation" to submit suggestions on behalf of Poland. The document presented was signed by the Polish Ambassador in Washington, Jan Ciechanowski.

London Poles' Suggestions

The London Poles made these suggestions for changes in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals:

1. Inclusion of the "principles of justice and democracy" embodied in the Western Hemisphere's act of Chapultepec. The act provides territorial guaranties, non-interference in the affairs of states and assurance of each nation's political independence.

2. Abolition of the veto in the security council by making all votes a simple majority without requiring big power unanimity. Furthermore, no nation should votes when it is party to a dispute.

3. Strengthening of the general assembly, where all the United Nations are represented, by giving it "the right of unrestricted discussion of and initiativ in all questions pertaining to problems of world security and peace. (Dumbarton Oaks prohibits the assembly from making recommendations on subjects before the security council.)

4. A "clear and comprehensive definition of aggression" along lines of a treaty signed by Russia in 1933 with Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Romania, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan and later adhered to by Finland.

UNITED NATIONS ADMIT ARGENTINA TO PEACE PARLEY

Agree to Issue Invitation Over Objections of Molotov.

VOTE IS 31 TO 4

Conference Approves Admission of White Russia, Ukrainian Republics.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30—(AP) Over stern Russian objections, the United Nations conference voted 31 to 4 tonight to give Argentina a place immediately in its peace-shaping councils.

Thus the first full-scale floor scrap of the conference ended in a Soviet defeat.

Molotov Seeks Delay

Eloquently but in vain, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov had pleaded that the ballot be delayed, that there hadn't been time enough for Russia to study Argentina's case. He questioned whether the South American country is free of Fascism.

And, he said, if Argentina is to be invited to send statesmen to San Francisco, so, too, should the Russian-recognized Polish government in Moscow.

There was a measure of consolation for the aggressive Russian, however, in the fact that the conference approved with scarcely a ripple the admission of the Soviet White Russian and Ukrainian republics to the conference.

Belgian's foreign minister, Paul Henri Spaak, urged delegates to heed Molotov's bid for delay to preserve "precious unity" among nations sponsoring the conference—Russia, Britain, China and the United States.

But Secretary of State Stettinius and a horde of Latin Americans sprang to the support of Argentina.

And when it came to a show down, there were 28 votes against delay, and then only 4 in opposition to issuing Argentina an invitation to the conference. Eleven nations did not vote.

Molotov Stalks From Hall

Russia had swung the votes only of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece. Not even Belgium went along. And when the result was announced, Molotov and his fellow Russians stalked from the glittering auditorium of San Francisco's opera house with Czech Foreign Minister Masaryk and Yugoslavia's Subasic.

Listed on the earlier vote in favor of postponing action on Argentina were seven countries: Russia, Norway, New Zealand, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Stettinius aligned himself squarely against Molotov, declaring Argentina had complied with conditions laid down at an inter-American conference at Mexico City for joining the family of nations.

"The American representatives," he said, "feel that Argentina has complied with this requirement and desire that Argentina be represented."

Applause sputtered through the hall when Stettinius said his government "concurs in the desires of her sister American republics."

The four nations which opposed immediate seating of Argentina were noted by reporters as Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece.

After Alger Hiss, secretary general of the conference, had declined to furnish an official list of the opposing votes, Michael McDermott, State department public relations officer, obtained the names of the four countries. There was only a standing vote, not a roll call vote.

The world can't forget, the Russian declared, that Argentina has "helped the enemy throughout the war," but the Poles fought from the first for the Allies and thus are entitled to a part in the deliberations here.

Colombia's foreign minister, Alberto Lleras Camargo, climbed the steps of the platform to assert that no one should forget, either, that Argentina declared war on the Axis in hostilities not yet ended.

Decline Vote On Poles

The conference steering committee had voted earlier to extend an invitation to Argentina, as well as to the Soviet Ukrainian and White Russian republics. Molotov, rather than risk a second defeat, declined to ask for a vote on the Warsaw Poles. He had lost on that in the conference executive committee.

Repeating arguments he had employed in a mid-afternoon press conference, the Foreign Commissar cited statements of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the late President Roosevelt that Argentina was headquarters of Fascism in the Western Hemisphere.

And, he said, a question of prestige is involved in determining whether to admit the Moscow-recognized Polish government in Warsaw.

"No one can deny," he asserted, "that the provisional Polish government functioning in Warsaw, and the whole territory of liberated Poland, is a democratic government."

Lleras Camargo said the Argentine case presented a question of principle. Past criticisms of the Argentine government, he said, were directed at past acts.

The United States and Britain have taken the stand that the Warsaw government is not broadly representative of enough Poles, that it should be broadened in accordance with a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin agreement at Yalta.

Mexico's Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, paid tribute to Poland's war effort, but said the conference couldn't give Poland a voice here until the Yalta agreement is fulfilled.

"The Argentine," he said, "is a nation of long-standing democratic traditions," and her people shouldn't be punished because her government "accidentally separated itself" from sentiments of the people.

The Argentine issues reached the conference floor because all actions of the steering committee have to be approved by the full conference.

Molotov's bid for delay won the support of Belgian's Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak. He said it was reasonable and logical.

Delegates laughed and a bit of tension eased when he remarked that Molotov spoke the language of justice, Lleras Camargo the language of clarity and he spoke the language of conciliation.

"Perhaps," Molotov told reporters in advance of the plenary session, "it is necessary to forget the sins committed by Argentina, but why should we forget the services rendered by the Poles?"

Possibly since the Hull and Roosevelt statements, he said, "the Fascist government of Argentina has been replaced by a democratic government." Then he added:

"They know it much better here in America undoubtedly. If it is so we should like to be informed of these facts so we may know them as actual facts."

He contended that insufficient consideration had been given to Argentina's position.

To the delegates themselves, gathered in San Francisco's huge stone opera house, Molotov stressed that Russia had complied with British requests to invite India, and with American desires to include the Philippines in the conference, although neither is an independent nation.

CHARGES ALLIES FAIL ON WAR CRIME POLICY

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP)—The World Jewish Congress called today for prompt establishment of procedure for punishment of war criminals.

Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, head of the political department of the organization, directed "an earnest appeal" to Secretary Stettinius and Foreign Secretaries Eden and Molotoff to "act now" under terms of the Yalta agreement on war criminals. Dr. Perlzweig spoke at a luncheon in his honor, attended by Jewish leaders of northern California. The Congress represents Jewish communities or groups in forty countries.

"The absence of a common policy on the trial of war criminals," Dr. Perlzweig stated, "constitutes the greatest failure of our united war effort. Lamentable delays mean that it is now too late to establish an international criminal court by treaty. But it would be a disaster of the first magnitude if trials for the major criminals were abandoned and they were dealt with by executive action."

"The Foreign Secretaries are together now in San Francisco," he said. "It is inconceivable that they should sanction further delay on the eve of victory."

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Report Argentina In, Poles Out

Executive Committee Is Said to Approve Seat for Two Russian Republics Also.

San Francisco, April 30 (A. P.).—Invitations for Argentina and the White Russian and Ukraine republics to join the United Nations conference were voted today by the executive committee, but Russia again was reported defeated on an effort to bring in Poland's Warsaw government. The conference steering committee immediately took up the executive committee's recommendation.

The affirmative vote on the two Russian republics and Argentina was reported as 9 to 3, with China not voting and one of the fourteen member nations not represented. There was speculation that Russia, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia cast the negative ballots.

Whatever the forty-six-nation Steering Committee does on the recommendations probably will be decisive although still subject to routine ratification by the full conference. The United States and Great Britain, which have constantly opposed the present Warsaw Government and which had supported the move favoring Argentina, seemed certain of Steering Committee support.

Say Molotov Urged Poland.

Reports from the executive group meeting were that when Rrgentine was proposed for a conference invitation, Foreign Commissar Molotov arose and proposed that Poland also get a bid. Mr. Molotov argued, it was said, that the present Argentine Government does not represent all the people of its country. He contended that even if the present Polish regime does not represent all the people of Poland—as the United States and Britain contend—it still would have as much right here as the Argentine administration.

If and when a plenary conference session ratifies the Argentine invitation, that government probably would be asked first to sign the United Nations declaration.

Then Oscar Ibarra Garcia, new Argentine Ambassador to the United States, who is due in Washington from Buenos Aires tomorrow, probably would come to San Francisco immediately, bringing with him a delegation composed of embassy officials.

Main Work Lies Ahead.

Beyond these matters, the real production machinery of the conference will be thrown into gear this week with organization meetings of the four big commissions designed to put the Dumbarton Oaks plan into final shape. These are commissions on:

General Provisions—The main job is to write a sort of "Atlantic Charter" preamble, setting forth the human ideals of the world organization in terms of justice, rights, and the like.

General Assembly—To consider the Dumbarton Oaks plan for an assembly of all nations, and the amendments which have been suggested on its powers and functions is the job of his commission. Small nations would like to make the assembly more powerful.

Security Council—The assigned task is to lay down the rules for the proposed peace-preserving council. Dumbarton Oaks calls for eleven nations in its membership. There is a move under way to expand this membership to fourteen, as a means of giving the small nations a greater voice.

World Court—The commission must work out a plan setting forth what sort of body it should be and how much power it should have.

United Nations More Firmly Set On Success

San Francisco, April 30 (AP)—Secretary of State Stettinius said today the United Nations are now more determined than ever to press their conference to successful creation of a charter for an international security organization.

He was asked at a press conference—where he spoke as chairman of the key conference-steering committee—whether there was any plan or thought of adjourning the conference early—after V-E day—and resuming after an interim to complete the charter.

He said he had not heard any such idea discussed, and did not think it was in anybody's mind—that the delegates now are more determined than ever to go right through to success regardless of what happens.

4,000 Reference Tomes To Aid Parley Delegates

Library of Congress Shipped 1,000, Found 3,000 More

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP).—The diplomats and their staffs—at the security conference—go in for heavy reading?

They're here to piece together a charter for an organization to prevent future wars. The charter they turn out will be full of careful wording.

So there's a great poring over old treaties and international documents and agreements.

The Library of Congress tried to figure out weeks ago the kind of books the delegates might want.

So the librarians drew up a list of 7,000 books and documents. They brought 1,000 of them out here.

A month ago they sent an agent to scour the college and public libraries in the San Francisco area for the other books on the list.

He gathered up 3,000 and spotted the rest in libraries where they can be obtained in a hurry if there is need for any of them.

The 1,000 books from Washington and the 3,000 collected here have been stacked in a room in the Veterans Building, where the delegates and their staffs work.

The books are principally reference works, statistical records, documentary series on international organization, like the old League, and a selection of dictionaries, encyclopedias and Who's Who.

Eisenhower Discussed For United Nations Post

San Francisco, April 30 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is being discussed here, among many others, as the possible future secretary general of a United Nations organization.

The Canadian Ambassador to the United States, L. B. Pearson, said today that Eisenhower was his personal choice.

Pearson said the choice is purely a personal one, not that of the Canadian delegation.

MAY 1 1945

New York, April 30—Whole companies of German Marines mutinied at Kiel last night after authorities ordered them to entrain for infantry duty at the fighting front in the Hamburg sector, the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter said today. Nazi Elite Guards were thrown into action against the mutineers, but failed to establish control, the dispatch said.

Syracuse Hero Is Killed in Action

Syracuse, April 30 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Prentice D. (Iron (Mike) Yeoman's 42-year-old hero of the "Battle of the Bulge," has been killed in action, his mother was notified today by the War Deaprtment. Mrs. Henry R. Yeomans said that the telegram stated that he son had been killed on April 18 while leading his Third Armored Division Tank force, just south of Berlin.

It was Col. Yeomans's task force which was credited with a major part in the victory on the Belgian battlefront by cutting the vital La Roche-St. Vith highway, the only remaining escape route running from Houffalize to St. Vith.

New York, April 30 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission said today French broadcasts announced French troops commanded by Gen. Edouard de Larminat have attacked the La Rochelle pocket. The broadcast credited the announcement to the French general staff.

La Rochelle is one of the Atlantic coast ports still held by the Germans.

Airlines To Re-Establish Prewar Round-Trip Discount

Chicago, April 30 (AP)—Several major air lines tomorrow will cut one-way fares either generally or locally to meet competition on certain runs.

All lines will re-establish the 5 per cent discount on round-trip fares which was discontinued at the start of the war.

United Air Lines is reducing one-way fares 10 per cent throughout the system, and an official of the company said the new rates generally are lower than those for railroad plus pullman.

To Give Public Benefits

The official, Harold Crary, vice-president in charge of traffic, said that in view of present high load factors, the new rates were not designed to increase business but to give the public the benefits of favorable financial earnings and operating efficiencies.

The fare between New York and Chicago will be cut from $38.85 to $35; between New York and all Pacific Coast cities, from $138.85 to $124.75, and between Chicago and Los Angeles from $100 to $89.75. The figures do not include Federal tax.

Eastern Air Lines' reduction will amount to about six and one half per cent, and wil lbring Eastern's fares to the lowest point in their history. The fare from New York to Miami will be cut from $64.50 to $61.45 and from Chicago to Miami from $68.15 to $63.95.

10 Per Cent Reduction

An average reduction of ten per cent will result from TWA's meeting competition from parallel lines while on the Chicago to Washington flight the cut will amount to seventeen per cent. TWA's fares between New York and Los Angeles and Chicago and Los Angeles duplicate United's, but on the Chicago-to-Washington flight the reduction will bring the fare from $35.75 to $29.45.

Under TWA's new schedule a passenger will pay only 90 cents more than the old fare to ride a four-enginer Boeing liner coast to coast. An extra fare of $15 is charged on these ships.

American Air Lines is adding a reduction of approximately 3½ per cent to one of 6½ per cent placed in effect March 10 and is meeting competitive fares.

Parallel Service

The new American fare between Chicago and Boston will be $43.10 compared with $47.50; Buffalo and Chicago, $23.30 against $25.75; Chicago and Cincinnati, $13.80 against $14.80. The Chicago-Washington fare duplicates TWA's.

National airlines is putting in a 6½ per cent overall reduction. Northwest Airlines also is sutting fares 6½ per cent and duplicating competitors' fares wherever there is parallel service.

Northeast Airlines is trimming only its Boston-New York fare 6½ per cent to meet competition.

Braniff Airlines, Chicago and Southern Airlines and Pennsylvania Central Airlines are making no blanket reduction but are matching competing fares.

Veterans' Group Urges Sister Kenny To Stay

Chicago, April 30 (AP)—Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Australian nurse who devised a much-discussed treatment for infantile paralysis, was asked to stay in the United States, and continue her efforts in treating infantile paralysis victims in a resolution passed unanimously by the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., a service men's group, and presented to her today.

Illinois legislators will hear Sister Kenny explain her methods of treatment for the disease tomorrow in Springfield, Ill.

U-Boats Able To Attack Only One In 350 Ships

Detroit, April 30 (AP)—Only one ship out of every 350 that sails the Atlantic is now being attacked by German submarines, Admiral Sir James Somerville, head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington, said today.

Somerville told a Detroit luncheon club the statistics illustrated how completely Allied navies had defeated the Nazi underseas attack.

MAY 1 1945

30.24 25311

LONDON, APRIL 30—(AP)—WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON AND SOLDIERS

"PYLE'S WRITING WAS IMMORTAL BECAUSE HE WAS CLOSE TO THE MUD-RAIN-FROST-AND-WIND SOLDIERS, AND COULD SPEAK THEIR

PAID TRIBUTE TODAY TO WAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE, KILLED IN THE PACIFIC.

MINDS," SAID U.S. ARMY CHAPLAIN JOHN WEAVER, DAYTON, OHIO, IN A M

MEMORAIL ADDRESS AT FLEET STREET'S ST. DUNSTANT CHURCH.

MAY 1 1945

ALB/ 128PEW DOANES 01915 APR

A16

LONDON, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY TO SURRENDER IMMEDIATELY.

"THIS SENSELESS STRUGGLE MUST BE STOPPED IN BERLIN, TOO," THE BROADCAST SAID. "YOU GERMANS CAN SAVE ONLY WHAT STILL REMAINS STANDING, AND WHAT MAY FORM THE BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY IF THE WAR IS ENDED AT ONCE."

MK335AEW

MOSCOW RADIO

"WE PRISONERS FOLLOWED THE RECENT ADVANCE EAGERLY AND WAITED LONGINGLY FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES TO REACH US. WE HAD BEEN HEARING SHELLING FOR SOME DAYS. THEN ON APRIL 16 WE HEARD BREN GUN FIRE. AT 7 A.M. THE BRITISH BEGAN TO SHELL THE VILLAGE NEARBY, AND WE COULD SEE THE FIRES THAT WERE STARTED. AT 9 A.M. WE COULD SEE FROM STALAG 357 OVER TO WHERE BRITISH TANKS HAD RUMBLED UP TO THE GATE AT STALAG 11B. THERE WAS PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT AMONG GHE BOSS THERE.

"

STALAG 357 OVER TO WHERE BRITISH TANKS HAD RUMBLED UP TO THE GATE AT STALAG 11B. THERE WAS PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT AMONG GHE BOSS THERE.

"AT ~~11:15~~ A.M. THREE ARMORED CARS C

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~~AT STALAG 11B. THERE WAS PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BOYS THERE.~~

"AT 11:15 A.M. THREE ARMORED CARS CAME SPEEDING UP THE ROAD TO OUR GATES AND IN THEM WERE OFFICIALS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. I WAS AMONG THE FIRST 500 OF THE 6,000 MEN WHO RUSHED TO THE GATES TO WELCOME THEM.

"THE FIRST RATION THEY BROUGHT US WAS WHITE BREAD, TEA AND CIGARETTES. THOSE WERE THE THINGS WE NEEDED MOST. WE HAD ALREADY BROKEN INTO THE CAMP SUPPLIES AND HAD FOUND RICE AND OTHER EATABLES. WE LEARNED THAT THE BREAD HAD BEEN BROUGHT 80 MILES, AND THE BRITISH APOLOGIZED BECAUSE, OWING TO THE HEAVY TRAFFIC, THEY COULDN'T GET IT TO US UNTIL THE DAY AFTER IT WAS BAKED. THAT WHITE BREAD TASTED JUST LIKE CAKE."

GH135PEW

B8 (150)

KX (FOR FX)

PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY

LONDON, APRIL 30-(AP)-RESENTMENT WAS APPARENT IN BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TODAY THAT RUSSIA HAD FAILED TO CONSULT OTHER

ALLIED POWERS ABOUT THE FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

A SPOKESMAN WAS CAUTIOUSLY NONCOMMITTAL. HOWEVER, ABOUT THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE REGIME OF 75-YEAR-OLD DR. KARL RENNER.

THE SPOKESMAN CAREFULLY POINTED OUT THAT THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION HAD NOT YET ARISEN AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD HAD SCANT TIME TO STUDY THE SITUATION.

BRITAIN WAS NOTIFIED BY RUSSIA OF THE AUSTRIAN MOVE SHORTLY BEFORE IT WAS ANNOUNCED. FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID, AND HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE UP THE MATTER WITH THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER "INTERESTED" NATIONS.

ONE SPOKESMAN CONCEDED THAT THE RENNER CABINET "DOESN'T LOOK TOO BAD ON PAPER" BUT ADDED: "IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE SATISFACTORY AND SHOWN MORE ALLIED UNITY IF RUSSIA HAD CONSULTED WITH THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN ADVANCE."

GH434PEW

A56

LONDON, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR SEEMED NEAR BUT SAID THIS WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE STRUGGLE IN THE PACIFIC.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ITS BEST TO COMPLETE DEFENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS, FORESEEING SUCH AN UNHAPPY EVENT," THE BROADCAST SAID.

JR613AEW

A117 (140)

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 1-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT SWEDISH COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, WHO REPORTEDLY IS ACTING AS A PEACE INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND GERMANY, WOULD RETURN TO STOCKHOLM TODAY FROM DENMARK AND THE PAPER SPECULATED THAT HE WOULD BRING A NEW SURRENDER PROPOSAL FROM HEINRICH HIMMLER.

THE STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT, RALPH HEWINS, SAID HE HAD TALKED TO BERNADOTTE IN COPENHAGEN BY TELEPHONE LATE YESTERDAY AND THE PAPER CARRIED THIS ACCOUNT OF HIS CONVERSATION:

HEWINS: EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW IF YOU ARE BRINGING ANOTHER OFFER FROM HIMMLER?

BERNADOTTE: I'M AFRAID I CANNOT ANSWER THAT QUESTION UNTIL I REACH STOCKHOLM.

HEWINS: CAN YOU THROW ANY FURTHER LIGHT ON PEACE PROSPECTS?

BERNADOTTE: NOT AT THIS STAGE.

HEWINS: ARE YOU FLYING BACK TO STOCKHOLM TODAY AS REPORTED HERE?

BERNADOTTE: NO, I AM RETURNING TOMORROW.

MD1SN95PEW

A173

BULLETIN

LONDON, APRIL 30-(AP)-A COMMENTATOR ON THE HAMBURG RADIO, THE CHIEF REMAINING VOICE OF NAZI GERMANY, DECLARED TONIGHT: "EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT THIS WAR IS DRAWING TO AN END. THIS IS AN IRREVOCABLE FACT."

KA201PEW

A145

LONDON, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT A DELEGATION LED BY PUPPET PREMIER RICHARD BIENERT OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA HAD LEFT PRAGUE IN AN EFFORT TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS.

THE REPORT SAID THE GROUP, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF GERMAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRIALISTS, HOPED TO MAKE CONTACT IN WESTERN BOHEMIA WITH GEN. PATTON'S U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS ADVANCING FROM EGER TOWARD PRAGUE.

IN NOTIFYING ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED THE MOVE AS A "DESPERATE LAST MINUTE ATTEMPT BY PROTECTORATE GERMANS AND PROTECTORATE TRAITORS TO ESCAPE JUSTICE."

KA1206PEW

MAY 1 1945

A153

LONDON--FIRST ADD CZECH PUPPET XXX ESCAPE JUSTICE."

LONDON CZECHS SAID THE PUPPET PREMIER WAS ATTEMPTING TO NEGOTIATE FREE PASSAGE OF GERMANS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA INTO BAVARIA AND INTERPRETED THE MOVE AS AN ATTEMPT BY THE PUPPET GROUP TO HAVE BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA OCCUPIED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES.

KA1240PEW

A143 (200)

LONDON, APRIL 30-(AP)-A SAMPLE GERMAN V-TWO ROCKET BOMB WAS FLOWN HERE FROM SWEDEN BY A U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE LAST AUGUST, A MONTH BEFORE THE FIRST ROCKET FELL ON ENGLAND, IT WAS OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE WEIRD LOOKING WEAPON WEIGHING SEVERAL TONS HAD FALLEN VIRTUALLY INTACT IN JUNE NEAR KALMAR IN SOUTHEAST SWEDEN. THE BRITISH WERE STRIVING TO DISCOVER THE SECRETS OF THE NEW WEAPON AND, AFTER URGENT DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS, NEUTRAL SWEDEN AGREED TO RELEASE THE ROCKET, SAID A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF BRIG. GEN. EARL S.HOAG, COMMANDER OF THE ATC EUROPEAN DIVISION.

LT. COL. KEITH N.ALLEN, WASHINGTON, D.C., LATER KILLED IN ACTION, WAS ASSIGNED THE HAZARDOUS JOB OF BRINGING BACK THE V-TWO. HE PICKED A CREW CONSISTING OF CAPT. ROBERT C.DURHAM OF NEW YORK CITY, LT. ROBERT J.WITHROW OF LOMPOC, CALIF., AND A NORWEGIAN RADIO OPERATOR.

THE FLEW AN UNARMED UNESCORTED C-47 ACROSS THE NORTH SEA AND OVER A CORNER OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY TO AN AIRPORT NEAR STOCKHOLM WHERE THE STRANGE CARGO WAS WAITING. THE ROCKET HAD BEEN DISMANTLED AND CRATED. WHEN ALL THE BOXES WERE ABOARD THERE WAS BARELY ENOUGH ROOM LEFT FOR THE CREW TO CRAWL IN.

WITHIN THREE HOURS AFTER THE PLANE LANDED BACK IN ENGLAND WITH THE ROCKET, BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE BUSY PUTTING IT TOGETHER AGAIN. THE SECRETS THEY LEARNED DID MUCH TO PREPARE BRITAIN FOR HER LAST V-BOMB ORDEAL.

KA1158AEW

"SOME SERGEANT WENT IN AN LET 'EM OUT OF THEIR CELLS," SAID PFC CECIL KNAUS, 602 PIKE ST., PARKERSBURG, W. VA. "WE STILL GOT THEM INSIDE THE WALLS--BUT JUST LISTEN."

A WILD BABBLY OF VOICES, SQUEALS AND CACKLES POURED FROM THE WINDOWS.

"SINCE WE CAME IN THE LIGHTS AND WATER HAVE GONE OFF AND THERE'S NOT A DROP OF WATER FOR DRINKING OR SANITATION," LAMENTED SGT. VIRGIL SMITH, BROOKHAVEN, MISS. "IT'S SHORE ONE HELLUVA MESS."

ONE WOMAN KEPT COMING TO A WINDOW TO ASK IF THE AMERICANS COULD GET HER OUT OF THE CAMP. SHE SAID SHE HAD MARRIED AN AMERICAN SOLDIER--JOHN SIGONOWSKI, 145 CONCORD ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.--IN COBLENZ AFTER THE LAST WAR AND THAT BECAUSE OF HER MARRIAGE SHE WAS IMPRISONED. SHE GAVE HER NAME AS SUSIE SAILBACH.

OTHER GIS ASSIGNED TO MAINTAIN A GUARD O[illegible]HE WILD PRISON--AND ALL OF THEM IMPATIENT TO JOIN UP WITH THEIR [illegible]IT AT MUNICH--WERE SGT. WARREN CLARK, 811 FAIRFIELD, LAPORTE, IND.; PVT. CARL STAMPER, 853 YORK ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO; PVT. JOSEPH MONTEMORA, 128 MACDOUGAL, NEW YORK CITY; PVT. THOMAS O'MARA, 100 LIBERTY ST., DANBURY, CONN.; AND PVT. ROY THOMPSON, PITTSBORO, IND.

RP1058PEW

MAY 1 1945

A151

BY NED NORDNESS (220)

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, APRIL 30-(AP)-DUTCH CIVILIANS DANCED IN THE STREETS, HUGGED EACH OTHER AND WEPT WITH JOY YESTERDAY WHEN BRITISH LANCASTER BOMBERS ROARED OVERHEAD, 300 FEET FROM THE GROUND, AND DROPPED THE FIRST ALLIED FOOD PARCELS INTO WEST HOLLAND.

DUTCH CIVILIANS WHO CROSSED ENEMY LINES INTO FREE HOLLAND TODAY DECLARED THAT "JUST THE SIGHT OF THOSE HUGE AIRCRAFT BRINGING US LIFE GAVE US THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LIFT WE NEEDED."

ANOTHER MAN, FROM THE HAGUE, SAID "WHEN I ARRIVED AT MY HOUSE MY WIFE AND CHILDREN COULD SAY NOTHING--THEY COULD ONLY WEEP, SO GREAT WAS THEIR EMOTION."

THE BIG FOUR-MOTORED BRITISH BOMBERS DUMPED THEIR FOOD CARGOES IN CANISTERS. PATHFINDER FLARES MARKED OFF AREAS IN WHICH THE FOOD WAS DROPPED.

(MORE THAN 600 TONS OF FOOD WERE DROPPED BY THE BOMBERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, IN AREAS SPECIFIED BY THE GERMANS, WHO HAD AGREED NOT TO MOLEST THE MERCY PLANES.)

THESE MEN WHO CROSSED INTO OUR LINES TODAY TOLD TRAGIC TALES OF THE SUFFERING IN WEST HOLLAND. THEY SAID THE LAST KNOWN RATION CONSISTED OF ONLY 400 GRAMS OF BLACK BREAD AND 1,000 GRAMS OF POTATOES PER WEEK, BUT ONE MAN DECLARED THAT "FOOD IS SO SCARCE WE HAVEN'T EVEN HAD THAT RATION."

THEY RELATED HOW THE OVERALL DEATH RATE IN HOLLAND INCREASED 300 PER CENT SINCE HOLLAND WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS. THEY SAID THE AVERAGE DEATH RATE FOR THE THREE CITIES, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE WAS NEARLY 400 PER WEEK. FORTY PER CENT OF THESE DEATHS, THEY SAID, WERE DUE TO STARVATION.

SN1128PEW

A97 (420)
BY HAL BOYLE
WITH U.S. AND RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE ELBE, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE BATTLE STAINED FLAG OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY WAS EXCHANGED TODAY FOR THE PLAQUE WITH WHICH PREMIER STALIN REWARDED THE SOVIET VICTORS AT STALINGRAD, AS THE COMMANDERS OF THE U.S. FIRST AND UKRAINIAN FIFTH ARMIES CELEBRATED THEIR HISTORIC JUNCTION ON THE ELBE.

THE RUSSIANS WERE THE HOSTS, AND IT WAS LIKE A PAGEANT AS GEORGIA-BORN GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES RODE THROUGH LANES OF SALUTING AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN INFANTRYMEN TO GREET GEN.ALEXEI ZHADOV, COMMANDING THE RUSSIAN FIFTH GUARDS ARMY.

HODGES WORE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC THE FOURTH STAR CONGRESS AWARDED TO HIM LAST WEEK.

A RUSSIAN BAND GREETED HIM WITH THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM AS HE REACHED THE MEETING PLACE AT A FLAG-DECKED GERMAN CHATEAU, THE BANQUET ROOM OF WHICH WAS HUNG WITH RED BUNTING AND SIGNS PROCLAIMING IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN:

"LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE OVER GERMANY,"

MAY 1 1945

AND "LONG LIVE THE INVIOLABLE AMERICAN, RUSSIAN AND BRITISH FRIENDSHIP."

AS THE STAFF OF OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENTS FOR TWO ARMIES SETTLED INTO LUXURIOUS GERMAN CHAIRS, RUSSIAN WOMEN SOLDIERS RUSHED IN WITH GREAT TRAYS HEAPING WITH SAUSAGE, SUCKLING PIG, HAM, SPICED FISH, AND OTHER DELICACIES, PLUS COGNAC, CHAMPAGNE AND VODKA.

SMILING PLASANTLY PAST FOUR FRONTAL GOLD TEETH, GEN.ZHADOV PAID TRIBUTE TO THE PROWESS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AND TOASTED FUTURE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN NATIONS.

THE RETIRING, SOFT-VOICED HODGES RESPONDED WITH ELOQUENT PRAISE OF THE VICTORIES OF ZHADOV'S TROOPS. HE CLIMAXED HIS ADDRESS BY PRESENTING TO ZHADOV THE FIRST ARMY FLAG, THE BANNER WHICH HAS FLOWN OVER YANK TROOPS WHO HAVE MARCHED ALL THE WAY FROM NORMANDY TO THE ELBE AND CAPTURED MORE THAN 800,000 TROOPS IN LESS THAN 11 MONTHS.

OBVIOUSLY STIRRED BY THIS PRESENTATION, THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER, A PLEASANT-FEATURED MAN IN EARLY MIDDLE AGE, QUICKLY PICKED UP THE PLAQUE AWARDED TO HIS ARMY BY STALIN AT STALINGRAD, AND PRESENTED IT TO HODGES.

A98

HIS GESTURE TYPIFIED THE AMITY AND GOOD WILL OF THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ARMY COMMANDERS, AN ENCOUNTER MARKED BY GARGANTUAN HOSPITALITY BY THE SOVIET HOSTS.

AT SUNDOWN THE AMERICANS WERE STILL VERTICAL, AND QUITS WAS CALLED. BY THEN A BLONDE SINGER FROM MOSCOW, THREE AGILE MALE DANCERS AND A CHORUS OF SIX MALE SINGERS WERE TWINED AROUND THREE BOTTLES OF LEFT-OVER VODKA IN A CORNER OF THE ROOM.

BOTH HODGES AND ZHADOV--CENSORSHIP RESTRICTED TEXTUAL PRESENTATION OF THEIR REMARKS--EXPRESSED A HOPE THAT RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WOULD ENDURE IN PEACE AS WELL AS IN WAR.

IT WAS A COLORFUL, HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL CEREMONY CEMENTING MORE FIRMLY THE BONDS BETWEEN THE FRONTLINE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN COMMANDERS AND THEIR STAFFS.

SN854PEW

A99 (300)
JAMES GALLAGHER
WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, GERMANY, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE LINKUP OF THE NINTH ARMY AND THE RUSSIANS TODAY FORESHADOWED THE FREEING OF TWO AMERICAN ARMIES FOR NEW DUTIES.

THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE ESTABLISHED ALONG A 25-MILE FRONT OF THE ELBE RIVER AND ARE GRADUALLY WIDENING OUT BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE ORIGINAL MEETING PLACES WITH THE FIRST ARMY AT TORGAU AND RIESA. THEY MAY EVENTUALLY BE FACING THE AMERICANS ALONG THE ELBE ALONG THE WHOLE WIDE FRONT OF THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES.

IT FOLLOWS THAT OPERATIONALLY THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES WILL BE PINCHED OUT, EXCEPT FOR OCCUPATION DUTIES. THIS WILL FREE SOME OF THE BEST DIVISIONS THE UNITED STATES HAS PRODUCED FOR JOBS WHICH GEN. EISENHOWER OR THE WAR DEPARTMENT MAY DIRECT. SEVERAL CORPS AND THE STAFFS OF TWO ARMIES ALSO ARE FREED. WHAT THE ARMIES WILL DO UNDOUBTEDLY WILL REMAIN A MILITARY SECRET FOR SOME TIME.

THE CORRIDOR NOW IS TOO WIDE FOR ANY GERMAN ESCAPE SOUTH INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA OR THE ALPINE REDOUBT.

A SECURE TRAFFIC LANE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES TO THE RED ARMIES DIRECTLY ACROSS EUROPE, CUTTING OFF THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM PRESENT ROUTES.

MILITARILY, THE JUNCTIONS LEAVE LITTLE TO BE DONE BY AMERICAN FORCES ON THE NORTH GERMAN FRONT.

DENMARK AND NORWAY MAY BE THE LAST NAZI STRONGHOLDS. A BRITISH AND RUSSIAN MEETING WEST OF BERLIN AND EAST OF HAMBURG WOULD COMPLETE THE JOB OF CHOPPING UP THE NORTHERN REDOUBT FOR DESTRUCTION IN DETAIL.

IF THE GERMANS RESIST IN THOSE COUNTRIES, GEN. EISENHOWER HAS PLENTY OF FORCES AVAILABLE TO DEAL WITH THEM, ALTHOUGH THE CAMPAIGNS PROBABLY WOULD MEAN NEW AMPHIBIOUS EXPEDITIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF COPENHAGEN AND NORWAY. THE GERMANS COULD MAKE VERY EXPENSIVE A FIGHT UP THE NARROW DANISH PENINSULA.

WITH A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ELBE, IT NOW IS POSSIBLE TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE FROM PARIS TO MOSCOW.

A GREAT MANY OPERATIONS PROBLEMS STILL HAVE TO BE STRAIGHTENED OUT BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS, SUCH AS FIXING OCCUPATION BOUNDARIES, LIAISON AND THE LIKE.

THE PROBLEMS ARE PRESSING BECAUSE RECENTLY AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN SEVERAL RUSSIAN PLANES AND LOST ONE THEMSELVES THROUGH MISTAKE IDENTITY.

KA1217PEW

MAY 1 1945

A33
BULLETIN
WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, 10:49 P.M., APRIL 30-(AP)-SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT THE AMERICANS STILL WERE FIGHTING IN THE CENTER OF MUNICH TONIGHT, MEETING RESISTANCE FROM GERMAN 88-MILLIMETER GUNS, SMALL ARMS AND MACHINE-GUNS.

SN546PEW

A40
--95--
WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY--FIRST ADD MUNICH X X X MACHINE-GUNS.

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 45TH DIVISION DROVE TO THE HEART OF THE CITY FROM THE NORTH AFTER CAPTURING OBER WIESENFELD AIRPORT, ONCE GERMANY'S SECOND LARGEST FIELD.

THE THIRD DIVISION WAS LOCKED IN A TIGHT BATTLE AROUND KRAILING AND GRAFELING, WESTERN SUBURBS OF MUNICH.

SN605PEW

A86
BULLETIN MATTER
SIXTH-ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD MUNICH X X X OF MUNICH.

THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER, HAILING THE FALL OF THE NAZI PARTY'S BIRTHPLACE, DECLARED MUNICH WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP.

"UNDER THE BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, THE SEVENTH U.S. ARMY HAS MARCHED TRIUMPHANTLY 900 ROAD MILES FROM THE BEACHES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE AND HAS NOW CAPTURED THIS GREAT MILITARY PRIZE.

"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONQUEST OF MUNICH, BIRTHPLACE AND CAPITAL OF THE NAZI MOVEMENT AND CULTURAL CENTER OF GERMANY AS WELL AS ONE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL AND RAILROAD CENTERS, CANNOT BE AT ONCE EVALUATED; IT MAY WELL AFFECT THE FINAL STAGES OF THE WAR TO A DEGREE SECOND ONLY TO THE FALL OF BERLIN."

SN817PEW

A32

NIGHT LEAD JUNCTION (680)

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

APOLLENSDORF, GERMANY, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY MADE A JUNCTION WITH THE RUSSIANS HERE THIS AFTERNOON AT 1:30 P.M., AFTER A DEEP STAB EASTWARD.

THIS SECOND JOINING OF THE TWO ARMIES WAS ACHIEVED ONLY AFTER THE RUSSIANS, SUSPICIOUS OF A GERMAN TRICK, FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE AMERICANS AND BLAZED AWAY AT THEM WITH MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS, AND TWO AMERICANS LOST THEIR LIVES WHEN THEIR JEEP HIT A MINE JUST AS THEY ENTERED THIS TOWN.

BUT ONCE THE RUSSIANS WERE CONVINCED, THEY GAVE THE YANKS A WARM RECEPTION, THE BOTTLE WAS PASSED AROUND IN CELEBRATION, AND THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS POSED HAPPILY TOGETHER FOR SNAP-SHOT TAKERS.

IT WAS THE HARD-HITTING 12TH CAVALRY SQUADRON LED BY LT. COL. ANTHONY KLEITZ OF DENVER, COLO., WHICH MADE THE TWO-DAY CROSS-COUNTRY PENETRATION FROM THE ELBE BRIDGEHEAD HELD BY THE 83RD INFANTRY DIVISION, TO WHICH THE CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE OUTFIT WAS ATTACHED.

RAMRODDING MUCH OF THE TWO-PRONGED ATTACK WAS COL. WILLIAM S. BIDDLE, TALL AND POKERFACED HORSEMAN FROM PORTLAND, ORE.

C TROOP, COMMANDED BY CAPT. ADOLF PLOEHM OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH., WAS THE FIRST TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET TROOPS.

THAT CLIMAXED A DAY AND A HALF OF ALMOST CONSTANT, HARRIED, ISOLATED PENETRATION--ALWAYS INTO THE UNKNOWN AND THROUGH DARK FASTNESSES OF THE COUNTLESS FORESTS IN THIS SECTOR. IT HAD BEEN A DAY AND A HALF OF WINDING THROUGH MINE FIELDS, PAST ROAD BLOCKADES AND PILLBOXES.

(MORE)

WM545PEW

A34

APOLLENSDORF--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD JUNCTION X X X AND PILLBOXES.

IN ADDITION TO THE BATTLE HAZARDS, THE CAVALRY SQUADRON HAD BEEN CONSTANTLY HARRIED BY THE NECESSITY OF TAKING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS. TONIGHT THE OFFICERS ESTIMATED THEY HAD TAKEN AT LEAST 6,000 GERMANS IN LESS THAN TWO DAYS--A TOTAL MANY TIMES GREATER THAN THE NUMBER OF THE CAPTORS.

THE PLATOON WHICH MADE THE FIRST CONTACT WAS COMMANDED BY LT. CHARLES G.BARRETT OF MONTANA (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE). ALTHOUGH TENTATIVE SCOUTING AND PATROL WORK INDICATED A JUNCTION WAS IMMINENT, THE CAGEY DOUGHBOYS MOVED SLOWLY AND TOOK NO MORE CHANCES THAN THEY HAD TO. BUT IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF MINUTES AFTER ENTERING THE TOWN THAT THE JUNCTION BECAME OFFICIAL.

EVEN SO, IT WAS SOME TIME BEFORE THE REMAINDER OF THE SQUADRON GATHERED. A PLATOON WITH WHICH I HAD BEEN WORKING FORWARD ALL DAY, COMMANDED BY SGT.ANTHONY P.CANNY, OTTUMWA, IOWA, GOT THE NEWS JUST AFTER COMING OUT OF THE HEAVILY WOODED AREA THROUGH WHICH WE HAD TO BY-PASS NEARLY A SCORE OF MINED GERMAN ROAD BLOCKS.

(MORE) SN549PEW

MAY 1 1945 30.24 25315

A41 (340)

APOLLENSDORF--2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD JUNCTION XXX ROAD BLOCKS.

FOR MORE THAN FIVE HOURS WE HAD BEEN MOVING FORWARD IN SHORT DASHES, APPARENTLY COMPLETELY ISOLATED. WHEN WE REACHED A MINED ROAD BED OR A ROADBLOCK AN ENGINEER OUTFIT COMMANDED BY LT.JAY MANHEIM OF 20 ONROE ST., NEW YORK CITY, WOULD CHECK IT.

THROUGHOUT THE ROLLING HUNT FOR THE RUSSIANS, LT. TIMOTHY THEO OF KRIEV, RUSSIA., LIAISON OFFICER, KEPT ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT HIS COUNTRYMEN BY RADIO.

HE HEARD THEM TALKING CONSTANTLY, BUT THEY REMAINED DUBIOUS OF STRANGE VOICES OVER THE AIR--HOW DUBIOUS WE HAD YET TO LEARN.

CAPT.JOHN PENZENIK, PROCOT, VT., RUSSIAN-SPEAKING OFFICER WHO INTERPRETED FOR LT.THEO, WARNED THAT THE RUSSIAN TROOPS AHEAD HAD GOTTEN THEIR FINGERS BURNED BY GIVING TOO MUCH INFORMATION BY RADIO. BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL OUR PALTOON REJOINED TROOP A, WHICH WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT.SAM LINDSAY OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH., THAT WE FOUND HOW SUSPICIOUS THE SOVIET SOLDIERS REALLY WERE.

OVING DOWN THE ROAD WE SPOTTED A FORTIFIED HILLTOP POSITION AHEAD, WITH UNIFORMED FIGURES MOVING AROUND IT. THE COLUMN HALTED WHILE A FEW OF US WENT FORWARD TO CHECK--AND WERE GREETED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE.

THINKING MAYBE THEY DIDN'T UNDERSTAND, WE MADE ANOTHER EFFORT. LT.MATTHEW S.NICHOL OF DES MOINES, IOWA, GRABBED A FISTFUL OF FLARES OF THE COLOR DESIGNATED FOR A JUNCTION SIGNAL. HE AND PFC GEORGE RITTER OF JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, GOT IN A JEEP DRIVEN BY PFC ELDRIDGE MATTHEWS OF ORANGE, TEXAS, AND WENT UP TO WITHIN EYESIGHT OF THE FORTIFIED POSITION AND FIRED THE FLARES.

THE RESULT WAS A PROMPT AND EFFICIENT MORTAR BARRAGE WHICH PUT AN END TO THAT SORT OF DICKERING.

A42

ABOUT THAT TIME A COUPLE OF POCKETED GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY OUTFITS OPENED UP ON THE ROAD JUNCTION WHERE WE WERE CONGREGATED. CAPT.LINDSAY AND LT.NICHOL DECIDED RUSSIANS, OR NO RUSSIANS, IT WAS NO PLACE TO BE STANDING ARUND AND WAITING FOR SOMEBODY WHO WAS LATE FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

HOWEVER, WE KEPT MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE RUSSIAN LINES, AND REACHED THE JUNCTION POINT A SHORT TIME LATER. CLAD IN UNIFORMS AS VARIED AND MOTLEY AS THOSE SPORTED CARELESSLY BY AMERICAN G.I.'S, THE SOVIET SOLDIERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN WAITING IN THAT SECTOR FOR SOME TIME. THEY CLUSTERED AROUND THE VEHICLES, AND THE PICTURETAKING FOR ALBUMS BACK HOME STARTED.

SN612PEW

Box with Junction

U.S. 9th Army, April 30-(AP)-After two weeks trying to locate the Russians, ninth army patrols found them today with help from the Germans.

MAY 1 1945

The 125th cavalry, a part of the Thunderbolt (83rd) division, capt

ured an enemy map showing Russian positions. A patrol was sent out and

there were Marshal Stalin men--just as the enemy mapped them.

MAY 1 1945

Gallagher 1600-rm-1047a

A133
ROME, APRIL 30-(AP)-AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED REPORTS TODAY THAT MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV TROOPS HAD ENTERED TRIESTE, AND A GROUP OF ROME STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED AT THE VIMINALE PALACE IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY, SHOUTING "VIVA ITALIAN TRIESTE!"
ONE PAPER USED THE HEADLINE "AN ALARMING REPORT" OVER A STORY QUOTING THE BELGRADE RADIO REPORT THAT THE YUGOSLAVS HAD ENTERED TRIESTE. ITALY TOOK OVER OCCUPATION OF TRIESTE AFTER THE LAST WAR.
KA1102AEW

A162 (125)
ROME--FIRST ADD TRIESTE (A133) X X X WAR.
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CHANNELS EXPRESSED FEAR THAT ITALY WILL BE STRIPPED OF TRIESTE AND OTHER TERRITORIES, AND A ROME NEWSPAPER RAISED THE QUESTION OF WHY FRENCH TROOPS WERE MARCHING INTO NORTHWESTERN ITALIAN TERRITORY WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN FREED BY ITALIAN PARTISANS.
A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FOR MESSINA PROVINCE "EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT X X X ALL ATTEMPTS MADE BY ANYONE PLANNED AND AIMED AT TAKING AWAY FROM ITALY TRIESTE AND OTHER ITALIAN TERRITORIES WILL BE DECISIVELY PREVENTED."
COMMENTING ON THE FRENCH ENTRY INTO NORTHWESTERN ITALY, THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO SAID: "IF THERE WERE A GERMAN FRONT IN ITALY ONE MIGHT SEE IN THE FRENCH ACTION A PLAN TO ATTACK THE GERMAN FLANK, BUT THERE IS NO GERMAN FRONT IN ITALY ANY MORE."
B128PEW

A77
ROME, APRIL 30-(AP)-GEN. MARK CLARK, COMMANDER OF TH ALLIED 15TH ARMY GROUP, SENT CONGRATULATIONS TODAY TO GEN. JOAO MASCARHENAS, WHOSE BRAZILIAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE ENTIRE GERMAN 148TH DIVISION.
"HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR BRILLIANT ACTION," CLARK MESSAGED. "YOUR TAKING OF 6,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, 1,000 VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES AND 4,000 HORSES IS EVIDENCE OF THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. IT COMES AS A FITTING CLIMAX TO YOUR ORGANIZATION'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION TO OUR SUCCESS IN ITALY."
MK736AEW

MAY 1 1945

A123
THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES DECLARES THAT INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MILAN THAT HE HAD ASKED MUSSOLINI BE GIVEN OVER SO HE COULD BE TRIED BY A HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IS NOT EXACT.
"IT IS TRUE THAT A WRIT FOR HIS (MUSSOLINI) ARREST HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR SOME MONTHS. MR.BERLINGUER DECLARES THAT HE AGREES THAT IT WAS ONLY FAIR THAT MUSSOLINI HAD BEEN TRIED AND EXECUTED ON THE SPOT AS SOON AS HE WAS TAKEN."
(THE DISPATCH DID NOT SAY WHAT INFORMATION THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD FROM MILAN).
G1024AEW

A48
FOLO MILAN
ROME, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONER FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES, ENDORSED TODAY THE ACTION OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS IN EXECUTING BENITO MUSSOLINI IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS CAPTURE.
JR551AEW

THE 91ST DIVISION AND THE SIXTH SOUTH AFRICAN ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED TREVISO (53,886), 16 MILES NORTH OF VENICE. THEY THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURED FOUR GENERALS. ARE MAJ.GEN.VON BEHR, COMMANDER OF THE 90TH PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION ALONG WITH HIS STAFF, MAJ.GEN.LEYERS, DIRECTOR OF GERMAN PRODUCTION IN NORTHWEST ITALY; MAJ.GEN.VEHRIG, DIRECTOR OF NAZI MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE SAME AREA; AND MAJ.GEN.EBLING, COMMANDER OF THE COMO MILITARY DISTRICT.
XB151PEW

A75
FOLO MILAN
FIRST LEAD ENDORSEMENT (A48)
BY NOLAND NORGAARD
ROME, APRIL 30-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY CONDONED THE SUMMARY EXECUTION OF BENITO MUSSOLINI AND OTHER TOPFLIGHT FASCISTS BY NORTHERN PATRIOTS AND THE ROME PRESS HAILED THE DEED AS PAVING THE WAY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REAL DEMOCRACY IN ITALY.
MARIO BERLINGUER, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCISTS, AND THE NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED THAT MUSSOLINI HAD MET THE FATE HE DESERVED. BERLINGUER POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN NORTHERN ITALY HAD BEEN GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY BY THE GOVERNMENT TO EXERCISE FULL POWERS IN SEIZING AND TRYING FASCISTS.
TYPICAL OF PRESS COMMENT WAS THIS DECLARATION FROM THE RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, ORGAN OF THE LIBERAL PARTY:
"WITH THE DEATH OF MUSSOLINI DISAPPEARS THE MOST EVIDENT INCARNATION OF THE EVIL OF THE CENTURY."
THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT "THE END OF MUSSOLINI AND THE IMMINENT END OF HITLER ARE TREMENDOUS WARNINGS TO THOSE WHO ASPIRE TO NEW DICTATORSHIPS, BE THEY EITHER RIGHT OR LEFT."
(NO PICKUP)
MK731AEW

A122
ROME--FIRST ADD ENDORSEMENT (FOLO MILAN) XXX OR LEFT."
THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS EXPRESSED IN A STATEMENT ISSUED FROM BERLINGUER'S OFFICE WHICH SAID: "THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR

30.24 25317

A82
ROME--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FOLO MILAN X X X OR LEFT."
THE NEWSPAPER IL MOMENTO ASSERTED THAT A "PURGE, WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR MORAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THIS COUNTRY, IS ONLY IN ITS INITIAL PHASES AND CANNOT END SIMPLY WITH SOME DOZENS OF EXECUTIONS."
MK750AEW

A145
MOSCOW, APRIL 30-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT OF FRANCE, BROUGHT HERE AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP WEST OF BERLIN, EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TODAY TO THE CITIZENS OF LYONS FOR RE-ELECTING HIM MAYOR LAST SEPTEMBER WHILE HE WAS STILL IN NAZI HANDS. HERRIOT HAS BEEN MAYOR OF LYONS FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
SN1112PEW

A146

A140
--95--
STOCKHOLM, TUESDAY, MAY 1-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, SWEDISH EMISSARY WHO REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN ACTING AS A GO-BETWEEN FOR PEACE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND GERMANY, HAD FORWARDED THE GERMAN ANSWER TO CAPITULATION DEMANDS TO AN ALLIED LEGATION IN STOCKHOLM YESTERDAY.
SN1105PEW

BULLETIN

STOCKHOLM, MAY 1-(AP)--- FREE DANISH UNDERGROUND SOURCES IN MALMOE ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SWEDEN REPORTED THAT GERMAN FORCES HAD BEGUN MOVING OUT OF COPENHAGEN TODAY [redacted] WITH THE APPARENT INTENTION OF ABANDONING DENMARK.

MAY 1 1945

APLASSOCS 1060O--JA-- 215A

BULLETIN MATTER

STOCKHOLM, FIRST ADD DANISH X X X DENMARK.

THE SWEDISH PAPER STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED A GERMAN PLAN TO EVACUATE DENMARK TODAY, ALLOWING KING CHRISTIAN TO RESUME POWER.

MAY 1 1945 APL SHANKES 10330--JA-- 216A

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 30--(AP)--ONE THOUSAND WOMEN PRISONERS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES, RELEASED BY THE GERMANS THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, ARE EXPECTED TO REACH THE SWEDISH PORT OF TRALLEBORG FROM GERMANY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THEY ARE PART OF AN ESTIMATED 250,000 PRISONERS, MAINLY PRISONERS OF WAR, CURRENTLY ASSEMBLED AT LUEBECK AND SCHWERIN IN NORTHERN GERMANY, THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET REPORTED.

SEVERAL TRANSPORT SHIPS ALREADY ARE LOADING IN LUEBECK.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN CARING FOR THE PRISONERS THROUGH GIFT PACKAGES WHICH ARE ESTIMATED TO BE SUFFICIENT TO LAST FOR A MONTH.

APR/STURDEVANTS01545/THO/340P

95
PRECEDE STOCKHOLM

MALMO, SWEDEN, APRIL 30-(AP)-FREE DANISH PRESS REPORTS SAID COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, REPUTED PEACE INTERMEDIARY, HAD CONFERRED WITH GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER TODAY AT AABENRAA ON THE GERMAN-DANISH BORDER.

THE REPORT WAS CIRCULATED AS TWO SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS AND A SWEDISH MILITARY TRAFFIC EXPERT BOARD A SPECIAL PLANE AT MALMO FOR DENMARK, SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL BY TRAIN FROM STOCKHOLM.

A157
EDITORS:

MALMO, SWEDEN--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH BERNADOTTE XXX STOCKHOLM.

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET PRINTED A RUMOR, HOWEVER, THAT HIMMLER WAS IN STOCKHOLM FOR DIRECT CONTACT WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ANY SOURCE.

IN STOCKHOLM, ETC., XXX THIRD GRAPH PREV.

KA101PEW

IN STOCKHOLM THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID IT HAD NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT THE DELEGATION OF SWEDISH OFFICIALS MIGHT BE EN ROUTE TO JOIN BERNADOTTE IN CONNECTION WITH A PEACE MISSION. IT SAID THE COMMITTEE WILL ATTEND TO "HUMANITARIAN WORK" IN WHICH BERNADOTTE ALSO IS INTERESTED IN CONNECTION WITH REFUGEES AND INTERNEES.

THE SWEDISH DELEGATION WAS IDENTIFIED AS ERIC VON POST, CHIEF OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE POLITICAL SECTION; SVERKER AASTROEM, SECOND SECRETARY AND VON POST'S ASSISTANT, AND LT. COL. CARL VON HORN, CHIEF OF THE STATE RAILWAYS MILITARY TRAFFIC SECTION. ALTHOUGH BERNADOTTE WAS DUE BACK IN STOCKHOLM TODAY THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID NOW THAT IT HAD NO REASON "TO EXPECT HIM."

THE REPORTED HIMMLER-BERNADOTTE CONFERENCE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE SECOND IN TWO DAYS. HIMMLER WAS SAID BY THE FREE DANES TO HAVE TALKED WITH BERNADOTTE FOR THREE HOURS SUNDAY AT AABENRAA DURING WHICH THE SWEDISH COUNT WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE TURNED OVER THE ALLIES REJECTION OF HIMMLER'S CAPITULATION PROPOSAL. THE DANISH REPORT SAID THAT HIMMLER RETURNED TO A HEADQUARTERS NEAR HAMBURG FOR THE NIGHT AND CAME BACK TO AABENRAA THIS MORNING.

KA123OPEW

BY CHARLES FOLTZ

MAY 1 1945

BARCELONA APRIL 30 (AP)- THE GOVERNMENT TOLERATION OF A CARLIST XXX ANTI-FALANGIST DEMONSTRATION IN THE MONTSERRAT MONASATERY SUNDAY SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO AND THE ARMY REALIZE THE DAY OF THE FALANGE ENDED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS VICTORY AND ARE NOW SEEKING SUPPORT FOR THEIR REGIME FROM THE CARLISTS AND MONARCHISTS.

REGIME. HE IS WILLING TO WAIT FOR A KING UNTIL THE MONARCH IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

MAY 1 1945

MONTSERRAT A NATURAL AMPHITHEATRE WAS CROWDED WITH NOT ONLY CIVILIAN CARLISTS BUT WITH ANUMBER OF ARMY OFFICERS WHO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE CARLISTS. SOME OF THE OFFICERS WORE FULL ARMY UNIFORM.

EVIDENCE OF CHURCH SUPPORT FOR THE CARLISTS WAS AMPLE. I SAW PRIESTS SNATCH OFF THEIR BLACK OFFICIAL CLERICAL HAT AND DON THE CARLIST BERET OF THE FIGHTING REQUETTES.

AT IT SEEMED OBVIOUS XXXX MONTSERRAT THAT THE SPANISH CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPANISH ARMY, JAUNIST AND CARLIST MONARCHISTS, LANDOWNERS, FINANCIERS, AND XXXXX OTHER RIGHTISTS ARE UNITED IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO PREVENT THE RETURN OF THE LEFTIST REPUBLIC OR ANY REPUBLIC AT ALL AS THE FALANGE GOES OUT OF THE PICTURE.

THE CARLISTS AT MONTSERRAT WERE MAINLY THE FOLLOWERS OF MANUEL DEL CONDE WHO WANTS A REGENCY AND A DECENTRALIZED MONARCHYAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT. DEL CONDE APPARENTLY HOPES THAT GEN. FRANCO WILL ESTABLISH SUCH A

SUCH AN ARMY ALLIANCE WITH THE MONARCHISTS AND OTHER RIGHT-IST GROUPS IS NOT NEW IN SPAIN. FROM JULY 1936 WHEN THE CIVIL WAR BEGAN UNTIL APRIL 1937 WHEN GEN.FRANCO MADE THE FALANGE THE STATE PARTY, THE ARMY WAS ALLIED WITH THE MONARCHISTS AND HAD LITTLE USE FOR THE FALANGE.

UNFORTUNATELY FOR THE CARLISTS FUTURE, THEIR BEST FIGHTING MEN WERE KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR AND THE LOSSES WERE TREMENDOUS, WHILE THE FALANGISTS, NOT PARTICULARLY FAMOUS FOR THEIR FRONT-LONE FIGHTING, CONCENTRATED ON THE BUILDING OF NUMERICAL SUPERIROITY BEHIND THE BATTLEFRONT.

THE MASSED CARLISTS AT YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION SHOWED THAT THEY KNEW FATHER TURA REFERRED TO THE FALANGISTS WHEN HE SAID THOSE" WHO STAY AT HOME AND WATCH OTHERS FIGHT ON THE BATTLEFIELD" ARE UNWORTHY OF THE NAME OF SPANIARDS. THE CARLIST ROARED THEIR APPROVAL.

MAY 1 1945

APR FOLTZ'S 01331 TPK 1425.

A105FX
BY FRED HAMPSON (150)
MANILA, APRIL 30-(AP)-FRESH FROM THE CROWDED EUROPEAN SKIES WHERE HE SHOT DOWN 21 GERMAN PLANES, MAJ. WALKER MAHURIN OF FORT WAYNE, IND., SAID TODAY HE FEELS ALL ALONE IN THE AIR OVER THE PACIFIC.
THE MAJOR WAS SHOT DOWN OVER EUROPE AND ESCAPED VIA THE UNDERGROUND. HE CAME TO THE PACIFIC BY WAY OF THE STATES, WHERE HE WAS ANYTHING BUT ENTHUSED BY HERO-WORSHIPPERS. MAHURIN RECENTLY BAGGED A JAPANESE BOMBER OVER LUZON ISLAND TO BRING HIS SCORE TO 22 ENEMY PLANES.
"IN EUROPE WE HAD ARMIES IN THE AIR," HE SAID. "OUT HERE I FEEL AS THOUGH I HAD THE AIR TO MYSELF.
"I'M TICKLED TO GET BACK INTO COMBAT. I DON'T LIKE THAT HERO STUFF AT HOME. IT'S T HOLLOW.
"PEOPLE WHO'D NEVER LOOK AT ME BEFORE THE WAR INVITED ME TO PARTIES. AFTER THE WAR T Y WON'T KNOW ME AGAIN.
"I WAS FLUNKED OUT OF PURDUE. YET WHEN I CAME HOME FROM EUROPE WITH 21 NAZIS TO MY CREDIT, SOMEBODY FROM THE UNIVERSITY WROTE MOTHER THAT I WAS THE MOST BRILLIANT STUDENT THE SCHOOL EVER HAD. I GOT FED UP. AS LONG AS THE WAR LASTS I WANT TO FIGHT."
SF634APW NM

MAY 1 1945

A136KX WEST OUT
BY VERN HAUGLAND
ABOARD VICE ADM.R.K.TURNER'S AMPHIBIOUS FLAGSHIP, OFF OKINAWA, APRIL 30-(AP)-SIX PASSENGER PATIENTS, ALL WOUNDED ON OKINAWA, WERE AMONG THE 29 PERSONS KILLED ABOARD THE U.S.S. COMFORT BY A JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOT WHOSE PLANE HEAVILY DAMAGED THE NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP SATURDAY NIGHT.
THIS PARTIAL REPORT ON CASUALTIES--29 KILLED, 33 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AND ONE MISSING--WAS GIVEN TODAY:
KILLED--ONE NAVY OFFICER, PRESUMABLY MEDICAL; ONE NAVY ENLISTED MAN; FIVE ARMY OFFICERS, PRESUMABLY DOCTORS; SIX ARMY NURSES, ONE ARMY ENLISTED MAN, SIX PASSENGER-PATIENTS.
WOUNDED--THREE NAVY OFFICERS, FOUR NAVY ENLISTED MEN, FIVE ARMY OFFICERS, FOUR NURSES AND 17 ARMY ENLISTED MEN.
(EDITORS: STATUS OF OTHER KILLED NOT GIVEN.)
DV959PCW

AR931PCWNM

129F
A129FX
BY JAMES B. STREBIG (150)
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR
GUAM, TUESDAY, MAY 1-(AP)-JAPAN'S AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMERICAN OKINAWA OPERATIONS HAS GAINED HER A RESPITE FROM B-29 FIRE RAIDS ON MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND HAS DIVERTED SOME OTHER U.S. AVIATION FROM STRATEGIC TARGETS BUT AT A COST IN AIRCRAFT WHICH SHE CANNOT WELL AFFORD.
A COMPILATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED BY AMERICAN FORCES -- CARRIERS, B-29S, IWO-BASED MUSTANGS, OKINAWA-BASED MARINE CORSAIRS AND GROUND MUSTANGS, OKINAWA-BASED MARINE CORSAIRS AND GROUND AND SHIPFIRE -- DURING THE OKINAWA OPERATION IS 2,871.
THIS IF FROM THE PERIOD OF MARCH 18 TO APRIL 30.
THIS FIGURE OF 2,871 IS ONLY "SURE KILLS" AND MANY MORE MAY BE ASSUMED DAMAGED BEYOND COMBAT USEFULNESS.
SUCH A TOTAL MUST BE EXTREMELY DAMAGING TO JAPAN'S ABILITY TO PROTECT ITSELF WHEN THE HEAVY BOMBERS WILL RESUME THEIR FULLSCALE FIRE RAIDS.
IN ADDITION, JAPAN FACES GROWING AIR OPERATIONS FROM OKINAWA BASES FROM WHICH ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT CAN BE USED TO STRIKE THE EMPIRE'S HEART.
THE RATIO OF JAPANESE LOSSES IS RUNNING ROUGHLY EIGHT TO ONE FOR THE U.S.
IF AMERICAN LOSSES APPROACHED JAPAN'S IT WOULD BE SERIOUS DESPITE AMERICA'S TREMENDOUS PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.
MH739PPW

PRODUCTION WITHOUT CHANGES REQUESTED BY THE UNION.
MR532AEW NM

B23KX (G)
(150)
PX. PG. SOUTH
GUAM -- FIRST ABD B29S (BY LANDSBERG) X X X WAS LOST.
TWO JAPANESE FIGHTER PLUES WERE SHOT DOWN SUNDAY BY GUNNERS, SGTS.REDMOND CARLTON, 738 HIGH ST., SHARON,PA., AND HAROLD L.OTSTOT, 2036 STATE ST., CAMPHILL,PA.
(21 ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, SAID THAT 12 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED).
LT.EARL HENDRICKSON, 8638 DEER LANE,PA., SAID THAT 16 FIGHTER ATTACKS WERE MADE ON HIS PLANE. "FIVE CAME IN ON THE NOSE," HE ELABORATED. "WHILE PHOSPHOROUS DROPPING PLANES TRIED TO GET 200-300 FEET ABOVE US TO DROP THEIR BOMBS. ONE BOMB EXPLODED 100 FEET AHEAD OF US."
THE EXPLOSION OF A PHOSPHOROUS BOMB WAS DESCRIBED BY NAVIGATOR LT.CHARLES DURY, 410 CAROLINE ST., CHARLESTON,W.VA., AS "A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT -- IT LOOKS LIKE A MAY POLE WITH HUNDREDS OF STREAMERS SPREADING EVERYWHERE AND HANGING IN THE SKY."
FJ435ACW

MAY 1 1945

B36KX
WITH OKINAWA (240)
BY VERN HAUGLAND
OKINAWA,APRIL 29 (DELAYED)-(AP)-DETERMINED JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO CONTINUED ATTACKS IN THE FACE OF WITHERING COUNTER FIRE FROM AMERICAN PLANES STRUCK A STEEL WALL TODAY IN ATTEMPTING TO TURN THE TIDE OF THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA.
AFTER DARK A FEW ENEMY PLANES MANAGED TO SLIP THROUGH AMERICAN DEFENSES, AND OUT OF SOME 200 JAPANESE FLIERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE HEAVIEST NIGHT ASSAULT YET ATTEMPTED, MORE THAN 100 WERE KNOCKED DOWN.
A COMBAT AIR PATROL NORTH AND WEST OF OKINAWA DOWNED 68 JAPANESE PLANES IN A FAST AND FURIOUS BATTLE FOUGHT AS DUSK SETTLED ON THIS ENEMY OUTPOST ISLAND. GUNFIRE FROM SHIPS BROUGHT DOWN SIX OTHERS.
ENSIGN RALPH GAINES OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., ASSISTANT COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER OF A LIGHT UNIT COMMANDED BY CMDR.RICHARD R. BRADLEY OF (2416 WOODWARD WAY) ATLANTA, GA., SAID HE WAS ON THE BRIDGE WHEN THE JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS STARTED TO COME IN.
"OUR PLANES WERE WORKING THEM OVER ALL THE WAY," GAINES SAID. "WE OPENED FIRE AT FIVE THOUSAND YARDS AND KNOCKED ONE SHIP DOWN ABOUT 1,500 YARDS FROM US BY SHEARING OFF A WING. ANOTHER JAP PLANE WAS UNDER FIRE FROM THREE THOUSAND TO THREE HUNDRED YARDS. THE PILOT MUST HAVE BEEN DEAD BECAUSE THE PLANE SWERVED AND SPLASHED 75 FEET OFF OUR PORT BEAM. HE EXPLODED AND CASUED SOME CASUALTIES ON OUR DECKS."
FIRST LT.WILLIAM HOOD OF BENTON HARBOR, MICH., BECAME AN ACE BY DOWNING HIS FIFTH PLANE. LT.JERMIAH O'KEEFE OF BILOXI, MISS., BROUGHT DOWN TWO MORE PLANES TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO SEVEN, AND 2ND LT.DEWEY DURNFORD, JR., OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, DOWNED TWO.
GG757ACW NM

CLR9AEW B37 NX

XXX DOWNED TWO.
OTHERS WITH TWO PLANES EACH TO THEIR CREDIT INCLUDE LTS.DONALD M.CLARK, (301 WEATON ST.) CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; HOWARD R.MABEY, HINSDALE, N.Y.; THEODORE A.BROWN OF (205 FALLIS ROAD) COLUMBUS, OHIO; EDWARD F.MURRAY, BOSTON, MASS.; VERNON BALL, ASHLAND, KY.; VICTOR A.ARMSTRONG OF TAKOMAPARK, MD.
CAPT.JOHN W.BLAKENEY, III, OF (447 BROOKLINE ST.) NEWTON CENTER, MASS., GOT ONE PLANE, HIS SECOND ON OKINAWA.
OTHERS WITH ONE PLANE:
CAPT.RALPH G.MC CORMICK OF (1167 BURLINGAME ST.) DETROIT, MICH.; 1ST LT.KENNETH F.ROISUM OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN; AND 2ND LT.THOMAS M.KIRBY OF (2756 OAK ST.) JACKSONVILLE, PA.
GG849ACW NM

MAY 1 1945

A147KX
CANBERRA,APRIL 30 (AP)-AUSTRALIA'S TREASURER, J.B. CHIFLEY, ASSUMED THE DUTIES OF ACTING PRIME MINISTER TODAY ON RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL BY PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN, WHO IS ILL. FRANCIS E.FORDE, DEPUTY PREMIER, IS ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
GG1109ACW NM

A60FX
SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 30-(AP)-AN UNCONFIRMED TOKYO BROADCAST CLAIMED THAT JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES SANK OR DAMAGED 16 AMERICAN SHIPS AROUND OKINAWA LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY. THE RADIO REPORT, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE SHIPS INCLUDED FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND TWO CRUISERS. IT MADE NO MENTION OF THE ATTACK ON THE U.S.HOSPITAL SHIP COMFORT.
(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO GUAM OKINAWA BUDGET.)
PM325APW

A61FX

A141 (100)
OTTAWA, APRIL 30-(AP)-J.L.ILSLEY, AS ACTING PRIME MINISTER, SAID IN A STATEMENT LATE TODAY THAT AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE ON BEHALF OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WHEN HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE HAVE ENDED.
ILSLEY SAID IT WAS INTENDED TO FOLLOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WITH TWO PROCLAMATIONS--THE FIRST DECLARING THE FOLLOWING SUNDAY TO BE A DAY OF SOLEMN THANKSGIVING AND REMEMBRANCE, AND THE SECOND DECLARING THE DAY FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
HE ADDED:-
"IT IS, OF COURSE, UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE LATTER ARRANGEMENTS ARE TENTATIVE ONLY AND MAY HAVE TO BE ALTERED IN THE LIGHT OF CIRCUMSTANCES."
SN1106PEW

freed from

OTTAWA, APRIL 30--(AP)--INCLUDED IN A LIST OF MEN ~~CAPTURED~~ BY THE GERMANS, ISSUED TODAY AT CANADIAN DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS, WAS THE

30.24 25321

NAME OF LT. DONALD FRANCIS MACLELLAN (CAP L), SON OF MRS. MARY I. MACLELLAN OF 17 W. 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CP JU558P

SPEIGELMYER OF STAR ROUTE NO. 1, ALPENA, MICH.

CP JU 555P

MAY 1 1945

OTTAWA, APRIL 30--(AP)--THE FOLLOWING NAMED MEN freed from WERE INCLUDED IN A LIST OF MEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS, ISSUED TODAY AT CANADIAN DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS:

PVT. JOHN MARSHALL YORK, SON OF ANDREW YORK OF 36 SHARON AVE., TORRINGTON, CONN.

PVT. WILFRED LEDUC, BROTHER OF MRS. RITA LEDUC DANIS OF 214 FRONT ST., WOONSOCKET, R.I.

MAY 1 1945

CP JG 557P

, APRIL 30--(AP)--THE FOLLOWING NAMED MEN WERE freed from INCLUDED IN A LIST OF MEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS, ISSUED TODAY AT CANADIAN DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS:

PVT. MILTON PANDORF, FRIEND OF MRS. ESTELLE WHEAT, MARSHALL FURNITURE CO., FIFTH [illegible] ST. AND CENTRAL AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

L. CPL. DOUGLAS M. VIDLER, SON OF MRS. MARGARET

A130FX
NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC FRONTS (AMS MAY 1)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE PACIFIC FRONTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY DROVE 10 MILES ALONG DAVAO GULF TO WITHIN 17 OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO; GUERRILLAS TOOK TALIKUD ISLAND IN GULF; SIXTH ARMY PUSHING NORTH FROM BAGUIO CAPTURED LA TRINIDAD, AND LOACAN AIRFIELD IN EASTWARD THRUST.
RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY CAPTURED MACHINATO AIRFIELD ON SOUTHWESTERN OKINAWA, ADVANCED SLOWLY ALL ALONG LINE.
ARMY DIVISIONS:
24TH DIVISION ADVANCED ON MINDANAO TO WITHIN 17 MILES OF DAVAO CITY.
31ST DIVISION MOVED NORTH ALONG CENTRAL MINDANAO HIGHWAY.
37TH DIVISION ON LUZON OCCUPIED LA TRINIDAD.
33RD DIVISION TOOK TOPSIDE RIDGE, EAST OF BAGUIO, AND LOACAN AIRFIELD, LUZON.
27TH DIVISION CAPTURED MACHINATO AIRFIELD ON OKINAWA.
SEVENTH DIVISION REACHED NORTHERN EDGE OF YONABARU AIRFIELD, ON EASTERN OKINAWA.
96TH DIVISION ADVANCED OVER HILLY TERRAIN IN CENTER OF OKINAWA LINE.
MH742PPW

A98
(200)
THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
21ST ARMY GROUP: CANADIANS FIGHT IN LEER, 14 MILES FROM EMDEN, EXPAND EMS-LEDA BRIDGEHEAD; BRITISH MENACE HAMBURG BY NEW CROSSING OF ELBE 20 MILES TO SOUTHEAST.
12TH ARMY GROUP: NINTH ARMY CAPTURES ZERBST BEYOND ELBE, NEARS RUSSIANS; THIRD ARMY CROSSES ISAR RIVER IN PUSH TOWARD BERCHTESGADEN.
SIXTH ARMY GROUP: AMERICANS MOP UP MUNICH, LIBERATE 32,000 PRISONERS AT DACHAU.
-DASH-
THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:
CANADIAN FIRST: EXPANDS BRIDGEHEAD OVER EMS AND LEDA RIVERS, WINS MOST OF LEER IN THREAT TO EMDEN.
BRITISH SECOND: PUSHES ON FROM ELBE BRIDGEHEAD SOUTHEAST OF HAMBURG; THREATENS SEAL-OFF TO DENMARK.
U.S. NINTH: WINS ZERBST BEYOND ELBE, NEARS RUSSIANS.
U.S. FIRST: NO REPORT.
U.S. THIRD: CROSSED ISAR RIVER ON BROAD FRONT IN ADVANCE ON SALZBURG AND BERCHTESGADEN.
U.S. SEVENTH: CLEANING UP MUNICH; FREES DACHAU PRISONERS.
FRENCH FIRST: NO REPORT.
-DASH-
U.S. DIVISIONS:
10TH ARMORED: CAPTURED OBERAMMERGAU.
11TH ARMORED: ADVANCING IN AUSTRIA.
12TH ARMORED: ENTERED MUNICH.

14TH ARMORED: 1433$ 27,000 ALLIED PRISONERS NEAR MOOSBURG.
26TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP ALONG DANUBE NORTHWEST OF PASS

14TH ARMORED: FREED 27,000 ALLIED PRISONERS NEAR MOOSBURG.
26TH INFANTRY: MOPPED UP ALONG DANUBE NORTHWEST OF PASSAU.
42ND INFANTRY: CLEANING UP MUNICH.
44TH INFANTRY: FIGHTING AT ROSSCHLAG IN AUSTRIA.
86TH INFANTRY: BATTLING IN FREISING, NORTH OF MUNICH.
97TH INFANTRY: SEIZING AIRFIELD NEAR EGER.

MAY 1 1945

G917AEW

B84SQ)

B84 (Q)
(280)
KK (DENVER ASKED)
HIMMLER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HEINRICH HIMMLER, HANGMAN IN THE NAZI REICH, ROSE BEHIND THE CLUBS, GUNS, AND AUTHORITY OF THE SS AND GERMAN POLICE TO THE POWER WHICH APPARENTLY HAS CAST HIM IN THE ROLE OF CHIEF NEGOTIATOR ON A POSSIBLE GERMAN SURRENDER.

HITLER IS WIDELY RUMORED TO BE INJURED, ILL OR DEAD. SUCH RUMORS HAVE GAINED INCREASING CURRENCY SINCE THE JULY ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE LAST YEAR.

IF HITLER NO LONGER HOLDS THE ACTUAL REINS OF NAZIDOM--FOR WHATEVER REASON--HIMMLER IS HIS LOGICAL SUCCESSOR BY REASON OF HIS POLICE POWER, AND THUS THE MAN WITH GREATEST AUTHORITY TO SURRENDER GERMANY. IF THAT NOW IS THE NAZI DECISION.

HIMMLER HEADED THE SS ORGANIZATION WHICH BUILT UP THE POWER OF THE NAZI PARTY THROUGH SPIES AND TERROR METHODS. THE SS BECAME HIS PERSONAL ARMY, WITH AUTHORITY GREATER THAN THAT OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

HE ALSO BECAME MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HOME ARMY, AVOWEDLY FORMED TO FIGHT FOR EVERY INCH OF GERMAN SOIL.

JOSEPH GOEBBELS, BRAIN OF NAZI PROPAGANDA, NEVER HAS BEEN POPULAR.

HERMANN GOERING HAD THE PERSONAL AFFECTION OF GERMANS--AT ONE TIME--TO ENABLE HIM TO STEP INTO HITLER'S PLACE IF SOMETHING HAPPENED TO THE FUEHRER. BUT THE SMASHING OF HIS LUFTWAFFE, THE STORM OF ALLIED BOMBS WHICH SHATTERED GOERING'S BOAST THAT GERMAN CITIES WOULD NOT BE TOUCHED BY AIR WAR, UNDERMINED HIS POSITION. VARIOUS REPORTS SAY HE HAS BEEN KILLED, THAT HE DIED, OR FLED THE COUNTRY.

FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP ALSO IS REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN IN DISGRACE AS GERMANY'S SATELLITES FELL BY THE WAYSIDE, ONE BY ONE.

HIMMLER WAS THE REAL STRONG MAN UNDER HITLER, BY VIRTUE OF HIS ORGANIZATIONS AND HIS POSITION. IT IS HE WHO HAS ORDERED RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH IN VARIOUS GERMAN STRONGHOLDS ON BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONT, AND IS REPORTED TO HAVE PERSONALLY ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AT NUMEROUS CITIES. BY ALL ACCOUNTS, IT IS HIMMLER WHO HAS ORDERED THE SS TO PUT GUNS TO THE BACKS OF ANY GERMANS FALTERING IN THEIR WILL TO RESIST.

MAY 1 1945

GH240PEW

B51
UNDATED REICHSTAG (370)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE RED FLAG OF SOVIET RUSSIA FLEW TODAY (TUES) OVER THE REICHSTAG IN BERLIN. THE HISTORIC BUILDING WHOSE BURNING IN FEBRUARY, 1933, ENABLED THE NAZI PARTY TO WIN AN IMPORTANT ELECTION AND SWEEP ON TO ITS WORLD-SHAKING ORGY OF BRUTAL CONQUEST.

IRONICALLY IT WAS THE ARMED MIGHT OF A COMMUNIST NATION THAT SIGNALED THE DEATH OF NAZIDOM WITH CAPTURE OF THE BUILDING. FOR THE NAZIS THEMSELVES, IN CAPITALIZING 12 YEARS AGO ON THE INCENDIARY BLAZE---A FIRE THAT MAY HAVE BEEN STARTED BY THE GERMAN TYRANTS THEMSELVES--BLAMED IT ALL ON A COMMUNIST PLOT.

HITLER HAD JUST COME PRECARIOUSLY TO THE CHANCELLORY THAT WINTER OF 1933 AND ANNOUNCED A REICHSTAG ELECTION FOR THE GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY AND THE NAZI CAMPAIGN WAS LAGGING. HITLER'S FOLLOWERS WERE CENTERING THEIR ATTACK ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY. THEN ON THE NIGHT OF FEB.

HITLER HAD JUST COME PRECARIOUSLY TO THE CHANCELLORY THAT WINTER OF 1933 AND ANNOUNCED A REICHSTAG ELECTION FOR MARCH 5, AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT THEN BELONGED TO THE GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY AND THE NAZI CAMPAIGN WAS LAGGING. HITLER'S FOLLOWERS WERE CENTERING THEIR ATTACK ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY. THEN ON THE NIGHT OF FEB. 27 THE CENTRAL PART OF THE REICHSTAG BUILDING WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE NAZIS MADE THE CONFLAGRATION A PRETEXT FOR WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF COMMUNISTS AND SUPPRESSION OF THEIR NEWSPAPERS. THUS WITH THE CHIEF OPPOSITION THROTTLED, THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY HERDED ITS VOTERS TO THE POLLS AND WON THE ELECTION. THE NEW REICHSTAG, ACTING AS HITLER'S DOCILE TOOL, SET ASIDE THE WEIMAR CONSTITUTION ON MARCH 23, HITLER BECAME DICTATOR AND THE NAZI DREAM OF POWER UNFOLDED.

THE FIRE WAS MADE THE OCCASION FOR GREAT NAZI FANFARE--AND EQUALLY LOUD WORLD CRITICISM. THE NAZIS STAGED A GREAT TRIAL, ACCUSING MARINUS VAN DER LUBBE, A DUTCH BRICK MASON AND ONE-TIME MEMBER OF THE DUTCH COMMUNIST PARTY; ERNEST TORGLER, FORMER COMMUNIST WHIP IN THE REICHSTAG; AND THREE BULGARIAN REFUGEES, GEORGI DIMITROFF, BLAGOI POPOFF AND WASSIL TANEFF, OF ARSON. VAN DER LUBBE, WHO WAS SUBSEQ
U
E
NTLY REVEALED AS OF WEAK MENTALITY, CONFESSED, WAS CONVICTED OF ARSON AND HANGED. THE OTHER FOUR WERE ACQUITTED.

WHILE THESE MEN WERE BEING TRIED BY THE GERMANS AT LEIPZIG, AN UNOFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COMMISSION HELD A MOCK TRIAL AT LONDON AND FOUND THAT GRAVE GROUNDS EXISTED FOR SUSPECTING THAT SECRET AGENTS OF REICHSTAG PRESIDENT HERMANN GOERING ACTUALLY HAD FIRED THE BUILDING FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

THE QUESTION HAS NEVER BEEN DEFINITELY DETERMINED. THE ISSUE IT SPAWNED--GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALISM--APPARENTLY HAS BEEN, SETTLED ON FARFLUNG BATTLEFIELDS AND FINALLY IN THE VERY POLITICAL HALL WHERE IT FIRST SPRANG TO POWER.

MD829PEW

MAY 1 1945

A30 (950)
UNDATED PEACE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REPORTS THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, APPARENTLY TRYING TO SAVE GERMANY FROM RUSSIAN HANDS, HAD OFFERED TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, RAISED FALSE HOPES OF PEACE THAT SWEPT THE WORLD OVER THE WEEK-END.

THE HIMMLER REPORTS, PUBLISHED IN BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HAD ASSUMED COMMAND IN GERMANY BECAUSE

HITLER WAS DYING AND HAD MADE HIS BID THROUGH A STOCKHOLM PRIVATE CITIZEN. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOOK COGNIZANCE OF THE REPORT BY ISSUING A SPECIAL STATEMENT DECLARING THAT NO SURRENDER OFFER WOULD BE CONSIDERED UNLESS MADE JOINTLY TO BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN WORLD SECURITY C

COMMITTE AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN WORLD SECURITY CONFEREENCE DELEGATION IN SAN FRANCISCO, AUTHORIZED A STATEMENT SATURDAY NIGHT THAT GERMANY HAD SURRENDERED AND THAT HE EXPECTED A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT "MOMENTARILY."

HOPES STIRRED BY THE CONNALLY STATEMENT WERE BLASTED A SHORT TIME LATER WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON--AFTER CHECKING WITH GEN. EISENHOWER AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS--DECLARED REPORTS OF A GERMAN SURRENDER UNFOUNDED.

THE FULL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE PEACE REPORT AND ITS DENIAL WAS AS FOLLOWS:

SATURDAY MORNING THE NEW YORK TIMES CARRIED A DISPATCH FROM A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT, SIDNEY SHALETT, ASSERTING REPORTS WERE CURRENT IN WASHINGTON "THAT NAZI GERMANY HAD MADE KNOW A WILLINGNESS TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN BUT NOT TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE TOLD THE ENEMY NEGOTIATORS THAT THEY WILL ACCEPT 'ONLY FOR ALL.'"

MAY 1 1945

A31

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTED SATURDAY MORNING THAT HITLER WAS NEAR DEATH AS RESULT OF A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND THAT HIS DEATH WOULD MEAN CAPITULATION.

LONDON REPORTED AT 8:46 A.M. (EASTERN WAR TIME) THAT BRITISH PAPERS WERE PUBLISHING UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF A GERMAN SURRENDER OFFER TO THE U.S. AND GREAT BRITAIN AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD DECLARED SUCH PROPOSALS WOULD BE REJECTED.

REUTERS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM SAN FRANCISCO THAT HIMMLER HAD MADE AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OFFER TO THE U.S. AND BRITAIN. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ISSUED A FORMAL STATEMENT DECLARING THAT THE SURRENDER OFFER REPORTS WERE "IN HARMONY WITH THE ENEMY'S DESPERATE SITUATION" BUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD NO INFORMATION TO GIVE OUT ON THE SUBJECT "THIS MOMENT." CHURCHILL SAID THAT ONLY A SURRENDER TO ALL THREE MAJOR ALLIED POWERS WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED LUXEMBOURG RADIO BROADCAST THE REPORTED HIMMLER OFFER AND U.S.-BRITISH REPLY.

IN WASHINGTON THE WHITE HOUSE AT 10:30 A.M. REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORTS BUT REITERATED THAT ONLY SURRENDER TO THE THREE MAJOR POWERS WOULD BE ENTERTAINED.

THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES WAS QUOTED AT 4:35 P.M. EWT, AS SAYING ITS POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT HAD RELIABLE INFORMATION THAT "GERMANY MAY CEASE FIGHTING DURING THE NEXT 24 HOURS."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED AT 5:47 P.M. (EWT) THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD EXCHANGES LOOKING TOWARD A SURRENDER WERE UNDER WAY.

THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD EXCHANGES LOOKING TOWARD A SURRENDER WERE UNDER WAY. AT 7:09 P.M., THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED FROM SAN FRANCISCO AN ALLIED ULTIMATUM HAD BEEN DELIVERED THE GERMANS AND AT 7:33 P.M., THAT THE SAME HIGH SOURCE AT THE SECURITY CONFERENCE SAID ACCEPTANCE OF THE ULTIMATUM WAS EXPECTED HOURLY.

THEN, AT 7:55 P.M., CONNALLY--AT THAT TIME DECLINING TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME--WAS QUOTED AS SAYING GERMANY HAD SURRENDERED AND THAT AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED "MOMENTARILY," PRESUMABLY THROUGH EISENHOWER.

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A32

THAT WAS THE NEWS THAT TOUCHED OFF THE SKYROCKET OF EXCITEMENT. IT ALSO PRECIPITATED A VAIN HUNT FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE ALLIED CAPITALS AND AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS. MANY LOCALITIES WENT INTO V-E DAY EXUBERANCE, ALTHOUGH IN THE MAIN THE CELEBRATIONS WERE RELATIVELY SUBDUED.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AT 8:34 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, AT 8:41 P.M., CAME WORD THAT A SECOND HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIAL--ALSO DECLINING TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME--SAID HE HAD THE SAME INFORMATION AS THAT GIVEN OUT BY CONNALLY.

PARIS REPORTED AT 9:11 P.M. THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WAS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF A SURRENDER AND THAT EISENHOWER HIMSELF WAS ASLEEP. LONDON SAID ALL WAS QUIET AT NO.10 DOWNING STREET, THE CHURCHILL OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ENDED THE BRIEF "PEACE" FLURRY WITH A FLAT DECLARATION AT 9:36 P.M. THAT THE REPORT WAS "UNFOUNDED."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD CHECKED THE REPORT WITH GEN. EISENHOWER IN PARIS AND FROM THE GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS DIRECT CAME EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT AT 10 P.M. THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO INFORMATION OF A GERMAN SURRENDER.

SIX MINUTES LATER, INFORMED OF THE TRUMAN STATEMENT, CONNALLY PERMITTED DISCLOSURE THAT HE WAS THE SOURCE OF THE SURRENDER REPORT AT SAN FRANCISCO. CONNALLY REITERATED THAT HE EXPECTED THE ANNOUNCEMENT "MOMENTARILY" AND ADDED THAT HIS INFORMATION CAME FROM AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE.

IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST RELAYED THROUGH LONDON, AT 11:09 P.M., THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, TASS, CONFIRMED THAT HIMMLER HAD MADE A SURRENDER OFFER TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AND THAT THE TWO WESTERN ALLIES HAD TURNED IT DOWN BECAUSE RUSSIA WAS NOT INCLUDED.

STOCKHOLM REPORTED AT 11:13 P.M. THAT THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED THAT HIMMLER'S OFFER WAS MADE THROUGH A STOCKHOLM PRIVATE CITIZEN AND THE NEWSPAPER, DAGENS NYHETER, IDENTIFIED THIS PERSON AS COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, WHO HAD MADE MANY "MERCY TRIPS" INTO GERMANY.

A33

BERNADOTTE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE BACK TO GERMANY SATURDAY AND LAST (SUNDAY) NIGHT THE DAGENS NYHETER SAID HE HAD LANDED IN DENMARK ON HIS RETURN TO STOCKHOLM AFTER SEEING HIMMLER AGAIN. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT HE HAD CARRIED SOME SORT OF AN ALLIED MESSAGE TO THE GESTAPO CHIEF.

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, QUOTING "A HIGH OFFICIAL IN WHITEHALL," SAID TODAY (MONDAY) THAT HITLER WAS DYING OR ALREADY DEAD AND THAT WHEN BERLIN FELL THE EUROPEAN WAR COULD BE REGARDED AS PRACTICALLY ENDED." THE NEWSPAPER SAID CHURCHILL AND TRUMAN TALKED "MORE THAN ONCE" BY TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE SUNDAY.

"IT CAN ONLY BE A MATTER OF DAYS NOW--IT MAY BE ONLY OF HOURS--BEFORE ALL IS OVER," WROTE THE MAIL'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, WILSON BROADBENT, QUOTING THE UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIAL.

M459AEW

JULIUS KLYMAN

ST.LOUIS POST DISPATCH

ST.LOUIS, MO.

MAY 1 1945

RE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS:

GEN. ANDREI I. YEREMENKO, AGE UNAVAILABLE, COMMANDER FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY. FAMED AS DEFENDER OF STALINGRAD WHERE HE SMASHED FIELD MARSHAL GEN.FRITZ ERICH VON MANNSTEIN'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE,DESTROYING LAST GERMAN HOPE RELIEVING TRAPPED ARMY. DROVE GERMANS FROM KERCH TO BALAKLAVA IN CRIMEA. DROVE NAZIS OUT OF LATVIA.

MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K. ROKOSSOVSKY, MIDDLE 30S, COMMANDER SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY. ONE OF SEVEN COMMANDERS IN DEFENSE OF MOSCOW; GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT--STALINGRAD RELIEF CAMPAIGN IN WHICH HE CROSSED DON, FORMED RING AROUND FIELD MARSHAL FREIDRICH VON PAULUS' 22 DIVISIONS, DEFEATED COUNTERATTACK BY VON MANNSTEIN'S PANZERS, THEN DESTROYED TRAPPED GERMANS. TRANSFERRED TO DON FRONT, CHASED GERMANS THROUGH POLAND. CURRENTLY CAMPAIGNING IN NORTH GERMANY.

MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY, AGE UNAVAILABLE, COMMANDER SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY. RECAPTURED ROSTOV, LED ATTACKS ALONG DNEIPER, RECAPTURED ODESSA, CAPTURED E ROMANIAN OIL FIELDS, TEAMED WITH TOLBUKHIN TO CAPTURE BUDAPEST, CAPTURED BRATISLAVA AND AIDED IN CAPTURE OF VIENNA. CURRENTLY CAMPAIGNING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MARSHAL FEODOR I. TOLBUKHIN, AGE UNAVAILABLE, COMMANDER THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY. BATTLED GERMANS IN CRIMEA, CAPTURED SEVASTOPOL, CONSTANTA, FORCED BULGARIAN CAPITULATION, TEAMED WITH MALINOVSKY IN CAPTURE OF BUDAPEST, OPENED AND CARRIED THROUGH SUCCESSFUL FIGHT FOR VIENNA. CURRENTLY CAMPAIGNING IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA.

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MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV, 50, COMMANDER FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, FORMER ASSISTANT COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF RED ARMY. PLANNED BATTLES THAT LIFTED SIEGE OF MOSCOW, FREED STALINGRAD AND LIBERATED LENINGRAD. ASSIGNED TO FIELD, CURRENTLY LEADING TROOPS IN CONQUEST OF BERLIN. HAS BEEN CALLED RUSSIA'S LEADING PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER.

MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV, 48, COMMANDER FIRST UKRAINIAN CAPTURED OREL, THREW GERMANS OUT OF KHARKOV, DROVE THROUGH POLAND, LINKED WITH AMERICANS IN ELBE AND CURRENTLY PARTICIPATING IN CONQUEST OF BERLIN.

MARSHAL ~~REX~~ ALEXANDER M. VASILEVSKY, 47, COMMANDER THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY. CHIEFLY KNOWN AS STRATEGIST AND TACTICIAN. HELPED ~~KNOW~~ PLAN DEFENSE OF MOSCOW, STALINGRAD. ALSO WAS IN FIELD AT STALINGRAD, LED PART OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN GREAT WINTER OFFENSIVE THAT DROVE GERMANS OUT OF RUSSIA. MOST RECENT ACHIEVEMENT, CAPTURE OF KOENIGSBERG.

MAY 1 1945

ASSOCIATED PRESS

RLC-811PEW

30-4-45